

BIO-PSYCHOSOCIAL ABUSE OF RURAL MARRIED WOMEN: A MIXED METHOD STUDY

M. Phil THESIS

PRESENTED BY

H.M. MONIRUZZAMAN

**A THESIS IS SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
WELFARE AND RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF
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**INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND RESEARCH
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MARRIED WOMEN: A MIXED METHOD STUDY**

M. Phil THESIS

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DECEMBER, 2020

DECLARATION

I do hereby proclaim that this M. Phil thesis entitled “**Bio-Psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women: A Mixed Method Study**” has been prepared by me for the degree of Master of Philosophy in Social Welfare under the guidance and supervision of Md. Golam Azam, PhD, Professor, Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. I have accomplished this unique study with keen interest and incorporated relevant information and completely it was my own effort. I have cited a lot of references and quotations to make the detailed information of my present study better understand. I am submitting this Thesis to the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. I have not prepared any part of this Thesis to submit anywhere for any assessment either in Bangladesh or abroad.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that H.M. MONIRUZZAMAN, an M. Phil researcher of the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka, has effectively completed his thesis entitled “**Bio-Psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women: A Mixed Method Study**” under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, this study has been done with keen interest by the researcher and completed successfully. I recommend to forward this **Thesis** to The University of Dhaka through The Institute of Social Welfare and Research in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Philosophy (M. Phil)**.

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With regards

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviated Form	Elaboration
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BSMMU	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University
CARE	Co-operative for assistance and relief everywhere
CEDAW	The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
FGD	Focus group discussion
Govt.	Government
HSC	Higher Secondary certificate
HRW	Human Rights watch
ICDDRDB	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
INCLEN	International Clinical epidemiology network
JSC	Junior School Certificate
MA	Master of Arts
MJF	Manusher Jonno foundation
NGO	Non Government Organization
PEC	Primary Education Completion
SUD	Substance Use disorder
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
TV	Television
U.S	United States
U.P	Union Parishad
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
UNICEF	United nations children emergency fund
UNFP	United nations population fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

“Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women” is a common rampant phenomenon in Bangladesh even the whole of the world. The study investigates the cause and effect relationship of Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women and it is the cornerstone of the study. To ascertain the results of the study Mixed Method Study especially Methodological Triangulation Model was used where lay In-depth Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Observation, Case Study and Content Analyzes. Research was conducted with 110 rural married women from study area by using Purposive or Judgmental Sampling Procedure based on their sufferings and consent to the study participants from 10 villages of Patuakhali and Baufol Upazilla under Patuakhali District. Several findings of the study were unambiguously analyzed and compared to each other and regarded as convergent and they were categorized under five key themes: **a.** Background of the respondents and other family members. **b.** Details of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. **c.** State of Patriarchal Trends over married women. **d.** Deprivation of respondents’ privileges and recreation. **e.** Lack of adequate knowledge of respondents about women’s right. The analyzed data was prominently established some relationships of the **causes** i.e. patriarchy, poverty, polygamy, dowry, ignorance, infertility, early marriage, scold, non judgmental practice, Non born male child, child marriage, husband addiction, controlled behavior, milk cow and **effects** i.e. physical assault, abortion, re-marriage, divorce, suicide, psychological abuse, social abuse of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. Research shows that when the social, political, economical and legal systems were not favorable to the rural married women, they were abused Bio-psychosocially. The study recommends and adheres to ensure punishment for perpetrators through expeditiously the execution of the rule of law as well as suggests to more research on **“Escaping from conviction of perpetrators and causes of lengthy process of tribunal”**. State holder may take step to deploy well trained social worker up to union level. The researcher suggests that all of us should come forward to overcome the worst situation. By and large it is an un-denying issue to abolish **Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women.**

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE STUDY PROBLEM

1.2.1 Review of Literature

1.3 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

1.4 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

1.4.1 Comprehensive conceptual framework of the study

1.4.2 Operational definition of the Comprehensive concepts (variables)

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.6 SUMMING UP

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

The proposed study is based on a mixture of quantitative as well as qualitative approach used in this research. The study is designed to apply a mixed method study especially methodological triangulation in pursuit of generating new knowledge/ideas in addition to the existing knowledge regarding the present situation of Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women. This crisis exists in massive impacts in the life of rural married abused women who are living with experience of myriad lifestyle disorders, life and livelihood. Rural married women are subjected to humiliation physically and mentally by their intimate partners and other members of the husbands' families. The researcher of the present study is interested to know the cause and effect relationship of Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married women and its outbreak leads negatively to emergence the psychosomatic health problems, modified lifestyle closely linked to decline in quality of life and also in physical, psychological, social and spiritual wellbeing among the rural married women in the study area.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE STUDY PROBLEM:

Bio-psychosocial abuse of the rural married women is one of the most rampant fundamental problems in the whole world irrespective of their age, race and social status. The rural married women in Bangladesh is still suffering from physical, mental and social abuse inflicted on them by their intimate partners and other members of their husbands' families. Though they are being abused, they do not disclose their bitter experiences to anyone rather they suffer within them. Especially the married women of rural area of Bangladesh are introvert in nature. They are abused **Bio-psychosocially** due to physical

assault, mental torture, depriving from basic needs and recreation, force marriage before reaching their age of 18. All of these are composited bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. The present study is entitled with **“Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women: A mixed method study”**.

Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women is a major global issue. It is not prevailed to any specific culture, religion, country or a particular group of women in a society but it exists in every part of the world that affects women and girls. Global data shows that one third of women worldwide have experienced physical and sexual violence in their lifetime. Bangladesh is no exception to that. In recent time, the country has seen an alarming rise in child rape, gang rape of married women and incidents of violence against women.

A joint research on “spotlight on violence against women in Bangladesh: Trends and solution” (Action Aid Bangladesh & NNPF, 2018) shows that two out of every three women around 66 percent suffer from domestic violence.

Another study on “Ending child marriage: A profile of program in Bangladesh” (UNICEF, 2020) shows that among the ten highest south Asian countries of the world Bangladesh is in the first position regarding child marriage i.e. 51% of married women in Bangladesh were married off before reaching their age 18.

Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women is the most vulnerable issue in Bangladesh’s perspectives because still 65% people of Bangladesh live in rural area and obviously maximum mothers (married women) stay in village. The rural people of Bangladesh are practicing patriarchal trends over married women as well as dowry demand. Though Bangladesh Govt. has passed relevant laws against dowry and any other

forms of violence against women, these laws cannot stop these worse practices. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics shows that 80% married women suffer from domestic violence which was 87% before (BBS, 2015, 2011). Rural married women are subject to physical assault, dowry demand, mental torture, depriving of basic needs, controlling behavior, freedom of speech and decision making. All of these issues composite Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women.

1.2.1 Review of Literature

A joint research entitled with “spotlight on violence against women in Bangladesh: trends and solution” (Action Aid Bangladesh & JNNP, 2018) shows that 2 out of every 3 women around 66% suffer from domestic violence. Bangladesh Bureau Statistics shows that 80% married women suffer from domestic violence and 87% was in previous (BBS, 2015 & 2011). Another report on “Ending Child Marriage: A profile of programme in Bangladesh” (UNICEF, 2020) shows that despite significant programme in recent years, Bangladesh ranks the highest prevalence of child marriage among 10 south Asian countries in the world i.e. 51% of girls in Bangladesh are married off before reaching their age 18.

A research conducted by AIN O Salish Kendra shows that within first 9 months of the year, 2010 approximately 235 women were killed by their family members including husbands’ involvement. Human rights watch (HRW) reported that in spite of having a lot of relevant laws to protect violence against women it was experienced weak implementation of law against perpetrators. Lack of accountability of the perpetrators, the victims remain vulnerable as the rate of conviction is very low. At present there are 1

lakh 70 thousand cases under the prevention of oppression against women and children Act, 2000: amendment, 2003 still pending for disposal (The daily newspaper Samakal, Oct, 2020). Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women is one of the most common issues in Bangladesh. The researcher of the present study himself considered a lot of issues to form the abuse of rural married women i.e. patriarchy, dowry, Ignorance, polygamy, poverty, infertility, early marriage, non judgmental practice, scold, husbands' addiction, controlled behavior, not give birth male child, milk cow (After given birth first baby, parents of wife will gift milk cow for their grandchildren). In this present study researcher assumes that for these causes of abuse, effect occurs as physical assault, abortion, re-marriage, divorce, suicide, psychological abuse and social abuse. The present study established cause and effect relationship of these variables of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women through mixed method study.

1.3 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Rationale can be defined as setting out reasons on why the researcher intends to conduct the research and explains the purpose of research.

The speech of Aristotle, "Man is a rational animal but we get irrational activity."

It is really true that we are experiencing it very beginning of the earth.

Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women in Bangladesh is a routine incident. In the global perspectives, family, society and state holder trying their level best to ensure the equal opportunity and rights for women but the fundamental problem is bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. United Nations has declared "Stop violence against women" (UN, 1981). There are 65% people of Bangladesh live in rural area

means majority percent of the married women obviously live in rural area. A girl enter into her husband's house by marriage where she seek high dependency, peace and security but most of the rural married women abuse physically and psychologically and there is no alternative to accept the abuse by their husband family. Because, according to our patriarchal trends, family construction, so called social custom do not stand on the favor of abused women. Even our legal discipline does not stand properly against mental or bio-psychosocial abuse.

In this issue professor Dr. Salaudin Kawser, head of the department of psychiatry at BSMMU, Dhaka stated that, "Most of the mental abuse of women not yet addressed" on the occasion of international women oppression and prevention and human right day seminar arranged by Mahila Parishad on the 30 December, 2019 at press club, Dhaka Bangladesh. Rural married women were always vulnerable and depriving of many issues. The perception of rural people is that a man is to be treated as the head of the family and a woman is to be identified as a mother or a wife or a home maker who has no role to play in decision making. An American educator and social theorist said, "We talk about how many women were raped last year, not how many men rapped women. We talk about how many girls in a school district were harassed last year, not about how many boys harassed girls. "We talk about how many teenage girls got pregnant last year, rather than how many men and boys impregnated teenage girls." (Jackson Katz)

For its consequence internationally observed women day on 8 March every year and even to better understand the magnitude of rural married women. 15 October is observed internationally as International Rural Women's Day each year with effect from 2008 (UN, 2008).

The present research is designed to explore the cause and effect relationship of Bio- psychosocial abuse of rural married women. In addition, the proposed study intends to focus on of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women and their experiences of less happiness due to their controlled behavior, dowry, early marriage, husbands' addiction, ignorance, infertility, non judgmental practice, not born male child, patriarchy, polygamy, poverty, scold and milk cow. Rural married women of Bangladesh are abusing due to a lot of issues such as abortion, divorce, physical assaults, psychological abuse, remarriage, social abuse and suicide. It is necessary do research on multidimensional aspects of Bio- psychosocial abuse of rural married women and its implications in the family life, economy and society of the country. In view of magnitude and severity of Bio- psychosocial abuse outbreak, the researcher is interested to pursue a study in order to generate some knowledge/ideas about the real life situation of rural married women that may be useful to restore normal state of wellbeing and wellness of the society, and will also lead to further study on different aspects of the present study problem.

1.4 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The term 'concept' refers to a mental or abstraction of a phenomenon. In its broadest sense, a concept summarizes ideas or observations about the characteristics of a mental image about a phenomenon. (Lauffer, 2011).

In this present study- **“Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women: A Mixed Method Study.”** A number of theoretical perspective were used to get some contexts, concepts and necessary issues which have been used to generate a foundation of research study that has led to direction to the research.

Theoretical perspective of Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women:

Feminist theory illustrates that Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Women in their families have been originated from “patriarchal” trends where men are considered as to control and manage female partners (Danis, 2003). This theory shows that Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Women is attributed to flaw in social structure rather than to any specific individual male pathology. Feminist analysis of violence has been constructed to empower relationships between men and women that women are not accepted as equal as men to access power and resources. That’s why women remain vulnerable to the family, society and state.

The cause of this Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women can be considered as patriarchal trends, so-called social customs, poverty and ignorance. It has been realized that no single theory is adequate to explain violent behavior among individuals. A researcher proposes an integrated model where shows four factors on violent behavior among individuals such as: “**a.** Social norms and social organizations that socialize the individuals, **b.** Personal characteristics of the individual, **c.** The interpersonal characteristics of the individual that includes his or her relations and interactions with other individuals and family and the economic or environmental factors that influence the behavior of individuals.” (Ahuja, 1998)

Another theory, power and control wheel theory shows that the perpetrators obviously use this tactics to dominate their partners for getting their own interest.

Different literature shows that, (WHO, 1997) world health organization reveals women abused physically by their male partner 20-50%, based on 40 studies conducted in 24 countries on four continents.

Another study shows “the factors associated with domestic violence in rural and urban setup of Bangladesh that dowry or other demand in marriage is the important cause of women abuse” (Naved & Persson, 2005).

Other studies in India, Bangladesh, Fiji, the USA, Papua New Guinea and Peru show a strong relationship between domestic violence and suicide rates.

Bangladesh bureau of statistics shows that 80% married women suffer from domestic violence. (BBS, 2015). Based on these illustrated theoretical perspectives and literatures as well as the researcher himself of the present study considered to better understand of the study following key concepts are evident.

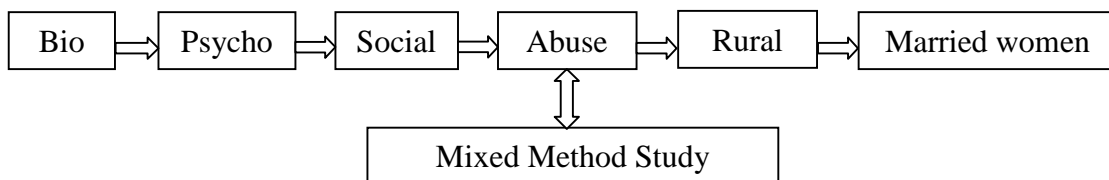


Figure 1: Basic Conceptual Framework

Diagrammatic presentation of concept's relating to study:

Bio: The word ‘Bio’ refers to biological or physical aspects of the person and his/her biological needs. In this present study researcher addressed ‘Bio’ as the physical or body related abuse of rural married women. Why and how the rural married women are abused physically by their intimate partner as well as her husbands’ family members even how they were being deprived of food, clothes, medicine etc.

Psycho: It is denoting the psychological elements which refer to feelings, thoughts, attitudes, emotions and are normally understood as internal and linked to the mind. In this present study researcher addressed ‘psycho’ as the psychological abuse of rural married women. Rural married women were living always under pressure of patriarchal trends as well as husband's family members. Rural married women always subject to humiliation

by obscene language, controlling her movement, neglect, insulting her incapability, pressure for dowry demand, not execution of household chores etc.

Social: As the relation between the person and external ward, such as the interaction in the family, at work and in general in the socio culture environment. In this present study researcher addressed 'Social' as the social abuse of rural married women means, rural married women are subject to social abuse by the their husband and other members of the family i.e. not to communicate with other male member out of their family, not allowed to become empower, not right to express self-opinion on decision making etc.

Abuse: Behaving or treating with someone or something wrongly or badly, especially in a way that is to someone own advantage ignoring the law and standard pattern behavior. e.g. Rude speech and offensive words with others. Abusive behavior is interspersed with warmth and kindness, slowly desensitizing the victim to the behavior. In this present study researcher addressed all abuses of rural married women especially bio-psychosocially abuse.

Rural: Rural refers to state of ecological environment which not under city corporation as well as normally not belongs opportunity which enjoyed by the urban people. The synonyms of rural is village where should be a lot space of cultivable land, trees, available ponds etc. There are 68 thousand villages in Bangladesh.

Married Women: Marriage is a mutual legal bond of men and women which approved by religion and state rules where both of them are dependent on each other. In this present study researcher mentioned those married women who were living in rural area, specially middle class, lower middle class and lower class.

Mixed Method Study: The present study topic is very relates to social phenomenon and so complex, Mixed methods used to derive their complexities. Researcher used Mixed Method Study specially **Methodological Triangulation** which shown by figure-3 as research design in the chapter-three for data collection where involved both quantitative and qualitative approach, which included, **In-depth Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Observation, Case Study and Content Analysis** i.e. document survey, daily newspaper and social media.

Other studies show that The study titled: Women crises with family in Bangladesh. (HALIM, 2005). Focuses an analyzing crises experienced by married women, A numbers of factors causes women marital crises. The study has identified ten causative factors, such as Continuous physical and mental oppression, non maintenance of wife by her husband, multiple marriages by male spouse. Repeatedly dowry demand, interference by in laws and co-wife, Drug addiction of husband etc. Another study on "Combating domestic violence through changing knowledge and attitude of males: A experimental study in three villages of Bangladesh (Hamida, 2005); the researcher mentioned that from psychological perspective violence against women is not just an assault against individual but against women's personhood, mental or physical integrity or even against freedom of movement or simple desires an account of their gender. The research focuses on family violence or domestic violence or Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women committed by husbands and others family members. The study attempted to close look of the situation of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women in general and domestic violence in particular reveals that the gender based socio-cultural set up and unequal gender power relations have over shadowed the situation of violence against women. The

problems of domestic violence stress from patriarchal attitudes of men in this male dominated society. Male learn these attitudes through the process of socialization from different socializing agents. They learn these attitudes through observing models like father, community leader and others and imitating them. The study conclude that one of the factors contributing to domestic violence is lack of awareness of women right as a human being and passive acceptance of domination and violent behavior of husband. The study recommends that some of the patriarchal values were found to be ingrained in their belief system, which needs to be uprooted.

Bangladesh Bureau of statistics published the findings of the second round of its survey on violence against women that 72.6 percent of every married women experienced one or more forms of violence (Physical, sexual, economic and emotional abuse; and controlling behavior). It was 87.7 percent in the year of 2011 (BBS, 2015). There also another study by Nilufar Ahmed Karim, management and gender specialist shown that specially there are five major family violence in Bangladesh. **a.** Physical assault **b.** Mental torture **c.** Sexual Harassment **d.** Economical deprivation **e.** Trafficking.

The Bangladesh Mohila Parishad arranged a seminar on 3rd December, 2019 on the occasion of international women repression and human rights where Prof. Dr. Salauddin Kawser Head of the department of psychiatry of BSMMU in Dhaka said that, “Most of the Psychological abuse of women in Bangladesh is overlooked.”

Based on these illustrated studies and reviewed of others literature as well as the researcher of the present study himself considered following variables are very interrelated to each other to form Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women has been shown by Figure-2 as comprehensive conceptual framework of the study.

1.4.1 Comprehensive Conceptual Framework of the Present Study:

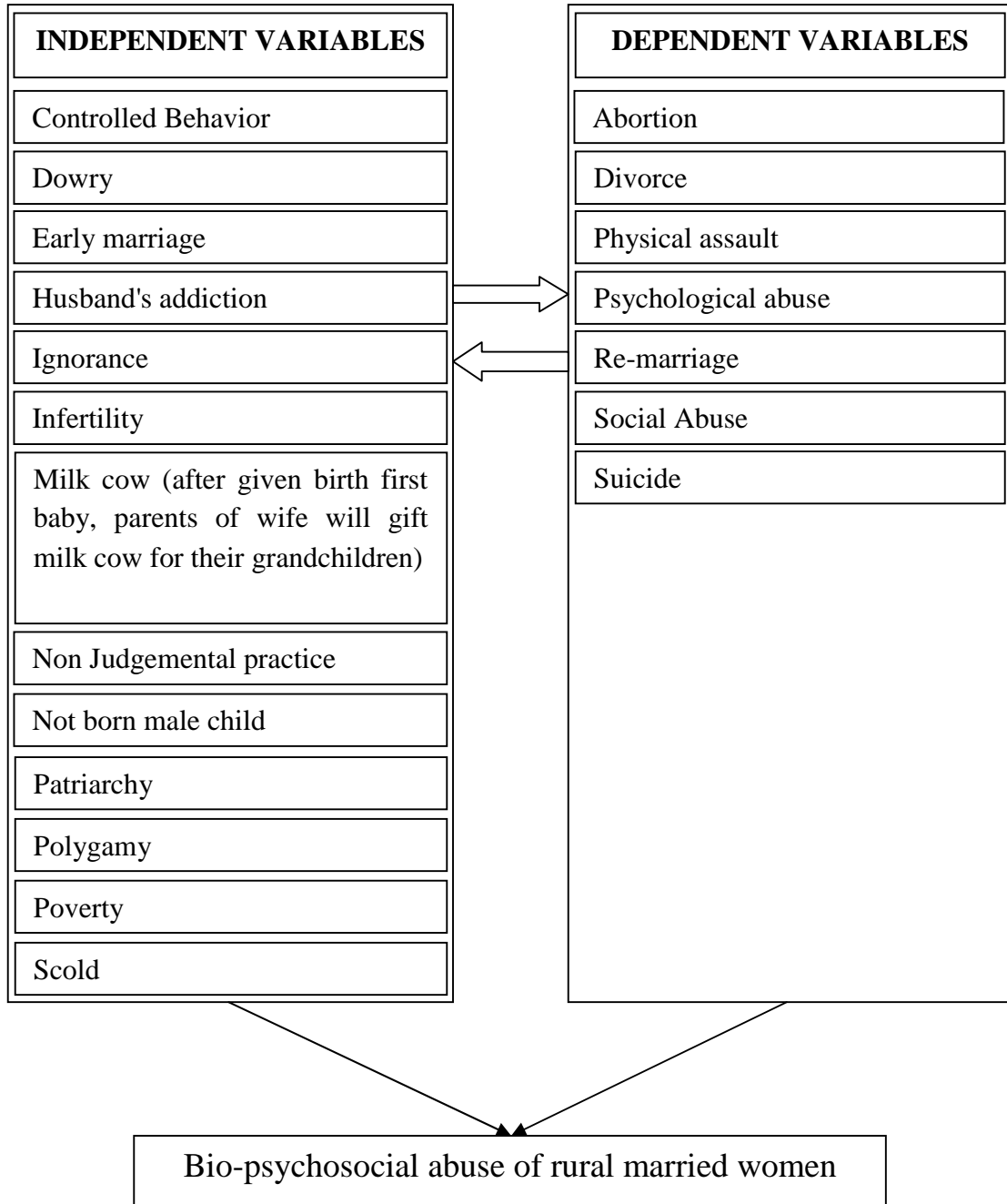


Figure-2 Comprehensive Conceptual Frame work

1.4.2 Operational Definition of the Comprehensive Concepts (Variables)

Used in the Study:

According to Welman and Kruger (199:13) The variable refers to a characteristic or an attribute of the study object that varies which implies at least two possible values.

Independent variables:

Patriarchy: A society is patriarchal to the degree that it is male-dominated, male identified and male-centered. It also involves as one of its key aspects the oppression of women. (The Gender Knot; Allan G. Johnson). The present study shows how the patriarchal trends firmly grounded over rural married women.

