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Role of Mass Media as Changing Agent

Aranya- Kanda of Bhanubhakta's Ramayana

Highlights

Consequences in Children's Novel Matilda

Behavioral Change amid Coronavirus Crisis

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Determinants of Gender Relations among Educated Working Married Employees in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara, Uganda

By Adebayo Tajudeen Sanni, Agnes Atia Apusigah & Cleophas Karooma
Mbarara University of Science and Technology

Abstract- The question of gender relations among working educated, married employees in developing countries has long been a concern among development practitioners and policymakers. The study examined gender relations among educated working married employees in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara, Uganda. The study was guided by the feminist conflict theory. The study employed a cross-sectional and used a mixed-method approach. It considered working educated married employees from Municipality with a study sample of 113 respondents consisting of 92 married, educated working employees. Purposive sampling was used to select key informants (21) i.e. LCs 1,(6) 2(6) and 3(6) mayor,(1) probation officer(1) and legal officers (1) in the 6 divisions in the municipality was interviewed. Qualitative data were analyzed using frequency, percentages, mean, and ANOVA with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The study established that age, marital status, religion, educational qualification, years of marriage, monthly income influence the relationship of working educated married employees.

Keywords: *gender relations, educated, working married employees, mbarara, uganda.*

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Determinants of Gender Relations among Educated Working Married Employees in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara, Uganda

Adebayo Tajudeen Sanni [α], Agnes Atia Apusigah [σ] & Cleophas Karooma [ρ]

Abstract- The question of gender relations among working educated, married employees in developing countries has long been a concern among development practitioners and policymakers. The study examined gender relations among educated working married employees in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara, Uganda. The study was guided by the feminist conflict theory. The study employed a cross-sectional and used a mixed-method approach. It considered working educated married employees from Municipality with a study sample of 113 respondents consisting of 92 married, educated working employees. Purposive sampling was used to select key informants (21) i.e. LCs 1,(6) 2(6) and 3(6) mayor,(1) probation officer(1) and legal officers (1) in the 6 divisions in the municipality was interviewed. Qualitative data were analyzed using frequency, percentages, mean, and ANOVA with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The study established that age, marital status, religion, educational qualification, years of marriage, monthly income influence the relationship of working educated married employees. In addition, patriarchal ideologies, community perceptions of decision making, gender roles, and religion also impacted their relationship. The findings show that gender relations, which comprises of social ties, level of friendship, and mutual respect for others among educated working married employee in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara, are affected by different factors such as family background, religion, culture, among other factors. The study concluded that social ties, level of friendship, and mutual respect, which were proxies for gender relations, have a positive significant impact on relationships among working educated employees. Based on the findings, the study recommends that educated working married employees should always try as much as possible to strike a balance between the cultural norms and their interpersonal relationship with their spouses. Men should not be clouded by the cultural belief of their headship of the family, thereby imposing on their wives what they cannot bear and should not at any time maltreat their wives.

Keywords: gender relations, educated, working married employees, mbarara, uganda.

I. Background

Gender relations cut across so many dimensions of life, with the household as an integral part. Gender relations entail how a culture or society defines entitlements, responsibilities, and identities of men and women to one another around resources, positions and relationships often framed in patriarchal norms (FAO, 2001). In the broader society, it is further determined and manifested in individual and inter-group group interactions. At the household level, where marriage offers a particular type of social relations between men and women, patriarchal norms become more pronounced as married men and women are expected to play their traditional gender roles. Traditionally, when men and women live together in a household as married couples, they are expected to be bound by the entitlement, responsibilities, and identities that make men dominant as owners of resources, active producers, income earners, and decision-making leaders as heads of households. These traditions also position women as subservient to men resulting in superordinate-sub-ordinate relations that define gender relations. These traditions, which have been defined as patriarchal because they tend to favour men, have been the subject of women's liberation and women's empowerment movements.

