

Violence in conjugal relation: An analysis of Law & practice in Bangladesh.

Anju Man Ara Begum

Assistant Professor

Department of Law, International Islamic University Chittagong, Bangladesh

Abstract: Despite the fact that women in Bangladesh comprise one- half of the population, but they are placed at various disadvantageous positions due to gender discrimination and bias. In the male dominated society, women have been victims of violence and exploitation. Women have been socially, economically, physically, psychologically and sexually exploited for decades. Housewives are subjected to physical torture and psychological harassment irrespective of their economic status, religion, caste and creed. Perhaps family conflict stress, cultural norms and sexual inequality contribute to wife battering. This wide-reaching tragedy is remarkably to a great extent communally inserted also heightened by rules and regulations, religious beliefs, legal measures and socio-financial situation judicious women. This article at first focuses on meaning, categories, causes, consequences and international and national legal frame works along with features of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act,2010, represents topical pictures of the society concerning this and then recommends measures that need to be taken to contest conjugal violence. Finally, the study also intended to provide implications that could do with in future for the decrease of conjugal violence in Bangladesh.

Background: Multiple types of violence against women are incising rapidly in the society, conjugal violence is one of it. Conjugal violence has straight corollaries for female's health-physical, psychological, sexual and reproductive as well as financial significances , and afterwards unsympathetic outcomes on psychosomatic mellowness of offspring against women obstacles women's welfare along with larger than the entire expansion. Despite the fact that Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010, is effective in Bangladesh, still various measures should be taken to reduce the rate of this sort of violence. I have selected this study to analyze law and practice in this regard in Bangladesh and how to lessen this chronic in the upcoming days by taking various initiatives.

Keywords: Conjugal violence, women, children, physical, psychological, economic and sexual abuse, court, government, NGO

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Matrimony is representing as a blessed tie of feel affection for and compassion. Surah30. Verse21 says, "And among His Signs is that HE created for you mates from among yourselves, that you may live in tranquility with them, and He has put love and mercy between your(hearts):verily there are Signs in that for those who reflect."

Conjugal violent behavior against women is frequent incidence in the large part of the social order, the cruelty is corporeal otherwise psychological. Conjugal violent behavior against female has become each day and repeatedly fatal reality of existence in this country. Marital Violence next to lady is as graver as one of the severe diseases or disaster that causes demise of women of reproductive period; and is one of the most disgraceful languages of human rights violation across the humankind.

WHO multi-country study on domestic violence, where data of 24,097 women (aged 15–49 years) from 15 sites of 10 countries were analyzed, reported that the prevalence of lifetime physical or sexual violence ranged from 15 to 71%. Moreover, the study also reported that the prevalence of past year physical or sexual violence was raging from 4 to 54% (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006). A study prepared by World Health Organization on 10 nations along with Bangladesh, demonstrates that most of the women incidents bodily and sexual spousal violence in their life time which assortment from 15% to 71% (WHO, 2005).Domestic Violence is a common live out in our native land, women are deprived from equal opportunity, security, self-esteem, and dignity in the family and in the society as a whole. Kafi Anan, Secretary-General of the United Nations in a global video conference on violence against women stated "this violence knows no boundaries of geography,

culture or wealth and as long it continues, we cannot claim to be marking real progress towards equality, development and peace in the world”(Annan, 1999). Effective policy should be taken by the involvement of public awareness campaigns & community-based networks for the prevention of violence to fight back violence and support victims. For this purpose Bangladesh Government has passed the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act of 2010.

Though the Constitution of Bangladesh assures of equal opportunity & governmental positive intercessions, the grade of women remains unchanged. According to the Constitution of Bangladesh states, “women have equal footing with men in all spheres of public life”. According to Article 27 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, all the citizens are equal before law& are entitled to equal protection of the law. According to Article 28 (1) and (2) state,” shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and women have equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and public life”. Men hold the power and resource within families and control any property and income. Women are considered as men’s property, their sexual activity, income and labor being systemically controlled by the men in their family. Social expectations still pivot around child rearing and household management. In Bangladesh social norms, education, employment and legal rights and gender inequality are all completed by patriarchy. Women are raised forcefully from childhood to live in such a culture, which tolerates and even permits inhuman treatment to them. Divergence is rising in the middle of the patriarchal communal rules and women’s plead for economic independence. Alteration in the approach towards women taking up external employment has been noticed in current years. Working women do not have power over their earnings; somewhat her spouse dictates how to use the cash.