Dowry: A dowry is the money or goods that a brides family gives to her new husband and for his family when they are married. Other terms associated with the exchange of wealth during a marriage are "bride price" and "dower". The dower is the property that is settled upon for the bride at the time of marriage so that she is taken care of should she survive her husband. A bride price refers to money that a groom pays to his brides father in exchange for her hand in marriage. It can also refer to property on another valuable it (Wikipedia). The present study shows that most of the marriage of rural women held with dowry demand.

Ignorance: Ignorance is simply the absence of adequate knowledge. In this present study researcher indicate the lack of education and consciousness of rural married women.

Polygamy: Polygamy is the practice of marriage multiple souses. When a man is married to more than one wife at the same time, sociologists call this polygamy (Wikipedia). In this present study polygamy means the husband of rural married women get re-marry

having their first wife alive due to infertility of first wives. Furthermore not born male child, not born any child and even first wife not beauty etc.

Poverty: Poverty is the state of not having enough material possessions or income for a person's basic needs. Poverty may include social, economic and political elements. Absolute poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing and shelter (Wikipedia). The present study shows that maximum rural married women were living with poverty.

Infertility: Infertility is defined as not being able to get pregnant despite having frequent, unprotected sex for at least a year for month couples. Infertility may result from an issue with either you or your partner or a combination of factors that prevent pregnancy. (mayoclinic.org). The study shows that having infertility of rural married women is the issue of abuse by their husbands.

Early marriage: Early marriage or child marriage is defined as the marriage or union between two people in which one or both parties are younger than 18 years of age. Parents often feel that a young girls is an economic burden and therefore wish to marry off their young daughters before they become an economic liability. (HRW.org). The present study shows that most of the respondents were married there early age is not reaching the 18.

Non judgmental practice: If a person or thing is non-judgmental, they do not judge or criticize (Dictionary Cambridge). The study shows that rural married women not get judgment against their perpetrators in court/Union level.

Scold: Scold can also be used as a noun to describe a person who irritates people by findings fault in everything. (Vocabulary.com Dictionary). The study shows that rural

married women is usually subject to scold by their intimate partner and other family members.

Husbands' drug addiction: Addiction is a bio-psychosocial disorder characterized by repeated use of drugs or repeatedly engagement in a behavior such as gambling, despite harm to self and others. (Wikipedia). The present study found that a few respondent's husbands drug addicted and they abuse their wives.

Controlled behavior: Controlling behavior is when one person expects, compels or requires others to later to their own needs- even out others expenses. The controlling person targets an individual and dominates them in an unhealthy, self-serving manner. (Supportive.com). The present study shows that rural married women are controlled by their husbands and other family members.

Not born male child: According to Dr. Joel Gator Warsh, a southern california- based integrative pediatrician, we do not know why some women tend to have only boys or girls. "The sperm determines the sex of a baby depending on whether they are carrying an X or Y chromosome. An X and Y combine to make a boy, while an XX make a girl." (Familyeducation.com). The present study reveals that rural married women is subject to humiliation for not giving birth male baby.

Milk cow: Milk cow refers to Dairy cattle (also called dairy cows) are cattle cows bred for the ability to produce large quantities of milk. (Wikipedia). Researcher of the present study used this word 'Milk cow' which is treated as dairy cattle and in the study that after given birth child by the rural married women, parents of that women bound to present milk cow to grand-children. This so called practice is prevailing in present study area.

Dependent variables:

Physical assault: An assault is the act of inflicting physical harm or unwanted physical contact upon another. In this present study expressing the married women batter by their husband and others.

Abortion: Abortion is the international removal of a fetus or an embryo from a mothers womb for purposes other than that of either producing a live birth or disposing of a dead embryo.

Remarriage: Remarriage is a marriage that takes place after a previous marital union has ended as through divorce or widowhood.

Suicide: Suicide means ending the human own life. It is sometimes a way for people to escape pain or suffering when someone ends their own life by hanging himself, by drinking poisonous something, jumping from roof or jumping in to deep sea water or pond etc.

Divorce: Divorce in Islam can take a variety of forms, some initiated by the husband and some initiated by the wife. The main traditional legal categories are TALAQ (Repudiation), Khul (Mutual divorce), Judicial divorce and oaths. The present study shows that rural women are also abused by divorcing by their husbands.

Psychological abuse: Psychological abuse, often called emotional abuse, is a form of abuse, characterized by a person subjecting or exposing another person to behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression or post-traumatic stress disorder. It is often associated with situations of power imbalance in abusive relationships and may include bullying, gas lighting and abuse in the work place. It also may be perpetrated by persons conducting torture, other violence, acute or

prolonged human rights abuse, particularly without legal redress such as detention without trial, false accusations. False convictions and extreme defamation such as where perpetrated by state and media.

Social Abuse: Social abuse is behavior that aims to cut you off from your family, friends or community. It can also involve a person or people trying to damage your relationships with others. People who are socially abusive may also attempt to make you look bad or ruin your reputation. The present study shows rural married women are abused socially by their intimate partners and their husbands' family members.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present research designed to ascertain better knowledge about bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To reveal the background information of Bio-psychosocial abused rural married women.
2. To explore the causes of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women.
3. To understand the effects of Bio-psychosocial abuse in the lives of abused women.
4. To suggests some measures to control Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women and promote quality of their life within policy recommendations.

1.6 SUMMING UP

This first chapter of the present study "Introduction" where introduced all spheres of the study. On the basis of conceptual framework shown by Figure-1 and comprehensive conceptual framework which shown figure-2 in this section where lies key concepts: Bio, Psycho, Social, Abuse, Rural, Married women, Mixed method study, independent and dependent variables respectively. By and large this both conceptual framework used by the researcher to elicit the cause and effect relationship of Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women between independent and dependent variables through data collection from study area, using mixed method study specially Methodological triangulation model where lies quantitative and qualitative approach where included: In-depth interview, focus group discussion, observation, case study and content analysis. Finally the set of collected data was derived from Mixed method study unambiguously compared to each other and regarded as convergent. The nature of triangulation methods obviously were checked validity and reliability in relating to interpretation and consistency of the study findings. The collected data from all applied triangulation methods were analyzed thematically under 5 key themes and presented through table and described elaborately in the findings chapter-four of the study as well as discussed in elaborately in the discussion chapter-five of the present study. All activity of present study accomplished according to study outline which already described earlier in this section. Finally last chapter of this study "conclusion" where researcher proved the present study problems by a graphic account of an evident of Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women as well as delivered all outcome of the study which introduced in this introduction chapter.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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2.3 REVIEW OF THE PAST STUDIES

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- 2.3.1.1 Studies Related to The Prevalence of Domestic Violence
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2.3.2 Studies in India

- 2.3.2.1 Studies Related to The Prevalence of Domestic Violence
- 2.3.2.2 Studies Related to The Factors of Domestic Violence
- 2.3.2.3 Studied Related to The Perpetrators of Domestic Violence
- 2.3.2.4 Studies Related to The Causes of Domestic Violence
- 2.3.2.5 Studies Related to The Effects of Domestic Violence

2.4 SUMMING UP

2.1 OVERVIEW

The evaluation contains of literature highlighting the theoretical information of home violence, the several factors of domestic violence, specially its reasons, direct and indirect outcomes of domestic violence, i.e. bio-psychosocial abuse, the physical and mental implications that the violence go away on the girls and literature highlighting what can be finished against this practice and for the girls survivors of domestic violence. This chapter is divided into two essential heads- the theoretical history of domestic violence and the review of beyond studies, which incorporates both worldwide and country wide research.

2.2 THEORITICAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The phase covers the theoretical background of the observe includes 3 essential tactics for expertise bio-psychosocial abuse which are the psycho-pathological technique, the socio-structural method and the feminist method; the ecological model of factors associated with partner abuse, (Heise, 1998); some popular theories on home violence which results bio-psychosocial abuse and the seven level version of crisis intervention theory. (Roberts, 1990).

2.2.1 Theoretical Approaches for an Understanding of Bio-psychosocial abuse

Simply as there's a lack of consensus on a unmarried definition for home violence, "there may be no single recognized causal idea for home violence." Inside the absence of a single theory, numerous theories are used to give an explanation for why home violence

takes place. (Danis, 2003). There are three primary processes to explain violence inside the own family. Every in some manner has both served or presently serves as a basis for current considering studies on the reasons of family violence. They're the psycho-pathological approach, the socio-structural approach and the feminist approach (Gelles & Loseke, 1993). A lot of theories have been advanced to give an explanation for spouse abuse. The theories, with their relevance to Bio-psychosocial abuse, and consistent with their nature could be supplied underneath the above referred to three approaches of domestic violence.

2.2.1.1 The psycho-pathological Approach

This changed into the earliest angle to give an explanation for the motives of Bio- psychosocial abuse. This approach makes a speciality of the abuser's character traits as the leader determinants of violence and abuse. It includes the psycho-pathological causes that focus on characteristics of victims and offenders. These theories provide pathological factors for violent behaviour specializing in mind structures, chemical imbalances, dietary deficiencies, hormonal elements in addition to evolutionary theories and genetic traits to give an explanation for violent behaviour. This model consequently hyperlinks intellectual illnesses and different intra man or woman phenomena such as alcoholism and drug use to violent behaviour. Even though this explanation aids to understand why an individual behaves in a different way within the stated scenario, it fails to provide an explanation for how the same violent person behaves near generally at the place of work or in organisation of other household. Based on Psycho- Pathological theory, guys who abused their wives had been mentally ill and can be cured through medicine or

psychiatric treatment. Researchers found, but, that the conduct of perpetrators of home violence did not correspond to profiles of folks who have been mentally unwell. Batterers attack only their intimate companions. But mental ailments together with schizophrenia do not restrict their violence to their intimate companions. (Joan Zorza ed., 2002). In addition, contradictory proof has shown that most effective a small proportion of all have revealed this. Mental accounts of aggression in opposition to a associate were documented in studies and a few predictor variables were located (Ptacek, 1988). Those variables have been delineated as personal traits, personality issues, competitive outbursts, behavior issues, attention deficit disorders, anxiety, melancholy, delinquency and sexual promiscuity. Personality is the made of the dynamic and feature organisation inside the man or woman of those psychobiological structures and their interaction with the movements, postures, words, mind-set and critiques concerning his external international. One's actual emotions about his outside world and oneself can be on the aware, pre-aware or subconscious degrees. Personality for that reason plays a primary position, within the existence of an man or woman because it determines his behaviour. It is discovered that 75% of the physically abusive guys, attending a remedy facility for abuse had improved ratings on sadistic antisocial personality disease (Murphy et al, 1992). The physically abusive men had evidenced extra self sufficient and greater expressive character disturbance than did the discordant non-abusive guys.

2.2.1.2 The Sociological and Structural Approach

As the psychological approach failed to explain why a particular individual behaves in a particular situation in a particular way, the sociological framework in addition to the

psychological perspective added that different stressful influences such as age, sex, education, socio-economic status, low income, unemployment, illness and the like are unevenly distributed in society. Combined with the cultural approval for violence, these shortfalls lead many family members to adopt Bio-psychosocial abuse as a means of coping with stressful situations (Gelles & Cornell, 1990). The social-learning perspectives reject the notion that violence is an inner drive and argues instead that violence is both learnt and takes place in the social context (Bandura, 1973). It is observed that individuals who witnessed or experienced Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married girls in their childhood homes are more likely to be involved in violent marital relations in their own life (Kalmuss & Straus et al., 1984, 1980). This theory however fails to explain why the female child does not learn to be violent. The answer then perhaps does not lie in the learning system of the family alone, but in the value system, which demands that the girls should be submissive and always at the receiving end.

2.2.1.3 The Feminist Approach

In continuation to the psychological and the sociological perspectives to understand Bio-psychosocial abuse, the feminist model is currently becoming a dominant model for explaining violence towards girls. It is the need for power and control within the family that leads to Bio-psychosocial abuse. Male violence is seen as a means of social control of girls in general. Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married girls grows out of inequality within marriage and reinforces male dominance and female subordination within the home and outside it (Schechter, 1995). The gendered lens does not and apparently cannot account for a wide range of objective phenomena, that falls under the general label of

Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married girls and is therefore more applicable to intimate partner violence. The feminist attitude considers male domination as a key element of Bio-psychosocial abuse in opposition to better halves (Dobash & Dobash, Kurz, Schechter & Yllo, 1979, 1993, 1982, 1993). The subordination of girls to male authority is held to be institutionalising in the shape of patriarchal societies, which consist of a social structure that gives girls an inferior popularity, and a subculture that serves to boost the acceptance of this order (Dobash & Dobash, 1979). On the contrary girls's monetary power and home authority had been discovered to be related to low levels or absence of wife battering [Levison & Mitchell, 1989, 1992]. The feminist approach also sees sanction towards battering and sanctuary for battered girls as concomitant with family power and antithetical to a strictly patriarchal society [Campbell, 1992]. Consistent with feminist concept, domestic violence emanates from a "patriarchal" school system which assigns men the responsibility for controlling and coping with lady companions (Danis, 2003). Based on this concept, Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women is attributed to a flaw in societal structure Rather than male pathology. Feminist analysis of violence has been based Power relations family members among girls and men that deny ladies same get entry to power and resources for this reason making them more at risk of violence from men. The reason of this Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married girls may be traced to patriarchy – the ideology that bestows on guys power and authority over all aspects of girls' lives such as their bodies. This is manifested in diverse forms and perpetuated and demonstrated with the aid of all social institutions. This consists of socialization procedures that provide upward thrust to one of a kind function expectations from men and women, and one of a kind gender norms. In

quick, the feminist idea helps interventions centered at helping batterers to reform and assisting to empower sufferers but it's been realised that no single theory is appropriate to explain violent behaviour amongst individuals. A researcher proposes an integrated model that includes a aggregate of the above elements to provide an explanation for violent behaviour amongst people (Ahuja, 1998). The version proposes the affect of for factors on violent behavior among individuals, which include social norms and social companies that socialize the people, private characteristics. The internal traits of the person who includes his or her relations and interactions with different people and circle of relatives and the monetary or environmental elements that have an effect on the behaviour of people.

2.2.2 Relevant Theories on Domestic Violence

Traditionally, theories of Family violence were based totally on the idea that such abuse changed into a “own family” or “personal” rely that turned into a consequence of intellectual infection, alcohol abuse, or negative impulse control. cutting-edge theories, however, mirror the information that the purpose of violence is the establishment of strength and manage over some other through one-of-a-kind types of abusive, coercive and dangerous behaviours. A selection of theories have been advanced to give an explanation for Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married girls; and a number of popular theories which might be explained in this chapter are Social exchange theory, learned Helplessness theory, Social learning theory, subculture violence theory, Cycle of Violence theory and power and control Wheel theory.

2.2.2.1 Social Exchange Theory

Under the social Exchange theory, human interaction is pushed through pursuing rewards and avoiding punishments and charges. (Danis, 2003). Contend that domestic violence takes place when costs do not outweigh rewards. The charges on this context include the capability for protective bodily action through the sufferer, capacity of being arrested and imprisoned, loss of private repute, and dissolution of the home association. The social Exchange theory gives a foundation for law enforcement and prosecution of offenders.

2.2.2.2 Learned Helplessness Theory

The “learned helplessness” theory argued that guys battered because that they had discovered violence in their households as youngsters, and girls sought out abusive men due to the fact they saw their mothers being abused. This is additionally called learned behavior theory of violence. But girls who witness home violence aren't any much more likely to be battered as adults. Lenore Walker, a psychologist in the USA, studied the conduct of girls who live in violent relationships. Walker hypothesized that girls live in abusive relationships because steady abuse strips them of the need to depart. The learned helplessness concept, did not account for the reality that there are many social, economic and cultural reasons a woman would possibly selected to stay in an abusive courting, girls often have very rational motives for staying they'll worry retaliation in opposition to themselves or their children, or they'll no longer be capable of financially guide themselves or their kids. They will be ostracized by their own family and community if they leave. In addition, the learned helplessness theory is inconsistent with the truth that girls surviving in abusive relationships try and go away typically and routinely act in very

conscious approaches to try and decrease the abuse directed at them and to protect their children. A number of studies found that batterers have been abused as children or they had witnessed their fathers beating their moms (Ceaser & Straus et al, 1988, 1980), however different studies did not discover a relation dating between experiencing violence in adolescence and wife abuse. (Emergy, Gelles & Cornell, 1989, 1990). although research does show that boys who witness abuse inside the home are seven instances more likely to batter, many men who witnessed violence as children vow not to use violence and do not develop up to be batterers. An extra consistent reason behind the connection among witnessing and battering is that witnessing is one of many assets of facts; men additionally get records from the bigger society that it is appropriate to govern their spouses and to put in force this manipulate through violence. Similarly, as emphasised in batterers remedy packages, boys who witnessed home violence and grew up to be batterers found out greater than just violence; rather, they learned and hence can unlearn instructions approximately the respective roles of men and girls that make a contribution to their abusive conduct as adults. Flavia (1988) studied the reasons of spouse battering the use of the theories of learned helplessness and cyclical model categorising the causes of spouse battering as - person and societal. She located that the unquestioned authority of fellows at domestic, the subservient function of the wife, the dependence of girls on their husbands, the social sanctions that allow husbands to exercise area on their better halves, male conceitedness and their perception that male will love their better halves and preserve a right to batter them also.

2.2.2.3 Social Learning Theory

The social learning theory indicates that humans learn to be violent through being straight away rewarded or punished when they dedicate violent behaviour, through what's referred to as reinforcement, and with the aid of looking the stories of others, referred to as modelling (Danis, 2003). Consistent with a few experts, there is a correlation between people who witness abusive behaviour of their in advance lives and those who commit domestic violence later. (Danis, 2003). In quick, the social learning theory getting to know idea facilitates to give an explanation for why kids who witness abuse sometimes grow as much as be abusers themselves thereby providing purpose for corrective interventions to “unlearn” abusive behaviour. intently related to the “learned behaviour” theory were the theories that defined violence as the result of a lack of manage. As an instance, believed that men are abusive after they drink due to the fact the alcohol causes them to lose manage. Others explained men’s violence because of incapacity to govern their anger and frustration. Those theorists focused that gendered societal expectations prevented guys from expressing anger and frustration; there emotions might increase till the man misplaced manipulate and launched his emotions through the usage of violence. This “loss of manage” concept is contradicted with the aid of batterers’ behaviour. Batterers’ violence is carefully targeted to certain humans at positive times and places. As an instance, batterers “pick out not to hit their bosses or cops, no matter how indignant or ‘out of manipulate’ they’re.” (Ethel Klein, et al, 1997) Abusers additionally comply with their personal “inner guidelines and guidelines approximately abusive behaviours.” They regularly select to abuse their companions only in private, or may take steps to make certain that they do not leave seen evidence of the abuse. Batterers also selected their

approaches cautiously some wreck assets, some rely on threats of abuse, and a few threaten children. via those selections, “perpetrators are making choices about what they'll or will no longer do to the sufferer, even when they may be claiming they ‘misplaced it’ or were ‘out of control.’ Such choice-making suggests that they may be truly on top of things of their abusive behaviours” (Ganley & Schechter, 1995).

2.2.2.4 Subculture of Violence Theory

The subculture of violence theory is developed (Wolfgang & Ferracuti, 1982), to explain that social violence and norm provide meaning and direction to violent acts, facilitating or bringing about violence in situations distinct under those norms and values. Violent norms were observed to be related to significant spouse abuse (Hegland, 1992) and the absence of violent tradition with an extraordinary incidence of spouse beating.

2.2.2.5 Cycle of Violence Theory

The “cycle of violence” was the subsequent principle to gain reputation within the USA. This idea was based totally on the notion that men did not express their frustration and anger due to the fact they had been taught not to expose their feelings. The person’s anxiety built until he exploded and have become violent. The anxiety is launched, and the couple enjoyed a “honeymoon” length, at some stage in which the husband was apologetic and remorseful. This theory has changed do not constant with girls’ reviews. Many girls by no means skilled a honeymoon length. Others said that there has been no sluggish construct-up of tension, but as substitute unpredictable, almost random, episodes of battering. This idea additionally did not provide an explanation for why guys directed

their explosions of rage best against their intimate companions. Dobash and Dobash give an explanation for that the concept of a cycle of violence is static in place of dynamic and changing, does now not cope with intentionality, and the notion of the 1/3 segment as a 'honeymoon' phase belies the experience of ladies who indicate that even the process of 'making-up' or reconstructing the relationship is completed towards the heritage of a private history of violence and coercion and inside the context of few viable alternatives to the violent relationship. This theory became often paired with the "own family/relationship struggle" model. Consistent with this version, "each the man and the woman contribute to violence in an intimate dating." This version assumes both that the connection is characterized by using mutual violence, or that "in lots of cases a spouse provokes her husband with the aid of 'below-the-belt' arguments prompting a violence reaction from her husband." The girls' behaviour contributes to the buildup of tension in the guy, till the man explodes in a violent rage, followed by means of honeymoon duration. Theories primarily based on "mutual" violence do no longer remember the one of a kind ways that males and females use violence in intimate relationships. In addition, any theory that describes violence as a reaction to "provocation" from the opposite partner is absolutely any other form of sufferer blaming. Nor does this version account for instances in which a husband explodes over trivial troubles or starts off evolve beating his spouse while she is asleep. (Paymar, 1994)

2.2.2.6 Power and Control Wheel Theory

This theory is based on the assumption that the reason of the violence is to exert strength and manage over the female. The factors that fashioned the premise of earlier theories a

boy witnessing abuse as a toddler, or substance abuse can be contributing factors, but aren't the "cause" of the violence. As a substitute, the batterer consciously uses their approaches to make sure the submissiveness of his accompanies to make sure that he gets his way. As Schechter and Ganley explain, perpetrators of domestic violence deliver into their intimate relationships positive expectations of who's in rate and what the desirable mechanisms are for implementing that dominance. The ones attitudes and beliefs, in preference to the sufferer's behaviour, determine whether or not perpetrators are regionally violent. (Schechter & Ganley, 1995)

2.2.2.7 Ecological Model of factors Associated with Partner Abuse

It proposed a clearer and interrelated ecological framework for knowledge violent behaviour among individuals (Heise, 1998). This framework consists of various physical, social, emotional and mental elements on the non-public, community and societal levels. In this model, the causative elements are represented within the shape of four concentric circles. The innermost circle consists of the personal history of the man and the woman who're inside the courting. As an example, this includes factors influencing their personalities such as being male, formative years revel in of marital violence in their families, youth enjoy of abuse. The second circle represents the micro system elements that have an effect on familial relationship and consist of the instantaneous context inside which violence takes area which include male dominance within the own family, manipulate over cash and decision making on the family stage by means of men, low popularity of girls consisting of daughter-in-regulation inside the own family, use of alcohol, marital struggle conditions.