At the global level, various conferences have been held under the auspices of the UN to highlight the plight of women and to demand change. For instance, since the First World Conference on Women, held in Mexico City in 1975 through the Nairobi Conference of 1985 to the Beijing Conference of 1995 and the consequent Beijing Plus, various themes were focused on improving the conditions of women and promote gender relations at all levels. In-between have been others like the Vienna Conference of 1991, which declared women's rights as human rights. Thus, approaches to "women's issues" have undergone considerable changes (FAO, 1999).

It has shown that marriage is used as a device for consumption smoothing and risk sharing across households (Anukriti and Dasgupta, 2017). It was noted that strengthening social ties, level of friendship, mutual respect, and marital matches allow families to enter into implicit contractual arrangements that can reduce problems of information asymmetry. These challenges occur because of a lack of good gender relations among the married, educated employees, if there are no strong social ties, friendship and mutual respect are missing in their relationship. However, inequality is embedded in the culture that gives the power of decision-making, and structured roles and responsibilities to male. Gender relations in precolonial

Author α: Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda.
e-mail: tjdeen2001@yahoo.com

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African societies were flexible, allowing women and men to inhabit similar roles (Amadiume1987; Anyodoho 2020). Women and men have differentiated roles but these were equal and complementary (Aidoo1985; Sudarkasa 1986).

Women in Uganda have substantial economic and social responsibilities in traditional societies. These roles are largely domestic, including housekeeping, child-rearing, fetching water, cooking, and tending to community needs (Uganda PPA, 2002)). It affects women's advancement in economic empowerment and also reduces the status of women at the household level. Ntale (2019) reiterated that the economy is inherently gendered, and the free market has been unable to fully correct the shortcomings that are leaving women at an economic disadvantage. It has repercussions on women's ability to take advantage of the opportunities emerging from economic growth and their prospects of equally sharing in the growth and development dividends with men.

Oxfam (2017) found that the majority of women (55%) claimed that their partner was the main contributor to household wellbeing. The same answer was common among men in response to the same question (76%). Also, 40.9% of women see themselves as the major contributors to their households. It however, the same is not indicated by the men's response, especially in Kampala (40.8%). This implies that men, especially in Kampala, do not appreciate women's contribution to the household or do not want to admit to a reality that contradicts socially accepted gender roles and relations. Men are expected to be the household providers and contributors.

II. Statement of the Problem

Gender relations are still affected by gender norms and patriarchy. This amounts to women's oppression. This study focuses on the nature of gender relations between men and women. The strategies used to address women's oppression have not led to fundamental changes in the power relations between women and men. Despite the importance of women's participation in family decision-making, in third world countries, women's decision-making power is limited to some extent (Rezapour and Ansari, 2014). An increase in women working outside the home empowers them in their relationships (Twinomujuni, 2013:1) "women work hard in the fields and give the produce to the men, who sell the product and utilize the money for their benefit". According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2016/17, over 10 million women were recorded to be of the working-age (14-64 years), with about 75 per cent of them working compared to 82 per cent of men. In line with this, the unemployment rate was higher for women (14.4 per cent) than for men (6.2 per cent). Although there is existing literature about related gender relations, there is a handful of scholarly publications that concerns the nature of gender relations at a household level among educated, married employees. In this current situation, there is none about Uganda and Mbarara in particular. As society grows and social dynamics take effect, the social/gender relations are equally affected. Still, a little is known about it, determined by gender norms, patriarchy, and other social-cultural impediments that affect gender relations.

III. Objective of the Study

The study determines the nature of gender relations among educated, working married employees in Mbarara Municipality.

IV. Research Question

What are the nature of gender relations among the educated working married employees in Mbarara Municipality??

