

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT IMPACTS WOMEN AND
CHILD WELFARE

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a global problem of immense proportions. At least one in every three women globally has been beaten, coerced into sex, or abused in some other way; most often by someone she knows, including by her husband/wife or another male/female family member" (UNICEF; 2006. 14 p.). Domestic violence in America comes under many different names, including domestic violence, family violence, intimate partner violence, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. The paper's focus is to understand the individual-level experiences of domestic violence and the impacts on their personal and social life. I will start by examining Dorothy Smith's institutional ethnography and continues the discussion on Althusser's ideology state apparatus, feminist frameworks, and intersectionality.

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DEDICATION

This paper is lovingly dedicated to my mother, Anjuman-Ara, who's support, encouragement, and constant love have sustained me throughout my life.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Each year, nearly 4.8 million acts of physical or sexual assault are acted against women (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998) and what makes these numbers even more frightening is the cognizance that many of these occurrences take place in the presence of children (Evans et al., 2008). Researchers measure that within three and 17.8 million children are exposed to at least one incident of domestic violence each year (Carlson, 1984).

Domestic violence is globally recognized as a social and health problem on the high rates of non-reporting (Jeevasuthan & Hatta, 2013). Domestic violence or intimate partner violence is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors, including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion used by adults or adolescents against their current or former intimate partners (UNICEF; 2006. 14 p.). Some common areas where abuse often occurs like physical abuse including pain, injury, and harm, such as beating, kicking, suffocation, or slapping, sexual abuse in which thrust into sexual harassment, sexual assault, or manipulating a person into having sex through guilt or threats (UNICEF; 2006. 14 p.). The behavior can be subtle with abusers using even more variety of ways to gain control, including insulting their partners, controlling their contact with family members and friends, or threats to victims' safety.

Experts in the field define domestic violence in a variety of ways, which combine a range of behaviors that can take on several forms with a range of behaviors (N.H.), 1983). It's maybe essential, both for the benefit of research and understanding the commonly used mode of domestic violence to grasp the intensity of the impact on women and children (N.H.), 1983). Although women are the direct victims, children are often hidden victims as well, though it is widely observed that the detrimental impact of violence on children remains unaddressed in most of the developed/developing, traditional societies/countries (Jeevasuthan & Hatta, 2013). Social

service professionals frequently identify children who witness adult domestic violence as victims of that abuse (EDLESON, 1999). The devastating impacts of domestic violence on women are well recognized and documented. However, the effects of domestic violence on children are far less acknowledged (Holt et al., 2008). One of the most critical concerns is that the children who are exposed to domestic violence are vulnerable (Kitzmann et al., 2003), and it adversely impacts their physical and psychological world and the children who live in a home with violence face many challenges and risks that can last throughout their lives (Campbell & Lewandowski, 1997).

Children exposed to domestic violence are approximately two times more likely than non-exposed children to exhibit psychological and behavioral challenges (Sternberg et al., 1993). Between young children, the trauma of exposure to domestic violence is reasonable to impede the development of essential competencies, threatening the child's intelligence to process, regulate emotions effectively, and increasing internalizing and externalizing behaviors (Cole et al., 1996). For example, young domestic violence-exposed children undergo more trouble in acknowledging inter-adult (transition between childhood and adulthood) conflict than their non-exposed peers (DeJonghe et al., 2005), and trauma symptoms have been reported in children as young as age 01 (DeJonghe et al., 2005).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dorothy Smith stated quite directly on her Institutional Ethnography that the problem with sociology research "sociology was not designed for exploring the institutional relations and organization from the standpoint of people" (Smith, 2005. 28 p.) led to institutional ethnography. The aim of institutional ethnography is different from traditional sociological research because institutional ethnography is more like a map that connects one local site to another, focuses on individual's experiences, and makes visible how people plugged into social relations of ruling and economy and their intersections (Smith, 2005. 29 p.). As an example, Smith catches up Anyon's study in a school of standard sociological research for utilizing familiar notions like class and race for analysis, and that means, she also uses the same existing concept (Smith, 2005. 31 p.). Smith's approach to sociological inquiry formulated as a challenge to standard or mainstream forms of sociology. Two points have an immediate concern here. The first has to do with objectification, and the second has to do with the ruling. Smith's institutional ethnography is a sociological inquiry and method of exploring the social relations that structure people's everyday lives (Devault, 2006), and individual daily ordinary activities become the main elements for the investigation of social organization (Walby, 2016). Many scholars from various fields now use institutional ethnography as a method for mapping the trans-local relations that coordinate people's activities within institutions (Trenerry, 2011).