II. CONNOTATION OF CONJUGAL VIOLENCE:

The definition of the term “Domestic Violence” differs, depending on the context in which it is used. It may be defined variously in medical, legal, political or social contexts.

For instance, according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary definition, domestic violence is: “The inflicting of physical injury by one family or household member or another also: a repeated/habitual pattern of such behavior.” At present conjugal cruelty, as defined by international conventions and by governments, has a much broader definition, including sexual, psychological and economic abuse.

Women’s Aid uses the Home office definition of domestic violence which is: “Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behavior, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender.”

In October 2010, Bangladesh Government passed the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, which criminalizes domestic violence. The legislation defines in the following way, Domestic violence means physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse or economic abuse against woman or a child of a family by any other person of that family with whom victim is, or has been, in family relationship (Section 3).

Conjugal violence is defined as a pattern of behavior in a relationship by which the batterer attempts to control his victim through a variety of tactics....These tactics may include fear and intimidation, any kinds of abuse, and rigid expectations of sex roles (Johnson& Margaret, 2008).

Through customs, religion, race and natural features conjugal violence results from a miscellaneous set of issues, and takes place in families and relationship.

It’s the assertion of the male member above the female that conjugal violence is focused and is generally exploited as a figure of power. Though, it might underpin man supremacy and woman inferiorities which turn out of discrimination within the dwelling above all.

III. CATEGORIES OF CONJUGAL VIOLENCE:

Variety of instantaneous and durable bodily and psychosomatic grievance to female is to be connected due to Conjugal aggression. Conjugal violence contributes to unwanted pregnancies and increases the risk of sexually spread infections among victims by compromising their ability to dictate the terms of their sexual relationships. It is a general trouble for the duration of pregnancy and has been associated with enlarged perils of miscarriage, preterm labor, fetal agony and squat delivery credence. Nevertheless, domestic violence is of four kind’s i.e. Physical, psychological, economic and sexual abuse and violence are prevalent throughout Bangladesh. According to the Report of Center for Policy Dialogue on Domestic Violence in Bangladesh shows that, “most of the victims (93%) had experienced physical violence; only 13 per cent reported of having experience of sexual violence, 91 per cent victims reported economic violence and 84 per cent reported psychological violence committed by their husbands” (2009). Corporeal (smack, thrashing, armrest distortion, piercing, asphyxiating, smoldering, pungent, kick, kill), psychological (intimidation of desertion or maltreatment, to take away custody of the children, verbal aggression and humiliation, threats of killings), sexual abuse (coerced sex through threats, intimidation, forcing unwanted sexual acts),monetary (denial of

funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, controlling access to health care and employment) etc. are experienced by the largest part of women in their livelihood.

Definition of domestic violence along with classification is laid down in the Act of XVIII of 2010 for better understanding. According to the said Act of 58 of 2010 “domestic violence” is meant as, any act or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause bodily pain, harm, or danger to life, limb, or health or impair the health or development of the victim and includes assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force; verbal abuse including insults, ridicule, humiliation, insults or threats of any nature; harassment; or controlling behavior, such as restrictions on mobility, communication or self-expression; any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of the victim; deprivation of all or any economic or financial resources or property to which the victim is under any law or custom whether payable under any law or custom or an order of a court or any other competent authority; not allow to use the articles of daily necessities to the victim; deprivation or prohibiting the victim from applying legal rights to her *stridhan* or dower or alimony or any consideration for marriage or any property owned by the victim; transferring without consent of the victim or prohibiting the victim from applying legal rights to any assets whether movable or immovable owned by her; deprivation or prohibiting the victim from applying legal rights to continued access to resources or facilities which the victim is entitled to use or enjoy by virtue of the family relationship (Section 3).

IV. SOURCES OF CONJUGAL VIOLENCE:

It is revealed by the researchers that there are various factors for violent behavior towards female are to be responsible. So the cause of conjugal violence firm from a connection of both ecological and individual factors. Domestic violence in Bangladesh includes dowry-related violence, child marriage, marital rape or violence, physical torture, verbal abuse, harassment, and humiliation.