The third circle represents the eco-system representing the social structures and systems at the micro degree or network level together with bad socio-financial fame, unemployment, bad social surroundings main to antisocial behaviour, loss of get right of entry to of girls to monetary and different sources and shortage of aid structures main to powerlessness. The macro device represents the wider societal norms that serve to create beneficial surroundings for the other three elements to behave. These consist of the overall societal acceptance of strength structures that constitute dominance, aggression and manipulate of men over girls; of rigid gender roles; of recognition of interpersonal violence. This framework has been determined to be fairly bendy and may be applied throughout numerous settings; across equal settings in distinctive time spans or even within the same relationship across the lifecycle.

2.2.2.8 Seven-stage Model of Crisis Intervention Theory (Roberts 1990)

Crisis Intervention is emergency mental care geared toward supporting people in a crisis scenario to repair equilibrium to their bio psychosocial functioning and to minimise the potential for psychological trauma. (Jackson, Aguilera, et al, 2010, 1998). This trauma is distinct in each sufferer of home violence. For a few, it lasts till their disaster state of affairs is over; however for a few it lasts forever, leaving a deep wound in them. Crisis may be defined as one's notion or experiencing of an event or scenario as an intolerable problem that exceeds the person's modern-day sources and coping mechanisms. Some ladies victims of Bio-psychosocial abuse locate the whole experience as intolerable, and which cannot be overcome. They lose desire and religion in themselves and others. it is at some stage in these instances, they think about suicide. The priority of crisis intervention

and counselling is to increase stabilization. It has to be this small attempt of the counsellor so that it will deliver the victim a desire to stay, and to head ahead. Crisis interventions occur on the spur of the moment and in a diffusion of settings, as trauma can arise at once. Crises are transient, typically with quick span, no longer than a month, even though the consequences may emerge as lengthy-lasting. (Forde & Devaney, 2006)

Crisis Intervention is the emergency and temporary care given an person who, due to uncommon pressure in his or her stay that renders them unable to characteristic as they generally would, in order to interrupt the downward spiral of maladaptive behaviour and return the individual to their common degree of pre-crisis. This proves to be a totally a hit model for the sufferers of Bio-psychosocial abuse. The Seven-level model of crisis Intervention became advanced (Roberts, 1990) and it carries seven ranges:

1. Plan and behavior a radical bio psychosocial and crisis evaluation. This also consists of assessing suicidal and homicidal threat, need for scientific attention, drug and alcohol use, and poor coping strategies. Assessing resilience and shielding factors in addition to circle of relatives and other assist networks is beneficial.
2. Make psychological contact and set up rapport. Through conveying respect and popularity, the responder develops a solid healing courting with the purchaser. Showing a nonjudgmental mind-set and neutrality are crucial in crisis work
3. Observe and outline the dimensions of the problem or crisis. Figuring out any troubles and demanding situations the patron might also have faced, in particular the precipitant to the disaster will provide treasured insight into the providing hassle.
4. Inspire an exploration of emotions and emotions. This may be performed by means of actively paying attention to the customer and responding with encouraging statements. Reflection and paraphrasing also can assist this process.
5. Discover beyond

high quality coping techniques and options. Viewing the character as an imaginative and resilient person with an array of ability sources and options can help this technique (Roberts, 2000). Crisis workers should be creative and bendy in resolving disaster conditions. 6. Enforce the movement plan. At this degree, identify supportive individuals and contact referral sources. The client ought to be capable of put in force a few coping strategies. 7. Set up a observe-up plan. It is crucial to follow up with clients after the initial intervention to determine the purchaser's fame and ensure that the crisis has been resolved.

2.3 REVIEW OF THE PAST STUDIES

In any research, evaluate of preceding studies could be beneficial for the researcher to recognize the unique factors of the topic theoretically and nearly. Studies carried out throughout one of kind times and studies performed in unique regions had been incorporated in this phase. The studies are supplied beneath one-of-a-kind headings which include incidence, elements, perpetrators, reasons, outcomes and so forth. The assessment is again classified into international and Indian research.

2.3.1 International Studies

Bio-psychosocial abuse rural married girls has emerge as an problem of increasing significance and several research had been performed worldwide, over time. Internationally, the issue of home violence has moved to the leading edge of research and coverage. Violence towards ladies occurs within the family, network and society; it manifests as girl feticide, female infanticide, abuse of the woman baby, social

harassment, intellectual torture, and bodily violence and cruelty affecting the bodies and minds of girls. Violence in opposition to girls within the own family shape Bio- psychosocial abuse is the most pathetic aspect of disrespect of human rights.

2.3.1.1 Studies Related to The Prevalence of Domestic Violence

Inside the public health literature, epidemiological research has in large part targeted on estimating the superiority of physical violence. Research from WHO imply that between 16% and 52% of girls global-extensive are bodily assaulted by an intimate associate as a minimum as soon as in their lives (IPPF, 1998). Facts posted in 1997 by means of the World Health Organization (WHO, 1997) shows that, in keeping with 40 research conducted in 24 countries on Four continents, between 20% and 50% of the girls interviewed pronounced that they suffered bodily abuse from their male partners. also, Consistent with 'in which girls Stand - An international file on the repute of ladies in 140 international locations, 1997-1998', the variety of girls reporting bodily abuse with the aid of a male partner for the duration of the length 1986-1993 have been among 21% to 60% (IPPF& Strauss 1998, 1980) Research shown that 11.6 to 12.6 percent of couples beat up each different at a while at some point of their relationship; but they did not locate lengthy-term incidence of violence against individuals, inside the country wide opportunity samples that he tested even though 28 to 30 percent of couples had skilled a few home violence all through the direction in their marriage lifestyles. Typically a mean of six violent episodes have been said a year. In 1993, the world financial institution expected that violence towards girls become a greater extreme motive of loss of life and sick health than traffic accidents and malaria blended. South Africa, estimated to have the

best prevalence of violence against girls said 42 000 cases of rape in 1999. In Tanzania, the number of cases of spouse abuse extended from 45 in 1996 to 281 in 1998. All through the 5 years from 1995 to 2000, 528 girls were attacked and killed by their husbands. (Miller & Mullins2002). UNICEF reports that as many as 40-50 million girls are lacking from the Indian population due to foeticide (world's girls's, 1991). Figures reveal that 60 million females, mostly from Asian international locations are "lacking"-killed through infanticide, selective abortion, planned beneath nutrition or lack of get admission to fitness care (UNFPA & Population report, 2000, 1999). Fifty one percent out of a pattern of six hundred households in a survey in southern Asia stated having killed a infant female at some stage in her first week in existence (IPPF, 1998). In China, 12% of the girls had been aborted or unaccounted for in a latest survey (UNICEF 2000). The countrywide Crime document of 1991 shows that every 33 minute Estimates from British research within the early 1990s counseled that among 10 and 27 percent of British girls have been a victim of bodily violence from a male companion (Mooney & Black, 1993, 1994, 1994). Even such estimates must be dealt with caution, as they'll not take full account of rape, sexual harassment, coercive sex and emotional, mental and different abuses. A later community based survey of girls in Hackney, London (Stanko E. C, 1998), mentioned: more than one in two girls were in psychologically abusive relationships during their lives; One in Four girls have been in psychologically abusive relationships in the past 12 months; One in three girls had suffered physical and sexual abuse requiring scientific interest of their lives; and One in nine ladies had suffered physical and sexual abuse requiring medical attention in the past year. More recently, evaluation of the 2001 British Crime Survey determined that 13 percent of girls and 9

percent of men interviewed were problem to home violence (abuse, threats or pressure), sexual victimization or stalking in the preceding twelve months (British Crime Survey, 2001). Normal, forty five percent of girls and 26 percent of men aged 16– 59 ought to recollect being problem to home violence, sexual victimization or stalking as a minimum once of their lifetimes (Walby & Allen, 2004). UNICEF reviews the following statistics on domestic violence for three international locations of CEE/CIS: • Estonia: 29% of ladies elderly 18-24 worry domestic violence, and the share rises with age, affecting 52% of girls 65 or older. In line with a 1994 survey of 2,315 girls. • Poland: 60% of divorced ladies surveyed in 1993 by way of the Centre for the examination of Public Opinion mentioned having been hit at least as soon as by way of their ex-husbands; an extra 25% reported repeated violence. • Tajikistan: 23% of 550 ladies elderly 18-40 stated bodily abuse, in keeping with a survey. Research on wife abuse amongst decided on international locations in south-east Asia show that the superiority degrees from 34% in Kyakutan, Myanmar, to 40% in a study of OPD from a sanatorium in Thailand to 76% among lower caste ladies in rural India (WHO, 2000). Evident from Sri Lanka shows that 60% of two hundred girls interviewed said they have been beaten by their companions, fifty one of the girls said their associate used a weapon at some point of the bodily assault (IPPF, 1998). In Bangladesh, 50 % of other halves murdered have been killed by their husbands. In Malaysia, found that 39% of women being bodily abused through their husbands, while 68% of battered women have been abused even as they had been pregnant. (IPPF, 1998) In a 1986 look at, nearly 30 percent couples in the U.S. stated experiencing at least one violent episode in their marriage (Strauss & Gelles, 1986). In 1990 own family making plans survey in Kenya discovered 42 percentage of girls

reporting enjoy of thrashing by husbands (Human Rights Watch global document). In China, Xu (1997) located conclusive evidence of wife-beating. The American medical affiliation reports that about 2 million girls internationally are abused through their home associate each year (Marwick, 1998), indicating that home violence is an trouble worth of concern and a problem with global significance. The results of the country wide Crime Victimization Survey carried out within the United States during the 1990s indicated that there have been about a million incidences of home violence in every year of the decade, with eighty five% of the victims being ladies. The US department of Justice records display that ‘a woman is beaten each 15 seconds’ and ‘home violence is the main cause of injury to girls among a while 15 and 44 inside the U.S. More than automobile injuries, muggings, and rapes mixed’. Even when the battered wife leaves, the possibilities of violence remain excessive. (Ramfrez & Vazquez, 1993). A cross-sectional survey have a look at, on the epidemiology of violence within the domestic in opposition to women and girls older than 12 years, in the state of Jalisco in Mexico. The findings display that 44% percent of the 1163 rural women and girls fifty seven percent of 1228 city ladies and ladies suggested being bodily abused in their houses. As in studies with women respondents, people with male respondents substantiate the evidence of high prevalence of domestic violence and men’s willingness to speak about violence. Reviews from diverse countries such as Thailand, New Zealand and South Africa indicate that 20-44 percent men report being violent in the direction of their better halves or intimate partners (Hoffman et al., Leibrich et al & Abrahams et al, 1994, 1995, 1999). As an example, in a survey of married men in Bangkok, 20% mentioned bodily abuse toward their other halves (Hoffman, et, al, 1994). In South Africa, 44% of running men surveyed in Cape

city stated physical and/or sexual abuse closer to their companions in the remaining 10 years (Abrahams et al. 1999). Crimes which include rape as a shape of sexual violence are stated to be at the increase. Around the Globe, one in five women has been determined to be victims of rape in their lifetime (Amnesty, 2004). Sexual abuse and rape by means of intimate associate are not considered as crimes in maximum of the international locations or even girls do no longer don't forget forced sex by intimate partner or husband as a rape. But, surveys in many countries show that approximately 10 to 15% of women document of being forced to have intercourse with an intimate accompanies (UNICEF 2000). The more parts of the arena, marriage is taken as granting men the right to have with their spouse and to apply force and strength to call for sex from the spouse even though she does no longer want intercourse. In a survey of Philippines, it turned into located that 43% of married ladies from the reproductive age group stated that they could not refuse intercourse with their husband because of worry of beatings from them. (Population report, 1999) Violence can in severe cases additionally result in dying as in cases of suicides and homicides. The observation from Bangladesh study 270 cases of deaths due to abuse said in newspapers in 1982-1985. 29% of the ladies were crushed to loss of life, 39% have been subjected to other types of physical torture and 18% had been attacked with sharp weapons. (WHO, 2000).

2.3.1.2 Studies Related to The Factors of Domestic Violence

A study was conducted with the elements associated to home violence in rural and concrete setup of Bangladesh (Naved & Persson, 2005). Multilevel analysis of the study exhibits that during residential regions, dowry or different needs in marriage and a history

of abuse of the husband's mom by his father increases the threat of violence. Better spousal communication and husband's schooling beyond the tenth grade reduces the risk of violence. It changed into also revealed that inside the urban place, ladies's being younger than their husband and taking part in savings and credit agencies multiplied the danger of abuse, whereas husband's education past the 6th grade had a defensive impact. Psychological abuse could be very difficult to seize in research. But, it has been determined that severe mental stress and residing below terror and the intellectual torture of violence can cause self negative behaviour and deadly results consisting of suicides. Research in India, Bangladesh, Fiji, america, Papua New Guinea and Peru show a excessive correlation between domestic violence and suicide quotes. Women who are victims of domestic violence are 12 times much more likely to try suicide than individuals who do not enjoy such violence (IPPF, 1998). The association among home violence and occasional age being pregnant (Gershenson, et al., 1989). Development in the social power courting is required not handiest to stop spousal violence but also to enhance (discount) the population increase and lowering of HIV infection AIDS like sicknesses (Caroline & Richters, 1999). Rural Women's Advocacy programs describes the subsequent data concerning infant and partner abuse in the U.S.A.

- Children in homes where home violence happens are bodily abused or severely neglected at a fee 1500% higher than the country wide average within the standard populace.
- Lenore Walker's in a 1984 study identified that mothers had been 8 instances more likely to hurt their children when they had been being battered than after they were secure from violence. A main study of more than 900 children at battered women's shelters

discovered that almost 70% of the children had been themselves victims of bodily abuse or neglect (Walker's, 1984).

2.3.1.3 Studies Related to The Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

A survey conducted in some nations which includes Chile, Peru, Malaysia and the United States, approximately 30 to 50% of the sufferers of rape and attempted rape are beneath the age of 15 whilst around 20% have been underneath 10 years of age. One observed that half of the homicides of woman spouses and companions had been dedicated with the aid of guys after separation' (FAMVI, 1999). A research in mainland China has examined the extent to which spouse-abuse exists beneath the Communist regime, and it changed into discovered that urban China changed into not free of family violence. It became seen that the husbands have been seen to have abused about 57 percent in their wives sooner or later of time or the alternative during the direction of married lives (Xu, 1995). A cross-sectional study, on the epidemiology of violence within the domestic in opposition to ladies and girls older than 12 years, inside the country of Jalisco in Mexico. They suggested that husbands inflicted the abuse in 60 percent of the cases and parents in forty percent. (Ramirez & Vazquez, 1993)

2.3.1.4 Studies Related to the Causes of Domestic Violence

Each state has unique elements that make a contribution to the nature of home violence in that unique location (Walker, 1999). Social elements which include attractiveness of domestic violence, low social popularity of women, oppressive political systems, oppressive fundamental religious beliefs that devalue women, civil conflicts, and the

existence of states of war retain to contribute to the prevailing occurrence fees of domestic violence in other international locations (Walker, 1999). A researcher had suggested that common alcohol use by way of the male associate has been discovered to be related to multiply likelihood of violence within the home (Strauss, 1980). Domestic violence research efforts have begun to become aware of a diffusion of things related to involvement and protection from home violence. In worldwide research, strain related elements, inclusive of: poverty, loss of schooling, loss of monetary assets, degrees of jealousy, excessive consuming, substance abuse and residing in a big family had been associated with increased danger of domestic violence (Martin, et al. & Xingjuan, 1999, 1999). A variety of factors look like correlated with domestic violence. These include strain, especially financial strain, social surroundings, low self eastern and traditional thoughts about gender roles. Additionally, social assist seems to be important for the victim in coping with the violence and even in reducing the violence (Fagan, 1989). Another research determined batterers were abused as children or that they had witnessed their fathers beating their mothers (Ceaser & Straus, et al., 1988, 1980), but different studies did no longer find a tremendous relationship among experiencing violence in childhood and wife abuse. A researcher carried out a cross-sectional study, at the epidemiology of violence inside the domestic in opposition to women and girls older than 12 years, inside the state of Jalisco in Mexico. A number of the demographic variables tested, low levels of schooling and families with seven children or extra have been related to home violence. A research conducted in Mainland China, Patriarchal own family system and gender inequality inside the circle of relatives had been discovered accountable for the prevalence of wife-abuse. (Xu, 1995). A research performed by the

international Centre for studies on women interviewed 10,000 sufferers of domestic violence in several towns in India and identified that over 70% of the sufferers of home violence have been accused of infidelity through their husbands, 40% of them said that their husbands belonged to semi-alcoholic families.

2.3.15 Studies Related to The Effects of Domestic Violence

The results of violence on a victim's health are severe. The global health care expenses due to domestic violence are not quantifiable (Haniff, 1998). The world health organization (WHO) suggests that home violence puts girls at danger across the world for the negative health consequences of bodily harm, intellectual health issues, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV AIDS and unwanted pregnancies (Turmen, 1998). The U.S. research shows that, women who enjoy intimate companion abuse are three instances more likely to have gynecological troubles than no abused ladies. (Outlook, 2002). A research conducted by in Maryland of 247 being pregnant associated deaths discovered that the leading reason of dying is homicide. The researchers have referred to as for enhanced surveillance" of pregnancy associated deaths and further studies focusing more mainly at the position of home violence. (Nancy, 2003). Intimate partner abuse at some point of pregnancy may be a more extensive threat issue for being pregnant headaches than other situations for which pregnant women are mechanically screened, such as high blood pressure and diabetes. (Outlook, 2002). Current research in Nicaragua, suggests that home abuse will increase the likelihood that women will have many kids and observed that abused women have been two times as probably to have four or more children. (population reviews, 1999). The secondary outcomes of domestic violence

involve the victim's ability to function in day by day existence. Sufferers of home violence frequently take greater absences from work to go to the physician. Battering can also result in emotions of disgrace, embarrassment and humiliation, particularly while beatings go away marks, which in flip might also cause in addition isolation from buddies and circle of relatives and to absences from paintings. Because of improved absences and substance abuse, battered women may additionally discover it difficult to maintain regular employment. Escaping the violence can also require a complete abandonment of process, home and belongings (Johnson, 2002). Home violence may be fatal; women are both intentionally murdered with the aid of their companions and lose their life due to accidents inflicted of them. Mainly, recent research within the United States of America have targeted on choking or strangulation, a tactic frequently utilized by batterers. Due to the fact choking or strangulation rarely leaves vibrant outside physical marks, police won't understand the sufferer's want for medical assistance or the seriousness of the violence. Accidents attributable to choking or strangulation can often be deadly; such injuries "can also seem slight to start with but they can kill the sufferer within 36 hours." (Joan Zorza ed., 2002). Similarly to the risk of death from injury or intentional homicides, research also indicates that women who are abused can be more likely to dedicate suicide. The family Violence Prevention Fund, reporting on a 1995 study, said that 29% of all women within the U.S.A who attempted suicide were battered. Using a case-reference technique, a study in Nicaragua located that the chance of infant (0-11months) and child (0-5yrs) mortality changed into 7.8 and 6.3 time higher while mom skilled both bodily and sexual companion violence (Monemi, et al., 2003). A 1998 literature assessment said that among 45% and 70% of youngsters who're exposed to

family violence are also sufferers of abuse, and that 40% child victims of abuse also are exposed to domestic violence. (Lynn, et al, 2000).

UNICEF reviews that a "Close relation between home violence and suicide has been hooked up primarily based on research inside the U.S, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Peru, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Suicide is 12 instances as possibly to were attempted by women who has been abused than by one who has no longer." (UNICEF, 2000). Numerous studies have observed associations among women's experience of home violence and toddler and baby mortality, and beginning consequences (Monemi et al., Jejeebhoy, Campbell et al. & Curry & Harvey, 2003; 1998; 1999; 1998). Service providers determined that both marital disharmony and less decisionmaking energy for the mom contributed to slower baby boom (service provider & Udipi 1997). This study establishes a firm affiliation among a mom's earlier lifetime enjoy of home violence and child vitamins results inside the future. This finding provides to the developing body of proof that domestic violence has a long way-attaining outcomes and is mainly essential due to the fact domestic violence is notably typical in India and within the developing world. One implication is that both the excessive occurrence of home violence and its impact on women and children are both factors that require to be addressed by health programmers, and in all likelihood additionally by vitamins programmers, another implication is that the persistence of home violence will erode gains in women's empowerment with a view to also have implications for improving child nutrition in the lengthy-term. In Pakistan also, domestic violence is observed to have emerged as a reproductive health and rights issue. A research was completed in 3 out-patient health facilities catering for the low and center profits population of Karachi. The criterion for

choosing the respondents have been: currently married; living with their husbands for at the least the beyond 365 days; and everlasting citizens of Karachi. The outcomes of these cross-sectional study of 150 girls found out that they may be challenge to violence at an alarming percentage with extreme consequences to their physical and mental health. Almost one-third of the women had experienced physical violence as a minimum once in marital life, the motives being monetary constraints, youngsters or in-legal guidelines, even though these factors have been no longer drastically related to tension/depression. The study shows that suitable intervention strategies must be undertaken to generate recognition about the health consequences of wife-battering (Fikree & Bhatti, 1999). lack of autonomy and powerlessness can cause undesirable pregnancies a few of the women do not have the right to deny sex with their husbands nor can they use any shape of contraception. Battering imposes good sized charges on the network. In step with the national Centre for damage Prevention and manipulate inside the U.S.A, the estimated annual direct clinical value of worrying for battered women in the america is \$1.8 billion dollars. Some other study, reported by UNICEF, estimates the direct fee in the U.S.A to be among five and ten billion bucks annually (UNICEF, 2000) Abuse has been observed to hinder the public participation of girls, undermine their monetary performance, motive improved health burdens, and impose a drain on scarce countrywide sources (Heise et al., 1994). As an example, A highlighted the cost of violence in phrases of the fitness burden, estimating that rape and domestic violence "account for five percent of the healthy years of life misplaced to girls of reproductive age in demo graphically growing international locations."(World Bank institution, 1993) An Inter-American development financial institution have a look at (Morrison & Orlando 1999) indicated that home violence led to

a loss of \$1.56 billion in Chile (more than 2 percent of Chile's GDP in 1996), whilst considering most effective the loss of women wages. Few research have attempted to calculate the entire financial price including the availability of all services by the country. But a study in New Wales, Australia, anticipated that the overall price turned into Aus\$1.5 billion a year (NCVAW, 1993). This restricted evidence shows that the monetary implications are alone enough to warrant special interest to violence as a improvement priority.

2.3.2 Studies in India

In latest years, home violence is being increasingly more acknowledged as a human rights and social and public fitness subject. Although the estimates of occurrence of home violence range extensively, incidence rates normally range from 20-50 percent (Heise, et al, 1999). Domestic violence not includes violence towards women by her husband however additionally by her relatives related to her through blood, marriage or adoption and with whom she is residing. In the beyond few a long time, women activism in numerous components of the world has slowly improved the visibility of domestic violence as a social trouble. Notwithstanding this, violence towards girls in the own family, till very these days acquired little interest as both a social or a public health problem. The sensitivities and stigma associated with domestic violence, the notion that it's miles, by and large a judicial and criminal difficulty, and the shortage of facts on the size of the abuse, have hampered knowledge and the development of suitable interaction (Heise, et al; 1994). Research deal, with these elements is of very recent starting place.

