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A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WIVES AND LAWS REGARDING PREVENTION: THE MALE PERCEPTION IN DHAKA CITY, BANGLADESH

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Abstract

The study tries to know the perception of males on violence against wives and laws regarding prevention in Bangladesh. The study used qualitative method for case studies and analyzed the data from thematic perspective. Most of the males think that violence against wives means bittering the wives by their husband. But in this regard, some males said in details more that violence means physical, mental and verbal torture for dowry. All of the males said that they heard about the laws regarding prevention violence against wives but they could not say in details how to take support from the laws and how the laws are implemented. Most of them suggest that if the laws can be implemented properly, violence against wives will stop. But the respondent who said that it is not possible to stop by the laws most of them suggest that by doing change in social perspective present situation can be changes. The law policy maker, law implementation agency and research professionals would find support from this study.

Keywords: Violence against wives, Laws, Prevention, Male Perception, Bangladesh.

Introduction

Violence means, in general, committing any activity by someone with a view to hurting anybody physically. Violence is a worldwide concept. To some extent, every individual is familiar with this term, with its impacts. An individual, either man or woman, may face violence at any time. But it in most cases, women are the main

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victims of violence (Adams, 2005,2008) violence differs from time to time, place to place and people to people in varying degrees. Whenever it is happened, either inside the house or outside of it, women violence is gender discrimination based violence (Adams, 2008). Gender violence is a daily and often deadly matter of life for millions of women and girls around the world. The actual and human costs of violence are tremendous. Violence devastates lives, fractures communities and in inhibits development. The issue of violence against women was in the Nairobi forward looking strategies in 1985 and in the Beijing platform for Action in 1995 (Mannan, 2003). For this reason, during the last couple of decades the abuse of women and children has been recognized worldwide as a major social problem (Mannan, 2003).

In Bangladesh, violence against women is occurring in almost every aspect of women's lives. So, it is a serious threat to overall development and progress of the country (Pervin and et al, 2016). Women are thrashed in their homes, raped in their communities, tortured, sexually assaulted and even raped by the state police. The pervasive nature of violence against women in Bangladesh has been a major concern for government, donors, NGOs and other civil society groups in the country for many year's (Pervin et al., 2016) various international organizations are also working to ensure women's human rights and for fight violence against women in the society.

But the index of violence is increasing. In our country women face multiple forms of oppressions. They don't have equal access to food, health and education. But they have to carry the double burden of households and productive activities (Mannan, 2003). For the few years, various types of violence against women such as rape incidents, acid throwing, abduction, murder and physical torture were increased alarmingly. (Pervin et al., 2016). Just before seven years, the UNFPA Report mentioned that this region is the first ranking in the world in wife beating and Bangladesh got itself at the top of the index. It is evident that Violence against wives is rampant in all strata of the society naturally and usually, women are the first violence of this violence (Pervin et al, 2016).

Wives are subjected to Violence against wives by male members, in-laws and even by other female members (Bhuiyan ,2003). So, Violence against wives is the violent behavior of their male

counterparts which is occurred inside the four walls of home. It is frequently happened in a society which is governed by age-old patriarchy (Pervin et al, 2002). Gender-inequality is deeply embedded in the structure of the patriarchal society of Bangladesh. Male dominance and female subordination are basis tenants of our social structure. All Bangladesh social institutions permit, even encourage, the demonstration of the sexes and try to perpetuate the interests of patriarchy. Bangladesh families offer instances of the display of male dominance in intimates relations in the form of marital violence.(Jahan, 1994). So, as Bangladesh society is a patriarchal society, Violence against wives against women is significant in our country. Women of all strata are vulnerable to maltreatment and abuse at the hands of husbands, in-laws and other family members. Despite its increasing trend, Violence against wives is viewed as a personal matter that should be resolved privately within the family (Pervin et al., 2016).

There are different religion in Bangladesh such as Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism. The religion Islam provides marriage, divorce and inheritance related some legal rights. In the case of property, when a man dies, a Muslim widow inherits one-eighth of his property and if he has no child the widow will get one-fourth of the property. And daughter gets half of every son's inheritance (Bhuiyan, 2003). In the case of the legal status of women in Bangladesh, the constitution ensures equality of sexes but also acknowledges unequal status by reserving the right of making special provisions for women. In our country, there are several laws such as civil laws, labor laws, laws relating marriage, divorce, child custody, inheritance and maintenance, law of equal protection for all citizens, laws of equality of opportunity, the Dowry prohibition Act, 1980, the child marriage restraint Act, 1929, the Muslim Family Court Ordinance, 1985, the Anti-women and children oppression Act, 2000 etc. And whoever will commit offence or criminal act shall be punished. The punishment is established in the penal code, 1860, the code of criminal procedure, 1898 etc. Despite these laws and punishment for violation of these in existed in our country dowry, violence against women is still continuing. Newspaper reports show an increasing number of women becoming victims of different types of violence both inside and outside their homes. In local life some common forms of violence against women are rape, physical and mental torture for dowry, acid throwing, forced prostitution, trafficking, wife battering etc. It is believed that apart from the reported cases, there are a considerable

number of cases that are not reported either to the police or to the newspapers (Adams, 2008)

From a comparative study of the last three decades a trend of seasonality of crimes is revealed and sufficient grounds persist to believe that it has tightly gripped the society. The available statistics on violence show a drastic increase in the crime particularly in the last ten years”(Pervin et al 2016). Abuse and harassment of women take place within the family frequently. Violence in the home is a common thing. It is occurred not only in poor or illiterate families but also in rich and literate families. In some communities, female babies and girl children are neglected. Dowry is the main cause of harassment of young brides in thousands of reported cases and at times it leads to death (Sahay, 1998). So, violence has no class, no caste, no religion and it is a universal phenomenon (Bhuiyan,2003). It exists in all classes, i. e. upper, middle and lower classes in various forms. In the present study it is our concern to measure how the people of middle class perceive violence against women perpetuated in the family and also to know their views about the existing laws of Violence against wives.