Age, education, economic self-sufficiency, empowerment, previous persecution and the past of violence in parental ancestors are interlinked with spitefulness against connubial hostility. Monetary disproportion between gender, stratum of womanly self-determination, outlooks headed for gender responsibilities as well as aggression next to women, the degree of inclusive relations, neighbors and friend’s interference in household aggression, unpleasant incident and some measure of social capital are the communal phases of level.

In support of sustaining assured forms of conjugal violence, indigenous civilizations and milieu are repeatedly answerable, such like maltreatment and disregard to girl children by family members for want of boy rather than girl; adolescent and forced marriages; dowry; leading to prejudice and restricted prospects of the females and thus making them more defenseless to mistreatment; well-built prerequisite of female virginity prior to the wedding.

The communal spectators on conjugal violence diverge from individual to individual, and from constituency to constituency. The thoughts of the largest part of the realms are that the relationship accompanied by the husband and wife is, the wife must surrender herself to the husband instead of bearing in mind one of equals. To be noted it is codified in the laws of Yemen, “marriage regulations state that a wife must obey her husband and must not leave home without his permission.” These ways of thinking have been encouraged legitimization by predominant religious misinterpretations. Men with the rationalization to punish wives for insubordination and convey them reverse to the so-called accurate path have been also provided by religious interpretations. In this technique, men are able to delude themselves into believing that abuse of their wives amounts to a religious duty and they are completely justified in their actions.

The cause for fighting comprises to make the husband accountable to the wife in everyday stuffs, disappointment of the spouse to transmit household activities pleasingly, poverty, upbringing the offspring inappropriately, not conforming to veil (*parda*) or unexpected manners, pressure for dowry, poor concern towards in-laws. Typically a woman is humiliated verbally, mentally or physically for giving birth to a child not a son. In Bangladesh another matter that recruits violence alongside women and countless of them are being murdered otherwise commits suicide in the aggregate frequency of dowry that is barred by law. But dowry is extensively ubiquitous among all social sections in various forenames, due to socioeconomic destitution and considers women as the money-making encumbrance. In accumulation, men desirousness and society disseminating dowry and discourteous companions for not receiving the estimated desired money (dowry) roots plenty casualty.

Domestic violence has internalized social norms and practices in both rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. Victims are also sent back to their abusive husbands from their family homes because it affects her family’s reputation. This is a situation with which we are all too familiar and has resulted in tragic outcomes for some of these victims (Ali, 2020). Data compiled by ASK (2020) shows that 554 were subjected to domestic violence. Among them, 45 were tortured by husband, 17 were tortured by husband’s family, 240 were murdered by husband, 71 were murdered by husband’s family members, 56 were murdered by own family, 35 were

tortured by own family, and 90 committed suicide. Data shows that 275 cases were filed against 554 incidents of domestic violence against women from January to December 2020.

Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) has conducted a telephone survey among 1 million women in 2020 which is presented in a news report. The report suggests that 40,000 suffered domestic violence in the last 6 months whereas 40% facing domestic violence for the first time in their lives. MJF also reports that 47% of the total number of women who faced domestic violence was mentally abused. Added to this, 30% have experienced physical violence, MJF reports.

General sense of women in Bangladesh encourages accepting the violent behavior against them, as they witness the confidence and deprivation of the other female member to male family members. In maximum situations they subsist in the middle of the obnoxious companion and in-laws by bearing in mind their socio-economic reliance on male, because they think by divorcing or taking legal action against husband may cost miseries to offspring, without shelter, habitation by the side of protective homes gone during wedding, and social humiliation to broken marriage which phrased as an chemistry of economic and cultural aspects in prolonging sadism aligned with women. Established communal averages generate women distinguishes violence as acceptable, as they believe that violence is the only fortune, as they do not have any dwellings to go, unfortunately awaits for casualty.