The difference between institutional ethnography and mainstream sociological discourse is institutional ethnography proposed as alternative sociology but methodology, on the contrary, mainstream sociological discourse is a method of inquiry and a designation that supports such allocations. Another critical difference is mainstream sociological discourse work as a method, so its findings are not already prejudged by a conceptual framework, on the other hand,

institutional ethnography rejects the dominance of theory and plays double roles. One produces maps for people, and another is the knowledge and methods of discovering the institutions (Smith, 2005. 50-51 p.).

What Smith would ask-

- Why is it hard to leave an abusive relationship even if it is toxic and harmful to the victims?
- How domestic violence survivors cope up with new realities after leaving an abusive relationship?
- What resources are available to a domestic violence survivor to help them cope up with their new realities?
- How does it affect child development, especially mental health?

Institutional ethnography is not just a concept, rather than it is a broader theoretical framework. It is a different theory that is part of a piece of institutional ethnography grounded very naturally with that perspective and paradigm shaping this concept. It talks about the individual experiences of everyday life and focuses on embeddedness and those experiences and social relations. The meaning of embeddedness is that she meant how this concept ties apart and how they tied; in other words, how this concept fixes into and helps, how it has shaped by and shapes somehow some of the work in a broader understanding of social life and structure. Structural issues are a concern usually for sociologists as the ultimate area of interest in these more general issues, and it is just that different theorists and scholars take different approaches to understand them. Smith connects with Marx and Engles, who featured motions of substantive individuals and real situations. Connections are present by cooperation in activities that there must be for the activities to be implemented.

Institutional ethnography concentrates on actualities as mainstream sociology conceptualizes actual events of those observed displacing the individuals. There is a present argument between Smith's institutional ethnography and mainstream social science approaches. As always, almost every social theory and framework has its ups and downs. The advantages and disadvantages of using Smith's approach are more understandable than the mainstream social science research approach. First, Smith's approaches to ontology are a bit critical of how sociology has approached. This ontological topic discussed how people turned into subjects, and loose and abstract things are humanness out of sociologists and social scientists doing research. The key ontological grounding points of institutional ethnography are not to turn into the subject and to her ontology is a bit different than actual methodology, realities, and the practicalities because ontology is often a myth, in some way the sociologists tell the story about their slaves that what do they value, and care about as sociologist and doing social research. To Smith, how do the sociologists still care about the people in this process, because even though they are studying structures, Smith suggests understanding and improving people's experiences and understanding the problems people face. Institutional ethnography is the concept of focus on the actualities, problems, and experiences that individuals face in their everyday life, and mapping (Smith, 2005. 31 p.). Social science research focuses on direct issues and assumes the solution, and to get the answer by analyzing the problem and doing research on people, they take the data that fits into their research project. Smith compares the institutional ethnography and social science research theory, such as, by using the social science research theory, they already assume that the specific problems already exist. In contrast, Smith starts with actualities, and everyday life experiences and that is what institutional ethnography is. It's more like what institutional ethnography happens vs. what people think is happening and putting their social science research

into what they assume is happening. Smith has articulated that instead of starting the theory, finding the data to accept or deny the theory, the study should start with collecting data and analyze.