2.3.2.1 Studies Related to The Prevalence of Domestic Violence

Statistical evidence on the actual occurrence of home violence in India is scant. The few studies to be had imply that physical abuse of Indian girls is pretty excessive, starting from 22-60 percent of girls surveyed (Rao Mahajan, Desai & Krishnaraj, 1997, 1990, 1987) found that wife battering existed in all lessons of the society but it did not mentioned as a crime towards girls and changed into treated as a own family or non-public trouble. In a huge multi-household survey (INCLEN, 2000) currently expected the depth of home violence in India and its correlates and effects. The participation rate was ninety percent inside the rural stratum and 76 percent within the city slum and sixty seven percent within the city non-slum. About 50 percent of the sample suggested as having experienced at least one of the behaviors outlined above as a minimum as soon as in their married existence. Approximately forty four percent mentioned as a minimum one psychologically abusive behavior and forty percent suggested experiencing at the least one form of violent physical behavior. In some other take a look at, 18 to 45 percent of married men in 5 districts of Uttar Pradesh, a large state in northern India, mentioned that they physically abused their halves (Narayana, 1996). New Delhi study, on violence confirmed that in almost 94% of of cases, the victim and the offender had been members of the equal circle of relatives. In nine out of ten instances, husbands murdered their better halves (IPPF 1998). The sorts of violence usually discovered (Ahuja,1998) have been slapping, kicking, tearing hair, pushing and pulling, hitting with an object, attempting to strangulate and dangerous. Forms of mental abuse had been also found to exist, for example, verbal abuse, sarcastic remarks within the presence of outsiders, enforcing excessive restrictions on freedom of movement, completely ignoring the

spouse in selection-making techniques, making frequent lawsuits towards her mother and father, friends, neighbors, and relatives a whole lot to the embarrassment of the wife. Some of the more serious forms of violence were pronounced (Visaria, 1999), beating with sticks or iron rod, knives, utensils, blades and ladles, throwing ladies against items or bashing their heads against the walls, burning of breasts and vagina. Similarly, sexual attacks within the form of both hitting girls in the vagina through kicking or forcing her into sexual intercourse had been pronounced by way of nearly 10% of the women. Some of the women who had come to be sufferer of this form of violence indicated that damage in their private components can't be noticed through every body and they would be too ashamed to speak approximately it to others. Furthermore it is found in Kheda district of Gujarat that two-thirds of the girls had passed through some shape of psychological, physical or sexual abuse.

Each form of abuse cut throughout every age, castes, and schooling all degrees. The maximum regularly pronounced forms of violence against women had been abusive language (80%), beating (63%), forcing women again to their parental family (52%) and threats to throw them out (51%). In a population-primarily based study on incidence and related troubles of home violence against women in eastern India with the aid of Bontha V Babu and Shantanu k Kar It became determined that, the general incidence of bodily, mental, sexual and any form of violence among girls of Eastern India were 16%, 52%, 25% and 56% respectively. (BMC Public fitness 2009) The countrywide Crime record of 1991 focus that during each 33 minutes a female is abused by her husband. It also exhibits that during 1989 a dowry demise happened in every 125 minutes. In 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993, the corresponding figures have been 109, 102, 106, and 90. These

numbers suggest the magnitude and the pace of growth of dowry deaths inside the USA a research carried out amongst 744 younger married women in slum areas of Bangalore, India, an strive became made to have a look at the relationships between elements which are frequently considered to be social and economic assets for girls and latest incidence of home violence. Information had been gathered from 744 young married girls in slum regions of Bangalore. Unadjusted and adjusted multivariable logistic regression fashions had been used to decide elements related to having been hit, kicked or beaten by one's husband within the past 6 months. Over half (56%) of the members suggested having ever experienced physical domestic violence; approximately (27%) pronounced violence in the past 6 months, (International journal of Epidemiology, 2009). In keeping with NFHS-2, at the same time as 21% of ever-married women inside the United States of America as a whole stated that they had skilled lifetime violence, the proportion for Tamil Nadu was 40, the very best within the U.S (UPS & ORC-Macro, Tamil Nadu, 2001). In step with the NFHS-3, almost the same percent (39%) of Tamil women suggested experiencing bodily or sexual violence. A current survey in India discovered that there are 10,000 cases of girl infanticide yearly and this wide variety does no longer remember the wide variety of abortions performed to prevent the beginning of a child. A study of Indian clinic showed that out of 8,000 aborted foetuses, 7,997 have been female, any other survey located that, in one year, 40,000 lady foetuses have been aborted in Bombay alone (UNICEF, 2000) Violence can in intense instances additionally lead to death as in instances of suicides and homicides. In an Indian study of 120 dowry deaths, all the women were determined to be below 25 years of age. 46% of the women had died due to burns, 34% had died because of dowry (WHO, 2000). In a have a look at via Ranj

ana Kumari (1989) of dowry abuse it was revealed that one out of every four dowry sufferers become driven to suicide. Within the Indian subcontinent, it's been found that violence results in a large amount of maternal deaths. A recent study of over four hundred villages and 7 hospitals in India within the three districts of Maharashtra discovered that sixteen% of all deaths at some point of pregnancy have been due to domestic violence (Ganatra et al, 1998). Another observe in rural Bangladesh associated with homicides and suicides located that varieties of violence which includes dowry associated harassment, stigma due to rape or pregnancy outdoor marriage led to 6% of the maternal deaths among 1976 and 1986 and 31% of maternal deaths amongst girls inside the age group of 15-19(population report, 1999). A study conducted in Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram) with the aid of Raj Mohan of RCERTC and M.k.C Nair of the child improvement Centre, Thiruvananthapuram located that forty five percentage of women had at the least one incident of physical violence in their lifetime.

2.3.2.2 Studies Related to The Factors of Domestic Violence

Inside the modern literature on home violence, distinctive factors were given for its prevalence: (1) Cultural structures legitimise violence, legal authorities fail to defend women's, financial systems subordinate women, and political structures marginalise women's wishes (Heise, et al, 1994); (2) marital violence is extra typical in societies wherein patriarchal systems are paramount and women have few alternatives outdoor of marriage due to divorce regulations and low get entry to monetary assets, and where violence is an everyday manner for struggle-resolution (Levinson, 1989); (3). Violence against girls is a reflection of the strength relationships between spouses (Strauss, Gelles,

& Steinmetz, 1980); (four) violence in opposition to women is linked to female's low self esteem, excessive depressive symptoms with minimal personal resources, and little institutional assistance (Strauss, 1980); (5). Society encourages husbands rights to dominate & control other halves (Dobash & Dobash, 1992). (Ahuja, 1987) in his empirical research of 60 identified instances of spouse battering mentioned certain crucial characteristics of wife battering. (1) Wives under 25 have better victimization rates; (2) Wives more youthful to their husbands than five years run a greater danger of being battered by their husbands; (3) Low-earnings women are more victimized, even though circle of relatives earnings is more hard with victimization; (4) Circle of relatives size and Circle of relatives composition have little correlation with spouse beating; (5) Attacks by husbands usually do not contain excessive harm; (6) The vital reasons of wife battering are sexual maladjustment, emotional disturbances, husband's inflated ego or inferiority complicated, husband's alcoholism, jealousy, and wife's passive timidity; (7) Exposure to violence of the assaulter in his formative years is an critical element in wife's battering; (8) Even though illiterate wife's are greater vulnerable to husband's beating than the knowledgeable ones, there may be no giant dating among beating and the academic degree of the victims; (9) Although better halves with alcoholic husbands have higher rates of victimization, it has been discovered that maximum of the husbands beat their other halves no longer in a state of drunkenness however even as they're sober, in step with (Visaria's,1999) survey in Gujarat, illiterate women's face extra violence than literate women's, relationship among abusive behaviour and level of education has been found to be statistically big (Visaria, 1999:12). Illiterate ladies and those with education as much as primary degree (class four) have a tendency to be more subjected to violence

compared to folks that had received education beyond the primary level, however, one has to keep in mind that the percentage of literate girls in Gujarat is only between 20% to 50%. In one district, Banas Kantha in Kutch, the entire percent of literate girls is even lesser than 20%. Women's from Scheduled and different backward castes suggested much better incidence of physical abuse than others. An interesting observation is that women's dwelling in nuclear families mentioned greater violence than women's dwelling in prolonged or joint families and that better proportions of women's married for lengthy intervals of time mentioned greater episodes of bodily violence than newly married girls. In contrast a study (Ahuja, 1998) suggests that there's no significant relationship between beating and academic level of the couple. Educated girls are overwhelmed as an awful lot by their husbands are illiterate or less knowledgeable About one-fourth of the batterers (24%) in Ahuja's have a look at where women who have been fairly knowledgeable and about one-fourth (26%) were surprisingly educated. However, he introduced that men, whose instructional attainment is low, are more likely to conquer their spouse than men who're higher knowledgeable. Findings of Ahuja indicates that even though women's of every age are sufferers of wife battering, a bigger wide variety of sufferers (72%) are amongst those with an age difference of upto 10 years among spouses, in line with the survey findings of Visaria (1999), women's who experience home violence early of their marriage, continue to be subjected to it despite increase in age. His findings point out that circle of relatives shape, the presence or absence of kids, and the scale of the family have little co-relation with spouse battering (Ibid.157). The study also points out that own family income, husband's career and employment of women's aren't co-related with spouse battering. In keeping with survey findings of (Visaria,1999) joint family tends to

provide women's a few protection or acts as a deterrent to husbands the use of bodily pressure to subdue them. In 2001 the Sanchetana network fitness and studies Centre posted a report entitled, *Angst: Theirs and Ours - domestic Violence a deadly disease at the upsurge*, based on records furnished to their researchers through married women's living in one of the slum regions of Ahmadabad. (Sanchetana, 2001). The report is based on facts from some 400 respondents of which 268 (67%) stated some form of abuse indicating they have been sufferers, with the ultimate 132 (33%) categorized as non-sufferers. (Sanchetana2001) The file states, there may be no most important difference within the abuse sample amongst Hindus or Muslims.... Hindus suggested 68.78% victimisation and Muslims 66.03%. (Sanchetana, 2003). A study conducted amongst 744 younger married girls in slum areas of Bangalore, India, an attempt became made to study the relationships among factors that are regularly considered to be social and financial resources for girls and latest incidence of domestic violence. Data were Collected from 744 young married women's in slum areas of Bangalore. In a full multivariable model, women's in 'love' marriages and those whose households have been asked for additional dowry after marriage have been more likely to file domestic violence, women's who participated in social businesses and vocational education had been additionally at higher threat, (International journal of Epidemiology 2009) In a populatin-based study on prevalence and associated problems of home violence towards women's in Estern India by Bontha V Babu and Shantanu ok Kar, it changed into found that, some socio-economic characteristics of women's have good sized association with the occurrence of domestic violence. Urban residence, older age, lower education and lower family income are related to occurrence of home violence. Multivariate logistic

regressions discovered that the bodily violence has considerable association with country. The Nepal morality and morbidity stated that 4 of 132 maternal deaths were suicides. Almost 16 percent of the deaths in pregnancy have been because of domestic violence in line with a community and clinic primarily based potential observe in India performed for the duration of 1993-'95. Primarily based on an analysis of cases which had come to the Delhi-primarily based women's company, Saheli it was glaring that wife-beating turned into commonplace among all social classes as "it's miles a mirrored image of the power relationship among a husband and spouse", which mirrors a women's secondary social popularity [Saheli 1988:1]. The sample of violence differs from one clam to another, with the 'entire neighbourhood being witness while a slum-dweller beats his wife to the extremely private nature of a middle clam expert's physical oppression of his partner. Abusive men have also been defined as feeling helpless, powerless, and insufficient (Aggarwal, Thatte & Bhatti, 1988, 1999) In a take a look at performed through Visaria (1999), in Kheda district of Gujarat, found out those Women's dwelling in nuclear families stated greater violence than Women's dwelling in prolonged or joint families and that better proportions of girls married. Following are the salient findings brought out by a study conducted by NFHS-III: Compared to women in the 15 to 24 age group, a greater proportion of older women experienced lifetime violence. A higher percentage of rural women (36%) were subjected to violence than women living in urban areas (28%), and a significantly greater proportion of women with little or no education experienced violence compared to their educated sisters. Only 14% of women with 12 or more years of schooling reported experiencing violence while the figure for illiterate women was 44%. Violence was reported by a higher percentage of currently married women (37.4%)

than never married women (16.1%). But 66% of divorced, separated or deserted women reported having experienced physical violence. Violence was much more prevalent among women from the scheduled castes and tribes (39-42%) than among those from the higher castes (27%). Violence was also inversely related to the wealth index. Violence against women varied hugely among the states. More than 40% of women aged 15 to 49 reported having experienced physical or sexual violence in the relatively backward states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar. Interestingly, among the big states, the percentage was only a tad lower in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, less than 20% of women reported experiencing violence in states like Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka. Age of marriage also shows a relation with domestic violence. There is evidence to suggest that girls married at an older age are less likely to experience domestic violence (UNICEF, 2005).

2.3.2.3 Studies Related to the Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

It's also discovered from various studies that Close relatives, particularly members of the husband's own family play important roles perpetrating violence towards women's (Devi Prasad & Fernandez, 1990, 1997). In a big majority of instances, the wrongdoer is the husband, assisted with the aid of the mother- in-laws. Different participants of the husband's family along with brother-in-laws and sister-in-law are also observed to actively participate and abet the violence (Devi Prasad, 1990). In an enquiry which made 15 case studies in Bombay during 1985-'99 it is found that domestic violence by joint family participants in India constituted interaction of gender and era. A young daughter-in-law is subordinate to men however additionally to older ladies in the family as nicely, mothers-in-law and sisters-in-law contribute to the violence. In an interesting study of the

impact of wife-beating at the girls themselves as well as on other contributors of the circle of relatives, (Vijayendra Rao, 1995) determined that during three multi-caste villages in the southern state of Karnataka, handiest 22 percent women claimed to have been abused by their husbands. In truth, in the course of field work, two ladies were hit by their husbands; however, in response to a question, the very identical girls did not say that they were abused. The researcher concluded that it was only if the beatings have been very excessive did women understand of themselves as being abused: the abnormal slap or blow changed into appeared as habitual husband-like behaviour. There has been wide societal tolerance for spouse-abuse, which changed into even considered justifiable beneath sure instances: "disputes over dowries, a wife's sexual infidelities, her neglect of family obligations, and her disobedience of her husband's dictates are all considered legitimate motive for wife-beating" [ibid:!). Observations for the duration of subject paintings for the task on home violence additionally confirmed a excessive degree of reputation of male violence: it turned into most effective when the torture have become unbearable or loss of life appeared impending that most women seemed inclined to talk out. [Karlekar et al 1995). In a study conducted study conducted by NFHS-III, it appears that rather than the economic development of a region, it is the attitude towards women, societal norms and perceptions about their worth and position in the household, and men's notions of self-esteem that influence husbands' behaviour, for better or worse. In spite of these differentials, it is important to note that one in five women from the wealthiest group and one in seven women with education of 12 or more years reported being subjected to violence within the home, almost always by the spouse. A relatively high percentage of Tamil women reported violence compared to those from many other

states and this merits attention. An in-depth study undertaken in the slums of Tamil Nadu's capital, Chennai, reported that the men held that women should be disciplined. They required their wives to be chaste, submissive, respectful and accepting of their imperfections. (Go et al 2003) In a population-based study on prevalence and related issues of Domestic violence against women in eastern India by Bontha V Babu and Shantanu K Kar, it was found that, husbands were mostly responsible for violence in majority of cases and some women reported the involvement of husbands' parents. (BMC Public Health 2009) In an Indian study of 120 dowry deaths, in 86% of the cases, the principal accused were the husbands. (WHO, 2000).

2.3.2.4 Studies Related to The Causes of Domestic Violence

A study conducted (Rao, 1997), the causative factors of abuse, as found out in the qualitative survey, protected excessive liquor intake by husbands, hostilities connected with dowry, female sterilization, and the variety of residing male and female kids. Another study conducted (Ahuja, 1999), a number of the motives given by the girls have been monetary matters, behaviour with in-legal guidelines, back-biting, speaking to any male without the liking of the husband, asking for money, preventing him from ingesting and husbands personal tendencies. Some of the reasons given by women, within the survey (Visaria,1999) is, food no longer served properly, monetary constraints, financial matters, men wasting cash at tea stalls, ingesting of alcohol, men feeling that women are paying much less interest to the youngsters and vis-a-vis, men experience women have a number of unfastened time and so on. In a large multi-site family survey INCLEN (international clinical Epidemiologists network) recently expected the depth of domestic violence in India and its correlates and consequences. Dowry harassment is seen and it is

one of the important precipitating elements of violence in the marital home. The gender hole in employment popularity emerged as an important hazard factor for violence. As regards the correlates of home violence, study observed that the lifetime experience of both bodily and mental violence changed into negatively associated with socio-financial status of the family, schooling and employment degrees of the girls and their husbands and social help, but, gender gap in education (spouse extra educated than husband) and higher sort of employment are positively associated with the lifetime experience in of both physical and psychological violence (Duvvury, Varia, Duvvury & Allendorf, 2000; 2001). Domestic violence changed into positively associated with women's adolescence experience in of circle of relatives violence and alcohol intake of husband. A study carried out (Visaria, 1999), in Kheda district of Gujarat, the causes for violence were associated with lawsuits approximately meal preparation and childcare and economic stress. A study (Sen, 1998) tested violence in intimate relationships, within the metropolis of Calcutta. Employment of women not found to be unassociated with violence, indicating that irrespective of whether a female is an earning member or not, she faces hostility and violence, consistent with a record posted by way of Sanchetana community health and research Centre, the interplay among private, socio-cultural, structural and environmental factors impact this sort of violence (Sanchetana, 2001). A study on women's autonomy carried out in 1993-'94 in two districts, every in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh addressed problems carefully related to wife beating, women's selection-making authority, private freedom of motion, and wife-husband family relations. A complete of 1842 rural women aged 15-39, constituted the sample. The respondents consisted of each Hindus and Muslims, wife-beating became located to be broadly well-

known in all settings, the most customarily said motive of beating being 'disobedience' of the husband's orders, or failure to meet husband's expectations. Violence was justified as it became husband's 'prerogative'. A study conducted that failure to punish perpetrators (Jejeebhoy & Cook 1997). Spouse disparity in academic attainment level or marital age, loss of autonomy inside the home, dowry pressure, formative year's abuse, unemployment, alcoholism, and poverty are connected to excessive costs of home violence in India (Jejeebhoy, Ahuja & Mahajan and Madhurima 1998, 1987, 1989). Childlessness is defined as another motive for home violence, which is an vital size that has not been explored appropriately. An attempt in this direction became made (Kohler, 2000) by the analysing of married women's stories and the techniques of resistance and stigma. Childlessness is marked by profound psychological trauma and the role of the family and the community within the introduction of such trauma is important. The look at became accomplished inside the Kerala, and the girls defined their experience as shameful and distressed and considered their destiny of childlessness abominable. The dowry and its role performs inside the abuse of women adds a further complexity to home violence in India. Many studies of wife beating in India factor to the importance of dowry in reinforcing the role of women as belongings and in determining the power dynamics between households and women's, mainly, wives are abused by means of both husbands and in-laws over dissatisfaction with dowry bills, and a excessive level of cruelty in opposition to girls is socially omitted. Regardless of the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961, research suggests that there had taken place a 169.7 percent increase in dowry-associated deaths from the yr 1987 to 1991 and a 37.5 percent upward push in acts of cruelty by husband and other spouse and children (National Crime reports Bureau, 1995).

Three studies from India which have documented deaths by suicide have observed that marital discord has been an important issue to suicides amongst girls, as an instance, in a observe in Delhi, there had been 56% suicide cases among women's which were attributed to marital discord and ill treatment by the husband and the in-laws. In Madras and Daspur, women among the age companies of 15 to 24 years had devoted suicide and the reasons for there had been quarrel or maladjustment with their husbands (Heise et al 1994). A fairly large study carried out to understand the behaviour of men in Uttar Pradesh said that husbands who had witnessed their fathers beating their moms as children have been 4.7 times more likely to beat their personal wives and 3 instances much more likely to sexually coerce them than men who had no longer witnessed such violence (Koenig et al 2006). Martin S L (2002) showed that witnessing violence between one's parents at the same time as growing up is an vital chance component for the perpetration of violence one's associate in adulthood. As compared to men raised in non-violent homes, men from violent homes have been extensively much more likely to agree with inside the proper to govern their wives and to physically and sexually abuse them. The study also established that nonviolence in the sooner technology was strongly predictive of non-violence within the 2nd generation. No matter the acute bodily and psychological violence meted out to many girls, they seek for divorce, as they sense its trauma for them and their youngsters might be too high-quality a price to be paid, consequently to a awesome extent they take delivery of domestic violence as part of their existence. NFHS information display that 50% of women respondents justify or accept violence inside the home, three out of every 5 girls (56%) stated that they believed spouse beating became justified on at least certainly one of six grounds- neglecting the house or

kids, going out without telling the husbands, showing disrespect to the in-laws, not cooking food well, if she is suspected through her husband of unfaithfulness and if she does not deliver sufficient cash or items home.

2.3.2.5 Studies Related to The Effects of Domestic Violence

Family violence is likewise visible to be associated with the state of health of women. In particular their reproductive and sexual health. The data come from a community based survey in two culturally sites of rural India, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The consequences suggest that wife-beating is a deeply entrenched habit and that attitudes uniformly justify spouse-beating. It is observed that health effects of domestic violence in phrases of infant and fetal mortality are considerably high. The women who have suffered beatings seem like considerably much more likely than other women's to have experienced fetal wastage or infant deaths irrespective of religion or house. The association among wife-beating and fetal and infant mortality are determined to persist, even after controlling for different elements. Partner disparity in educational attainment level or marital age, loss of autonomy in the domestic, dowry stress, adolescence abuse, unemployment, alcoholism, and poverty are linked to excessive rates of domestic violence in India (Jejeeboy, Ahuja, Mahajan & Madhurima, 1998, 1987, 1989). Another huge-scale survey amongst married men in Uttar Pradesh, India found that pressured intercourse may want to cause unintentional pregnancies, men who admitted to having forced sex with their better halves have been found to be 2.6 times likely than other guys to reason an unplanned being pregnant (Heise et al 1994) numerous latest studies have also observed that maternal experience of physical and sexual violence is drastically

related to an accelerated threat of underneath-5 mortality. Infant and fetal demise, and occasional beginning low weight birth under 5 • (Monemi et al., Jejeebhoy & Campbell et al, 2003, 1998. 1999). A study in rural India pronounced that girls who had skilled violence by their husband experienced extra being pregnant loss and toddler deaths (Jejeebhoy, 1998). one of the maximum affected agencies is youngsters who witness violence. Such children have an multiplied chance for emotional and behavioural problems inclusive of anxiety, melancholy, terrible college performance, disobedience, nightmares, and physical health proceedings. As an instance, in a observe in rural Karnataka, it observed that kids of mothers who had been crushed acquired less food than other children did, which implies that these girls likely couldn't bargain with their husbands on their youngsters' behalf (Population report, 1999).