Statement of the Problem

Violence against wives is a major problem in Bangladesh. It is clearly common and widespread across the country. Women from all classes face vulnerable torture and abuse by their husbands, in-laws and other intimate family members (Pervin et al ,2016). So, gender-based violence is a violation of women’s human rights. A home or a family should be a peaceful place but not a place of cruelty (Pervin et al, 2016). So, violence against wives exists in every society in various types, forms and frequencies. In the present research area, the Dhaka City, Violence against wives also exists in various forms. In Dhaka, dowry system is existed in different forms comparable to any other parts of the country. It is given in the names of gift but it is common for every bride’s family to guilt to the bridegroom’s family. As a result, whoever is unable to give dowry has to face many types of violence like battering, murder, abuse, deprivation of food, confinement, threats of reprisals etc. In the study area, another powerful evidence of Violence against wives is forced marriage and it is also common in this region. A young girl is being forced to marry an unknown person by her parents (Pervin et al, 2016). “Despite the severe consequences to women’s physical and emotional health, Violence against wives is not recognized as a serious social obstacle

and society does not perceive Violence against wives to be a formidable crime”(Pervin and et al, 2016). In contrast, it is considered as a personal matter and it should be resolved privately within the family (Pervin et al,2016). In our society, women of upper class don't reveal their vulnerable situation because of their social status and they themselves try to solve the problem privately. Women of middle class do not try to file case and feel hesitation to disclose it to others because they are very much concerned about their self-respect. The people of middle class do believe in vanity and in social values and they think that it is their pride(Bhuiyan ,2003). On the other hand, women from lower class never try to reveal it and don't tell it to others and they treat it as a normal matter. There may have two reason namely- (i)Ignorance of the existing laws and punishment for violence and (ii)Their socio-economic position. But in our country many of violence remain unreported (Siddiqi, 2003). Generally, the response pattern of social attitude to violence, especially the perception of violence greatly depends on the specific context of violence (Jahan, 2002). In this context, in the present study it is our concern whether the people of middle class know about the existing laws of Violence against wives or how they perceive violence against women perpetuated in the home or family environment.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to know the perception of males on violence against wives and laws regarding prevention in Bangladesh. The specific objectives are to know nature and causes of violence against wives and to know the perception/knowledge of males on the laws regarding prevention of violence against wives.

Rational or Importance of the Study

Bangladesh is small country but it has large of social problems. Among these social problems, violence against wives is the most serious of all types of violence. But there is not available appropriate research on violence against wives. For these reason, I have encouraged to study violence against women so that I can suggest any policy to solve the problem if I would be a Government employee in any sector. At the same time because of family structure the aggressors can repeat the violence (Jahan & Islam, 2002). As a part of patriarchic society, Bangladeshi women, from the very early age, are taught to be submissive, tolerant and self-sacrificing. According to most scholars, the patriarchal period of Biblical history is the first half of the second millennium B.C. In 'Genesis' the stories of

patriarchies provide some indications of a transition from matrilineal and matrilineal to patrilocal and patrilineal family organization. For example, in the Biblical narration two types of marriage are mentioned. One is matrilineal marriage that gave greater autonomy to women and also gave the right to divorce. The other is patrilocal marriage that abolished the previous autonomy (Kayes, 2008). In a working paper, Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (BMP) reported that in our country Violence against wives is not still considered as a violence of human rights of women. Patriarchal social and family structure and culture are the main causes of this attitude towards violence against wives (Kayes, 2008). For this reason the condition of women in Bangladesh is vulnerable. Generally the responses pattern to social attitude to violence, specially the perception and level of acceptance of violence greatly depends on the specific context of violence (Jahan, 2007). In our country, there are many laws regarding marriage, divorce, maintenance, guardianship or custody of children and inheritance and punishment for violation of these laws is also existed. In section 11 of the Anti women and children oppression Act, 2000, life imprisonment was established for ensnare death for dowry. Under section 366 of the penal code, 1860 punishment for forced marriage, in sections, 340 and 342 of the same code punishment for wrongful confinement, in section 319 penalty for wife battering, in section 503 and 506, punishment for threats of reprisals, in section 313 of the same code punishment for reproductive coercion are mentioned, under section 5 of the family courts ordinance, 1985 it is said a wife can file a suit in a family court not only for her own maintenance but also for the maintenance of her child (Jahan,2007). In spite of these laws are existed in our country, violence against women exists in the country specially in my study area, Dhaka. Although the government's commitments to the UN conference on women in Beijing and the world conference on Human Rights in Vienna, no concrete steps have been taken in favor of a uniform family code(Hossain, 2002). Moreover, thought Violence against wives is a common matter in our country, there is no separate or specific law regarding Violence against wives(Adams, 2008). So, for a clear understanding of the problems it is needed to know the nature and extent of the problem. In this context, it is our concern to find out what are the views of middle class people regarding Violence against wives. Thus, the present study would try to know the perception of middle class people on violence against women and laws regarding punishment for it and also would do a comparison between man's view about violence and punishment and

that of women. Though government has formulated many laws regarding Violence against wives, it exists in every society. So, in this study it is tried to explore the nature of Violence against wives and also tried to explore the perceptions and suggestions of laws regarding Violence against wives that will help the government to take proper step to review the existing laws and also to implement them properly. Moreover, this will be an amazing research aspect for the student of sociology. Beside this, it will also contribute to the further development of sociological theory.

Pertinent Literature Review

Violence Related Literature

Rahman(2005) said in his a book “Unnayan Prosongho” said that Violence against wives is a dark side of familial life. Though women, children, old people are victims of Violence against wives, women are the main point of attack. Such types of Violence against wives are reflected as violence, violation of basic rights sexual harassment etc. In Bangladesh, 50% of total murders occur in hidden way by their husband. Every year 20 lack girls face genital mutilation [Rahman,2005]. The author and et al did study under Bangladesh National Women Lawyer’s Association(BNWLA) on violence against women in 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2008. All the studies showed that despite its criminal offence, Violence against wives is not exposed to the social attention in Bangladesh. All over the country, 9 women were reported who were murdered by their husbands in a week. About 281 women out of the same total were committed suicide for dowry or other causes, 76 were tortured by their in-laws and own family members [Pervin et al, 2016].