Althusser was a Marxist scholar who built upon Marx's ideas about the "reproduction of the means of production." While Marx believed that everything drew from society's economic base, the capitalist needs to set the order in change and keep running the labor power. Marx illustrates the "peculiar property of being a source of value" (Merton, 1938. 146 p.) because, with that labor power, we produce goods and value for capitalism. The support of our surplus labor by capitalists is the source of their dominance. Without our labor power, then the system would collapse. Marx was silent of the rest of the story that if labor power is produced values then how labor power is produced itself, and this is where Althusser incorporated ideological state apparatuses (education, family, other social structures) as ways that the economic sphere is reproduced in every aspect of our lives (Althusser, 2006). According to Althusser, ideology is a significant component of society because every individual needs an ideology to live in a society (Althusser, 2006). Ideology factors into understanding the relationship between individuals and society, like how ideology keeps the reproduction of the production going on and helps society maintain balance.

What Althusser would ask-

- What are the reasons for the high rates of domestic violence in Bangladesh?
- What measure has been taken to decrease the violence rate in Bangladesh?
- What resources are available to domestic violence victims?
- How society sees and treats domestic violence victims?

Althusser invented the term Ideological State Apparatus (ISA) to define how ideology works into society. Ideology is the hypothetical beliefs and values that direct how individuals' function within a society. ISA functions by ideology, institutions such as religion, law, politics, trade unions, media, and the family, which is outside of State control but serves to convey the state (Althusser, 2006. 142 p.). Althusser puts education at the top of his list because the education system is shaped in a manner to socialize people into particular ideologies laid down by the ruling class. Althusser, the ISA reinforces the dominant beliefs of society through ideological means. Ideology is formed from the ruling class's point of view, and consequently, it works to systematically protect the ruling class position of power over others in society. According to Althusser, ideology has no historical background, and he explicitly talked about ideology as "in general" (159-160 p.), and for Althusser, ideology is the hypothetical idea and values that prescribe how individuals' function in society. This ideology is constructed from the point of view of the ruling class, and hence it works to consistently preserve the ruling class position of power over others in society. Ideology is more linked to the most conscious ways things like political parties conceal their subjects' purposes. Ideology is an essential component of society because every individual needs an ideology to live in a society. Ideology factors into understanding the relationship between individuals and society, like how ideology keeps the reproduction of the production going on, and that helps society to maintain balance.

One of the significant differences between Althusser and Smith is that they approach the same thing from two different points. Smith sees or articulates ideas or issues from bottom to top, and Althusser starts explaining cause or problem from top to bottom. Compared to Althusser, Smith will approach the existing gender violence, gender inequality, and gender supremacy from the individual perspective and look over their everyday life experience and the

instruction with social institutions. She will start looking at how individuals are dealing with gender violence in their everyday life, which starts with the individuals who are experiencing gender violence, gender inequality, and gender supremacy. Smith will try to make sense of the situation from an individuals' perspective. On the contrary, Althusser will look at the stated problem from the top level, starting with the social institution such as education, family, and other social structures. The advantage of Althusser's approach is that it can explain a problem from the root level causing and responsible for continuing the challenge. At the same time, his approach's disadvantage is, since it starts from the root, so it intended to focus on the individual's everyday life experiences that could get faded. Smith's institutional ethnography framework's advantage is that it brings the individuals actualities and everyday life experiences.

3. METHODOLOGY

Gender violence and intimate partner violence are a global phenomenon that exists beyond geographical, cultural, social, economic, and religious contexts. Bangladesh is a developing country where 49.4% is the female population. In 2018, Dhaka Tribune, a leading English newspaper in Bangladesh, reported, (*Research Shows 66% Bangladeshi Women Are Victims of Domestic Violence*, 2018). This alarming report grabbed my attention and interested me in investigating the potential causes of rapidly increasing domestic violence and intimate partner violence in Bangladesh. In the future, I would like to publish a research paper on Domestic violence and sexual assault that impacts women and children in Bangladesh. My research would be to investigate how and to what degree domestic violence impacts women's well-being, what made them stay/leave the abusive partner, and how it impacts children's welfare, physical and mental development, and trauma.