2.4 SUMMING UP

Theories and research studies on Bio-psychosocial abuse and its effects on women bring our attention to a host of issues. Reviewing this literature helped the researcher in strengthening the knowledge base and offered a strong theoretical platform to carry out the investigation. As the problems faced by women worldwide are unique, the review of literature brought into light several facets of these problems and how they were studied. The Review of literature also helped in locating and identifying the gaps in knowledge. Review of literature also explained some facts about the earlier studies which in turn increases the significance of the present study Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. Attempt is made by the researcher to compare the findings of the study to the findings of the previous studies.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 OVERVIEW

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.3 STUDY AREA

3.4 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

3.5 UNIT OF ANALYSIS

3.6 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

3.7 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

3.8 DEVELOPING TOOLS AND PRETESTING

3.9 COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA

3.10 COLLECTION OF SECONDARY DATA

3.11 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

3.12 ETHICAL ISSUES

3.13 SUMMING UP

3.1 OVERVIEW

Research methodology refers to the process, principles and procedures by which researcher approach to identify the problems and seek answers. Methods are of prime importance in a research process. The perspective of this is referred to as the ‘emic’, or insider’s perspective (Hancock & Alogozzine, 2006). The Mixed Method Research design was applied to investigate the cause and effect relationships of Bio-Psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women of the present study.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The present study has applied the mixed method design especially Methodological Triangulation which is the combination of both qualitative and quantitative approach to collect and analyze data (Creswell & Tashakkori, 2007). Integrating qualitative and quantitative methods becomes common in research (Bryman, 2006) because mixed method design can provide detailed and comprehensive data in order to achieve the research objectives and answer the research questions. In particular, the details of mixed method research design for the current study is illustrated in figure-3

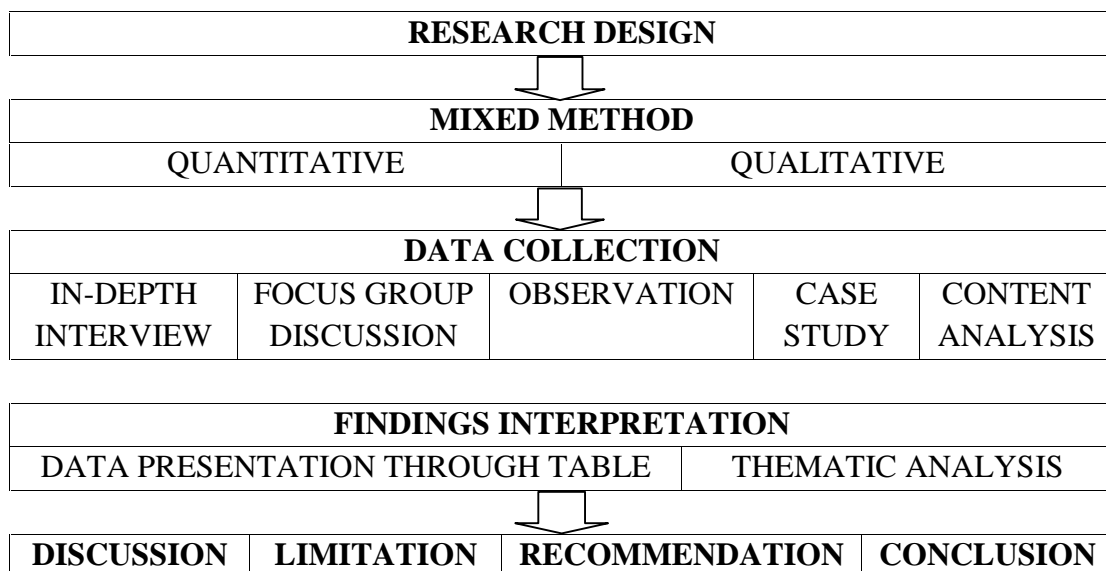


Figure-3: Research Design

3.3 STUDY AREA

The present research was conducted in 10 villages namely Chandipur, Dharandi, Chowdhobhuria, Islampur, Charmoyshadi, Joynkati, Laxmipasha, Madhoppur, Katikul and Lohalia which are under upazilla Patuakhali and Baufol in the District of Patuakhali.

3.4 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

All married women of the study area especially coming from middle class, lower middle class and lower class were the population of the study.

3.5 UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Each and every married abused women living in study area (Middle class, lower middle class and lower class) aged between 20-40 years was selected as a unit of study and analysis.

3.6 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The present study used purposive sampling method to select the sample of the study. According to Ashley cross man, a purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objectives of the study. The samples of the present study were 110 rural married abused women selected from the study area by using purposive sampling procedure.

3.7 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The present study used mixed method design. So, quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were used in the study. In the study, in-depth interview, focus group discussions, observations, case study and document survey have been used to collect required data from the respondents.

3.8 DEVELOPING TOOLS AND PRETESTING

In order to get in-depth the quantitative data, the researcher gathered qualitative data from respondents who contributed to produce study results.

In-depth Interview: For in-depth interview, an interview schedule was prepared. After the preparation of the interview schedule, to make it error free, a pre-test was done. This pre-test helped primarily to adopt the research instrument to the local situation and into improve its content. Considering the present study objectives and comprehensive conceptual framework which shown by figure-2, chapter one of the present study, consists independent and dependent variables. **Independent Variables:** a. Patriarchy b. Dowry; c. Ignorance d. Polygamy e. Poverty f. Infertility g. Early marriage h. Non-judgmental practice i. Scold j. Husbands addiction k. Controlled behavior l. Not born male child m. Milk cow (After given birth first baby, parents of wife will gift milk cow for their grandchild) and **Dependent Variables:** a. Physical assault b. Abortion c. Re-marriage d. Divorce e. Suicide f. Psychological abuse g. Socially abuse.

The in-depth interview schedule contained 21 major questions. Each questions seek multiple additional information. Questions were both structured and open ended in nature. Interview has staged with 110 respondents (married women) using the pretested

and refined instrument within January and February 2020. In addition to the above schedule the following instruments were developed for collecting data.

Focus Group Discussion: A checklist was developed for focus group discussion (**FGD**). Topic based in depth analysis was done in **FGD** with local elites including respondents where the researcher himself conducted the **FGD** act as moderator.

Case Study: Case study was conducted to elicit pros and cons of Bio-Psychosocial Abuse of the respondent. During the course of conducting case study rural married women expressed her sufferings feel free without hesitation. Among 10 case studies, 6-10 in number case studies collected from content analysis i.e. print and social media and rest of 1-5 in number case studies conducted from study area.

Observation: Observation is the core present study attained by the researcher through visit in the study area.

3.9 COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA

In this present study data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. **Here, in-depth Interviews** with 110 respondents was conducted individually. In the beginning of the interview the researcher himself introduced with the respondents (Rural married women) and explained purpose of the study and asked for the respondents consent in the present study. While interviewing, additional responses were carrying out and the researcher let him free to express their feelings at the same time he also adhere to hold the interview. In addition, Focus Group Discussion was conducted with local elites including respondents to derive the actual information in relating to the present study objectives. Case Study was conducted to gain better understanding of abuse of the rural

married women where abused women expressed their sufferings feeling free without any hesitation. Observation was conducted by the researcher, tried his level best to get close to the village people and make them feel free enough with his presence. The researcher moved from door to door, talked with them directly and heard the voice of male and other family members towards married women. The researcher observed day to day what type of abuse occurring in rural area especially upon married women. One day researcher went to a home then he saw a crowd round of a married women who is still crying and uttering sorrow as helpless because soon before her husband batter her owing to her parents not given milk cow for her new born male child who was born before 3 months ago. The researcher noted these types of bio-psychosocial abuse which is related to the present study.

3.10 COLLECTION OF SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data were collected from relevant books, journals, publications, articles, study reports, Daily newspaper and internet (social media). In order to interpret and analyze the collected information data from primary sources, secondary information was used that helpful to the study. In this study researcher took 5 case studies from newspaper and social media which very related to present study objectives.

3.11 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The data was collected by using in-depth interview, focus group discussion, observation, case study and document survey. The quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and qualitative data were analyzed thematically under five Key themes:

- a. Background of the respondents and others family members,
- b. Details of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women,
- c. State of Patriarchal trends over married women,
- d. Deprivation of respondents' privileges and recreation,
- e. Lack of adequate knowledge of respondents about women's right.

The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and presented in tables. Qualitative data have described thematically focusing mainly on the causes and effects of bio-psychosocial abuse of the married women.

3.12 ETHICAL ISSUES

During data collection from the respondents, the ethical issues were maintained properly. The process of entire data collection has been done with relax atmosphere avoiding any probable risk for the participants. Confidential questions have not been included in the guidelines and some internal information has been collected indirectly observing the phenomenon without interactions. The interview schedule was set up after consulting with the respondents and they were given opportunities to make decisions to participate in the research or not. Written permission was taken from all the concerned respondents/institutions prior maintaining research ethics. During the data collection process, in the first step, the information providers were explained the objectives of the research and their verbal consents were taken. In all the discussions and interviews, the researcher obtained verbal consents from the respondents for taking note and recording. When the data was collected from the respondents, they were ensured that it would be

kept confidential. Apart from that, local values and norms were given priority while collecting data in the study field.

3.13 SUMMING UP

By and large, data from 110 respondents were collected through in-depth interview, case studies, FGD (Focus Group Discussion), Observation and document survey. Each respondent delivered their experiences which constituted new dimensions to the present study.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

4.1 OVERVIEW

4.2 BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS AND OTHER FAMILY
MEMBERS

4.3 DETAILS OF BIO-PSYCHOSOCIAL ABUSE OF RURAL MARRIED
WOMEN

4.4 STATE OF PATRIARCHAL TRENDS OVER MARRIED WOMEN

4.5 DEPRIVATION OF RESPONDENTS PRIVILEGES AND RECREATION

4.6 LACK OF ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT
WOMEN'S RIGHT

4.7 CASE STUDIES

Case - One

Case - Two

Case - Three

Case - Four

Case - Five

Case - Six

Case - Seven

Case - Eight

Case - Nine

Case - Ten

4.8 SUMMING UP

4.1 OVERVIEW

This is the most important section of the study. The study aims at determining the root cause of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women resulting from their life experiences. The present study used Mixed Method Study that involved both quantitative and qualitative approach such as in-depth interview, focus group discussion, observation, case study and content analysis i.e. the document survey, daily newspapers and social media.

The present study has been conducted in 10 villages namely Chandipur, Dharandi, Chowdhobhuria, Islampur, Charmoyshadi, Joynkati, Laxmipasha, Madhoppur, Katikul and Lohalia which is under upazilla Patuakhali and Baufol in the District of Patuakhali. 110 married abused women of the study area were participated in this study. In depth interviews were conducted with 110 respondents. Besides, data was collected through focus group discussions, observation and case study.

The collected data from the respondents were analyzed statistically and also thematically under five themes:

4.2 Background of the Respondents and other Family Members.

4.3 Details of Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women.

4.4 Patriarchal Trends over Married Women.

4.5 Deprivation of Respondents' Privileges and Recreation.

4.6 Lack of Adequate Knowledge of Respondents about Women's Rights.

4.2 BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

This section deals with the demographic profile of the respondents namely their ages, education, occupation, family patterns, household size, family income etc.

4.2.1 Age of the Respondents

TABLE-4.2.1

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-25	15	13.63
26-30	35	31.81
31-35	32	29.09
36-40	28	25.45
Total	110	100

The table 4.2.1 indicates the age of respondents. The highest number of the respondents' age structure is 26-30 years i.e. 31.81% and the lowest number of the respondents' age structure is 20-25 years i.e. 13.63%. Furthermore it is evident that 110 married women have been taken as sample from study area for the present study.

4.2.2 State of Marriage Age of Respondents

TABLE-4.2.2

Marriage Age	Frequency	Percentage
13-15	2	1.81
16-18	52	47.27
19-25	46	41.81
26-30	10	9.09
Total	110	100

The researcher shows that the highest number of respondents' marriage age is 16-18 years. It obviously indicates that the child marriage rate of rural area is so high. The respondents' marriage age is 26-30 years. It is evident that the age structure of respondents' age is 26-30 years and it is less than those of 16-18 years. The study finds

that the respondents' marriage age of 13-15 years is a very alarming situation of rural area due to ignorance and poverty. The study reveals that the respondents of rural area are married before attaining their age 19-25 years which is the second highest rate of rural married women's marriages.

4.2.3 Age Differences between Husband and Abused Women

TABLE-4.2.3

Age Differences (In years)	Frequency	Percentage
10-15	51	46.36
16-20	30	27.27
21-25	20	18.18
26-30	4	3.63
Same Age (Both 18-20 years)	5	4.54
Total	110	100

The study reveals that the age of the respondents' husbands vary more than the respondents due to social tradition and poverty. When the rural poor families of unmarried girls get a marriage proposal from solvent men, the families of unmarried girls accept it gladly. Though the age of that man is very higher than that of the girl, they cannot refuse it because the parents of those girls think that their girls will live happily. From the study it is seen that the highest number of the respondents' age group is 10-15 i.e. 46.36% and the lowest number of the respondents' age group is 26-30 i.e. 3.63%. Furthermore, it is added that if the age of husband and wife is not close to each other, there is maladjustment between them because they are unable to feel each other.

4.2.4 State of Marriage System of Respondents

TABLE-4.2.4

State of Marriage	Frequency	Percentage
Family Arrange Marriage	91	82.72
Love Marriage (Arranged by both family)	15	13.63
Love Marriage (Without arranged by both family)	04	3.63
Total	110	100

This table 4.4.2 reveals that the marriage ceremony of rural area is held in mainly two fold i.e. family arrange marriage and love marriage. It is found from study area that family arranged marriage is 82.72% where both the families jointly take part in the marriage ceremony as well as consents are given by the influence of both guardians. Another system of marriage is love marriage and its number is 13.63%. The study reveals that the boys and girls become more intimate with each other and exchange their feelings. Finally most of the cases both the boy and girl get married with the consent of both families i.e. 13.63% and a few couples are not able to attain family consent i.e. 3.63%. The married women are obviously subjected to humiliation by the husbands' parents, brothers and sisters also.

4.2.5 Level of Education of the Respondents

TABLE 4.2.5

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Can Sign Only	5	4.54
Up to Class PEC	20	18.18
Class PSC to JSC	30	27.72
Up to Class X	25	22.72
SSC	15	13.63
HSC	10	9.09
Graduate	3	2.72
Masters	2	1.81
Total	110	100

The above table shows that the respondents' education level is very poor condition as well as guardians are very reluctant to send their girls to school. Researcher found that only 1.81% respondents are master degree holder and 2.72% respondents are graduates. The maximum respondents' education is within PEC to JSC i.e. 27.72%. The next highest rate is 22.72%. The respondents i.e. 13.63% have not appeared in the SSC and 9.09% of the respondents have completed HSC. Furthermore, it is evident that 4.54% of the respondents can write their name only.

4.2.6 Occupation of the Respondents

TABLE-4.2.6

Job Category	Frequency	Percentage
Govt. Job	2	1.81
Private Job	5	4.54
House Wife	103	93.63
Total	110	100

The study finds that the respondents' occupation is not satisfactory to the present society. The lack of education of the respondents and social customs compel them to carry out household chores. The study found that about 2% of the respondents are engaged in Govt. job i.e. primary school teachers, health workers and 4.54% of the respondents are doing private jobs i.e. garment workers. Besides, 93.63% respondents are housewives.

4.2.7 Alternative Income Source of the Respondents

TABLE-4.2.7

Types of Income	Frequency	Percentage
Tailoring	5	4.54
Cattle Rearing	15	13.63
Duck, Hen Rearing	50	45.45
Seasonal Vegetables	30	27.27
To Assist Neighbor Family Work	10	9.09
Total	110	100

Research shows that the rural married women are carrying out different works for subsidiary income to meet their family requirements. Among them maximum respondents are rearing ducks, hens i.e. 4.54% and 13.63% of the respondents rear cattle. Remainders of the respondents i.e. 27.27% are cultivating seasonal vegetables and 9.09% are assisting neighbor family work by receiving a small amount of money, food etc.

4.2.8 Family Pattern of the Respondents

TABLE-4.2.8

Family Pattern	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear	70	63.63
Joint	35	31.81
Extended	5	4.54
Total	110	100

The table shows that according to the family pattern of study area, nuclear family is the maximum and it is 63.63% where husbands' father, mother, brothers and sisters are not included. The joint family of study area is 31.81% where the respondents' husbands' father, mother, brothers and sisters are included. The rest of the respondents' families are found extended families where descendants like married sons, daughter in laws and grand children live together.

4.2.9 Household Size of the Married Women (Respondents)

TABLE-4.2.9

Household Size	Frequency	Percentage
2-4	72	65.45
5-7	30	27.27
8-10	08	7.27
Total	110	100

The study shows that maximum respondents' families consist of 2-4 members i.e. 65.45% and 27.27% families consist of 5-7 members. Furthermore, it is added that 7.2% families consist of 8-10 members. Research reveals that extended families are breaking down into nuclear families because lack of well harmony relations between married women and the other members of the husbands' families.

4.2.10 Level of Education of the Respondents' Husbands

TABLE-4.2.10

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Masters	05	4.54
Graduate	08	7.27
HSC	23	20.90
SSC	38	34.54
JSC	10	9.09
PSC	16	14.54
Not Complete PSC	10	9.09
Total	110	100

The table shows that the respondents' husbands' educational eligibility. Most of the respondents' husbands are SSC i.e. 34.54% and the second highest rate is 20.90% i.e. HSC pass. The rest of the husbands are JSC pass i.e. 9.09% and the number of PEC pass is 14.54%. Furthermore it is evident that 9.09% husbands did not complete PEC but everyone can write their names. It is observed that rural people are not advanced in education. Only 4.54% of the respondents' husbands are master degree holder and 7.27 % of the respondents' husbands are graduates.

4.2.11 Occupation of the Respondents' Husbands

Table-4.2.11

Husbands occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	45	40.90
Govt. job	08	7.27
Private job	12	10.90
Business	10	9.09
Abroad	03	2.72
Day laborer	08	7.2
Fisherman	20	18.18
Unemployment	04	3.63
Total	110	100

The study shows that respondents' husbands are engaged in different occupations. Maximum respondents' husbands are farmer i.e. 40.90% and minimum respondents' husbands work in abroad for earning money i.e. 2.72%. Besides these profession 7.2% husbands are fisherman to meet their family requirements and to sell for earning money. Furthermore it is found that 3.63% respondents' husbands are earning less than their requirements.

4.2.12 Income Level of the Respondents' Family

TABLE-4.2.12

Income	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate for Family Needs	10	9.09
Not Sufficient for Family Needs	70	63.63
Ran Short of Money to Meet Family Needs Each Month	30	27.27
Total	110	100

The present study ascertains the respondents' economical condition which is sufficient or not for their family needs. It is evident that 9.09% of the families' income is sufficient for their needs and 63.63% families carry out livelihood with the shortage of basic needs. Furthermore, it reveals that 27.27% families of the respondents always take loan or borrow money from someone to maintain their family requirements. It is evident that in rural areas earning sources are not available.

4.3 DETAILS OF BIO-PSYCHOSOCIAL ABUSE OF RURAL MARRIED WOMEN:

4.3.1 State of Bio-Psychosocial Abuse of the Respondents

TABLE-4.3.1

Abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Bio-Psychosocial	98	89.09
Only Psychosocial Abuse	12	10.90
Total	110	100

The present study shows that the rural married women abuse Bio-psychosocially by their husbands and the husbands' family members. Respondents are subjected to abuse physically i.e. husband batters by the hand or throwing any solid objects, slapping as well as use obscene language to dominate respondents which is 89.09%. Besides, 10.90% of the respondents are subjected to psychological abuse by controlling their free movement.

4.3.2 Pattern of Abuser (Bio-Psychosocial Abuse)

TABLE-4.3.2

Abuser	Frequency	Percentage
Husband of The Respondents	98	89.09
Father/Mother in Laws	6	5.45
Brother/Sisters of Husband	4	3.63
Widow (Sisters of Husband)	2	1.81
Total	110	100

The research shows the perpetrators state of abuse. It is found that 89.09% respondents are abused by their husbands and 5.45% of the respondents are abused by their father/mother in laws. Somewhere it is found that when the husband died, the widow are obliged to return to her parent's house, and as such she has to take charge of her parent's family. About 2% respondents are also abused by those widows.

4.3.3 Major Causes of Bio-Psychosocial Abuse

TABLE-4.3.3

Causes of Bio-Psychosocial Abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Dowry Demand (pre-condition of marriage money or property/goods will give by parents of the respondents to the husband)	51	46.36
Pressurize to Bring Money or Things (After marriage which was not precondition of marriage)	20	18.18
Infertility	3	2.72
Not Born Male Child	5	4.54
Conspiracy of Co-wife of Husband	3	2.72
Delay Execution of Household Chores	10	9.09
Parents House Visit Without Respondents Family Consent	15	13.63
Drug Addiction of Respondents Husband	3	2.72
Total	110	100

The study shows the different major causes of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. It reveals that maximum causes are dowry related i.e. 46.36% and the next higher rate is pressurization to bring money after marriage to start business or to seek job i.e. 18.18%. Besides, rural married women subjected to abuse are related infertility, conspiracy of co-wife and rude behavior by the drug addicted husband. All of these are about 3%. Respondents are abused for the delay execution of house hold chores such as for not cooking food meal in time, unable to nurse child and father/mother in laws. Moreover, all the tasks which are imposed upon respondents would be accomplished accordingly, otherwise all the family members including husband of respondents do not spare her to abuse physically and psychologically. Respondents are also abused physically or somewhere psychologically i.e. 13.63% for visiting to their parents' houses without the consent of the husbands' family. Though the respondents are informed to

their father/mother in laws, when their husbands come home father/mother in laws told them that respondents have not taken permission from them to go to their parents' houses.