V. Scope of the Study

This study focuses on gender relations among the educated working married employee in Mbarara Municipality. The data collection was conducted among educated married employees (men and women) who had been married for at least one year, had the educational qualification of at least a Diploma, and were worked in the Mbarara Municipality. These represented the research population. This study has not covered other subjects that are not considered relevant to any of the above-mentioned categories of selected married employees. The study was done using a questionnaire (quantitative) to the respondents as a survey and interview guide (qualitative). With this method of data collection, I was able to gather the information used for data analysis. The research was done between 2016 and 2019.

VI. Literature Review

a) Feminist Conflict Theory

The study was guided by the feminist conflict theory advanced by Blumberg (1984/2005). However, feminist perspectives concentrated on women's without incorporating men, yet they need to understand women insubordination in society. Blumberg's theory (1984, 2005) is the most appropriate in identifying gender relations and the disadvantaged position of women in society. This theory postulates that gender stratification ultimately is driven by the degree to which, relative to men, women control the means of production and the allocation of productive surplus or surplus value. Accordingly, it is the understanding that society is diverse, and gender stratification dictates the base of power relations within the family in the household, which is a reflection of culturally defined gender ideologies and gender-segregated resources in the society. Blumberg

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also notes that when women mobilized a less economic power they are oppressed physically, politically and ideologically. Again, when women's economic power, relative to men is growing, men are likely to perceive such changes as threats. Thus, men attempt to repress, physically, and politically, women's efforts to gain equal power.

Blumberg (2005) argues that enhancing women's economic empowerment boosts gender equality as women gain more power in the household. The scholar further asserts that women's economic empowerment leads to increased incomes, self-confidence and that woman and men tend to spend their income differently at micro and macro levels. Based on this theory, women and men need to mobilize economic power to gain power at the household level to empower and improve gender relations. Again, the tenets of this theory postulate that stratified societies have strata of gender prescribed social roles. These are interpreted as the expected behaviours for men and women to fit in society. Both men and women must adhere to certain social norms, values, and beliefs upheld by society as the governing ideology.

Change in gender relations occurs on a world scale, though not always in the same direction or at the same pace. As this diversity becomes better known, men and boys can more easily see a range of possibilities for their own lives. Both men and women are less likely to think of gender inequality as unchangeable. It also becomes possible to identify specific groups of men who might for change. Other feminists argue that alliances between women and men are possible even crucial. In some social movements, for instance, environmentalism, there is a strong ideology of gender equality and a favourable environment for men to support gender change (Connell, 1995; Segal, 1997).

b) Gender/ Gender Relations, formal working and decision making

"Gender is a feature of social structures and institutions more than human identity. It positions men and women in unequal relations of power, often intersecting with other institutions to uphold patterns of status hierarchy and economic inequality" (Akiarie, 2016:1). Akiarie stated that men and women statuses in society are social positions and the pattern has been followed and passed on from one generation to the other. This segregation that demarcates the female and the male in the areas of decision making, roles, and responsibilities, among others, is designed by traditional patriarchy and rigid norms that allow (male) to dominate the (female).

From the feminist perspective, the term gender introduces questions of power, and control of resources and it points to conflicts that are potentially challenging and certainly difficult to deal with. However, society belongs to both males and females; therefore they need to work together in achieving developmental goals.

The FAO (1999) defines gender relations as the specific mechanisms whereby different cultures determine the functions and responsibilities of each sex. They also give their determinants access to material resources, such as land, credit, and training, and more ephemeral resources, such as power. The organization further identifies the implications of gender relations to everyday life as being numerous: ranging from division of labour, decision-making, roles, the responsibilities of family members inside and outside the home, education, and opportunities for professional advancement to a voice in policy-making.

Gender relations entail how a culture or society defines entitlements, responsibilities, and identities of men and women concerning one another around resources, positions, and interactions, often framed in patriarchal norms (Muwanga, 2013). Gender relations and related values and attitudes have become more fluid, changing dynamically over the life course in blurring boundaries of family and work life.