Since it is an investigation research paper on human behavior, it needs to adapt to qualitative research methods. The study will focus on answering three important research questions to understand the potential causes of increasing gender violence rates.

- Why is it hard to leave an abusive relationship even if it is toxic and harmful to the victims?
- How domestic violence survivors cope up with new realities after leaving an abusive relationship?
- What resources are available to a domestic violence survivor to help them cope up with their new realities?
- How does it affect child development, especially mental health?

In this exploratory study, a goal has been set, and purposeful sampling is needed to explore the violence's probable cause. Random sampling would not be a good idea for this study because it will not bring the rich data if the participants are unaware and have not experienced the cruelty of domestic violence. The participants will be recruited from the women crisis center, therapeutic center, and the hospital in Bangladesh. The interviews will be administered voluntarily. The interviews will take place in a private space at the employment agency of the participant, in a private setting of the participant's choice, or in an outside public space where participants will feel safe will be reserved by the researcher and ensures confidentiality (i.e., a public library meeting room or a university meeting room). Informed consent letters will be distributed to participants before the administration of the interview.

A goal is an essential part of any research design, whether it's personal, practical, or intellectual research because first, it helps people guide their research by avoiding wasting time and energy, and second, they are essential to justifying work. Maxwell (2012) talked about three different goals and their meaning, like personal goals where personal reasons or desires are motivating someone to do the research, practical goals focused on accomplishing something (by meeting needs, changing situation, or achieving some object), and the last one is intellectual goals which are understanding something (by gaining insight into what is going on and why this is happening). My goal would be more personal in my future research study because of my history with domestic violence and childhood trauma. For the nature of my research, my research will require a qualitative research method for exploring my research participants' experiences.

Qualitative research gives insights and understanding of human and social sciences to find the way people think and feel. As well, when the study is based on human behavior, attitudes, cultures, and experience, it requires directly working with the population, whether

through observation or interview. Qualitative research is subjective that studies motivation, enables discovery, exploratory, and interpretation. For example, if someone wants to know why certain people buy certain things, then the research will analyze the customer, and that's qualitative research, which includes in-depth interviews, focus groups, ethnography, etc.

As Maxwell stated in chapter one, "my model of research design.... it is an interconnected and flexible structure" (Maxwell, 2012. 3 p.). This means the use of methods depends on the researcher, the context, the place, the participants, and the other elements of the design (Maxwell, 2012). In my opinion, the essential components of the research design process to consider is to develop a detailed concept map, what's the focal point of the research, and connect the focal point and research questions to methods. In my future research, the research map would be setting up my goals, conceptual framework, research questions, methods, and validity (Maxwell, 2012).

Selecting participants is one of the vital components of a research study. The relationship between researcher and participant is also significant to the study because it increases the chance of getting rich data. On the one hand, it makes participants feel comfortable with the researcher; therefore, they contribute a large scale of data, on the other hand, it may also influence participants and researchers to be leaning on the study. The place and participant selection are a vital part of the study because random sampling does not work for every qualitative study; therefore, the purposeful selection is necessary for the qualitative research study. Although the random selection is valid in the qualitative study, if the sampling selection is not large enough, there is a considerable chance of a data variation problem. However, in my future research study, I will try my best to do purposeful sample selection and an in-depth interview because then I could gather rich data.