Behavioral traits resembling age, education, socioeconomic status, family unit prototype, religion and so forth are linked by way of familial aggression. In a study it's divulged that wife's maturity and matrimonial extent are allied with hostility; adolescent are more at danger of household cruelty than the adult women, time-consuming connubial affiliation fewer the violence. The high rate of the continuation of DV is the result of child marriage which is the usual scenario in the rural area. Amplified education of husband and wife is attached en route for decreasing threats of women to be violated surrounded by nuptials. Low socio-economic echelon of men has greater chance of committing violence against wife. Men those who are slum dwellers, alcohol and drug addicted act more violently to their wives. There are seldom report against domestic abuse by women due to poverty, economic insecurity, thoughts of society headed for women and sexual category questions. Owing to fear of separation or divorce; women remains unvoiced. In this regard Advocate Salma Ali of Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association says that, "Parents hand over guardianship to husbands soon after marriage and discourage separation even if there is abuse." Dr. Hasrat Ara of Marie Stops explained: "I have seen from my experience till now that women come with burn and cuts as a result of domestic violence. Again some come for forced abortions...these women don't come to take legal action or want justice. They come just to survive, silently and secretly they come to us for our help. In our country women face lack of assurance and insecurity." Married women are physically and mentally tortured by husbands, husbands' families, and their own family members. Domestic violence has internalized social norms and practices in both rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. Victims are also sent back to their abusive husbands from their family homes because it affects her family's reputation. This is a situation with which we are all too familiar and has resulted in tragic outcomes for some of these victims.

The worst aspect of violence against women is that it receives social sanctity. Neighbors, authorities and even the police hesitate to intervene in cases of conjugal violence because they feel it as a very private domain.

Lack of adequate legislation which criminalizes domestic violence or alternatively legislation which prohibits consensual behaviors, may hinder the progress in regard to reducing the incidence of domestic violence. It has been stated by Amnesty International's Secretary General that: "It is unbelievable that in twenty-first century some countries are condoning child marriage and marital rape while others are outlawing abortion, sex outside marriage and same-sex sexual activity- even punishable by death." According to World Health Organization, "One of the most common forms of violence against women is that performed by a husband or male partner." The observation of World Health Organization in this regard is that such violence is overlooked because, "legal systems and cultural norms do not treat as a crime, but rather as a 'private' family affair, or a usual part of life." According to High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay, "family violence is placed outside the conceptual framework of international human rights". International laws unambiguously mentions, State responsibility to sustain women's rights and guarantee self-determination from prejudice, which includes the responsibility to avert guard and provide redress-regardless of sex, and regardless of a person's status in the family.

V. CONSEQUENCE OF CONJUGAL VIOLENCE:

One's thoughts, feelings and behaviors and one's mental stability can significantly be affected from D.V. Moreover the children are also affected in both unconcealed and restrained ways. Survivors of domestic violence suffer fretfulness, post-traumatic strain chaos and melancholy symptoms greater than before.

5.1 Bodily Consequence: Bodily wound agonized by women causes medical complications in their old age. Medical syndromes such as diabetes, arthritis, hypertension or heart disease may be exaggerated in victims of

domestic violence. Victims may experience physical injury (lacerations, bruises, broken bones, head injuries, internal bleeding), chronic pelvic pain, abdominal and gastrointestinal complaints, frequent vaginal and urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV (Jones & Horan, 1997). Pregnancy-related problems are also dexterous by the victims.

5.2 Psychosomatic Consequences: It is commonly reported that, victims who are still living with the person responsible for their sufferings, go through lofty amounts of pressure, terror, and disquiet. Melancholy is furthermore familiar, when fatalities are made to feel mortified used for infuriating the exploitation and is recurrently focused to penetrating disparagement. These sensations repeatedly continue long-term because of the discerning risk of suicide and other shocking indications (Fischbach & Herbert, 1997).

5.3 Economic Consequence: On the occasion of leaving the person responsible for the violence, victims can be shocked with the reality of the extent to which the cruelty has taken away their autonomy. Due to economic abuse and isolation, the victim usually has very little money of their own and few people on whom they can rely when seeking help. This has been shown to be one of the greatest obstacles facing victims of domestic violence, and the strongest factor that can discourage them from leaving their perpetrators.

Victims of DV often lack specialized skills, education, and training that are necessary to find gainful employment, and also may have several children to support. It is a primary cause of homelessness. There are some shelter homes available for DV victims but these agencies often have limited employees and lots of victims seeking assistance which cause many victims to remain without the assistance they need. Victims often lose their jobs because of absenteeism due to illness as a result of the violence. Absences occasioned by court appearances can also jeopardize their livelihood. Victims may have to move many times to avoid violence. Moving is costly and can interfere with continuity of employment. Many victims have had to forgo financial security during divorce proceedings to avoid further abuse. As a result they are impoverished as they grow older.