4.3.4 Physical and Mental Impact For Bio-Psychosocial Abuse

TABLE-4.3.4

Types of Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Physically Wound	90	81.81
Mental Sickness With Social Humiliation	08	7.27
Attempted to Suicide	05	4.54
Not Sleep Properly	05	4.54
Abortion	02	1.81
Total	110	100

The table indicates the state of physical and mental impact of the respondents due to bio-psychosocial abuse. Researcher found that 81.81% respondents are abused with physical wound by their husbands. Again 7.27% respondents became sick mentally and socially which include humiliation by others. 4.54% respondents failed to tolerate Bio-psychosocial abuse upon her. That's why she attempted to suicide but not executed. 4.54% respondents always felt uneasy to sleep due to husbands' torture physically and mentally. Respondents were obliged to abort their incoming babies by the insistence of their husbands i.e. about 2%. Respondents exclaimed with sorrow that their parents did not live in their own houses. Parents' house is under construction. There is a so called tradition of the study area that when married women will give birth her first baby, that period of pregnancy she will stay with their parents but her husband felt discomfort to travel her parents' relative's house where they live. Respondents husband said that when her father will built their own house, she will take baby.

4.3.5 State of Dowry Demand Fixed Before Marriage

TABLE-4.3.5

Type of Dowry	Frequency	Percentage
Money (Cash only) Tk. 50,000/= to 3 Lakh	10	9.09
Gold Ornaments and Goods (Including Cot, Bed, Showcase, TV, Fridge, Mobile etc.)	97	88.18
No Dowry Demand	3	2.72
Total	110	100

The research shows that the dowry demand which was fixed before marriage as a pre-condition of marriage. Researcher found that 88.18% respondents got married by giving dowry i.e. money, gold etc. 9.09% respondents got married by fixing only cash taka (a large amount of money). Only 2.72% respondents got married without dowry demand but after few days the husband and father/mother in laws expressed with high voice, **"Though we don't want but we should get something from your parents."**

4.3.6 Gold Ornaments of the Respondents

TABLE-4.3.6

Gold Ornaments	Frequency	Percentage
It was Purchased for The Respondents by Her Husband/Father in Law	30	27.27
It was Borrowed from Someone to Meet the Marriage Ceremony Courtesy. On Completion of Marriage Ceremony This Gold Ornament Returned to The Owner	80	72.72
Total	110	100

The study discovered a mysterious clue about gold ornaments of respondents which she get during marriage. During marriage ceremony husband arrived to the married women's house along with new cloth and gold ornaments. Researcher found that 72.72% husband gave his wife borrowed ornaments to meet the marriage ceremony only. After the completion of ceremony those gold ornaments are returned to the owner. Only 27.27% husbands purchased gold ornaments for their wives.

4.4 STATE OF PATRIARCHAL TRENDS OVER MARRIED WOMEN

4.4.1 State of Family Head of the Respondents

TABLE-4.4.1

Heads of The Family	Frequency	Percentage
Husbands	60	54.54
Father in Laws	22	20
Elder/Younger Brothers	10	9.09
Mother in Laws	5	4.54
Widows (Sister of Husband)	3	2.72
Respondents (Self)	10	9.09
Total	110	100

The table shows that family head of the respondents is obviously imposed upon male members. The most of the respondents' family heads are husbands i.e. 54.54% and only 9.09% of the respondents carry out the families' head responsibility. Furthermore it is evident that in the rural area having male member there is no option to become head of the families by the respondents despite having more capability than male members.

4.4.2 State of Action against Respondents' Complain

TABLE-4.4.2

Action Taken by the Following	Frequency	Percentage
The Parents were Given Consolation	90	81.81
UP Staff told "Keep Silence We will See the Matter Later"	10	9.09
UP Staff Took Action Against the Respondents	06	5.45
The Court Declared of The Case	1	0.09
The Court is Pending Cases	3	2.72
Total	110	100

The research shows that rural married women were not getting exact remedy against their complain. Most of the respondents were received consolatory words from their parents i.e. 81.81% and UP staff did not take step i.e. 9.09%. Even respondents did not get judgment from court within 60 days which was mentioned in the concerned law.

4.4.3 Drug Addiction of Respondents' Husbands

TABLE-4.4.3

Drug Addiction	Frequency	Percentage
Drug Addiction (Regular)	3	2.72
Drug Addiction (Irregular)	9	8.18
Not Addicted to Drug/Smoking	58	52.72
Habit of Smoking	40	36.36
Total	110	100

The table indicates the addiction of husbands of the respondents. The study found that maximum respondent's husbands are not addicted or even not smoker but about 3% of the respondent's husbands are drug addicted and always they torture their wives for money and do not carry out responsibility of the family.

4.5 DEPRIVATION OF RESPONENTS' PRIVILEGES AND RECREATION

4.5.1 Education of the Respondents after Marriage

TABLE-4.5.1

Education After Marriage	Frequency	Percentage
Education Not Continued After Marriage	60	54.54
Respondents Continued to Her Study	5	4.54
Respondents were not Decided to Study More	45	40.90
Total	110	100

The study shows that after marriages of the respondents obviously stop their education i.e. 54.54% but 4.54% of the respondents are continuing their study with the consent of husbands. There is a myth prevailing in rural area that education is not required after marriage for girls.

4.5.2 Treatment Facility Availed by the Respondents

TABLE-4.5.2

Treatment Facility	Frequency	Percentage
Appointment Made with Govt. Hospital Doctor	15	13.63
Appointment Made with Private Doctor	10	9.09
Appointment Made with Local Village Doctor/Kabiraj	30	27.27
Without any Doctors Appointment Medicine Purchased from Local Pharmacy	55	50
Total	110	100

The study shows that the maximum respondents i.e. 50% did not avail proper treatment facility due to their ignorance and unconsciousness as well as poverty. It was the most important indicator to away them from physician. The next highest rate (27.7%) of respondents used to go to village doctor/kabiraj and 13.63% respondents made appointment to Govt. hospital doctor. Furthermore it is evident that only 9.09% respondents went to private doctors depending on their financial capability. It is mentionable that rural married women's diseases were not addressed properly by the husbands and other family members. Always they tried to overlook the disease of rural married women.

4.5.3 Pattern of Delivery System of the Respondents

TABLE-4.5.3

Delivery System	Frequency	Percentage
Caesarean Delivery	30	27.27
Normal Delivery	80	72.72
Total	110	100

The study illustrates the delivery systems which were availed by respondents when they gave-birth their children. Researcher found that 72.72% respondents gave-birth child normally in their respective houses without the assistance of any physician. Respondents were given birth child at hospitals or clinics with the help of physicians i.e. 27.27%.

4.5.4 Liability of Delivery Expenditure (If Caesarean Delivery at Hospital)

TABLE-4.5.4

Hospital Bill Paid By	Frequency	Percentage
Hospital Bill Paid by The Husband	5	4.54
Hospital Bill Paid by The Parents of Respondents	12	10.90
Hospital Bill Paid by The Both Family Jointly	13	11.81
Delivery Normal at Home	80	72.72
Total	110	100

The research shows that the respondents' delivery expenses were paid by the parents of respondents i.e. 10.90% due to so called tradition which still prevails in our society. The parents of pregnant mothers will bear the delivery cost. It is evident that 11.81% respondents' hospital bill was paid by the both family and only 4.54% respondents' hospital bill was paid by the husband. Furthermore it is evident that 72.72% respondents' delivery was held in the respondents' houses due to pre-experience of their mother in laws, lack of adequate knowledge and poverty also.

4.5.5 Foods Taken By the Respondents during Pregnancy

TABLE-4.5.5

Nutritious Food	Frequency	Percentage
Nutritious Food Taken	20	18.18
Nutritious Food not Taken	40	36.36
No Idea about Nutritious Food	50	45.45
Total	110	100

This table shows how much nutritious foods are taken by the rural married women during their pregnancy period. It is found that 45.45% of the respondents have no idea about nutritious food and only 18.18% of respondents are habituated to eat nutritious foods. Remainders 36.36% of the respondents cannot take nutritious foods due to poverty. Besides these the rural mother in laws are not aware of nutritious foods rather they discourage pregnant mothers to take more food because baby will grow more and it is difficult for normal delivery.

4.5.6 Recreational Opportunity of the Respondents

TABLE-4.5.6

Event	Frequency	Percentage
Watching TV	30	27.27
Uses of Smart Phone	20	18.18
Not Uses Smart Phone	25	22.72
Visiting Neighbor and Adjacent Areas of House as She Wish	35	31.81
Total	110	100

The study shows that the respondents are not availing recreational opportunity due to poverty, wrong perception and patriarchy trends over rural married women. It indicates that 27.27% respondents get opportunity to watch TV, 18.18% respondents use smart phone and 22.72% respondents do not use smart phones. Furthermore, it is evident that 31.81% respondents live more cautiously in fear of husbands and other family members. Even they are not allowed to visit neighbors' houses.

4.5.7 Freedom of Respondents to the Husbands' Houses

The research reveals that none of the respondents says that they feel free in their husbands' houses as they enjoyed at their parents' houses.

4.6 LACK OF ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT WOMEN'S RIGHTS

4.6.1 Reasons of Not Taking Legal Action against Bio-Psychosocial Abuse

TABLE-4.6.1

Why Legal Action Wasn't Taken	Frequency	Percentage
In Fear of Husband	25	22.72
Husband Has Right to Torture	05	4.54
Overlook Her Abuse ness by Herself	15	13.63
In Fear of Criticism From Members of The Household	05	4.54
Thinking Future Days of Children	40	36.36
Thinking of Family or Own Defame	10	9.09
Total	110	100

The present study illustrates the unwilling tendency to respondents to complain against their husbands. Researcher found that 22.72% respondents were afraid of their husbands to complain against them. 4.54% respondents believed that their husbands had right to torture them in case of anything wrong. 13.63% respondents overlooked the matter of Bio-Psychosocial Abuse upon them. 4.54% respondents felt shy to complain against the members of their families. 36.36% respondents thought very deeply about their children's future because if they made complain against their husbands, they would not love them as before and they would lose the guardianship of their children. For the sake of their kids, they tried their level best to keep silent instead of complaining against their husbands. 10% respondents thought that if they informed their parents of the matter of abuse upon them, it would be very worse situation for their parents' families including themselves. 10% respondents experienced from other abused women's situation. The respondents who went to the court for remedy against Bio-Psychosocial Abuse upon them, they failed to

get appropriate judgement on favor to them. A great perception prevailed among them that the court would not take action accordingly.

4.6.2 State of Respondents Seeking Remedy against Their Abuse

TABLE-4.6.2

To Seek Remedy Against Bio-Psychosocial Abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Informed to The Respondents Parents	80	72.72
Informed to The Close Relatives of Husbands and Local Elite Class	10	9.09
Informed to The UP Chairman/Members	05	4.54
Case Filed to The Police Station/Court Against Abuser (Husband)	03	2.72
Not yet Reported to Anywhere	12	10.90
Total	110	100

The research shows the unwilling tendency of the respondents to take action against perpetrators. There are 72.72% of the respondents informed to their parents and about 3% of the respondents filed cases against perpetrators. Remainders of the respondents informed the close relatives of their husbands and UP staff. It is evident that 10.90% of the respondents did not inform anywhere. Furthermore, the belief of the rural married women about court that the court did not give punishment to the perpetrators rather they got rid of by speed money.

4.6.3 Respondents' Awareness Regarding Their Rights

TABLE-4.6.3

Awareness of law (violence against women)	Frequency	Percentage
Well Known	10	9.09
Not Known	95	86.36
Know a Little Bit	05	4.54
Total	110	100

The study shows that the respondents' awareness regarding law in relating to the violence against women is not prominent due to lack of knowledge and consciousness. It is obtained from study that only 9.09% respondents know well about law and 4.54%

respondents know a little bit. Furthermore study reveals that 86.36% respondents do not know about law which is related to the violence against women.

4.6.4 Knowledge of Respondents about Toll Free Numbers 109 and 999

TABLE-4.6.4

Toll Free Helpline No. 109 and 999	Frequency	Percentage
Not Known by The Respondent	5	4.54
Never Heard About This Number	89	80.90
Respondent Used This No	1	0.90
Respondents Know But Not Used	15	13.63
Total	110	100

The study describes the respondents' knowledge about toll free help line no. 109 and 999 that are operated by the Bangladesh govt. to receive complain from citizens of Bangladesh. Researcher found that 80.90% respondents never heard this news. 13.63% respondents knew it but not yet made any phone call to 109 and 999 number. 4.54% respondents heard this news from verbal discussion without knowing the number. 0.90% respondents i.e. only one abused respondent of the study area made phone call and she got help.

4.7 CASE STUDIES

Case study is a research approach that is used to generate an in-depth, multi faceted understanding of a complex issue in its real life context. It is an established research design that is used extensively in a wide variety of disciplines, particularly in the social sciences.

In the present study total 10 case studies are inserted in this findings chapter. Case studies numbers 1-5 are collected from present study area and 6-10 are collected from content analysis i.e. daily newspapers and internet (social media).

CASE - ONE

Lily is 35 years old. She was born in her parent's house in village. The name of the village Chandipur which is under Patuakhali upazilla and Patuakhali district. She was brought up by her parents including her 4 sisters and 4 brothers. She studied up to HSC in her local schools and college. Her father is a farmer and her 3 brothers are employee. When she was studying, her younger brother was also school going. Her family was not economically developed and they survive themselves by their own income. Soon after HSC examination in the year of 2003 she got married with a Bangladesh army soldier. Her husband was only one son and 7 sisters of his parents. Before marriage dowry contract was held between both families. Her parents were obliged to give gold ornaments, furniture, TV, fridge, showcase, mobile and other house hold goods. Though her parents had not sufficient money to provide those goods, they agreed for the better life of their daughter. In rural area govt. job holder is most valuable to the any family of marriageable daughters. That's why her brothers borrowed money to meet the expenses of marriage ceremony of Lily.

However, the marriage ceremony was over paying all dowry demands. Lily entered into her husband's house with high dependency cherishing a long desire to live with her husband at his job station i.e. cantonment area. The husband of Lily also told her that after some days they would live together in his job station. Meanwhile, Lily's father/mother-in-laws including sisters of her husband convinced him that his wife would not go along with him. They told her husband that she had to live with them in village. Lily's husband took that decision and continued his job as usual without his married wife. Lily was passing her days with her husband's family. Among 7 sisters of her husband, 5 sisters were married off earlier and the rest of the 2 sisters were school going. The family

members of her husband did not treat Lily as a member of that family like them. Even day by day all of them were starting to make conspiracy against Lily and informing her husband over mobile phone. During marriage ceremony her parents gave a mobile phone set which was included in dowry contract but she was not allowed to hold it herself. When she wished to talk with her parents, she used missed calls to her parents and then her parents called back to her. Even mobile phone set was always kept by her father/mother-in-laws.

In a fear of going Lily to her husband's job station all of them tried their level best to make complain against Lily and all complains were false. In that situation Lily's husband came home and battered Lily but she could not inform anyone even her parents.

After 3 years past Lily gave birth her first son and according to social so called tradition, her parents were obliged to give a milk cow to their grandson.

Lily's husband used to come home after 2 or 3 months interval and each time tortured her by the influence of his parents and sisters. That fact was also known to the neighbors and parents of Lily. So, one day Lily's parents arrived to her husband's house and called upon local elites to solve that worse situation. Local elites heard all whereabouts and consoled her but not asked seriously to her husband why he tortured his wife again and again.

After 3 years of the birth of her first son Lily became pregnant again and then her husband went abroad to join peace mission by the order of Bangladesh Army head quarters. On the eve of departure from Bangladesh, he ordered Lily not to proceed to her parents' house. Lily obeyed his husband's order and never went to her parents' house till her husband came back to Bangladesh.

Meanwhile, Lily gave birth her second son at her husband's house and her husband came back home after the completion of one and half years from peace mission. On the arrival

to home her husband did not permit Lily to visit her parents' house. During the tenure of her husband's peace mission, her father/mother-in-laws and her husband's sisters tortured her physically and mentally.

When her husband came he battered her as previous he did and wounded her and went to his job station without giving treatment to her. Lily informed her parents of the matter and her parents brought her to them for treatment.

When Lily arrived to her parents' houses, her father/mother-in-laws informed to her husband and he threatened Lily- "You will never come back to my house. If I see you again, I will kill you." Not only like this sentence but also used several abusive words after hour to hour over mobile phone.

In this situation Lily filed a GD (General diary) to the Boga police station which is under Baufal Upazilla, Patuakhali district in 2011. Hearing this news Lily's husband became furious and declared, "I will divorce you." In this situation, Lily stayed at her parents' house about two months along with her two sons. In this critical situation Lily's parents, her brother along with Lily went to her husband's office army cantonment, Gazipur but her husband complaint earlier to his office against Lily. He made blame against Lily about her character.

However, Lily's parents and her brother took step to meet this worse situation mutually and way back to home. But her husband and his family jointly declared, "You (Lily) will not enter our house again."

At last Lily's husband divorced her and snatched the two sons from her.

After divorce Lily became sick mentally leaving her two sons. On the contrary, the sons were crying for not getting their mother. Both the boys did not eat and used to cry all the time. In that situation, both the families jointly moved to re-marriage again and they performed it successfully.

After re-marriage a social stigma attached with Lily and her husband's family always insulted her. And her husband used to batter her as previous. When her second son reached to the age of 7, her husband and other family members tortured Lily severely. That's why she was bound to leave them automatically. However divorce was held again and Lily went to her parent's house.

Meanwhile Lily's ex-husband again got married another girl who was his ex-lover and local people's perception was an unlawful relationship between them.

CASE -TWO

Sanjida Khanom was 20 years old. She was born in the village Laxmipasha, under Upazilla Baufal and Patuakhali district. She was brought up by her parents along with her 2 sisters and younger brother. She was studying in a madrasha class-XI (Alim-1st year). Her parents decided to marry her off with an abroad returned man. The man was economically developed. So, her parents arranged her marriage at the age of 17 with a 45 years old man. It was the second marriage of that man because his first wife had committed suicide. There was no kid in his house. After marriage Sanjida went to her husband and within a short time she could be able to discover why her husband's first wife had died by suicide. Sanjida's husband was an ill-tempered man and often battered Sanjida on slightest excuses. Actually, Sanjida was unwilling to get married with him because of his over aged than she. However, within 6 months divorce was held. Sanjida got rid of from her husband without receiving den mohor money which was mentioned in kabinnama during marriage. Sanjida continued her study and completed Alim equivalent HSC and she re-married with her same age boy by giving dowry i. e. gold ornaments, furniture, household goods etc. Her new husband was a staff of a passenger carrying launch. After marriage he lost his service and returned home and planned to drive motor cycle (Honda) to carry passenger on hire as such he claimed 50 thousand taka to Sanjida's parents which was not marital contract, but her parents had not so much money to meet her husband's demand.

As a result, her husband inflicted odd words on Sanjida including her parents. Her husband and father/mother-in-laws reprimanded her continuously. Meanwhile she became pregnant but her husband and his family members were not interested to appoint

doctor. So, Sanjida came to her parents' house to take suggestion from doctors but cost was not carried by her husband. The husband told Sanjida, "Our mother gave-birth us without doctor". At present she is living with her parents' house. Her husband has already told her that after giving birth child, her (Sunjida's) parents have to give a milk cow to the newly born baby as a gift. In this moment of expression tears were rolling down her cheeks as well as stopped her words.

CASE - THREE

Sweety Begum was 32 years old. She was born and brought up in her parents' house in village Chandipur under Patuakhali Upazilla and District. She appeared at the SSC but could not pass. She got married with a garments worker. Before marriage dowry contract was held between both families. Her parents were obliged to give gold ornaments, furniture, TV, fridge, showcase, mobile phone and other house hold goods. Though her parents had not sufficient money to provide those goods, they agreed for the better life of their daughter. After marriage, she was living with her father/mother in laws in her husband's house. Her husband generally came home on the occasion of Eid-ul-fitr and Eid-ul-Azha leave. Besides, after 2 or 3 months later he came home only for 2 or 3 days. Meanwhile Sweety Begum became mother of 2 sons. After 6 years of marriage her husband did not come home except 2 Eid leaves. Sweety asked to her husband why he did not come home as before. In response to this question her husband replied that garment's authority did not grant his leave. But she tried her level best to know the whereabouts of her husband and came to know that her husband got married with a co-worker girl in his garments in Dhaka. She informed her parents of the matter and her parents went to take legal action against her husband and filed a case to the Patuakhali court 4 years ago but she did not get any fresh solution till now. At present she along with her 2 kids of 8 and 5 years old has been living with her parents' house. Her husband did not take the whereabouts of Sweety and her 2 sons. Even he did not provide money for their survival. The parents of Sweety Begum are not solvent. They live from hand to mouth. In this situation, it was very difficult for them to support Sweety Begum and her sons. At present the sufferings of Sweety Begum know no bounds.

CASE - FOUR

Shati Akter was 25 years old. She was born and brought with her parents' house in village Dharandi, under Patuakhali upazilla and district. After the completion of her HSC examination, her parents arranged her marriage with a police officer of Bangladesh. His official Rank was Sub Inspector. She was dwelling with her husband in Dhaka. After 5 years of her marriage, one day she received an envelope through post office at her rent house in Dhaka which contained her divorce letter from her husband. At that time her husband was absent from the house because he went to Chittagong to meet an official task. Receiving divorce letter she became astonished and broke down psychologically. She burst into tears. Hearing her cry the people of the other flats came forward to her and learnt the fact. They felt pity on her and suggested her to report her husband's office. She went to the office and complained against her husband and concerned office staff informed Shati Akter that her husband took permission very earlier for re-marriage due to his first wife's infertility. Meanwhile he got married and informed the office accordingly and he took transfer to Chittagong where he was dwelling with his new wife. Her ex-husband did all the activities on the sly. When her parents knew this, she was brought to her parents' house. The parents of Shathi Akter did not file case because their perception is that where general perpetrators who are not involved in law enforcement agency also escape from conviction so how they will get well judgment against police officer.

CASE- FIVE

Julia was 22 years old. She was born in her parent's house in village. The name of the village is Chowdhurbhuria which is under Patuakhali upazilla and Patuakhali district. She was brought up by her parents including her 2 sisters and 1 younger brother. She was the eldest of her parents. When she was studying in honors 1st year, she fell into love with a neighbor boy. The boy was rich and he was the only one son of his parents. So, her parents did not refuse him and then both the families arranged marriage. Marriage ceremony was over. Julia's parents gave gold ornaments, furniture and household goods that were pre-contract before marriage. Julia went to her husband's house but her study stopped for ever. Her husband was a business man. After 2 years of marriage Julia became pregnant but her husband insisted her to abort it then and he provided medicine for abortion. Julia obeyed his husband's order. In this context researcher asked to know why her husband did this crucial act. In response to researcher's question she replied that her both parents were madrasha teacher and they were living in their relative's house which was not of their own, but her parents provided a land near their madrasha and house was under construction. In the researcher's study area, there prevails a so called tradition that during the first baby born, pregnant mother will stay along with her parents' house. So, if she wants to become a mother, obviously she will stay with her parents. But her parents were not living in their own house. Her husband would feel hesitate to go there again and again to meet Julia. So, he argued that when her parents would be able to build the house, Julia would become mother. Though she was bound to abort the fetus, she felt that it was a sin and she might not be pregnant again. For this reason an unknown frustration formed in her.