In qualitative methods, there are many ways to collect and gather rich data, and the in-depth interview is one of them. The in-depth interview or discussion will help me to reveal the facts, details, and rich data through the conversation between the interviewer and the interviewees (Rubin & Rubin, 2011), usually, in the in-depth interview, the researchers directly ask questions to the participants' and gather data from the participant's answers, and if anything, missing or need necessary clarification or explanation of any terms. Most importantly, if researchers think there might be an excellent chance to explore a different theme, then they have the opportunity to go deep down and ask the same question from a different point of view, and that's how the data becomes rich (Taylor et al., 2015). An in-depth interview is an essential tool of research, and more specifically, it enables us to gather rich data and see the point from all angles. The in-depth interview is somewhat like assembling puzzle pieces, and at the end of the process, it shows a bigger picture such as a bird's eye view when it joins with each other. It's a pivotal approach to explore sensitive issues or topics (Taylor et al., 2015), where someone might not feel comfortable to talk, for example, issues like abortion or domestic violence. However, when a researcher asks the same question to fifty different people, they get various answers. It's like every participant is providing a single piece of the puzzle by answering the same question, and when each answer adds up with another, it helps to portray the bigger picture or more critical issue (Rubin & Rubin, 2011).

Research ethics is one of the most critical components of any research type where it's qualitative research or quantitative research. In our class, we have discussed the Institutional Review Board (IRB), Code of Ethics, Belmont Report, and a researcher on what we should and should not do when we conduct research. Institutional review boards (IRB) function to regulate research for the protection of human participants. In chapter five, Rubin and Rubin articulated a

few critical responsibilities toward the conversational partner, such as- "respect interviewees, and honor any promises you made" (Rubin & Rubin, 2011. 97 p.). Respecting interviewees means that not giving any false hope, promising benefits that we cannot provide, not pretending someone we are not, not deceiving, and not lying about our sponsorship ((Rubin & Rubin, 2011. 97 p.). Respecting also means that when the interviewees give their opinion that as researchers, we think is not essential for the study, but still, we listen politely, and without being rude, mock them, we respectfully rephrase the question and ask them. The next important element Rubin and Rubin articulated, is "not reveal the identity or link" (Rubin & Rubin, 2011. 98 p.). It's a researcher's responsibility to keep hidden any features that might be considered a potential threat to the participant's identity. As Rubin and Rubin stated, "Those who work in the same field or share common interests may recognize one another through the background information" (Rubin & Rubin, 2011. 98 p.), that sometimes means even some small details such as place of work, the area of residence, gender, sexualities, etc. might reveal the participant's identity.

In my future research study, I will follow every ethics that I have learned from the reading, class discussion, and my previous research study. In my future research study (in-depth interview), I will start with informed consent, as Rubin and Rubin suggested that informed consent should be well described, easy to understand, and use every day's language. I would not ask for any information that might lead to revealing my participant's identity and will give a brief description of what the research is about and harms and benefits. I will continue my interview by asking the participants verbal consent, letting them know when I start recording, and what and how the information would be used.

The first phase of analysis- Data analysis begins when a researcher starts interviewing his/her participants and examines the primary few interviews to ensure the project makes sense

and finds out what information is still needed to collect. Because qualitative data analysis is not about counting, instead, the objective is to discover variation, meaning, and complexity.

Sometimes a researcher conducts multiple interviews for months and years, making permanent records through note and recording. In anticipating the final analysis section, research articulates the process from transcribing memos to summaries. The study also mentions some important points such as transcriptions include stalling words (um, ah) and spell words the way they were pronounced, including the pauses and grammar mistakes (if there is any). Also, a researcher needs to be clear what the interviewees said and what he (researcher) interpreting, and looks for the concepts and themes, and try to understand which words and thoughts interviewees are emphasizing instead of focusing on whatever you already have in your mind. At the beginning of data analysis, I should always make multiple copies of the transcribed data and memos and keep them in different places so that if I lose one, I can use the alternatives. The first steps of analysis are recognition in which I can find the concepts, themes, and events. As Rubin and Rubin (2011) suggested that, it might be challenging for new researchers to find concepts, themes, and events throughout the interviews or find too many themes and get confused which one should be focused; Rubin and Rubin broadly discussed in looking for concepts and themes suggested in the literature section how to choose and focus on themes.