The author and etal conducted a survey under BNWLA in Dhaka and Joypurhat Districts where about over 80 percent of the marriages take place against the will of the brides. In Dhaka district, 24 out of 25 women have experience of inflicting physical torture by their parents. In 2006, total 540 women were become a victim of Violence against wives of which 58 women were victims of torture. Among them 41 were tortured by their husband, 11 by in-laws and other 6 by their natives. 144 women were murdered by husband, 25 by in-laws and 32 by their relatives. This year, including 182 cases of murder and 75 cases of torture, there were 325 reported acts of dowry-related violence. About 63 and 112 out of 540 women were forced to commit suicide and suicide due to family dispute respectively. In 2007, 35 women were tortured by their husband, whereas 38 were

tortured by husband's family members and 21 by their own relatives. But only 10 cases were filed and not a single case was filed in the police station. About 155 women were murdered by husband while 40 were murdered by the husband's family members and 42 by their own relatives. In 2007, 427 dowry-related cases were reported and among them 256 cases were filed in the police station; 271 victims had to meet death for dowry of which 262 were murdered and 9 committed suicide. More than one quarter(28.75) of the reports on women who were tortured by different types of Violence against wives indicated that their husbands murdered the women, while the data suggest that in a fifth (19.42) of cases the woman was murdered by her own relatives or in-laws.[Rahman ,1998]

The author and et al show in the study report "Violence Against Women in Bangladesh 2005" that around the world general statistics presents some horrific picture. Everyday 6000 girls are genitally mutilated all over the world while every year in India 5000 brides are murdered or commit suicide because of their inadequate dowry. In the United States, one in every five women will be a victim of rape in their lifetime and one women is raped every 3 minutes. About 55% of American women report that they have experience of having rape or another physical assault in their lifetime and 10 are killed by their batterer everyday. For example, The 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh, 1995 Bosnia Civil War, The 1999 War of Kosovo etc. It is stated that about 200000 Bangladeshi women were raped by Pakistani occupation forces in 1971. In India, almost every six hours a married young girl is being burnt or beaten to death or commits suicide. At least one in five married Indian women experience violence before they cross the age of 15. In Pakistan, if a woman is raped, there is needed oral evidence of four male witnesses to prove her accusation. The rapist enjoys the greatest procedural immunity and impunity in Pakistan laws. In many Muslim countries like Tunisia, Sudan and Yemen, there is honor for killing of woman who goes in sexual relationship with a man before marriage or marriage a man chosen by her own. Even woman has been to rape, does also face the honor killing. In Japan, violence against woman is increasing day by day. A survey in late 2000 disclosed that only less than 10% of rape victims reported their cases to police. The number of victims of rape has been about 1500 to 1600 per year throughout the four major islands of Japan.[Kayes , 2008]

The author did a study to know the regarding familiar roles, a woman's alleged deprivation of different rights and relative intellectual ability of spouses. In the study area, the literacy rates are 86 percent and 78 percent for males and females respectively. The highest percentage of male respondents is petty businessman(39%), followed by service holders (26%),daily wage labors(20%) and other occupations (3%). Among the female respondents, 16 percent have cash earning occupations while the remaining 84 percent are full-time housewives.The majority of both male and female respondents believe that the responsibility of a husband to the family are earning income, maintaining wife, looking after parents (husbands' parents), taking care of family properties etc. About a half of male and female respondents believe that religions have granted equal rights to both men and women. About three-fourths of both male and female respondents have opined that spouses have equal rights in the family. Though Islam and other religions of the country permit divorce, about 15 percent of male and 31 percent of female respondents don't know about life specific rights of divorce.[Siddiqui,2003]

The author and et al conducted a survey under Steps Towards Development, in issue 5, 2006 and mentioned that the 3rd goal of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is "Promote gender equality and empower women" which is not only important in overwhelming gender goal but also central to attaining all other goals. Indicators of gender goal are ratio of girls to boys in education, ration of literate females to males of 15 to 24 years old, share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector and proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament. Among these are eliminating gender disparity in child mortality and in child malnutrition, reducing maternal mortality rate by 75 percent, reducing social violence against the poor and disadvantaged groups, especially violence against women and children, ensuring access to reproductive health service for all. In Bangladesh one-fifth of the total deaths of women of reproductive ages taking place in a year are maternal deaths due to unsafe motherhood. 70 percent of women do not have access to safe motherhood service. It is the most crucial national goal of MDGs as violence against women has increased in recent years. Even The Anti-Women and Children Oppression Act have failed to curb this. During the last decade, the number of rapes has increased four-fold and dowry related oppressions and Violence against wives has increased two-fold.[Chowdhury, 2003]

The author and et al conducted a report under UNICEF, 2008. In the report they showed that in Bangladesh various types of violence against women and girls are occurred. They are physical abuse, sexual abuse, economic abuse, psychological abuse and emotional abuse. 6 percent of maternal deaths are due to homicide and suicide related to rape and illegitimate pregnancy. 51 percent of the adolescent girls are married by 18 years of age compared to five percent of boys of the same age. Studies show that 47 percent of Bangladeshi women have been abused by their partners. 65 percent of reported cases of violence against women and girls were against adolescents and women in their early twenties. Reported cases of beatings and dowry related abuses are on the increase. Acid attacks have increased from 80 cases reported in 1996 to 168 reported cases in 1999. From January to November 2000, 212 acid attacks recorded. 300000 Bangladeshi children have been trafficked to brothels in India. 4500 women and children are trafficked to Pakistan annually. Naripokkho, a women's rights organization, reveals that mortality of women in Bangladesh is higher from violence induced causes(homicide, suicide, poisoning, burning and accidents) than maternal mortality. Female domestics are being exploited and abused in the Gulf countries[Pervin et al., 2016]

The author pointed out the reasons for conflicted situation of women. According to her findings, with the increasing awareness among women, chances of conflict increased. About 62.7 percent women reported that they never had any conflict with their husbands. About 17.6 percent said that men their wives while 16.9 percent said that their husbands threatened to bring a second wife. The majority of the respondents never faced a conflict situation. Some respondents (35.9%) felt a decrease in the work-load from their mothers' time to their time. About 26.7 percent felt that the change was due to education and 4.9 percent had greater say in the family regarding money related issues. 56.6 percent women opined that they obey their husband due to traditions and convention while 26.3 percent obey due to socio-economic insecurity. Meanwhile, 3.7 percent respondents confirmed that they had to obey to their husbands or the result would be marital break down. About 33.4 percent said that decision making in the right of men, whereas 23.5 percent thought they were bound by moral obligations, 17.6 percent felt that it was not the prerogative of men alone. Almost 12.8 percent stated that men think women were not capable of taking decisions, while 11.6

percent feel it would result in violence. 84.7 percent women felt that tradition bound image of women should change, while 6.7 percent were satisfied with their present situation. About 5.7 percent said that society would object to the change while 1.4 percent reported that it would result in tension at home.[Kumari,1998]