5.4 Impacts on children: The reality is that what hurts the abused mother, which also hurts the children. While the mother endeavors to pact with the ordeal, the children themselves may be abused or neglected. Where the rate of abused mother is found high their also exists child abuse in a high level, which is 6-15 times higher than other families. Witnessing their parents yelling at, pushing or hitting, they get hurt and it may create apprehension in their mind that they caused the problem as a result they feel confused, stressed, feared and shamed. Thus harming others becomes a common phenomenon and they also let others to intervene themselves. Moreover they may use violence in solving problems at school and home, the boys are ten times more apt to be abusive in their adult intimate relationship in future, and who are used to see their fathers beat mothers in their childhood. Maximum of them become addicted to drug and alcohol, may be at risk of being a runaway, being suicidal, or committing criminal acts as juveniles and adults.

VI. INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK ON CONJUGAL VIOLENCE:

Regarding protection of women from any kind of violation and exploitation derived within and beyond personal life International human rights frameworks provide several provisions, such as equal rights to men and women is provided in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 followed by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Culture Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). On the other hand the Convention to Eliminate Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) ultimately holds ratifying states accountable for insuring that women's rights are protected under the ICCPR and the ICESCR, in addition to the ratification states are also held accountable to change cultural norms that oppress women and to enact women-sensitive policies (Freeman, 1993).

General Recommendation No. 19(1992) was added to CEDAW as previous state reports to the committee did not "adequately reflect the close connection between discrimination against women, gender-based violence, and violence of human rights and fundamental freedom", which more unequivocally addresses the issue of violence against women by stating that gender-based violence is discriminatory, and state parties would address the matter of VAW in their reviews and reports to the committee (Morgaine, K. 2007).

'The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women 1993' at World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, defines violence against women as physical, sexual, and/or psychological violence within the family, the community, and/or any violence that is condoned by the state.

VII. LAWS AGAINST CONJUGAL VIOLENCE IN BANGLADESH:

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and numerous extraordinary regulations distinctively shield women's rights to life and safety and rigorously penalize offenders. The Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Dowry Prohibition Act (1980), and Repression of Violence against Women and Children Act (amended 2003), the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010, the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Rules (2013), each and every one encloses necessities grueling those who provoke commit any nature of transgression next to women. Any suit under Section 11(2) of the domestic

Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 should be filed with the application From-F through an advocate as mentioned in Rule 8 of The Domestic Violence (Protection and Prevention) Rules, 2013.

VIII. CONTESTING CONJUGAL VIOLENCE IN BANGLADESH:

The former deputy representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Janet E. Jackson says, “Bangladesh ranks fourth among the world’s nations with respect to violence against women” (The Daily Star, 14 August, 2003). According to her observation, “sixty-five per cent of Bangladeshi males think it is justifiable to beat up their wives, 38 per cent have no clear idea what constitutes physical violence and 40 per cent support keeping women socially dormant”. In another study its revealed that, in terms of violence against women in different forms like women battering, wife beating, domestic and dowry-related violence, acid attack, rape, physical and verbal harassment, fatwa, sexual harassment in workplace, trafficking and prostitution, polygamy and child abuse, Bangladesh stands second around the world (The Independent 12 June,2002) .

8.1 Striking features of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010:

At the opening of the Act “domestic violence” is characterize, “abuse in physical, psychological, economical and sexual nature against one person by any other person with whom that person is, or has been, in family relationship, irrespective of the physical location where that act takes place”(Section 3). The input skin tones of the Act are recapped underneath:

The persons mentioned below can ask for safety in the Act, “Any woman or children who are or have been at risk of being subjected to domestic violence, any victim who is or has been a family relationship with the respondent, any handicapped adult who is or has been subjected to domestic violence, any person can file a complaint on their behalf.”

Against whom a complaint can be filed: “Any adult person who has been in a family relationship with the victim, relatives of the husband or intimate male partner including his male and female relatives.”

Medium of aid: “For the purpose of this Act after receiving a complaint a Police Officer, Enforcement Officer or Service Providers shall inform the victim about the availability of the services including medical and legal aid services ,upon receiving complaint the first class Magistrate shall grant an interim Protection Order or any other order under this Act. Multiplicity of forum reliefs can be sought in other legal proceedings such as petition for divorce, maintenance” (Sec.4, 5&6).