I will follow the steps Rubin and Rubin (2011) discussed in the research paper's final stages. They also mentioned that there are varieties of channels for disseminating the findings, and each platform will attract different types of readers. If the results were published in a magazine, newsletters, or Sunday magazine and the reader would be different from if the findings are published in university journals. Academic student writing and research finding are more focused on academic scholars, and it is usually shared on university websites, CD-ROMs,

or microfilms. Rubin and Rubin also talked about managing style and tone, where they suggested that every different focused audience requires a different writing style and tone because academic writing style and tone would be completely different from a piece of writing for the general audience. One of the critical points was drafting the manuscript. One thing caught my attention that they mentioned: "keep in mind that what you initially write will be changed multiple times" (Rubin & Rubin, 2011. 258 p.). Another was getting a published section where they articulated the final process of publishing a research paper or journal. Such as last writing check for grammar errors or smooth out the writing for print. They also indicated that research should send the manuscript one publisher at a time for review.

4. ANALYSIS

Domestic violence and any violence are painful and traumatizing experiences that almost everyone wants to ignore or do not want to experience. But things are different in the real world. We live in the 21st century, but every day we see and hear people are getting abused by their intimate partner and close family member. By people, I meant mostly women, who are always expected to be an anchor in the family who will hold the family ship no matter how bad the weather gets. I know, and I understand I sound like a frustrated man, and yes, I definitely am upset, hurt, terrified, and traumatized. Growing up in a conservative and religious family and seeing my mother gets beaten by her laws is not the memory I want to remember. But, no matter how hard I try, I could not escape the trauma, so I have decided that I will not run anymore. Instead, I want to know why people do such a vicious act to the financially and emotionally dependent people on them. I started my journey as a human rights activist and helping people who need help. Millions and billions of people like my mother and me are trying to forget their horrible traumatizing experience and escape from their toxic relationship.

While intimate partner violence (IPV) against women and viciousness against children (VAC) has developed as a particular field of research and programming, a developing number of studies show the degree to which these types of brutality cover in similar families (Straus et al., 2017). Nonetheless, existing information on how and why such co-events happen is constrained, especially in the United States (Michalski, 2004). By utilizing feminist frameworks of violence, I can highlight several key areas that ground my perspective going into this research.

Women's activist research has given essential insights into knowledge into understanding and theorizing interpersonal brutality. To start with, feminist frameworks of violence has featured not just the imperceptible and regularly insidious workings of male power and control

inside private and public spaces (Elder-Vass, 2007; Mouzelis, 2008; Steinmetz, 2006), but also the endemic and routine nature of such aggressiveness (Adkins & Skeggs, 2004). In this manner, it is not the tangible act of savagery, which forces a type of social control over women, rather the internalization through constant socialization of the likelihood of viciousness (Steinmetz, 2006).

Secondly, feminist research has expanded meanings of violence to consolidate a scope of practices, including psychological and emotional, and besides physical abuse, along these lines moving the focus away from the battered woman to take a gander at evidently lesser physical types of maltreatment that effect on children and kids mentally, and which, if not checked, can prompt extreme occurrences (Reay, 1997). For instance, Adkins & Skeggs, (2004) contend that the spotlight on extreme types of physical savagery prompts an acknowledgment of everyday physical maltreatment, such as intermittent hitting such as 'smacking'.

Thirdly, feminist activist writing has investigated the abuses of race, gender, and class to attract regard for the manners by which minority ethnic groups' specificity and black women's encounters have been misspoken to, silence or overlooked (Reay, 1997). Fourthly, feminist accounts bring into question the settled characters of survivor/victim in accounts of everyday abuse since the 'either/or' distinctions fail to catch the multifaceted nature of procedures of victimization (Steinmetz, 2006). Fifth, feminist frameworks identify a procedure of exposure that has included the express naming of abuse and savagery by men to guarantee that women's violence experiences are not left unspeakable. Hence, a women's activist framework is described by awareness-raising, awareness programs, and activism (Douglas & Walsh, 2010). This approach shapes my interests and concerns with understanding women's experiences with interpersonal violence in their own words.

