

ISSN : 1815-2163

Bangladesh Sociological Studies

An International Biannual Journal

Volume 3, Number 1

March 2007

ARTICLES

Do Female University Students Use Burkha Only to Maintain Purdah?
A Case Study of Burkha User Students of Rajshahi University

Nilufar Sultana

Wardatul Akmam

Md. Fakrul Islam

Impact of FDI through Knowledge Transfer and Spillovers in the
Readymade Garment Industry of Bangladesh

Mahjabeen Quader

Postpartum Complications and Care Seeking Behavior
of the Women in Rural Bangladesh

Md. Abdul Jabbar

Surviving the Apocalypse: A Case Study of Cyclone Disaster
Management in Sandwip, 1991

Md. Soyeb Uddin Haider

Social Aspects of Water Management Engineering
with Particular Reference to Bangladesh

Khurshed Alam



Bangladesh Institute of Social Research (BISR)
Dhaka

Editor
Khurshed Alam

Assistant Editor
Soyeb Uddin Haider

Editorial Advisory Board

D. N. Dhanagare	<i>Former President, Indian Sociological Society</i>
Anupam Sen	<i>Vice Chancellor, Premier University</i>
Binay K. Patnaik	<i>Professor of Sociology, IIT Kanpur</i>
Mahbub Uddin Ahmed	<i>Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka</i>
Willem van Schendel	<i>Professor, ASIA, University of Amsterdam</i>
Hasanuzzaman Chowdhury	<i>Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Chittagong</i>
David Lewis	<i>Department of Social Policy, London School of Economics</i>
Kazi Tobarak Hossain	<i>Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Rajshahi</i>

Subscription:

Institutional subscription: Per issue BDT. 250.00 (Taka two hundred fifty) and annual BDT Tk. 500 (Five hundred) only. Per issue US \$ 30 (thirty) only and annual US \$ 60 (sixty) only.

Individual subscription: Per issue BDT. 200.00 (Taka two hundred) and annual BDT Tk. 400 (four hundred) only. Per issue US \$ 20 (twenty) and annual US \$ 40 (forty) only.

Correspondence: All correspondence should be addressed to: Editor, Bangladesh Sociological Studies (BSS), Bangladesh Institute of Social Research (BISR), 15/1/1 (3rd floor), Zigatala, Dhaka-1209, Bangladesh. Telephone: +88-02-8612916; Fax: 88-02-8615128; E-mail: bisr@agnionline.com; khurshed@bkdc.net; Website: www.bisrbd.org

Copyright: All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, transmitted, or disseminated in any form or by any means without prior written permission from Bangladesh Institute of Social Research (BISR). Grants authorization for individuals to photocopy copyright material for private research use.

Published by : Chief Executive, Bangladesh Institute of Social Research (BISR)

Printed at : Aroma Printing Publication
9 Nikhet Babupura (2nd Floor), Dhaka -1205
Phone: 9675188

ISSN: 1815-2163

Printed in October 2010.

Bangladesh Sociological Studies
An International Biannual Journal
Vol. 3, No. 1, March 2007

ARTICLES

Do Female University Students Use Burkha Only to Maintain Purdah? A Case Study of Burkha User Students of Rajshahi University	1
<i>Nilufar Sultana Wardatul Akmam Md. Fakrul Islam</i>	
Impact of FDI through Knowledge Transfer and Spillovers in the Readymade Garment Industry of Bangladesh	17
<i>Mahjabeen Quader</i>	
Postpartum Complications and Care Seeking Behavior of the Women in Rural Bangladesh	50
<i>Md. Abdul Jabbar</i>	
Surviving the Apocalypse: A Case Study of Cyclone Disaster Management in Sandwip, 1991	65
<i>Md. Soyeb Uddin Haider</i>	
Social Aspects of Water Management Engineering with Particular Reference to Bangladesh	94
<i>Khurshed Alam</i>	
Book Review	
<i>Divorced Women in Bangladesh: Psycho-social and Economic Conditions</i> by Dr. Neaz Ahmed	121
<i>Saleh Mahmud</i>	

Book Review

Divorced Women in Bangladesh: Psycho-social and Economic Conditions. By Dr. Neaz Ahmed. Dhaka: A.H. Development Publishing House, 2007. ISBN: 984-70019-0009-7.

Saleh Mahmud
Khulna University

Marriage is considered to be an auspicious event and social bond in ones life. Conflicts in marriage are common and to some extent inevitable. There are some factors which influence marriage stability while the others could make the marital break down. The reasons of divorce and marital break down are multidimensional and diversified including extramarital relations, role conflict, male chauvinism and domination, lack of fertility, suspiciousness, physical torture, etc. To avoid marital conflict divorce may be a primary solution because after being separation couples become free from each other, and at the same time it creates problems in one's day to day life. The problems of divorce are universal and its aftermath depends on religion, cultural composition, life-style, and socio-economic and psychological sides. In most of the cases after being divorce, the women face a lot socio-psychological complexities and even they do not get enough sympathy from their non-kin and kin family members. They become socially and psychologically insecure, and due to lack of monetary support their dependency increases on the other family members.