Simon-Kumar (2007), noted that gender relations appeared in the 1980s as a concept developed by Third World Feminist. She further stated that talking of gender relations was a breath of fresh air because it sought to move away from simplistic and universal ideas of disadvantage and analyze how women are disadvantage, were part of wider social relations. This is the first time the spotlight was put on men as well, not looking at oppressive influences as patriarchy suggested but as part of the rich and complex interactions that explain women's experiences of development, some of which may be disadvantageous.

Gender relations cut across so many dimensions of life, the household inclusive. Although the household level is an integral part of gender relations, it has and presents its dynamics. Hence, there is a need to understand the level of trust, social ties/relations, mutual respect and friendship, and their shaping and influences of married employee and their relationships within the household level, among others. Trust is manifested when a person role of trust relies on the other person's or thing (Barber, 1983). Similarly, Dobing (1993) viewed trust as the composite of an intention regarding your willingness to depend on the other person, beliefs regarding trusting others and situation-specific trusting behaviours. It is the product of intentions, beliefs, and behaviours showing dependency, and reliance on another person.

According to Duning, Anderson, Schlosser, Ehlebracht, and Fetchenhauer (2014), trust is part of gender relations in a paradoxical phenomenon. These may contradict each other, but an actual sense, trust is indeed part of gender relations. Having, because it is crucial for a secure and flourishing social life, it is difficult to think of a marriage or friendship lasting long

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without trust (Deutsch, 1958; Simpson, 2007) or any organization or firm thriving (Kramer, 1998; Kreps, 1990; Duning, Anderson, Schlosser, Ehlebracht and Fetchenhauer, 2014). Trust in gender relations is vital between married people and is very important in strengthening their relationships. Trust is built through consistency and reliability. Are they reliable? Do they do the things they say they are going to do? Do their words and actions line up? If so, great! If not, too bad! There is always room for improvement (Gray, 2015).

Trust is a valuable asset in every relationship (Irsa and Najma, 2019). It is the cornerstone that shapes an individual's ability to engage in a happy relationship. Trust provides comfort in a relationship where two people can learn to count on each other. Trust serves as the basis for any relationship (Irsa and Najma, ibid), and its absence can damaged social cohesion (HDR, 2019).

Among Bayankore, it has been reported that trusting the spouse results in living life in peace for both the partners. This is so because trusting your partner results in feelings of independence and autonomy, which gives the relationship a healthy turn. A distrustful relationship can result in a miserable life for both the distruster and the person who is being distrusted. Moreover, trust is not only related to infidelity. It includes trusting others wisdom and his/her sincerity towards the other partner; and that the person being trusted won't harm the partner. These aspects of trust make married life happier, more favourable, and ultimately more satisfied (Fatima and Ajmal, 2012). Trust is important for any relationship. When there is trust, even negative aspects of the relationship begin to fade out. Gondal, Makhdoom and Atta (2018) observed that the relationship of Machiavellianism (a negative personality trait marked by deceitful interpersonal style for the sake of personal interest) with marital satisfaction fades away when the level of trust is high among married individuals. Therefore, trust is always supposed to be an increasing agent for marital satisfaction.

Sarkisian and Gerstel (2008) found that both married men and women tended to be less involved with their extended family than single individuals, which held when controlling for a variety of social resources and demographic characteristics. Granovetter (2005) looks at absence in ties as those relationships (or ties) without substantial significance, such as "nodding" relationships between people living on the same street, or the "tie", for example, to a frequent vendor and a client. Furthermore, the fact that two people may know each other by name does not necessarily qualify the existence of a tie. If their interaction is negligible, the tie may be absent. The "strength" of an interpersonal tie is a linear combination of the amount of time, the emotional intensity, the intimacy (or mutual confiding), and the reciprocal services which characterize each tie.