CASE-SIX

Jesminara Begum was 20 years old. She came from the village Kushaldia, under Kesobpur Upazilla of Jashore district. She got married with Robiul in her village. After marriage Robiul demanded money to purchase a motor cycle for business. The motor cycle would be used to carry passenger on hire. The parents of Jesminara were not solvent to give money for purchasing a motor cycle. But day by day Robiul used to torture Jesminara physically and mentally. At last Jesminara's parents gave money to Robiul to purchase a motor cycle by taking a loan from an NGO for the better life of their daughter.

Meanwhile Jesminara became mother and her husband got married another girl who lived away from them. Robiul maximum time stayed there.

Robiul tortured her frequently and did not give food regularly and he again demanded money. Robiul was always creating pressure to bring money from her parents but Jesminara begum refused to comply his demand because she knew that it was impossible for her parents to manage the money. One day on the spur of quarrelling moment Robiul thrown acid upon her from his motor cycle and her face and maximum parts of her body were burnt for that.

CASE - SEVEN

A 19 years old married girl along with her husband went to travel to Tilagarh M C College, Sylhet by using private car on 25 September, 2020. Reaching in front of MC College (Murari Chand College) at about 8 pm, they took a short break of their journey. Keeping the wife inside the car the husband went to a nearby shop for buying foods. In that moment a group of students of M C College hostel came to the private car and looked lustfully towards that married girl. They were also uttering obscene language. When the husband came back to the car, all of naughty boys charged him and they abducted that woman. They took her to college dormitory and her husband was detained by those students in another room of the dormitory. The abductors raped the married girl by turns. The fact was spread out everywhere over social media. The victim's husband filed a case against the rapists to the Shah Paran Police Station and most of them were arrested.

CASE - EIGHT

A 35 years old married women along with her 2 children was living in the village Joykrishnapur under Ekhlaspur Union of Begumgonj Upazila, Noakhali district. Her elder daughter was married off a few days ago and the son is a school going student. She was staying in her parents' house because her husband married another woman. He was living apart from them. So, the relation between her husband was not so good. Meanwhile her both children requested her to communicate with their father that's way she took step to maintain communication again.

However, on the night of 2 September 2020, her husband came to her house to stay at night. When they were sleeping at her house, a group of local boys consisting of 7 or 8 in number, suddenly entered into her house and they tied up her husband. After that they abused her physically and tortured stripping her worn clothes off and filmed this brutal incident on their mobile phone.

The abused married woman cried out with sorrow and begged for getting rid of them but they did not pay any heed. Meanwhile neighbors came and they left the place but nobody charged them because all of them were a group of local gang driven by Delowar and they were known to local people as Delowarbahini. In fear of them no one advanced to help the victim.

During next morning that abused married woman informed the union parishad member of the matter and he told the victim that, "Keep silent. I will see the matter later."

On the other hand the perpetrators threatened the victim over mobile phone as well as demanding ransom and illicit relation with the victim but she did not agree to their proposal and escaped herself staying in one of her relative's house on the sly.

The perpetrators, followers of Delowarbahine, again threatened her if she did not agree to their proposal, they would disclose that incident even film of her naked body and finally the perpetrators disclosed it through social media after 32 days of the event. Then all of the viewers of social media watched it and the mother came into concerned police station. The victim (abused married woman) filed a case against the perpetrators.

CASE - NINE

Dipali Rani Karmaker (28 years old) came from the village of Dhaowa Kola under Bogura district. She was married off with Rajjo Chandra and was living in a joint family along with her father/mother-in-laws. She had 2 daughters named Rinki (8) and Tusu (4). After giving birth the daughters her father/mother in laws and her husband started to inflict torture on her physically and mentally for not giving birth male child. One day Rajjo Chandra Karmaker along with 2 daughters and his parents left Bangladesh towards India on the sly keeping Dipali in Bangladesh. It was preplanned by her husband. On the eve of departure from Bangladesh her husband phoned her threatening that he would sell their daughters. Hearing this she burst into tears and filed a case to the Bogra Judge court.

CASE - TEN

A girl student (10 years) of class IV who was studying in a govt. primary school was married with her primary school teacher Jahangir Badsha (45 years). Jahangir Badsha was a teacher of Dhalua govt. primary school, under Bishnopur union of Badargonj Upazila of Rangpur district.

The parents of class four going primary school girl was very poor and their helplessness was taken by the stated Govt. primary teacher. The teacher was a married man having two daughters and a wife. But he offered wealth to the girl and her family and 60 decimal land was handed over by registry to the girl and got married on the sly. When this news spread out in local area, all the members of the community became astonished and the matter was informed to the Upazilla education officer Mohiuddin Ahmed and UNO Istiak Ahmed. The UNO said that a board of enquiry was formed under education officer.

4.8 SUMMING UP

Finally, all the findings of the present study have been shown through table in this chapter and described thematically in succession of each table. Ten (10) case studies were inserted separately in this chapter which enabled the researcher to better understand the magnitude of the study objectives.

CHAPTER - FIVE

DISCUSSION, LIMITATION AND RECOMENDATION

5.1 DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

5.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY:

This chapter is presenting the essence of findings of the present study arising from the process of analysis as described in chapter four. The structure of this chapter is corresponded to the order of the findings of the study as enumerated in chapter four. The issues are covered in the chapter four. Several themes of findings are categorized under 5 key themes i.e.:

- a. Background of the respondents and others family members
- b. Details of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women
- c. State of Patriarchal trends over married women
- d. Deprivation of respondents' privileges and recreations
- e. Lack of adequate knowledge of respondents about women's rights.

As outlined in the findings section most of the respondents (Rural married women) expressed that they were abused bio-psychosocially in different issues which would be present here elaborately.

a. Background of the Respondents and other Family Members:

The demographic data reveals the age structure of respondents. It is established from the study that 47.27% rural married women got married within their age 16-18. In this issue a joint research conducted by ICDDR, B and plan international on child marriage in Bangladesh research found that 64% of women got married before reaching their age 18 and added that below 18 years married women were illiterate which is 86% .

In this present study researcher found that 4.54% married women could sign and about 2% (1.81%) women were master degree holder. Another organization, Child Right Advocacy Coalition in Bangladesh revealed through its report that the rate of child marriage in Bangladesh was 66%. United nations population funds reported that, the

highest rate of child marriage was 59% in Bangladesh which was the top most of South Asian countries. (UNFP, 2019).

There was an alarming report published in the daily news paper *The Prothom Alo* that 27 girl students of a madrasha in Sherpur district got married within Covid-19 period before reaching their age 18. Among them 11 girls from class X (ten), 11 from class IX (Nine), 4 from class-VIII (Eight) and remainder 1 from class VII (Seven) were married.

Another report was published by daily news paper that a Govt. primary school teacher got married a girl of class IV (four) in the district of Rangpur.

The UNICEF reported that, 3 crore 80 lakh women were forced to get married their child age and further added that out of the whole world 10 countries marching towards child marriage but among these countries Bangladesh is the top most of them.(UNICEF, 2020).

Researcher by UNICEF shows that, the immature girls give-birth low weight baby and they suffer from malnutrition. According to these evident and present study considered that rural married women those who were victim of child marriage are abused bio- psychosocially. They don't know their self care as well as child and age of her husband for difference from her. Present study found that a child girl is not well matched with overage husband as well as their sexual life is not enjoyable. These married women suffer from fear, anxiety and mental disorder. According to, human papiloma virus and related disease report 2016 stated that the main causes of cervix cancer are child marriage.

In this present study researcher found that maximum respondents (Rural married women) are house wife which is 93.63%. They are not allowed to work outside. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics shows that 85% women have not freedom to earn individually from outside of their family. Only 15% women are able to earn but 24% women have no control over their individual income. Nuclear family patterns of the respondents are

63.63%. It is also higher than joint family (31.81%) and the top most household size is 65.45% consisting of 2-4 in numbers. (BBS, 2011).

It is established by the researcher that the children of nuclear families did not find grandfather/mother that's why grandsons are deprived of affection from them and felt annoyed. Subsequently women are facing problem to control their kids. Better occupation of respondents' husbands' rate is very low because of their less higher education and eventually they cannot earn sufficient money to fulfil their family needs. Research found that the educational qualification of maximum husbands of the respondents is SSC which is 34.54% and maximum husbands' occupation is agriculture which is 40.90% and the income of 10% husbands is adequate for family needs.

By and large in the context of demographic profile of the respondents and other family members.

It is established by researcher that married women of rural area abused bio- psychosocially is connection their child marriage with over age of their husband, not entrance into income source as well as their husbands income not adequate to meet their family needs. A research conducted by tripping point project on community participatory analysis shows that One third of child marriage are occurred by force of their guardian.

As a researcher of this present study has determined that child marriage is held in fear of social stigma if any violence is imposed upon them and incapability to provide dowry as well as social perception is its better to get married of girls as early as possible. They believe that girls are not wealth, girls are economic burden of their family where as govt. of Bangladesh observes National Female Child Day on the 30 September of each year with effect from 2013. The theme of the day was **“Stop child marriage”**.

b. Details of Bio-psychosocial Abuse of Rural Married Women:

In this present study researcher has established that 89.09% rural married women are abused bio-psychosocially and 10.90% are abused only psychosocially. The multi-sectoral programme on “Violence against women” shows that 80.2% married women are abused in connection with economical, physical and sexual harassment which was 87% in the year of the same survey 2011. (BBS, 2015). In this present study researcher found that rural married women are abused by their husband i.e. 89.09%, by father/mother in laws 5.45%, by brother and sisters of husbands 3.63% and widow (sisters of husband) 1.81%. Major causes of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women were prevailing dowry related, infertility, not bore male child, conspiracy of co-wife of husband, delay execution of household chores, move any where including respondents parents’ house without husbands’ family concentration and husbands’ drug addiction. In the context of dowry the present study shows that 97.27% marriage is held with dowry demand and 2.72% marriage is held without dowry but the parents of married women are obliged to pay something without assessing anything also from their husband.

It is undoubtedly considered that dowry practice is still prevailing in our society whereas govt. has formulated relevant law against all forms of discrimination and violence against women.

Dowry is not only paid during marriage but also it sustains for long period in women’s life. Most of the respondents’ husbands were unemployed during their marriage. After marriage their husbands seek jobs or business that’s why again their husbands demanded money to start business or to get jobs by giving speed money. In this situation the husbands and the family members of those husbands jointly stood to bring money from the married women’s parents. If any married woman refused it or her father/mother failed

to meet up this demand, the husband battered his wife and his family members used obscene language with her. Somewhere it was found that all of them battered her.

In this present study researcher included 10 case studies, where one case study which is collected from daily newspaper. The researcher found there that husband threw acid from his motor cycle on his wife for not bringing money from her parents even that motor cycle which he purchased by the money which was brought earlier from her parents. Now he demand money again on the contrary her husband re-married another girl on the sly and living apart from her. Furthermore it is also recognized in my study that- where married women given birth her first baby then her parents bound to give a milk cow to their grandchild. This system established and if anyone does not comply then married women subject to torture by her husband and family member. The perpetrators i.e. husband and other family members not only abuse married women physically and mentally but also some where they kill them.

A researcher conducted by an organization “**Ain-O-Salish Kendra**” of Bangladesh, shows that first 9th month of the year of 2020 approximately 235 married women were killed by their husbands and other family members.

(WHO, 2013) it shows that cause of 95% death of married women is dowry related harassment, stigma because of rape or pregnancy outside marriage led to 6% of the maternal deaths between 1976 and 1986 and 3% of maternal deaths is in the age group of 15-19.

Therefore it is revealed from study that infertility of married women is another issue of Bio-psychosocial abuse of married women. A case study of Shathi Akter who was married with a police officer (Rank: Sub Inspector) of Bangladesh divorced Sathi Akter for not giving birth any child during their 5 years marriage life.

Another issue of abuses is not to give-birth male child. It is experienced from the study area as well as mentionable news published in the daily newspaper that Rajjo Chandra along with his two daughters and his parents left Bangladesh to India on the sly without informing his wife Dipali for not giving birth male child.

As it is found in the study that having co-wife of husband of a family wives are always engaged in quarrelling. Both the co-wives always speak ill of each other with fabrication to their husband. Even both of them prevaricates their statement against each other. As a result the husband fall into unavoidable situation to take exact decision that's why most often it is found that the husband stands against older aged wife and she is abused physically.

It is also revealed from the study that rural married women abused bio-psychosocially are related to delay execution of household chores such as delay food making for family members, unable to nurse father/mother in laws and child care or any other task that were imposed upon her to carry out. In this case husbands of married women do not spare them to batter or use obscene language.

Therefore it is found in my study that married women of rural area are not allowed to move anywhere even to see her parents without their husbands and family members' consent. In rural area father/mother in laws maintain a so called rule i.e. Saturday and Tuesday married wife will not go her parents' house. As it is disclosed from my investigation that is few number of respondent's husband found drug addiction and they are not look after their family always rather loitering as their desire. The whole responsibilities are automatically imposed upon married women even that drug addicted husband torture her physically for money when he returned home. It is so measurable condition which she could not loud her voice.

Therefore as a researcher of this present study I have discovered a **mysterious system** in relating to marriage ceremony that in rural area all marriages are held with dowry except 2.72% which has already investigated through in depth interview of respondents of the study. However before arrange marriage there lies precondition of dowry which may be money, gold ornaments, household goods etc. and those things would be given by the parents of the respondents. Besides the husbands gave words that they would also provide one or two gold ornaments to the married women, but respondents expressed with deep sorrow that her husband did not give any gold ornament though during marriage ceremony. She received a gold ornament when her husband along with other relatives went to fetch her from parents' house, but after the arrival of her husband's house, her mother in laws/sisters of husband ordered her to take off the gold ornaments which were given by her husband's family because the owner of that gold ornaments was her mother in law/sister in law or borrowed from someone. In this situation newly married women became psychosocially sick and they do not feel free with other members. Researcher shows that only 27.27% married women were not subjected to this scenario. This mysterious psychosocial abuse of women was not found any other research. It is a unique key theme of abuse of rural married women.

Bangladesh Mohila Parishad arranged a seminar on 3 December 2019 on “International Women Oppression and Prevention Human Rights. The Head of the psychiatry department of BSMMU Prof. Dr. Salauddin Kawser stated, “Maximum portion of psychological abuse of married women has not been addressed yet.”

It is established from my study that the impact of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women is remarkable i.e. physically wound, mental sickness with social humiliation

attempt to suicide, not sleep properly abortion etc. Though initially married women did not admit openly later they acknowledged that bio-psychosocial abuse was a regular phenomenon throughout their life experience.

The analysis of data shows that poverty is also a great indicator of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women which mainly two fold, one is very visible i.e. physical assault and the other is rather difficult to notice i.e. the mental oppressions in-depth interview revealed the fact that women face both types of abuse. Behavior of mental oppression can be manifested through bullying, yelling, harassment in presence of others. Physical torture is included by slapping, hitting by hand or any other objects violence erupted in the family due to hardship and wife persistently demanded for household expenses but most of the husband became ran short of money to meet their family needs. Husbands always hesitate to maintain equilibrium of debit and credit. In this present study researcher found that only 9.09% families have adequate income to meet their family needs. Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women is also inevitable when a minor age children demand food to the mother and she is unable to provide food, then she persistently pressed her husband to bring food. In this case most of the husband slap or use obscene language towards his wife.

Researcher suggests that women's own income will reduce this hardship condition. Somewhere of this worse situation married women think to suicide. In this present study shows that 4.54% of the respondents decided to commit suicide but in presence of family members could not execute.

Sultana Algin, associate professor of psychiatry department of BSMMU in Dhaka, state that out of **one lakh** people of Bangladesh 7 or 8 in numbers commit suicide due to

psychologically impairment. In this present study researcher suggests that to increase psychiatrist would be deployed in every upazilla of Bangladesh. There are only 200 psychiatrists in Bangladesh who are not able to cover all the districts of Bangladesh.

c. State of Patriarchal Trends over Married Women:

It is established from the present study that 83.63% heads of the family were male members. In absence of the male members for governing those families, the families were driven by the rest of the female family members including respondents' (married women) mother in law and widow (sister of husband). It is established from my investigation that rural married women are abused bio-psychosocially in relating to seek remedy from abuse to the patriarchal society.

In this present study researcher shows that 81.81% complain was raised from abused women to their parents and close relatives of their husbands. In response of this complain all of them consoled them without asking to the perpetrator. 9.09% complain was raised from abused women to the UP chairmen/members. In reply they said, "Wait, keep silent, I will see the matter latter." Somewhere UP chairmen/members took action against the married women.

In this present study 2.81% abused respondents filed cases against their husbands but 0.09% respondents get disposal from court. The conviction rate is also low, which discourages women from coming forward to report the assault on them. Lengthy trial process, political influence and powerful offenders are also obstruction to get remedy from abuse.

A research conduct by the daily newspaper The Prothom Alo in 2018, published the significant findings of the research with associated analysis titled as "Saza matro Tin

sotangsho: Dhakar nari O Shishu Nirjaton Daman Tribunal”. Only 3% conviction: Dhaka’s prevention of oppression against women and children tribunal.

One of the major findings of the research suggests that the rate of filing cases under the 2000 act has annually increased while the rate of conviction in those cases remained significantly low. From 2002 till 2016, the number of disposed cases was 4277 (54%) and of pending cases was 3587 (46%) throughout all these years, conviction was awarded only in 109 cases which continue only 3% of the total number of cases. On an average, around four years were taken to dispose finally of the cases.

Statistically the number of rape related cases was 5502 comprising 70% of the total number of cases filed. The allegation of provocation to suicide was made in at least 9 cases. The number of sexual violence/harassment related to cases was 1885 (24%) and the number of murder or attempt to murder for dowry related to cases was 354 (4.5%). In general there were 100 cases on the allegation of provocation to commit suicide.

Another significant finding of the research shows that many of the cases remain pending in the trial for years after years. The researcher found that around 22% cases were related to murder or attempt to murder for dowry and 2% cases were related to rape and rape related murder. 17% cases were related to gang rape and murder, 16% cases were related to provocation to commit suicide. 7% cases were related to rape and 8% cases were related to sexual harassment were found pending in the trial on an average for 11-15 years. Another joint research conducted by Action Aid Bangladesh and (JNNPF) Jatio Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh forum on “Observation on women violence in Bangladesh: Trends and solution” shows that there are two thirds of violence occurred in the family and 97% complain against violence did not reach to the tribunal. Though it reached, it was found invalid. Only 3% of victims was awarded disposal on the favor of them. Another report was published on the daily newspaper ‘The Samokal’ on the 8 November,

2020 that 1 lakh 70 thousand cases was under the Prevention and Oppression Against Women and Children Act 2000: Amendment in 2003. Whereas this law says that filed cases would be disposed within 60 days.

In this present study found a respondent who is living along with 2 sons in her parents' house. Her husband was living apart from them with another wife. Respondent filed a case against him before 7 years ago but not yet get any fresh disposal. Even her husband do not take care of them not phone called to know whereabouts of his sons and wife.

Where does our law stand?

We perceive rule of law as a system in which no one including government is above the law; where laws protect fundamental rights; and where justice is accessible to all. These high sounding words defining rule of law are throttled down where law is used to violate the fundamental rights of citizens. In course of time, a general predisposition has been fashioned among our law enforcing agencies that they are beyond law. Thus they love to abuse law. This has given them the habit of resorting to ill-treatment for no reasons while carrying out their responsibilities. This phenomenon is not something peculiar to Bangladesh: To get rid from Bio-psychosocial abuse of married women it should be adopt fair justice with more expedition.

It is firmly established by the researcher of this present study that non judgemental practice or lengthy process of tribunal is the most important cause of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women.

Accused should be punished and no option to escape, that's why others will not get courage to commit same wrong. In this connection the founder and the first Prime Minister of modern Singapore Lee Kuan Yew said that **“When change not come**

normally there should be execute law firmly and exactly” another opinion of former chief justice of united states of America.

Lord Denning said, **“The offender should be punished and not to be given the opportunity to get off on a technicality”**.

d. Deprivation of Respondents Privileges and Recreation:

It is also established by the researcher of this study that rural married women are abused bio-psychosocially in relating to her study after marriage, availing treatment facility, during giving birth child, food and recreation. Data pertaining to these issues shows that 54.54% married women cherished a long desire to study more but owing marriage they could not start their study again. Only 4.54% rural married women continued their study. Respondents said that when they became slightly sick i.e. cold fever, it was not addressed by her husband even her family members. Most of the respondents (50%) said that to come round from their sickness they purchased medicine from local pharmacy and someone went to kabiraj (a traditional healer). They believe that some diseases are caused by supernatural influence. A minimum number of respondents used to go to govt. or private doctor both of them were 22.72% of the present study. Respondents also said that during the period of their pregnancy, their husbands and father/mother in laws are not interested to take suggestion from doctors. Most of the husbands told their wives that their mother gave birth them without going to doctors and so they do not need to take to appointment to doctor unless emergency period is not arisen. Though the pregnant mothers need to take nutritious food for well development of fetus but mother in laws always discourage them to take much food because their babies will become healthy and it will be very difficult for normal delivery.

In this present study researcher found that 45.45% respondents have no idea about nutritious food especially for pregnant mother. They don't know the advantages of nutritious food. It shows that only 18.18% respondents took nutritious food during their pregnancy and 36.36% respondents could not take nutritious food due to their poverty.

In the present study shows that 72.72% respondents gave birth child at their house as normal delivery and only 27.27% respondents gave birth child at hospital with the help of caesarean delivery.

Here is an important point that hospital bill of caesarean delivery was paid by the respondents' parents (10.90%), 27.27% of the respondents' parents were not able to provide money but for the sake of their daughter money was provided by borrowing from others, about 12% of the respondents' hospital bill was paid jointly and only 4.54% hospital bill was paid by the husband. Therefore it is established from the present study that the parents of respondents are not only free from liability from their married daughter till delivery. Besides, the parents of respondents are bound to present milk cow for their grandchildren. This malpractice is still sustaining in the present study area. Though the respondents' husbands have enough money to pay hospital bill but there lies a system that during pregnancy and delivery the parents of the respondents will contribute obviously. To provide this money most of the respondents' parents sell their land, cow, big tree, and valuable goods. In this crucial event respondents are abused psychosocially because of their parents' tension automatically imposed upon those married women. Somewhere the parents of the respondents do not have enough money to meet those demands of daughters' husbands. As a result married women are instructed by their husbands not to move towards their parents' houses till providing milk cow. Even the parents of married women are not allowed to visit husbands' house without milk cow. Though this provision

does not cover the dowry system, it is prevailing in rural area as a so called tradition and thus rural married women are abused bio-psychosocially day after day.