Feminism supports social equality for all genders, in contradiction to patriarchy and sexism, and advocates the exclusion of gender stratification and extending the choices that men, women, and other genders can make (Arriola, 1994). The main goal of the feminist approach is to promote sexual freedom and end gender-based violence (Davies & True, 2015). There are mainly three types of feminism that are liberal feminism, socialist feminism, and radical feminism. Liberal feminism is rooted in the principles of equal opportunity and freedom of choice, which endeavor to extend women's rights and opportunities by removing cultural and legal barriers (Pedersen, 1999). It focuses on implementing strategies that limit prejudice and discrimination in the workplace and promote reproductive freedom (Finley, 1986). On the contrary, socialist feminism sees capitalism as the patriarchy's foundation and advocates for full economic equality (Nes & Iadicola, 1989). Third and the last feminist approach is known as radical feminism, which believes in order to conform to gender equality and end the gender hierarchy, society must eliminate gender as a part of considerable human identity (Lorber, 1994). Radical feminism has collided profoundly with other subsets of feminism, especially on transgender individuals' rights (Halley et al., 2018). A vast number of radical feminists reject to acknowledge the gender identities of transwomen and accused the transgender movement of upholding patriarchal gender norms.

The critical points of the feminist perspective are feminist scholars are seeing things through the gender lens. The conversation point starts with gender stratification when gender differences give men enormous privilege and power over women, queer, transgender, and gender-nonconforming people (Anderson, 1997). Feminist sociologies articulated that gender and power issues are the ultimate cause of domestic violence, whereas family sociologists argued that gender and power are a small variable in the causes' complex matrix. Analyzing the men's

repetitive tendency of violence against women, feminist scholars contend that violence is part of the system of coercive controls through which men maintain societal dominance over women (Anderson, 1997). The strength of using the feminist perspective is that it sees things through a gender lens and uses a conflict approach to examine the relationship between gender roles and inequalities, prioritizing the role of patriarchy in controlling women's oppression. On the contrary, since the feminist approach is focused on the power and privilege of men, it is a degree failed to addresses other components such as many studies suggest that cultural constructions of masculinity and femininity are not the leading cause of the violence, because masculinity and femininity may differ among classes and racial or ethnic groups.

Intersectionality is a structure for conceptualizing a person, group of people, and social problems concerned by several discriminations and difficulties (Erel et al., 2010). It is also a sociological theory that explains various intimidations of bias, such as when an individual's characteristics overlap with many minority classes- such as race, gender, age, ethnicity, health, and other features (Grzanka, 2018). Intersectionality considers people's overlapping identities and experiences to understand the complexity of the prejudices they face (Purdie-Vaughns & Eibach, 2008). For example, a woman of color may face sexism at the workplace, combined with pervasive racism. Likewise, transgender women of color may meet unusually high levels of prejudice and threats of violence (Crenshaw, 1990). While intersectionality traditionally applied to women, a person of any gender may be affected by this phenomenon of overlapping opposition status. A Muslim man could face xenophobia in today's America, regardless of being a naturalized immigrant. If that Muslim man is in his 50s, ageism might add to the discrimination list he could face securing his employment. The connection between various identities is also acknowledged and recognized in feminist praxis. An intersectional approach to feminism is also

attentive to context, conscious of how qualified privilege can develop, and even limit perspective (Liu, 2017).

The intersectional framework's key aspects are social inequality, power, relationality, social justice, and social complexity and complexity (Liu, 2017). Such as- power relationships don't work regardless of the social connection or the context. The key components are related to one another like one big diagram; for example, if we put them next to each other, then maybe they will be reflexing social inequality and power intersection with one another. Even if we separate them, it will also reflect each of these areas individually. However, if we put them in a diagram, then it will show how each of the components intersects with others and how they are all connected.