Mutual respect in marriage exists when two personalities consider each other worthy of esteem, and consequently are willing to refrain from intruding upon each other's basic ways of doing and feeling. A marriage permeated with mutual respect is characterized by a willingness on the part of each partner to carry his share of the load and confidence that the mate can do likewise. Mutual respect in marriage is primarily enhanced by self-respect (Kumashiro et al. 2002). Bayankore gives much right to men in terms of respect than women. Because of the human tendency to judge others as we judge ourselves, we are likely to respect others if we respect ourselves (Kumashiro *et al.*, ibid). Respect is reciprocal and is give and take. A self-confident person can accept weakness in his partner without feeling that it is are flection upon himself. Thus he can tolerate weakness and accept it without criticizing his spouse. Under such circumstances, the spouse need not spend his energies defending himself. He will realize that he is loved regardless of the deficiency.

Husbands' and wives' close friendships are one aspect of the social context in which their family relationships develop (Milardo and Helms-Erikson, 2000). Friendship is one of the characteristics of a happy and lasting marriage, and the foundation of a healthy marriage. Research has shown that married people that have a great friendship have a higher percentage overall of marital satisfaction. The emotional connection that married people share is often more important than their physical intimacy. Married men and women that are friends look forward to spending time together, and genuinely like one another. Their activities and interests become enhanced because they have their favorite person to share their life experiences. Building and nurturing the marital friendship can strengthen a marriage because friendship in marriage is known to build emotional and physical intimacy. Friendship helps married people to feel safe enough to be more open with one another without worrying about being judged or feeling insecure. Nurturing and building that friendship in marriage does require practice and takes time and effort.

As a result of a transformation, the new female gender role has thus increasingly incorporated dimensions of economic independence and support responsibilities that until quite recently belonged to the male domain, and promoted an equal distribution of responsibilities for the economic provision to a family because of the education. This transformation has not been accompanied, however, by new patterns in the gender distribution of household- and care work, as the division of unpaid work among women and men, has changed relatively little in many countries (Bianchi *et al.*, 2000; Anxo *et al.*, 2011; OECD 2012). However, much of the decrease in the gender gap for unpaid work is due to women investing less time in domestic duties, given their greater involvement in paid work, than due to a substantial increase in men's household and care work

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contribution (Sayer *et al.*, 2004; Craig and Mullan, 2010; 2011).

Sultana (2011) investigated factors affecting women's autonomy and decision making power within the households in Bangladesh rural communities. The results showed that the respondent's educational attainment, occupation, and income were positively related to women's decision-making power at the household level (Sultana, ibid).

VII. Methodology

a) Study Site

The selection of the area of research and sample was guided by the problem under investigation, that is, professional women and men in formal sectors, specifically in Mbarara Municipality. Therefore, Mbarara Municipality provides such a setting for the study. The Municipal Administrative headquarters which is the Municipality. The six divisions are Biharwe, Kakiika, Kakoba, Kamukuzi, Nyakayojo, and Nyamitanga. The reason for choosing the Municipality. It is the oldest as compared to other municipalities, and this provides precedencies for married people who have worked there for long. Therefore their economic impacts are justified.

The study focused on gender relations among educated working married employees in the Mbarara Municipality of Western Uganda. More specifically, the group of educated working married employees in formal sectors. Each division is a branch of the municipality covered the Mbarara municipality. Each division was headed by LCS3.

b) Sources of Data

The researcher gathered data and information from both primary and secondary sources to drive to the meaningful interpretation of findings. The primary data were gathered using questionnaires for quantitative and interview guides for qualitative from the respondents selected for the study, mainly educated working married employees from the Mbarara Municipality. The secondary data were gathered from various libraries, including the Mbarara University of Science and Technology Library and MMC archives. The researcher utilized published information resources that included newsletters, reports, Journals, books, and other information within the study during the data collection. It is important because they help explain new or different positions, and ideas about primary sources.