The present study has revealed other issues of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women that is married women has no access to move anywhere even their parents' houses without the permission of husbands and father/mother in laws. They don't often visit to their neighbor's houses. Most of the respondents do not belong to smart phones and television. BBS survey, 2011 shows that 24% husbands of the respondents use obscene language and batter them due to talk with other male persons. 23% respondents have expressed that it is prohibited for them to go outside the house to attend any recreational event i.e. school/college, sports programme, local theater, folk song that are occasionally arranged by the local people.

The present study has ascertained a question's answer from all of the respondents how they feel freedom as they enjoyed their parents' house. In response to this question none of the respondents told that they feel better or same as their parents' houses. Nevertheless most of the respondents act as silent role. So, it is prominently established by the researcher of the present study that the Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women knows no bounds.

e. Lack of Adequate Knowledge of Respondents about Women Right:

In this last context of discussion of the present study, therefore it is ascertained that lack of adequate knowledge of respondents is another issue of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. Lack of adequate knowledge means, not perceiving or not belonging the exact idea of solution against any violence of them. There are relevant law's existing in Bangladesh for violence against women but most of the respondents do not know about this law. Even though someone knows it but does not implement it in terms of her

need owing to a lot of issues i.e. in fear of husband (22.72%), husband has right to torture (4.54%), overlook her abuse by herself (13.63%), in fear of criticism from members of the family (4.54%), thinking future days of children (36.36%), thinking of family or own defames (9.09%). Rural married abused women always spend their days with more anxiety. Respondents consider themselves that they are staying or living with their husbands; it is only her husbands' kindness. If her husband falls back to break the relation, there would be no measure to protect it. Respondents also believe that husband earns and feeds, so he has the right to command his wife as well as to torture his wife. Respondents add that if someone abused married women retaliate or resist against violent behavior of her husband then her husband will increase his torture upon his wife. Aristotle said, **“The male is by nature superior and the female is inferior; and the one rules and the other is ruled; this principle of necessity, extends to all mankind.”**

The present study shows that only 2.72% of respondents filed cases to the police station/court against their husbands and the rest of the abused respondents kept quiet only informing i.e. 72.72% to their parents, 9.09% to the close relative of husbands, 4.54% to the UP Chairman/member and even 10.90% without reporting anywhere. Majority of the respondents (86.36%) has no awareness about constitutional law which was passed for human rights against violent behavior.

Bangladesh government is operating two toll free numbers 109 and 999 to hear this news of violent against women and any emergency help respectively but unfortunately it is not known by the 80.90% of the respondents. It is found my study area only one respondents used it and police came to victims' door but not taken effective measure against the perpetrator. Finally that abused women case filed to the police station against her

husband but unfortunately divorce occurred mutually in fear of future torture. She and her family thought that if life starts again with that perpetrator, he may kill her. BBS survey, 2011 revealed that 20% of victim not case filed for future thinking, 16% of victims not case filed for self and parents' family thinking and 10% not filed case in fear of their husband.

“Women, do not have rights over their own bodies, their own sexuality, marriage, reproduction or divorce, in which they may not receive education or practice a trade or profession or move about freely in the world.” (Marilyn French)

The theory “**Learned helplessness**” explained that men tortured their wives physically because they had learnt it from their families as children and women were to tolerate abusive men because they saw their mother being abused. This is called the learned behavior theory of violence. Rather women who witnessed family violence were not any more likely to be battered as adults.

Social learning theory: Social learning theory expresses that people experienced violent behaviour aftermath they committed violent activities to others and it is called reinforcement and by watching the experience of others is called modeling. There found a interrelation between people and abusive behaviour in their earlier lives and those people commit domestic violence later (Danis, 2003).

Power and control theory: This theory assumes that men commit violence with women to exert power and control over them. Other theory also explains that men become batterers by learning early age within their families rather the batterers consciously use their tactics to dominate their partners for getting own interest

The case studies included in the study portrayed the life experience of ten abused rural married women. Among these ten case studies 5 in number case studies collected from

news paper/internet (social media). All the case studies represent the sufferings of Bio- psychosocial abuse of rural married women.

As a researcher of the present study I have compared most of the findings that are supported by different literatures. In the context of discussion chapter of the present study I prominently established the causes of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women were patriarchy, dowry related issues, ignorance or lack of adequate knowledge, polygamy, poverty, infertility, early marriage or child marriage, Non judgemental practice or lengthy process of tribunal scold, husband addiction, controlled behavior and not born male child.

It is evident that all of these causes comprises Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women which effects were physical assault, psychological abuse, social abuse, suicide, re-marriage, abortion and divorce, All of these causes and effects were found very interrelated through my investigation which already discussion chapter of the present study, as well as shown through Figure-2 as a comprehensive conceptual frame work is the introduction chapter as a sub title “conceptual framework of the study”. By and large, it is established through findings of the study that rural married women abused bio- psychosocially.

5.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The present study focused on the causes and effects of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. The researcher inserted some sagacious citation in relation with the present thesis topic. Among the 10 case studies the researcher inserted 5 case studies

from the daily newspapers and social media to magnify the study problems and make them credible.

During the course of in-depth interview with respondents (Rural married women), it was very challenging because our patriarchal society did not obviously allow a stranger to meet with their married women to express their sufferings, but researcher handled this event with caution by convincing the study objectives technically. Though they were convinced to meet and talk, they did not want to express their inner sufferings in fear of husband and other members of their family. They also did not want to express their sufferings due to shyness and their own defame. In this context the researcher tried his level best to make them understand the objectives of the study and the respondents became easy to answer the questions. As well as the researcher derived all answers exactly.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The present study has prominently established the causes and effects relationship of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women. For its consequences researcher added some recommendations with existing relevant laws and measures to eliminate the Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women.

- Judicial system would be more expeditious with conviction within 60 days which has already enforced under the prevention of oppression against women and children Act 2000: Amendment-2003. State holder will ensure the rule of law irrespective to cast and creed.

In this context researcher would like to add citation of former US justice Lord Denning “The offender should be punished and not to be given the opportunity to get off on a technicality”.

- Researcher suggests that a more study may carry out on this issue and that is **“Escaping from conviction of perpetrators and causes of lengthy process of trial”**.
- State holder may take step to build up awareness among people of the country through print and electronic media as well as inserting the key themes of violence against women and including laws into academic syllabus from class VI (six) to higher education level.
- State holder may take effective step by the deployment of well trained professional social worker in each union parishad so that abused married women can get chance to express their sufferings at first.
- State holder should take more precautions steps through implementing some effective measure:

Local Union Parishad Chairmen/members will ensure that no unemployed male will get married except any exceptional issue. After marriage husbands of married women cannot demand speed money to the parents of their wives to get jobs. Researcher suggests that this innovative step may reduce the dowry system obviously

Union parishad chairmen/members must know the whereabouts of dowry if someone gives or receives. It would be resist firmly.

To empower women, promote their effective education and self-dependent. State holder will take more initiative and ensure it through concerned department.

CHAPTER - SIX

CONCLUSION

The study has conducted to explore the concept of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women and has identified the causes and effects relationship of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women of Bangladesh. The study has prominently established the cause and effect relationship by using mixed method study specially methodological triangulation, where lies both quantitative and qualitative approach which is included In-depth Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation, Case study and Content Analysis i.e. Document Survey, Daily Newspapers and Social Media. The collected data from the applied triangulation method was analyzed thematically and unambiguously compared to each other and regarded as conversant and categorized under 5 key themes:

a. Background of the respondents and others family members, **b.** Details of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women, **c.** State of Patriarchal trends over married women, **d.** Deprivation of respondents privileges and recreation, **e.** Lack of adequate knowledge of respondents about women's rights. The set of collected data was derived from mixed method study and unambiguously compared to each other and regarded as convergent. The nature of triangulation methods were obviously checked validity and reliability in relating to interpretation and consistency of the present study findings.

Researcher shows that when the social, political and economic conditions are not favorable to rural married women and the legal system is complex, the rural social structure is patriarchal biased, economic poverty and rate of illiteracy is alarming, lack of adequate knowledge of women's right, ingrained perception and introversion often rural

married women are abused bio-psychosocially. **Aristotle** said, **“From the hour of their birth some are marked for subjugation and others for command.”**

The research shows the issues of demographic profile of the respondents (rural married abused women), it is established by the researcher that majority percent of the respondents get married not reaching their 18th birth day by force of their guardian. As a result, it can be said that they are victims of child marriage and give birth malnutrition babies as well as her physical and mental condition is not well supported to take care of their babies even themselves. Physician says that the main causes of cervix cancer are child marriage.

Rural married women are not highly educated and they are not allowed to work out side of their family exception of those who live from hand to mouth. Their husbands' income is not adequate to meet up their family requirements. The research shows that rural married women are income less. So, it is obviously understood the women's sufferings. Most of the respondents' husbands are more senior to them by age. So, they fail to build up harmonious relationship with their husbands and those married women are abused psychologically rest of their life.

Researcher finds that dowry is the important cause of abuse i.e. physical and mental torture. Even heath is happened somewhere of rural married women. In relating to dowry, researcher has elicited another issue of demand which is not cited before in any literature that is when a married woman gives birth child, her parents are obliged to give milk cow to their grandchild. Though it is a normal practice of the rural people, there lies an economical suffering because most of the respondents' parents are not able to purchase a milk cow without selling their land, big trees or taking loan. According to so called social

custom and tradition parents bound to give milk cow otherwise their daughter will subject to humiliation, physical and mental torture. Even restriction is imposed upon her not to move towards her parents' house until they give milk cow.

On the contrary when rural married women are not able to give birth any child i.e. found infertility, this is happened to divorce or got co-wife of husband. Even when male child is not born, husband and other family members make blame to her. The present study has traced out another severe psychological abuse of rural married women which is also not mentioned earlier any literature, that is when rural married women go to their husbands' houses, within only a week most of the respondents can understand that they are deceived by their husbands in relating to gold ornaments which she received from her husband during marriage ceremony.

After the completion of marriage ceremony, married women are bound to give their gold ornaments to their mother in laws because actually those ornaments were borrowed from someone to meet the marriage ceremony courtesy only. The gold ornaments were not purchased for the brides' use. In this situation our rural married women remain silent. Though they are shocked mentally, they are helpless to loud their voice and so they play submissive role.

Besides, it is quite impossible to think that any dowry item which is borrowed from someone and it will be returned to the wives' parents after marriage ceremony. There is no evidence of this system.

Researcher shows that there is hardly found any marriage without dowry demand. If somewhere it is happened, there is found unemployed husband and there lies a pre-condition to give money as speed money to get any job or start a new business to

establish for their bride grooms. How funny our social customs are! This liability is imposed upon brides' parents whereas its outcome is enjoyed by the bride grooms' family. In this situation rural married women feel tensed until their parents provide any job/business for their husbands.

Research suggests that execution of relevant law against these worse practices should be more expedite and effective as well as women would be empowered through educational development in the view of deployment to multilevel income source and counseling.

The study shows that the impact of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women is remarkable i.e. physically wound, mental sickness with social humiliation, attempt to suicide, not sleep properly, abortion and patriarchal trends on married women are still prevailing in rural areas of Bangladesh. Most of the rural families are governed by the senior male members. Rural married women have no access to the decision making of their family even their sufferings are always overlooked by the male members of her husband's family and her parents' also. When rural married women are abused and it is informed to their parents, they said, "Please adjust mom with your husbands. Don't quarrel with them."

When rural married abused women made complain against their husbands to the local union parishad chairmen or members, they replied, "Keep silence, I will see the matter later." Even if union parishad chairmen or members take step to the matter, most often it goes on the favor of the husbands. In this context, researcher would like to utter the sagacious speech of Aristotle- **"The male is by nature superior and the female is inferior; and the one rules and the other is ruled; this principle of necessity, extends to all mankind."**

In this perception researcher of the present study suggests to overcome this barrier through elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, especially bio- psychosocially abuse of rural married women. When married abused women filed cases to the court/police station against perpetrator especially against their husband but they do not get disposal within 60 days even her case pending year after year and abused married women become psychosomatic disorder. That's why most of the abused respondents said that they are not interested to go to court because of the lengthy process of cases' trial. It is present (November, 2020) evident that there are 1 lakh 70 thousand cases under the prevention and oppression against women and children Act 2000 are pending. Whereas the condition of this law is that filed cases would be disposed within 60 days.

The other study shows that conviction rate of disposed cases is only 3 percent in favor of the abused women. The present study found that 3 married women filed case. Among the 3 cases one was disposed but the perpetrators were not punished and the other 2 cases were pending for trial. To better understand of the magnitude of well judgement, researcher would like to present here the opinion of US justice Lord Denning, **“The offender should be punished and not to be given the opportunity to get off on a technicality.”** In this context the researcher suggests that escaping from the conviction the perpetrators are encouraged to increase victimization of rural married women.

State holder should take adequate measure to ensure punishment of perpetrators irrespective of any class. The present study derived untold sufferings of a respondent's divorce through a case study that revealed the violation of law by law the enforcement agency for their own interest. The present study found that the police officer (Sub Inspector) divorced his wife on the sly owing to her infertility.

The stated police officer started living apart from her without informing her. Besides, he sent divorce letter by post office to her. After receiving the divorce letter she became psychosomatic disorder and returned to her parents. Though she went to her husband's office, she did not get any remedy.

The researcher mentioned that the rule of law as a system where no one including the government is above the law. In simple view laws protect human rights and justice is accessible to all. These high sounding words defining the rule of law are throttled down when law is used to violate the fundamental rights of citizens. In course of time a general predisposition has been fashioned among our law enforcing agencies that they are beyond law and thus they love to abuse law. This has given them the habit of resorting to ill-treatment for no reasons while carrying out their responsibilities.

However, rural married women are deprived of a lot issues which would be enable them to live with pleasure i.e. uses of smart phone, watching television often movement to neighbors, parents' house and to attend any cultural program performed by the school/college students and local artists.

Rural married women are abused in relating to household chores. The present study found that a husband often batters his wife in relating to any discrepancy of child care, father/mother in laws nursing, delay food making or only other task which not accomplished as per their wish. Even the respondents do not get relaxation from household chores owing to her minor disease or illness.

Most of the respondents said that they used medicine from local pharmacy without doctors' appointment or even any experiment. Some were used to go Kabiraj based on their ingrained beliefs. During the period of pregnancy rural married women normally

stay with their parents' houses except any exception and all responsibilities of delivery are automatically imposed upon respondents' parents. Most of the parents pay hospital bill if required hospital facility for delivery. During the period of pregnancy, the pregnant mothers become more anxious for parents financial insolvency because their parents try their level best to provide money for their treatment. Rural married women are also tolerated aggressive attitude of their drug addicted husbands.

Rural married women are not aware of laws which are issued only for women protection. Even most of the rural women do not know the toll free numbers 109 and 999 that are operated by the government to hear the voice of abused women and any emergency help respectively. Research suggests to get rid of women from abuse that they should be promoted to more education and empowered economically.

The theory "**Learned helplessness**" explained that men tortured their wives physically because they had learnt it from their families as children and women were to tolerate abusive men because they saw their mother being abused. This is called the learned behavior theory of violence. Rather women who witnessed family violence were not any more likely to be battered as adults.

Social learning theory: Social learning theory expresses that people experienced violent behaviour aftermath they committed violent activities to others and it is called reinforcement and by watching the experience of others is called modeling. There found a interrelation between people and abusive behaviour in their earlier lives and those people commit domestic violence later (Danis, 2003).

Power and control theory: This theory assumes that men commit violence with women to exert power and control over them. Other theory also explains that men become

batterers by learning early age within their families rather the batterers consciously use their tactics to dominate their partners for getting own interest

By and large in the end of conclusion of the present study researcher presenting a pictorial picture to understand the magnitude of Bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women.



Figure 4: A graphic account of an evident of bio-psychosocial abuse of rural married women

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I

LETTER OF INFORMED CONCENT

The following principle is a presentation how I will collect the data through interview.

The study is a part of M. Phil Thesis, Institute of social welfare and research, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. To ensure ethical requirements for smooth study, I adhere to maintain the following systems:

- The respondents of the research will be informed clear idea about the objectives of the study.
- Interviewees will preserve the right to decide to participate in the study. They will also have the right to withdraw the opinion after the completion of the interview.
- The collected data will be handled and kept in confidential in such a way that no one can get or access it.

During analyzing some data may be changed in such a way that no respondent will be identified. After finishing the work, the data will be erased. The collected data will be used only for this study. The respondents have the right to decline answering the researcher's question or terminate the interview without giving any excuse.

If you have any question, you are welcome to contact me or my supervisor.

(Email address below)

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APPENDIX-II

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Q1. Information Regarding Members of The Family:

SL. NO	Name of the Members	Relation with respondent	Male/Female Male-1 Female-2	Age: Year/month	Did not attend school	Class passed	Class reading	Main occupation a. Govt job-1 b. Private job-2 c. Abroad-3 d. business-4	Monthly Income-1 Yearly Income-2

Q1 Continued

Subsidiary occupation a. bkash agent-1 b. Poultry-2 c. fishing-3 d. Cattle rearing-4 e. Others-5	Monthly Income	Marital Status a. Married-1 b. unmarried-2 c. Divorce-3 d. Separation-4 e. Widow-5	Age at first marriage year: 2nd marriage year:	Reason for 2nd marriage a. Infertility-1 b. Not born male child-2 c. Having female child-3 d. 1st wife looks ugly

Q2. Sample Household Investigation: (Tick if appropriate)

Serial number of the family _____

Head of the family:

- a. Father in law
- b. Mother in law
- c. Husband
- d. Self (respondent)
- e. Younger brother's of husband
- f. Widow (sister of husband)
- g. Others Specify

Q3. Those Who Are Torture You? (tick if appropriate)

- a. Husband
- b. Father in law
- c. Mother in law
- d. other members of the family
- e. Frequently
- f. sometimes
- g. Others Specify

Q4. How They Torture You? (Tick if appropriate)

- a. Physically batter
 - (i) by hand
 - (ii) By stick
 - (iii) By throwing anything (eg. shoes, plate, mug etc.)
- b. Psychologically
 - (i) Impossible to take meal before other family members
 - (ii) Cold fever and minor illness not addressed by husband even other family members
 - (iii) Unable to meet my parents when I wish without permission of husband's family member
- c. Others Specify

Q5. Could You Tell Me Please Why Your Husband, Father/Mother in Laws and Other Family Members Torture You? (Tick if appropriate)

- a. To pay demanded dowry
- b. To get milk cow from parents soon after born your first baby
- c. To get money for
 - (i) business
 - (ii) Going abroad

- (iii) Speed money for getting job
- d. Not born son
- e. Infertility
- f. Physically not beauty
- g. Having co-wife of husband
- (i) Are you first wife?
- (ii) Are you 2nd wife?
- (iii) Are you only one wife?
- h. Delay food making for family members
- i. Father/Mother in laws in nursing matters
- j. Child rearing matters
- k. Others Specify

Q6. Before Marriage What Type of Dowry Demanded From Your Husband's (Tick if appropriate)

- a. Money
- b. Gold Ornaments
- c. Mobile
- d. TV
- e. Fridge
- f. Furniture
- g. No demand
- h. Others Specify

Q7. When You Get Marry What Items Given by Your Husband's (Tick if appropriate)

- a. New cloths
- b. Gold ornaments

(i) Was it purchased by your husband?

(ii) Was it borrowed from someone?

(iii) Was it returned from you after marriage?

c. Others Specify

Q8. What was The Age Difference Between Your Husband And You And Why You Got Married Him? (Tick if appropriate)

a. Age differences (in years) 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30

b. Your parent was very Rich Poor

c. Husband posses much wealth

d. Others Specify

Q9. How You Get Marry Your Husband? (Tick if appropriate)

a. Family arrange marriage

b. Love marriage (without family arrange)

c. Others Specify

Q10. Did You Cherish Yourself for Higher Education After Your Marriage? (Tick if appropriate)

a. I have strong desire to study more

b. But husband and his family member not agreed

c. I have no decision to study again

d. Others Specify

Q11. Do You Have Self Mobile Phone? (Tick if appropriate)

a. Yes No

b. Frequently direct call your parents

c. Maximum time used missed call for call back

d. Others Specify

Q12. Are You Aware of Your Rights According to Bangladesh Constitution? (Tick if appropriate)

- a. Well known
- b. Not known
- c. A little bit

Q13. Are Your Husband Drug Addicted? (Tick if appropriate)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Others Specify

Q14. When You Abused Physically by Your Husband and Others Family Members What Action Taken by You? (Tick if appropriate)

- a. Inform to your parents
- b. Inform to the local elites
- c. Inform to the Union Parishad Member/Chairman
- d. Case filed against husband to the police station/judge court
- e. Others Specify

Q15. When You Informed The Violence Against You What Suggestion You Received From Them. (Tick if appropriate)

- a. Local Union parishad member/chairman told
- (i) Keep silence, I will see the matter in later
- (ii) Members/ Chairman took action on the favor of husband
- b. Parents told with sorrow please adjust with your husband
- c. Husband became very angry
- (i) Stop to travel my parent's house
- (ii) Even instructed me not to proceed to my parent's house

(iii) Nobody inspires me to go to take legal action

(iv) Someone instructed me to go to legal action

(v) I have case filed against my husband to the police station

d. Others Specify

Q16. Do You Have Another Co-wife of Your Husband And Children? (Tick if appropriate)

a. Co-wife

b. Children one or more

c. None of children

Q17. Was Any Abortion Occurred? (Tick if appropriate)

a. Abortion occurred by the influence of husband

b. No abortion occurred

c. Others Specify

Q18. Do You Know The Help Line Number 109 And 999 Which is Operated by The Govt. for Hearing Women's Violence Complain? (Tick if appropriate)

a. Yes

b. No

c. Never heard this news

Q19. Do You Think That It is Right of Husband to Batter Her Wife? (Tick if appropriate)

a. Yes

b. No

c. Others Specify

Q 20. State of Living Standard of Married Women

How many time do you take meal?	Where you sleep at night?	During your pregnancy did you take balanced food?	who eat head part of the cooked fish (large)	Could you able to eat a, hen, duck which rear by yourself?
Breakfast-1 Dinner-2 Supper-3 Light Refreshment (at afternoon)-4 All time-5	Floor-1 Self cot-2	Do you have idea about balanced food-1 No idea about balanced food-2	Yourselves-1 father/mother in law-2 Others-3	As your wish-1 permission from mother in law-2

Q 20. continued

Would you purchase your cloth?	When you felt sick	During the period of delivery you adapted	During pregnancy period to attend doctor's appointment
Choice by husband-1 Choice by father in law-2 choice by others-3	Medicine provided from local pharmacy-1 To attend doctor appointment-2	Caeser-1 Normal-2	Cost bears by your parents-1 Cost bears by your husband-2

Q21. Do You Considered Yourself, i.e. Freedom Not Belongs to You Which You Enjoyed Your Parent's House? (Tick if appropriate)

a. Yes

b. No

c. Others Specify

THE END