The author et al under Ain o Salish Kendra(ASK), 2008 made a documentation report based on sources from different national dailies. In 2008, out of total 189 women faced dowry related violence 29 women were victims of physical torture while 124 women died because of it. Among them only, only 18 cases and 82 cases were filed against physical torture and death from physical torture respectively. Moreover, in 2008, out total 253 Violence against wives 169 women were murdered by their male partners, while 30 women were murdered by husband's family members and 20 were murdered by their own relatives. Among them only 15 cases and 83 cases were filed for murder by husband's family members and husbands respectively. Meanwhile, 2 women were divorced but not cases were filed for it.[Hasan et al.,2008]. The author in her article "Gender-based Violence in Bangladesh : Political and Social Dimensions" pointed out that on average every month in Bangladesh-60 women or girls are raped, 41 are killed, 19 are kidnapped, 12 get burnt by acid, 10 are assaulted. 10 become victims of trafficking and 4 are victims of fatwa-related violence. She stated that there are serious limits to reliance on the media for the production and classification of knowledge. Despite their 'vanguard' role and image, journalists operate on the tract of land of popular culture. They always try to reflect popular understandings of social phenomenon. Moreover, family violence is the most underreported crime against women. The following year's report shows that rape constituted 47% of cases filed in incidents of violence against women in 2003, followed by Violence against wives (20%), dowry-related violence (17%), suicide (9%), acid burns (6%) and fatwa(1%). Indeed, cases were filed in less than half of reported crimes against women[Siddiqui, 2002].

The author conducted a report under Bangladesh Mahila Parishad,2007 in its report named "Nari Nirjatan Protirodh o Ain Sohailota Karjokrom" reported that in our country all laws which are created to protect women are not out of debate. In another report "Violence Against Women and Women's Movement of Bangladesh", the organization mentioned that constitution of Bangladesh did not address the issue and even the article 28(2) of the constitution is

confusing and has not taken clear stand on the issue of women's rights and position. But most men don't think that it is the violence against women rather it is considered as a normal matter. It is existed in social, cultural and family affairs[Saha,1998]

The author reported violence as a reality. They noted various causes of violence against women as social causes, personal and psychological causes, legal causes and compulsions. In 1995, the total 106471 cases were recorded in India. Out of them 15.3% were in Maharashtra, 14.4% in Madhya Pradesh, 11.2% in Uttar Pradesh, 8.8% in Rajasthan, 8.5% in Andra Pradesh, 8.2% in Tamil Nadu, 6% in West Bengal and 27.6% in other states. In Rajasthan, the incidence of crimes against women has increased sharply during the last three years(after 1994). The incident of rape involving girls below 10 years of age in Delhi was four times as high as in the rest of the country. In India, about 89% violence related cases committed at home.[Jain & Singh,2001]

The author recognized family violence as an institution and mentioned that it remains hidden in most cases. But now-a-days it is a visible social problem. Violence is considered as a patterned behavior. The pattern responds to social attitude to violence especially the perception and level of acceptance or tolerance of violence. Family violence is as same as the violence between strangers. There are four types of family violence such as (i)Physical violence which includes pushing, slapping, biting, punching, burning, pulling by hair, stabbing, throwing acid etc. (ii)Sexual violence which includes physical attacks on victim's erogenous organs, i.e. breast, genitals or forced sexual activity. (iii)Psychological violence which includes verbal threats. Exercise controlling, curtailing, disruption of routing activities, verbal insult/abuse etc. (iv)Vicarious violence includes damage or destruction of property, assault on pets or even children. Wife battering is the widest prevalent form of gender violence but in most cases it remains underreported. Only the most grievous injuries resulting in death come to public notice.[Jahan,2002]

The author and et al in the "Advocacy to End Gender-based Violence" through the Ministry of Women & Children Affairs financed by UNFPA reported various types of Violence against wives against women such as battering, polygamy, divorce, assault for dowry, torturing for giving birth of girl child, giving less food and making to do

more works etc. In this communication materials various reasons are mentioned for causing violence against women such as social dependency, Illiteracy, Economic dependency, Social superstition, Early marriage, Marriage without registration, Lack of proper implementation of law, Discrimination between son and daughter in property and Eve teasing. The authors' state in their book "Violence Against Women in Bangladesh-Analysis and Action" that over the last two decades, violence against women has been considered as the most visible social issues in Bangladesh. In our country, psychological violence among married couple is not considered seriously and remains unreported. UNICEF representative Rolf C. Carriere noted that one out of four Children women is subject to physical violence at home and one out of three suffers psychological aggression. In France, 95% of the victims of violence are women and 51% of them at the hands of their husbands [Jahan et al,2002].

The authors mentioned in 'SADC and the addendum on the prevention of Violence against Women & Children' that Beijing Declaration features violence against women in the way that violence against women was perceived as an obstacle to achievement of development and equality, violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and freedom of women, it is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women and it is recognized as encompassing physical. [Chowdhury,2003] .The authors showed that family quarrels is one of the major causes of death both in rural and urban areas. In village area 22 percent wives die for dowry and in urban area it is 10 percent. Mostly the younger age groups are victimized just after they are married or after some years of married life. Though there is a dowry related law, The Dowry Prohibition Act 1980, the Act cannot act as a hinder against dowry.[Akand et al,1985]. From the above discussion, it can be said that violence against women is a worldwide phenomenon. It exists in every society in various forms. Like other countries, family violence is also a common matter in Bangladesh. Now it is the high time to think that though, in Bangladesh, there are many laws regarding Violence against wives why it exists in the country. It should be a matter of concern for everybody. So, it is shown in the conceptual model that what people think about Violence against wives and laws regarding its punishment.[Chatterjee,1999]

Laws Regarding Violence Prevention Related Literature

The author in her book “Nari Chinta O Nari Jibon” categorized three types of Violence against wives such as physical aggression, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. Under these types various forms of Violence against wives are traced. Among these some are as follows: 1. Physical aggression-(a) Murder (dowry/other),(b) Battering,(c) Deprivation of food and (d) Reproductive control/coercion. 2. Emotional abuse-(a) Confinement,(b) Forced marriage and (c) Threats of reprisals.3. Sexual Abuse- (a) Rape,(b) Incest[Islam,2002].These above tortures are prohibited and punishable under the existing laws. The related laws of Violence against wives are given below:

Penalty for causing death for dowry -Under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980 the term ‘Dowry’ is defined as any property or valuable security given to agree to be given either directly or indirectly one party to a marriage to the other party the marriage. Later dowry has been redefined in clause (j) of section 2 of the Nari-o-Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000 which is as follows- (i) Any money or materials or any other property demanded from the party of the bride by the bridegroom or his parents or any person on behalf directly connected with the marriage before or at the time of marriage or during the continuance thereof as consideration for marriage or as a condition for continuing the marital relation. Section 11 of the Nari-o-Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000 states that if any husband or his father, mother, guardian, any relation or any other person on his behalf causes death of his wife or attempts to cause death or causes grievous or simple hurt to her the husband, his father, mother, guardian, relations or any such other person- (a)For causing death shall be punishable with death or for attempting to cause death shall be liable to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine. (b)For causing grievous hurt shall be liable to imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve years but not less than five years and shall also be liable to fine. (c)For causing simple hurt shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years but not less than one year and shall be liable to fine.

Wife battering and penalty for it-Under section 319 of The Penal Code 1860 it is said that whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt. In section 320 of the

same code various types of grievous hurt are mentioned. In section 323 and 325 of The Penal Code punishment for hurt and grievous hurt are noted respectively. For causing hurt anyone shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may be extended to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both. And for causing grievous hurt the term imprisonment may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

Deprivation of food-Under the Family Courts Ordinance, 1985 many family courts are established. All courts of Assistant Judge shall be the family courts and all Assistant Judges shall be the judges of family courts. In section 5 of the ordinance, it is stated that a family court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to entertain, try and dispose of any suit relating to, or arising out of, all or any of these matters like (i) Dissolution of marriage, (ii) Restitution of conjugal rights, (iii) Dower, (iv) Maintenance and (v) Guardianship and custody of children. Maintenance includes food, clothing and lodging. It also includes other necessary expenses for mental and physical well-being of a minor. Educational expenses are also included in the definition. Under section 5 of the ordinance of 1985 it is not only the wife who can file suit in a family court for her own maintenance but also for the maintenance of her child. In section 488 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 it is said that if any person neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child, the District Magistrate, a Metropolitan Magistrate, a sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class may order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child not exceeding four hundred taka in the whole. And if any person fails to obey the order without sufficient cause, Magistrate may issue a warrant for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid and also issue imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment (Controller, 1993).

Productive control/coercion-Under section 321 of The Penal Code 1860 punishment for reproductive control or coercion is mentioned in the way that whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. Again in section 313 of the same code it is stated whoever commits the offence defined in the section 312 without the consent of the woman, whether the woman is with child or not shall be

punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for confinement-Sections 340 and 342 of The Penal Code 1860 deal with wrongful confinement and punishment for it respectively any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribed limits, is said wrongfully to confine that person. The penalty for such confinement is spelled out wrongfully confines any person, shall be punished with imprisonment may of either description for a fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or both.

Punishment for forced marriage -The Penal Code 1860 has the offence of kidnapping and abducting for the purpose of forced marriage. In section 366 of the same code it is stated that whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also liable to fine.

Penalty for threats of reprisals -Under sections 503 and 506 of The Penal Code 1860 threat is defined as criminal intimidation and punishment is prescribed respectively. In section 503 it is said that whoever threatens another with way injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person or to cause that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the executing of which threat, commits criminal intimidation. In section 506 it is stated that whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. And if the offender shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for term may extend to seven years.

Punishment for rape and murder after rape -Whoever will commit rape shall be liable for punishment with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine[The Penal Code 1860]. Again, if any man rapes a woman or a child, he shall be liable for punishment

with rigorous life term and a cash fine in addition. If any man out of wedlock, engages in sex with a woman over sixteen years of age with or without her consent or he does it by intimidation or by securing her consent though deception, or he does so with a woman under fourteen years of age with or without her consent he shall be deemed to have raped that woman. If a woman or child raped dies in consequence of subsequent acts otherwise of the person involved, in that case the person concerned shall be liable to punishment with death sentence or rigorous imprisonment for life and cash fine no lesser than Taka one lac in addition (Nari-o-Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000).

Sentence to death for rape case-In 12 October 2020, the Bangladesh's government has approved an amendment that would allow for the death penalty in rape cases, as anger grows over incidents of sexual assault all over the country. The ministers approved the draft of the Women and Children Repression Prevention (Amendment) Bill, 2020 in the meeting held virtually due to the coronavirus pandemic. The bill says anyone convicted of rape will be punished with death or "rigorous imprisonment" for life. The existing provision stipulates a maximum of life in prison for rape. The changes to the law were demanded by thousands of demonstrators across the Muslim-majority nation calling for more stringent punishments for the perpetrators of sexual assaults. Police arrested eight suspects as a video of the assault went viral more than a month after the attack occurred at the victim's home in Noakhali. Days before the Noakhali video went viral, anger had already been brewing after several members of the Bangladesh Chhatra League the student wing of the governing party were arrested and charged with gang raping a woman in the northern town of Dhaka. The demonstrators, mainly women students and activists who took to the streets in Dhaka and other cities last week, protested against the rising number of incidents of rape and sexual assaults reported in the media. They shouted "Hang the rapists" and "No mercy to rapists". It was the first time that Bangladesh had witnessed such large-scale protests against sexual violence over a prolonged period. In a recent report, human rights group Ain o Salish Kendra said nearly 1,000 women were raped in the first nine months of the year – one-fifth of them being gang rapes – while 43 of the 975 victims were killed after being attacked.[Amendment, 12 October 2020].