c) Study Population

The population of this study is the educated working married, employees in Mbarara Municipality. These spread all over the six divisions of the Municipality. Mbarara Municipality has a total population of 195,013 and comprises of educated, and uneducated people (NPHC, 2014). The total staffing level of Municipality is 118 spreading all over Mbarara Municipality. The study population was the total number of married educated men and women employees of the Municipality. These are workers in the Municipality who received a salary as their income. Department of Management and Support Services, Finance and Planning, Health Services, Education and Sports, educated married men and women; Work and Technical Services, Community based services, Production and marketing educated married employee's men or women. Key informants: LCS 1, 2 and 3, mayor, probation officer, and legal officers.

d) Sample collection and preparation processes

Having known the staffing levels in the Municipality, the researcher used Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) Table of Sample Size Determination and followed by systematic sampling. The sampling selecting an element from the list at random, and then every kth element in the frame is selected, where k, the sampling interval (sometimes known as the skip): this is calculated as:

$$k = N/n$$

where n is the sample size, and N is the population size.

Therefore, a total number of 92 respondents was chosen from the Municipality employees in Mbarara. It was distributed as follows: Department of Management and Support Services 34 educated married men and women; Finance and Planning 12 educated married men and women; Health Services 31 educated married men and women; Education and Sports 3 educated married men and women; Work and Technical Services 9 educated married men and women; Community based services 2 educated married men and women; Production and marketing 1 educated married men or women. The researcher selected those respondents that most effectively served as a representative value for the population under investigation. In this regard, a stratified sampling technique was used to ensure that those who should be in the sample are adequately captured since there is a specific type of person or group of people that the researcher was targeting. Apart from the 92 respondents employees, purposive sampling was used to select key informants like the LCS 1,(6) 2(6) and 3(6) mayor,(1) probation officer(1) and legal officers (1) that is in the 6 division in the Municipality was interviewed. The checklist was designed for those that was interviewed. It was done to conduct to cover all the questions in the interview guide and any other information needed for the study.

e) Reflection and Reflexivity

The study began by observing the population under study through the gender lens and if Mbarara Municipality could be a better setting for collecting data for my study. Sometimes, the fear not getting respondents at the Municipality because of the nature of

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the study. Thinking of how to find the subjects to fill my questionnaires and conduct the interview guides the selected respondents. We map out how on to administer the questionnaires, and interview guides on my respondents. We started from Mbarara Municipality headquarter, followed by Kakoba, Kamukuzi, Nyamitanga, Nyakayojo, Kakiika and Biharwe.

During data collection, standard procedures for administering and conducting interviews were followed, such, explaining the purpose of the study to participants, obtaining consent, privacy, confidentiality, and ethical approvals. For instance, all the selected participants were asked to provide consent, their free will to take part in the interview, and the entire data collected was anonymous (Kumar, 2005; Creswell, 2009). Data collected with the questionnaire was structured with questions a Likert form of 5 scales. The researcher followed the checklist strictly to ensure that those where supposed to fill the questionnaire are the ones who filled. Data collection by interviews was enriched by using an interview guide with written topic guides to ensure that all areas of the study are covered (Polit, 2010).

All the responses were noted in the memo to gather additional information and later transcribed for further analysis to buttress the result. The detailed were further meant to strengthen the reflexivity and reflection of the researcher and also to ensure that all respondents that filled the questionnaire under the guide of the researcher and interviews were captured perfectly to enrich the accuracy and reliability of data (McLellan et al. 2003).

To gain a real impression, experiences, feelings and perceptions of people about their world, indirect, covert observations, sometimes referred to as None-participant observation was used to collect data (Kumar, 2005; Lugosi, 2006). The Observation was employed during data collection, mainly while at the same time conducting in-depth interviews. During the interviews, some things not limited to body language, emotions displayed by individuals and groups of individuals were not helpful. They were observed, and noted down to supplement the information obtained from interviews. This observation method played a key role in gathering information for the study (Ross, 2001). Furthermore, the experiences which were gained by the interviewer during the observation was a basis for data discussions, analysis and recommendations.

f) Methods of Data Collection

In this study, the researcher adopts the survey study approach because of the fieldwork involved. The study participant's recruitment was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, the list of all departments in the municipal council, include management and support services, finance and planning, health services, education and sports, work and technical services, community-based services, and production and marketing.