The book entitled "Divorced Women in Bangladesh: Psychosocial and Economic Conditions", written by Dr. Neaz Ahmed has made a significant contribution in the area of marriage, divorce and sufferings of divorced women. The book is originally a Ph.D. dissertation pursued on the psychosocial and economic condition of divorced in Bangladesh under The Bangalore University in India. The broad objective of the book is to assess the psycho-social and economic conditions of the divorced women, followed by to analyze the process and procedure of marriage and divorce, to examine the factors leading to divorce, to explore the social adjustment i.e. social attitude, social status and support, economic conditions and future plan of divorced women and so on.

The study was conducted in 2005 among 200 divorced women in and around the Dhaka City. In case of divorced women selection, non-probability and purposive sampling was followed and they were sort out from the Arbitration Council, Judicial Family Court, Prevention Oppression of Women Cell and Bangladesh Society for Enforcement of Human Rights (BSEHR). To collect the data pre-testing, questionnaire, interview schedule, case study tools and techniques were followed. To

analyze and interpret the collected data, percentages, mean, median and standard deviation have been applied to make an overall depiction of the study. Chi-square test, "t" test and Karl Pearson Coefficient Correlation have also been computed and applied for hypothesis testing.

The introductory part of the book tries to conceptualize marriage, divorce, various forms of marital dissolution i.e. separation, desertion, annulment. Marriage is a social bond and it can be dissolved if one is guilty in his or her acts. The book explains the Offence Fault Theory of Divorce, Consent Theory of Divorce and Breakdown Theory of Divorce that depicts the causes of divorce and procedure to dissolve the marital bond. It highlights the divorce system among Hindus, Christians, Persian and Muslims. It tries to show the divorce among the Muslims in the context of divorce by wife, divorce by mutual consent, dissolution by judicial process.

The author has gone through the literature on divorce practice in the context of Bangladesh, India, and other developed and developing countries considering the socioeconomic factors of divorce, cause and consequence of divorce, social adjustment and kinship interaction of divorce women, post divorce life, etc. The book evaluates the existing laws, ordinance, rules and regulations applicable to divorce study in the context of state, various religions, and social practice of norms and values.

In the light of the of the broad and specific objectives of the study, the book explores the socio-demographic background of the divorced women and their spouses in line with age distribution and age differences, place of birth, educational status, occupational varieties, income status, etc. To reveal the marriage and marital life of the divorced women, the book highlights the frequency of getting married, distribution of co-wives, information related marriage consent, and demand of dowry before and after marriage. It also illustrates the distribution system of dowry disbursement and its aftermath following the problems faced by the divorced women. An attempt of investigation has been made in the book to show the satisfaction level of marital life, spouses' income and occupation, and adjustment problems like non-acceptance, non cooperation, interference, irritation, co-wife interference, suspiciousness, etc. with the spouses' family.

In focusing the process and procedure of marriage and divorce, the book concentrates on the status of delegation power of divorce and its nature of condition given by the husbands to their wives. It also illustrates the subject of divorcing taken from which sides, and reconciliation efforts taken by the Arbitration Council or Family Court. One of the major focuses of the book is to depict the factors leading to divorce from the economic, personal and physical context to the divorced women.

The book elicits the social reactions towards the divorced women from both non-kin and kin family groups, and it also focuses on the process of

social adjustment and social relationship after being divorced with parents, children, relatives. It tries to assess the level of social status of divorced women by regular conversation with family members, frequency of misbehavior and embarrasses with divorce related topic. The book indicates that divorced women always feel that they are a burden on others and because of divorce identity they are badly treated, rarely adjusted. In addition, it ascertains the divorced women' social life about enjoying living apart from spouse and opposite sex.

Likewise, the book concentrates on the psychological and economic conditions of the divorced women. In fact, it focuses on the somatic symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunctions, severe depression by the general health score system of the divorced women. Besides psychological conditions, the book indicates the economic vulnerability of divorced women by covering their sources of income, personal property system, and economic support from the previous spouses. Finally, an attempt has been made in the book about the future plan of the divorced women and their suggestion for solving the problems of divorce.

This book is the culmination of an extraordinary fruitful effort of research work with the diverse dimension of marital life, divorce and its aftermath. Overall, the book may fulfill the need of the time, but it seems to be burdened with subject matter. Too many subjects have been incorporated at a time that makes overlapping of subject matter. The introductory part of the book has given a lot of discussions which could be under specific chapter. Some variables have been discussed in more than one chapter which may be concise. The sample has been selected from the Dhaka City; therefore, the overall study may not depict the general picture of divorced women. Moreover, the data has been gathered from the divorced women; the study would have been more comprehensive had the spouses been interviewed. The final editing was not done properly as some spelling mistake and lack of space in between the words has been found in the book.