Power of the Court to overtake safeguard victims : “The Court may , after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, satisfied that domestic violence has taken place or is likely to take place, issue a protection order in favor of the victim and issue order restraining the respondent from committing following acts, namely:- i) from committing any act of domestic violence; ii) aiding or abetting in the commission of any acts of domestic violence; iii) prohibiting or restraining from entering any protected person’s place of employment, business, or educational institution or other institution which the protected person ordinarily visits; iv) prohibiting or restraining from making any personal, written, telephone, mobile phone, email or any other form of communication with the protected person; v) prohibiting from causing violence to the dependents of the victim or any relative or any person who gives assistance to the victim from domestic violence; vi) any other act that may be cited in the protection order.ee of compensation ascertainment of victim’s injury or damage or loss as a result of domestic violence” (Section 14).

Courts power to pass residence order: “If the court finds that an incident of domestic violence has occurred or is likely to occur, it can issue orders for the cessation of violence and/ or harassment to protect the security of the victim and her right to remain in her place of residence; it may also make arrangements for the victim to be relocated to a shelter (at the expense of the perpetrator, if deemed appropriate) or temporarily evict the perpetrator if no convenient safe shelter is available” (Section 15).

Penalty of contravening of Protection Order: “Breach of protection order deemed is a punishable offence though cognizable and bail able, first contravenes: imprisonment six months or fine up to taka one lac or both or engaging in a services benefiting to the community for a period, subsequent contravention-imprisonment up to twenty four months and fine up to taka one lac or both or engaging in a service benefiting to the community for a period” (Section 30&31).

8.2 Additional resources:

To deal with D.V, the policy community that comprises administration, NGO’s and women’s associations partakes in diverse actions. This institution differs from each other with objectives and compositions, some aims in providing health services, and others endow with legal aid; some uphold human rights along amid empowerment of women through education and training; a small number of them provides temporary asylum to maltreated and troubled women. For reducing violence against women most of the institutions works in affiliation, the foremost maneuver of these organizations include publicize and organize around meticulous cases, lawful consciousness, and health and legal aid services of both women and men about gender-based violence.

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) has undertaken a project named One Stop Crisis Center (OCC) supervises the Mui-ti-Sectoral Programme on Violence against Women (MSPVAW), which is maintained by the Government of Denmark and which work together by means of seven other government ministries to combine and progress public services for women facing violence. The OCC functions in close alliance with emergency wards in the hospital and is a autonomous division. Doctors, nurses, counselors, social workers, lawyers and police officers work jointly in this center. The Mui-ti-Sectoral Programme (OCC) runs public awareness campaigns, awareness training for media, religious influentials, government and non-governmental officials; anti-violence messaging in media channel and back-up of its services.

The BNWLA and the *Mahila Parishad* the renowned non-governmental organizations in Bangladesh offer supplementary resources to women survivors of violence. The BNWLA provide assistance throughout a 24- hour's hotline service for women and children who are survivors of violence (The Daily Star 5 March, 2003).

The Dhaka-based Rokeya Shadan center governed by Samhati a non-governmental organization based in the United States provides pecuniary assistance to the Mahila Parishad. According to Samhati's Website, "the center provides food, shelter, and clothing, counseling services, education and training for women."

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS:

In the light of discussion in the article we can gather some points that should be address in near future. They are:

1. Educational efforts possibly will decipher keen on the prospective intended for employment or income; the position and privileges of women in the dwelling and safeguard from abuse will be afforded through income. Women can achieve liberty from marriage, with accurate education, so they can leave the marriage, if they can't change the nature of it.

2. Government should incorporate education curriculum for all grade stratum together with information on pertinent laws concerning domestic violence and inequity against women.

3. Imams, purohits, mongs and priests of different religion those who are influential can play a significant role to in putting a stop to and treating familial hostility, while they endow with support to abuse that are the victims and treatment option, and provide guidance to the abuser.

4. Government must take initiative via programs for eradicating public unconsciousness on domestic violence and fear of reporting, as a result that laws on the subject of conjugal violence can be enforced.

5. NGOs and advocates that conduct various public awareness campaigns on violence against women ought to affianced, collaborated with and afforded fund by the Government.