Personally, as a research scholar, I feel I can bring more depth to my research by using intersectionality theory. Applying an intersectional or contextualized approach to multiple grounds of discrimination has numerous advantages. The intersectional approach's strength is intersectional study understanding that gender isn't the only cause that defines someone's social condition but is rather one of many different circumstances that connect to work in society (Sokoloff & Dupont, 2005). In other words, intersectional frameworks that recognize differences, seek different points of view, avoid simple language, and analyze the space we occupy, and that is how intersectionality impacts social science research. Simultaneously, the feminist approach focuses on only one problem and the probable cause of violence and social injustice against women. The intersectionality approach acknowledges the complexity of how people experience and recognizes discrimination and how discrimination may be unique and considers the social and historical context of the group (Sokoloff & Dupont, 2005). The intersectionality approach focused on society's response to the individual because of the multiple

layers of reality and suggested that various forms of oppression, such as racism, classism, and sexism, are interrelated and do not require the person to slot themselves into rigid compartments or categories. The weakness of the intersectionality approach is the unclearness of the idea of what intersectionality is that it is unclear exactly what intersectionality brings that was not present in the black feminist movement.

As a researcher, I work with a sensitive topic like domestic violence, sexual abuse, and trauma. Qualitative research gives insights and understanding of human and social sciences to find the way people think and feel. When the study is based on human behavior, attitudes, cultures, and experience, it requires directly working with the population, whether through observation or interview. For example, if someone wants to know why certain people buy certain things, the research will analyze the customer, and that's qualitative research, which includes in-depth interviews, focus groups, ethnography, etc. On the contrary, quantitative analysis is a scientific and empirical research method that tries to quantify the data using mathematical, rational, and statistical techniques and establish cause and effect relationships with variables. The profound differences between qualitative and quantitative methods are qualitative methods like the in-depth interview, focus group, and ethnography asks how and why, whether quantitative research methods like surveys, web surveys, etc. ask how many or how much. Also, qualitative research is subjective that studies motivation, enables discovery, exploratory, and interpretation.

On the other hand, quantitative research is objective that studies events, discovery, and seeking proof, definitive, and descriptive. The similarities between qualitative and quantitative research are that both research participants are necessary to collect the raw data such as interviews and surveys, one can be the foundation for the other, and both produce data to

analyze. So, as my work's nature, I will be working with mostly qualitative methods because my research requires discovery, exploratory, and interpretation.

5. CONCLUSION

Although women encounter many harmful impacts from their partners' abuse, they are not latent recipients of violence and abuse since they do not merely oblige with it or give it a chance to occur. The specialist needs to reveal the numerous methods by which women can inventively and deliberately oppose the abuse with an end goal to get away from the abusive relationship, hold their dignity, and improve life for themselves and their kids.

This proposition has demonstrated that domestic violence and family have short and long haul physical, mental, financial, emotional, and different consequences for women. Each woman is unique, and the individual and aggregate impact of each act of violence is contingent on numerous unpredictable variables. While a vast number of women encounter domestic and family violence remarkably, there are numerous regular impacts of living with violence trauma and fear. The conspicuous physical impacts domestic and family violence on women are physical, mental, financial, and emotional damage. Women encountering domestic and family violence have higher rates of premature labor, most likely because pregnancy is frequently a period when savagery starts or exacerbate. Women encountering abusive behavior at home will probably encounter panic assaults, fears, tension, sleeping issues, and depression, which is physically not visible. They have higher feelings of anxiety and are at more danger of suicide attempts, and they are at more danger of abusing liquor and different drugs and utilizing pain killers and minor tranquilizers. Women who encounter domestic and family violence are frequently unfit to follow up on their own decisions because of physical restriction, intimidation, and fear of further infringement. They are as often as silenced and unable to express their experience or thoughts. They may feel or be unable to protect their kids, which can severely affect their character and certainty as mothers. Women's abilities to parent their children can be

influenced by the physical, psychological, and emotional impacts of their encounters with the brutality, and by men's conscious endeavors to undermine their certainty and capacity as mothers.

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