While acknowledging those limitations exists with the current instruments, it may be considered as a significant book on marriage, marital conflict and divorce. Contributions of this volume also may make up the researchers for further study. Besides, the policy makers, planners, social thinkers, development workers, NGO's workers as well as government may be benefited from the book.

List of Research Works Completed by BISR

Sl. No.	Name of the Study
01.	A Study on Trade Union (TU) Formation Rights Situation in Selected Sectors of Employment in Bangladesh for Strategy Formation
02.	A Qualitative Study on Livelihood, Empowerment and Agro-forestry
03.	Is Globalization a Challenge or Opportunity for Bangladesh
04.	People's Power in Democracy
05.	A Study on Vulnerability Assessment within Trade Unions in South Asia with Particular Reference to Bangladesh
06.	A Study on Problems and Prospects of Trade Union Formation in Bangladesh
07.	A Situational Analysis on Occupational Health Hazard and Workplace Environment
08.	Participatory Situation Analysis on the Violation of Rights of Adibashi Community
09.	Baseline of Gender Based Violence and Combating Human Trafficking in Northern Bangladesh
10.	Causes and Conditions of Socio-political Exclusion of Northern Region of Bangladesh
11.	Contents Analysis of News Published on Northern Region of Bangladesh
12.	A Study on Prevalence of Forced Labour in Bangladesh
13.	Dynamics of Development: In Search of a Theory
14.	Social Exclusion of Two Adibashi Communities in Bangladesh
15.	Empowerment and Social Change in Tripura Tribal Community of Bangladesh
16.	Victimisation Survey in Dhaka City

Guidelines for Contributors

Articles for publication in the journal should be printed, double-spaced on one side of A4 size paper with enough margins at both sides. An article should not be more than 10,000 words except review articles and short notes. Review articles should not be more than 5000 words and short notes should not be more than 3000 words.

The author-date method of referencing minus the comma should be adopted within the text, e.g. (Karim 1978). The page number(s) should be separated by a colon (Karim 1978:3) and inclusive page numbers by a hyphen (Karim 1989: 3-14). When citing more than one author, entries should be chronological with works of different authors separated by a semi-colon (Khan 1965; Karim 1978).

Footnotes, if any, should follow the main text of the paper, and should be numbered serially in the sequence in which they are referred to in the text (where numbered superscripts should be used). References should be cited following the described style:

Footnotes: Bertrand Russell, *Unpopular Essays*, (London, Unwin Paperback, 1990), p. 138. **Books:** Aziz, K. M. Ashraf. 1979. *Kinship in Bangladesh*, Dhaka: ICDDR. **Edited Volume:** Wood, Geoffrey D. 1976. "Class Differentiation and Power in Bangladesh: The Minifundist Case" in *Exploitation and the Rural Poor: A Working Paper on the Rural Power Structure in Bangladesh*, edited by Ameerul Haq, Comilla: Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development. **Journal:** Rahman, Aminur. 1991. "Micro-credit Initiatives for Equitable and Sustainable Development: Who Pays?" *World Development* 27(1): 67-82.

Tables should be numbered serially with appropriate headings. Artwork for maps, figures and charts should be provided separately. Use single quotation marks while quoting sentences or a single word/phrase, and double quotation marks for use within single quotes. Quotations of more than 50 words should be separated from the text and indented. Use universal 's' and British rather than American spellings (colour, not color).

Numerals from one to nine should be in words, and 10 and above in figures. However, the following should always be in figures: (a) distance-5 kms; (b) age -23 years-old; (c) per centage-7 per cent; (d) centuries-11th century; (e) years-1700s.

Authors must provide their names, designations, official addresses and e-mail number with their papers. Only papers, which are not being considered for publication elsewhere and have not been published earlier, will be entertained. Author(s) are required to send a declaration to this effect. The declaration should contain the following: The work submitted has been written by him/her; s/he takes public responsibility for the content of the paper where the content of the paper has not been published before in any referred scientific journal and s/he accords consent to the Bangladesh Sociological Studies (BSS) to publish the paper. The declaration should be signed putting name and address.

If a paper is accepted for publication, the author(s) will be required to send the soft copy of the full text of the paper, including references, tables, charts and maps. Soft copy using the **Microsoft Word** or **IBM** compatible software program will be accepted, which will have to be sent to the editor.

Papers and other editorial correspondence should be addressed to: **Khurshed Alam, Editor, Bangladesh Sociological Studies (BSS), Bangladesh Institute of Social Research (BISR), 15/H/1 (3rd Floor), Zigatula, Dhaka -1209, Tel: +88-02-8612916 (off.); +01711-071053 (cell); E-mail: bisr@agnionline.com; khurshed@bksd.net; Website: www.bisrbd.org**