6. Government must entail statistics anthology happening on dowry-related violence, dowry-related deaths and connubial violence reports which are estranged by sex, femininity, race, age mores and further pertinent personality, for scrutinizing the grounds and menace aspects, the temperament and degree of hassles, society and family expectations, and consequences, so that it can be helpful to the researchers to carry out their study efficiently concerning dowry giving or taking or abetting.

7. To implement new law, government must need data collection on detailed facets, such like: number of orders for protection granted, denied, cancelled, appealed etc., which must be accumulated by the relatable government ministry and published on an annual basis. These ought to be reserved and made accessible in public. In addition, qualitative data about the effectiveness of orders for protection should be congregated on a standard basis from police, courts, relevant government ministries, counseling centers and shelters, and from complainant/survivors.

8. NGO's has to undertake campaign, with involvement of women and adolescence, exchange of ideas with spiritual fortunate's, civic wakefulness movements, arguments of derivation grounds of domestic violence, an unwrap and current dedication to the movement by women and men, and empowerment plan in support of women.

9. Standard training at the national level and formed in discussion by/with lawyers and NGO's functioning on conjugal violence and dowry matters, have to be initiated for police, judicial representative, and service givers, registrars and fortification divisions who execute the law.

10. Law enforcement agencies need to have more operational tools available to respond and take appropriate action at all levels, such as district and sub district levels and village areas. The police are involved in multiple undertakings, they are seen to be overworked, underpaid, and frustrated, law makers ought to take inventiveness to launch separate or extraordinary entities' at the police departments to avert and contest marital violence and increase their salary.

11. The service proviso through One Stop Crisis Center's is inadequate to cover up a extensive assortment of populace in our native land. The government should instantaneously establish intercessions at police station and district stratum hence that sufferers are not compelled to pass through distant just to benefit of OCC and in the direction of to expand services to grassroots, political determination desires to be reinforced, and answerability be supposed to be present.

12. The government and NGO sectors should take proper steps to remove the shortage of shelter homes for women, with quality of service and care.
13. Ministry of Health should set up emergency and long-term health support available to the victims to provide health care in conjugal violence cases at emergency units and at the health care centers, with a view to: offer at any time medical and psychological help to domestic violence victims, to carry out necessary examination, to provide the victim with the respective medical report.
14. There is a need to introduce dedicated and responsive emergency helpline numbers and websites. Domestic violence services should be classified as “essential,” and support workers should be classified as “key” workers. For the victims of conjugal violence local authorities should install tax complimentary cell phone or help line for twenty- four hours to ascertain linkage between neighborhood components, law enforcement and medical urgent situation units.
15. There are various rules and regulations regarding protection of women , there should be appropriate law enforcement mechanism and court procedures, because implementation of these laws are fruitless and lenient.
16. Legislation should take steps to regain the trust and confidence of the general public in the judicial system by removing numerous configuration and bureaucratic obstruction, such as political connections plus inclination by which judgments of the court is distress, custom of receiving bribes, ignoring serious complaints, destroying or losing evidence, and freeing criminals by the law enforcement agencies.
17. Legislation should take steps to establish separate tribunal (such as Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Tribunal) for summary trial because First Class Magistrate or Metropolitan Magistrate courts are often seen overburdened with various kinds of criminal cases.
18. Social media should be used as a forum to raise awareness of domestic violence. Mass media (electronic and print media) should play a conspicuous or noticeable role to prevent and protect conjugal hostility by covering and presenting both excessive and wide-ranging cases in an objective comportment.

X. CONCLUSION:

Women’s rights are globally recognized human rights. A harmonized endeavor for matter-of-fact and resourceful interventions needs to be made to eliminate this problem where men’s supremacy over women to achieve lives of equality and dignity is necessary to provide them adequate redresses and support from the stakeholders. For altering the frame of mind plus behavior against wife, law and practice scrutiny should be viewed to recommend wide-ranging interference for the purpose of taking defensive procedures, which would be formulated to deal with the dilemma. The communal civilization along with the regime has to play their appropriate roles for reducing the rate of matrimonial aggression and to eradicate it from our social order. Through the dedication and collaboration from the communal civilization along with the regime people can be wide awake of the undesirable consequences of conjugal violence leading to the family and society. Last but not the least, for this united apprehension is needed, and collaborations of both men and women with systematic and institutional arrangements are also required.

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