Theoretical Framework

According to Max Weber, violence is the ultimate foundation of political order. A government that is viewed as legitimate is more stable than one that is not; revolution (armed resistance to overthrow a government) is a rejection by the people of a government's claim to rule and of its monopoly on violence. According to Weber's law, a fundamental principle of perception, sensitivity to changes in magnitude along a given physical dimension decreases when stimulus magnitude increases. In other words, the increment needed in order to detect a change - the Just Noticeable Difference (JND) - is smaller for weak stimuli compared to stronger stimuli. Examples might be hotel administrators, human resources professionals, technology professionals. According to Marxist-Leninist approach, perception refers to understanding and changing the world. Many of the attributes we as Christians ascribe to God—eternality, infinitude, an uncreated being, indestructibility, the Lawgiver, the Life, and the Mind—Marxists-Leninists ascribe to dialectical matter. Marxist philosophy affirms matter as ultimately real, rather than God. Thus it is a godless philosophy. Perception is defined by some indicators such as understanding, sensual knowledge and interpretation. Perception does not mean only seeing as one can see anything. But if she/he has the understanding power of receiving knowledge of external things with sensual knowledge, she/he will be able to interpret anything. Here, Violence against wives has also some indicators such as dowry murder, wife battering, deprivation of food, reproductive control or coercion, confinement, forced marriage and threats of reprisals. If any of these indicators can be seen in a society, then it can be said that there exists Violence against wives in that society. It is also tried to explore what they think about violence against women perpetuated in the family environment and how they interpret the existing situation with their sensual knowledge. Moreover, it is tried to know the knowledge/awareness of the respondents about the existing laws of Violence against wives and how they interpret these of Violence against wives and what type of solution they can suggest to reform the existing laws(en.wikipedia.org/wiki)

Research Method and Technique

I have followed qualitative research design to know the male perception on violence against women and laws regarding prevention it. In the present study, male refers the person who got married. The case studies conducted through face to face interview using checklist as case study method. The checklist is written in Bangla, and then I translated it in to English. During the interview I have used a tape recorder so that the important information can retrieve properly. The timeframe of the study is being carried out August 2019 to March 2020, therefore, its cross-sectional study. As research sites, Dhaka metropolitan city especially Khilkhet area has been selected purposively. These sites are selected, because, violence against wives occurs available in this city like other cities of the country. There are available research were done on violence against wives of the country but specific research on violence against wives in said site are not available. This fact encourages me to study on violence against wives in said area. Married males are selected as research respondents.

I have followed purposive sampling as technique of collecting information. The sample size is eight persons who are selected purposively from Khilkhet area of Dhaka. Every respondent are considered as unit of analysis. The study used three variable such as perceptions, violence against wives and laws. The indicators of the variables like perception refer to understanding, sensual knowledge, interpretation, observation, attitude and response. Violence refers to dowry murder, wife battering, and deprivation of food, reproductive control/coercion, confinement, forced married and threats of reprisals. Laws refer to The Dowry Prohibition Act (1960), The Penal Code(1860) ,The family Courts Ordinances(1985), The Code of Criminal Procedure(1898), Nario-o-Shishu Nirjatan Daman Act(2000) and An Amend Act(2020) for focusing sentence to death for occurring rape.

I have faces limitations during data collection like a primary record data collection is a troublesome task. The respondents of Dhaka city are always in busy mood resulting reluctant to give information. All of respondents felt hesitation to give violence related information especially in their personal conjugal life. In this regard, the researcher had to make it understandable to them that it is not about their family life but about the whole society and they how to only give

their opinion about it. But when they understand that confidentiality will be maintained then they regarded to co-operate with the researcher and gave information. Thematic tool is used to analysis the information. To maintain the confidentiality instead of real name of each respondent pseudonym has been used in the case study. And to enrich the present study secondary data have been collected from various books, journals, articles, website, research studies etc.

The Collected Cases

Case 1

Name: Mr. Kalam (Pseudonym)

Age: 35+ Years

Mr. Kalam is an Assistant Professor of a local college. He completed M. Phil from abroad. He is married and duration of his conjugal life is five years. He lives in Dhaka with his wife. He has one child. His wife is also an M. Sc. Earlier she was a school teacher but now she is a house maker. His family income is twenty thousand taka. He added that "Conjugal life should be compromising and the family environment should be congenial. But in our country, it is seen that family environment is nit supportive to the women." From his speech it can be said that family is the main part of socialization process through which a child is grown up and takes family education for that development of his/her future. According to Mr. Kalam, 'Violence against wives means anything happens forcefully due to dominating mentality in the family.' In most cases, women are the main victims of it because they are economically poor and physically weak. He regards it as a crime. But in our country it is considered as a normal matter. In this regard he said, "It is not good at all." "I have seen some husbands who don't any work but dominate their wives. They try to control them in many ways. As a result, a conflicting situation always exists between husband and wife." One wife of them told him that she is not happy in her conjugal life. Though she is doing job, she cannot raise her voice against it from the thinking of her children's future. If she leaves her husband or takes shelter of law, its impact will fall on them. Si, somehow she is maintaining it. Kalam said, "By hearing it I only felt sorry for her as I had nothing to do." Though in our country there are many laws regarding Violence against wives, women have been facing violence for various reasons such as the victims lost their will power to take shelter of law, the think about their family status and children's future, social system etc. But the main reason is that these laws are nit implemented properly. According to Kalam, "Violence against wives related laws should be

updated and some autonomous agencies may be given the responsibility to monitor the power implementation of these laws. Besides, there will be no interference of political and administrative influences on these agencies. Moreover, social awareness is also required.

Case 2

Name: Mr. Kashem (Pseudonym)

Age: 55 years

Mr. Kashem is a professor of Govt. College. She is a highly rural women. She got married in 1977. Her husband is also a professor of a Govt. college. Now he is in retirement. He has four daughters and two sons. Among then the first daughter is a lecturer of a Govt. College and is married. Second one (son) is a lecturer of a foreign university, third one (daughter) completed masters from university and unmarried, fourth and fifth children are studying in university and the youngest one is studying in high school. "I'm happy in my conjugal life but different sorts of confliction matters happening other families frustrate me." He added that both husband and wife should behave in a good manner in their conjugal life. One should evaluate opinions of the other and show respect to each other as well. The spouse should not make any sort of conflict in front their children as it may have impact on their mind. Moreover, family education plays a vital role to develop the personality of children before taking institutional education. In our country Violence against wives exists in different forms such as physical, mental and verbal but at present mental and verbal abuse are mostly seen in the family. "Economy is the sole reason for Violence against wives as it happens frequently in lower class families. Besides, lack of mutual understanding dissimilitude opinion etc. is important reasons behind it. Though the rate of Violence against wives is low in middle class families, in most cases it remains under-reported. "Violence against wives is not only a social disease but also a serious social crime." As women are physically weak, they become victimized like that but fired cigarette. "I am not familiar with such type of violence but I heard a story from my maid servant who is the victim of Violence against wives. He is not rural and economically not solvent. He has been tortured by her husband but she didn't file any case against it. She lives from hand to mouth and getting help from law are like building a castle in the air.' As here is no easy access in the law, he poor and unrural women don't get any support from law. "I think that a victim is mentally collapsed and her golden dreams and potentiality go sown

gradually.” “No woman is well treated in the society if she takes shelter under the shadow of law.” Lack of proper implementation of law is the prime reason for the continuation of Violence against wives. Only the death sentence of rigorous punishment cannot stop it until we bring political and religious persons and also organizations can play an important role in this regard. Besides, if the Govt. can bring strategies to make women empowerment, then Violence against wives will mostly be stopped.

Case 3

Name: Mr. Khair(Pseudonym)

Age: 30 Years

Mr. Khair is an assistant professor of a public university. He is married and his wife is also a university teacher. He lives in a joint family. In his family there are four members. His mother-in-law is a H. S. C. passed women and brother-in-law is studying in a university. The monthly income of his family is Tk. 30800. “I think that conjugal life should be congenial. Every husband and wife should respect the opinion of each other because without it a family cannot run smoothly.” He added that if any conflicting situation or moment arises between them, they should not do that in front of their children. They had better to make quarrel in their closed door private room. Any type of verbal abuse, physical and mental torture, trying to undermine technically are called violence. “It is a tradition of our society that only women will be oppressed and it is considered as normal matter.” But she mentioned that it is not considered as a normal matter in every family because there is a less chance of middle class women to be oppressed. In our country, middle class women also face Violence against wives but it remains under-reported. “I think that violence against women is frequent because they don’t have the power to protect it. I have no such type of experience but I think that a victim woman suffers from mental instability. A victim’s level of confidence and self-esteem decrease gradually. The laws of our country don’t treat many things violence against women such as verbal abuse, undermining someone technically etc.” as a result women face such types of violence frequently but they cannot take shelter of law. Moreover threat from other parties is the sole reason for not taking shelter of law. So, all laws should be easier so that women can get access easily. Besides, in our country many centers/organizations have been providing legal support to the women, all essential supports should be given to these centers by the state so that these

centers/organizations can continue their work without any political or others interference.

Case 4

Name: Mr. Kanon(Pseudonym)

Age: 32 years

Mr. Kajol is an Assistant professor of a public university. He completed M. S. S. she got married in1999. His wife completed M. Phil and also a teacher. He has two children. The first son is studying in a kinder-garden. Monthly of her family is Tk. 40000. "I think both husband and wife should have good understanding in conjugal life. One should have rationally evaluated other's opinion." Sometimes conflicting situation may arise in conjugal life but its solution should be constructive. Violence against wives may happen for various reasons such as poverty, lack of women's education, social system, patriarchal mentality etc. many kinds of problem arise in family because3 of economic crisis. If the family fails to solve this economic crisis, then family members will become mentally disappointed and hence the result is Violence against wives. Moreover, illiteracy, superstition are the causes of it. But in most cases, women are the main victims of Violence against wives. "In many families especially in rural areas it is considered as a normal matter that women are weaker sex so they will be oppressed."Mr. Kanon knows a woman who is the victim of Violence against wives. The victim is married. From the very early of her conjugal life she faced various types of mental torture and she took it easily. But when true consciousness developed within his, he tried to take shelter of law, but nobody came forward to help or assist his. "After hearing it I thought that the first task to save women is to make them rural and economically self-dependent." The victims feel loneliness, lost their dreams and as a result fail to make as ideal family which is essential for establishing healthy society. "In our country laws regarding Violence against wives are existed but we, the women, are not conscious about them." The laws cannot save women because if lack of proper implementation if these laws. Various factors influence not to implement them properly. "But I think if Govt. takes necessary steps to implement the existing laws, the rater Violence against wives will be decrease and even it will be stopper."

Case 5

Name : Shourav(Pseudonym)

Age: 38 Years

Mr. Shourav is an Associate professor of a private university in Dhaka. He is from out of Dhaka. He has completed M. B. A. his wife living is with him. His family is a nuclear family. His wife is also completed honours. He has two sons and a daughter. One son and one daughter are studying in a Kindergarten. He is the only earning member and the monthly he gets about thirty thousand taka. "Family is such an institution from which we can learn many things that will help us to develop our mentality.' Actually if the conjugal life runs a smooth way, it will affect other family members' especially little children. So, the conjugal life should be compromising. Everything that humiliates humanity is included in violence. Now-a-days, in our country Violence against wives against women is a matter of concern for everybody. The main reason of Violence against wives is that we are detached from religious ideologies. "For the first time Islam had provided women's right. If we back to the golden period of Islam, we will get various examples." He added that why women will be oppressed. From the religious point of view it is not a good sign at all. "I have no experience regarding this." But he knows about it from daily newspapers. These sorts of things seriously hurt him and he thinks when such type of sin will be removed from our society. The existing laws are not completely right. Firstly, the Govt. should take public opinion then the laws of Violence against wives should be reformed. Only by implementing the laws Violence against wives cannot be stopped but beside this, religious ideologies should be included.

Case 6

Name:Mr.Shaon (Psuedonym)

Age:37+ years

Mr. Shaon is a rikshapullar in Dhaka city .He is a married and duration of his conjugal life is ten years. He lives in Dhaka with his wife. He has three children. His wife is a building construction worker. His family income is seven thousand taka. He added that" conjugal life means live together with a woman by marriage. In our country, it is seen that family environment is not supportive to the women. Always quarrels are seen between wife and mother-in law. The main cause of this issue is lack of education .According to Mr. Shaon ,"Violence against wives means quarrels among family members." The main cause of this is jealous of a woman to another woman. "I have seen some husbands who don't do any work but dominate their wives. They try to control them in many ways. As a result, a conflicting situation always exists between husband and wife. The

main said that the victim woman faces to harassment by the police and other person of the society. I have no specific knowledge about the laws regarding punishment due to violence against women. And also, lack of financial weakness, the women and the poor could not find justice from the court. He said that he heard the laws regarding prevention violence against wives. But he has no clear idea about how to implement the laws by the state law agency.

Case 7

Name: Mr. Mitai (Pseudonym)

Age: 37+ years

Mr. Mitai is a street hawker. Her wife is a daily laborer. He has four children. One son is a hotel boy. His family income is almost four–six thousand taka. “I am happy in my conjugal life but different sorts of confliction matters happening other families’ frustration create pressure on me”. He added that both husband and wife should behave in a good manner in their conjugal life. One should evaluate opinions of the other and shoe respect to each other as well. The spouse should not make any sort of conflict in front of their children and if nay have impact on their mind”. According to Mr. Mitai, “Violence against wives means biting wife by husband and vice versa. There are available conflict between wife and husband regarding family expenditures, food, unemployment of husband etc. I am not familiar with such type of violence but I heard a story from my relative who is the victim of Violence against wives she is not rural and economically not solvent”. He once did torture his wife for dowry but once my wife could take helping from police, then I never torture my wife. He said that I have no knowledge of the current laws regarding punishment for occurring violence against women but I have observed that most of the criminal are moved freely in the society. They have not to face any case. For this reason, they occurs violence against women frequently.

Case 8

Name: Mr.Aonjon(Psuedonym)

Year:26+ years

He is a track driver. He lives in Khilkheta in Dhaka. He is from Noakhali. He has no education. His wife is a tailor. He has two children. His family income is twenty five-thirty thousand taka monthly. He said that family is the cooperation among family members such as wife, husband, child , sister-in law ,brother –in law,

father-in law and Mather-in-law. He said that due to conflict among family members, I with wife am staying in Dhaka city. There is created disorganization in the family all time. Violence means wants dowry, force to intercourse frequently, denies the opinion of the wife, does not bear clothes of the wife etc. "I have specific experience regarding this which is occurred nearest to my residence and also I know about it from television" these sorts of things seriously hurt his and he thinks when such type of sin will be removed from our society. There is no justice in our country. All are positive for the dominated powerful class. The poor suffer from harassment by the police. To control this situation, have to make hard laws by the government.

Discussion

Most of the urban respondents rural acknowledge that in conjugal life conflict exists between husband and wife and few respondents ignore it. On the other hand, all of the rural respondents acknowledge the existing of conflict. So, it's clean that conflict between husband and wife is a common matter and it may occur for various reasons. In the case of reason if marital conflict most of the respondents give opinion that misunderstanding is the main cause of this conflict, few males mention the cause conflict in the interest and ego problem of husband and wife for which conflict arises between them. Some mentions that causes of violence against wives are stare misunderstanding, ego problem, domination and poverty id the main cause of it. The respondents think that women are main victims of violence but only few think that not women but men also face various types of Violence against wives. Nobody knows it as still now it is unreported. Again maximum respondents reveal that women are the main victims if it and the result is statically significant. Violence against wives takes place for various reasons such as social system, physical weakness, dependent in husband, socio-economic backwardness etc. But all respondents mention that dependent on husband is the significant cause of violence against wives. The respondents view that violence against women is seen in both natal and in-laws house but their forms are different. But few don't find any difference in the dorms of violence in both the house. Most of the males said that husband's financial condition, mentality and values, existing custom and education are the main cause if dowry related violence. Again few respondents noted that husband's financial condition, mentality and values, existing custom are the main causes

of it. Again few respondents label as a blamable and crime whereas treat them as a coward whoever give threat to women.

Some respondents expected that a person never do anything that hum hate others especially women, women are also not secures to them. There are various reasons for which people suppressed their wives such as mentality, family tradition, lack of proper education, problems in socialization process etc. but lack of proper education is the main cause in this regard. Here most of the respondents express that violence against wives that decreasing physical torture but increasing mental torture and some other view that Violence against wives did not decrease but it exits in different forms. Some respondents said that in case of marital conflict men want to control their wives. Again some the respondents said that men try to control women by giving threat to bring second wife. Again few persons added that by controlling women's using heath men control their wives. Some said that we should boycott those husbands who control their wives. Some respondents said that women obey their husband due to their socio-economic conditions.

Around half of the respondents mentioned that they know and hear about the laws of Violence against wives against wives but they do not know how to implement the laws. It can be seen that near about half of the people of the study area don't know about the laws. A very few respondents have known by reading law related books but most of respondents said that they have known by the media both electronic and print media. A few of the respondents said that they have accepted the punishment provided by the existing laws but majority said that laws implementation and prevention should be hard without compromising any biases. Some respondents said that the law agency should arrange the campaign to grow the awareness among the mass people toward present laws and punishment. Some added that we should bring change in mentality than frequently reforms the laws. Some respondents gave respondents give emphasis on proper implementation of laws. The women community in general don't want to take shelter of law that are, fear from further violence, dear of public disgrace ,fear of social security, fear of family status , because of ignorance about law, and fear of public disgrace and fear of family status and threat from in-laws house. Some people said that the existing laws should be reformed and focused the implementation. Some respondents suggested that the government should take reaction before forming the laws regarding prevention

the violence against wives and it should increase advertisement on laws.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In the present time, violence against wives is not a new concept. It may be seen either in the family environment or outside of it. In our country, in the family environment women face various types of violence such as physical and mental torture, verbal abuse etc. but still now maximum people specially males don't consider verbal abuse as a violence rather they think that physical and mental torture are included in violence. Through this study, it is revealed that verbal abuse is also violence against wives and particular law should be made regarding it. In the study area, most of the respondents view those main causes of violence. So, Govt. has to take proper step to empower women by making them educated and engaging them in income generating activities. Besides, as maximum numbers of offences occur because of poverty, it has to be alleviated from the society.

Again, it is true that there are various laws regarding prevention the violence against wives. But many people don't know about them and even don't know which things are included in the laws and considered as advertisements of these laws. Meanwhile, most women didn't want to take shelter of law because of combination of various reasons such as fear from further violence, fear of public disgrace, social security and family status, lack of education about laws etc. so, Govt. has to provide assurance those women who take shelter of law will not be harassed not only in the family but also in the society. Moreover, most of the respondents think that it is needed to reform the existing laws and in this regard some suggestions have come out such as establishment of the equal right of husband and wife on children, up-to-date the laws, implementation of laws by state intervention, constructing laws by taking public reaction, increasing advertisement of laws, to making the judicial process faster and easier, keeping laws free from political and administrative influences, enduring women's security who take helter of law and taking corrective steps alongside laws.

So, we can come to a decision that alongside the laws it has to ensure the proper implementation of these laws. We can further add that the perception of the males accentuated the present problem as it has come out from the civil society. Therefore, it may help the

government in making and implementing policy regarding violence against wives in their daily life. So from the above discussion, we can suggest that males should obey the existing laws regarding prevention due to occur violence against wives and also the government has to update the laws according to running situation and has to implement all of laws regarding punishment and prevention.

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