In the second phase, from the selected department, a list of married men and women belong to seven departments. The list of respondents was scrutinized to make sure that those who married for less than one year, working married employees for less than a year, and working married employees who are not in the age group of 20 to 60 years; are not captured in the sample. Those that are captured in requirement are married men and women who have a formal education level of at least secondary school, married for over one year, be in the age group of 20 to 60 years, and working formal sector.

However, the field survey is subject to completing the questionnaire or interview in a natural setting. The study aims at gaining an in-depth understanding of gender relations and household income utilization among educated working married employees Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara. Therefore, the mixed methods research strategy was used in both quantitative and qualitative studies. The researcher used a mixed-method approach because a survey mixed-method questionnaire could be trusted to bring in qualitative and quantitative data on these issues. This provided an opportunity to discuss some of the findings deriving from the survey in detail.

The following study tools were used: Questionnaires, and interview guides are primary sources of obtaining data for this study. However, the critical point is that when designing a questionnaire, the researcher should ensure that it is "valid, reliable and unambiguous" (Richards and Schmidt, 2002:438). The researcher used closed-ended questionnaires to provide the inquirer with quantitative or numerical data and open-ended questionnaires with qualitative or text information.

In data collection, the research instruments used to obtain information related to the study are mainly being standard questionnaires applying to quantitative methods of data collection. Identification of real respondents was made before the field survey commenced; married employees (men and women) were identified to target individuals for the surveys. The approach was undertaken to identify men and women who are married because of the ethical issues involved with this type of research, which includes getting clearance from the Municipality to know the categories of respondents. The researcher then collected basic profile data of all married employees in the Municipality. The quantitative data was the first to be collected and then follow by the qualitative data as supporting data make the finding to robust.

The data was generated from the Human Resource database. However, despite the weaknesses of both questionnaires and interviews, these are important means of obtaining direct responses from

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participants about their understandings, conceptions, beliefs, and attitudes; hence, these methods cannot and should not be discarded.

g) Questionnaire

Questionnaires on gender relations (QGR) were used to collect primary data whereby a set of predetermined questions were used to collect data from the respondents who are educated working married employees. McLeod's (2014) questionnaires can be an effective means of measuring the behavior, attitudes, preferences, opinions, and intentions of relatively large numbers of subjects more cheaply and quickly than other methods.

Respondents were allowed to fill the questionnaires; this brings out their opinion. The self-administered approach was used in administering the questionnaire to the respondents. Traditionally, questionnaires were administered in group settings for convenience. The researcher could give the questionnaire to those who were present and be fairly sure that there would be a high response rate. If the respondents were unclear about the meaning of a question they could ask for clarification.

The questionnaire method of data collection was used because of its simplicity and coverage that the method collects responses with minimum errors and a high level of confidentiality since the respondents were allowed to answer the question at their convenient time.

Furthermore, the questionnaires were in sections, that is, section A to B. It was designed in such a way that section A cover socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, section B with item likes summated scales questions design to probe the mind of the respondents in some certain key factors in gender relations (level of trust, friendship, social ties, mutual respect, also roles, responsibilities, decision-making). These were used to quantify the gender relations in terms of relationships among the educated married employees at their household level. Nevertheless, the questions are adequate on decision making, and role play because there is a lot to unravel as a part unit of analysis in the study.

A total number of 92 questionnaires were administered to the employees in the Municipality. The checklist was followed to ensure that those who merit the requirement the ones that fill my questionnaire. The gender disaggregation of the return questionnaire is 52 males and 40 females.

h) Interview guides

These structured interview guide was designed to collect qualitative data from Key Informants. This structure interview guides were used to gather more information to enriched data collected from the respondents. This was used as supportive information to the study. Purposive sampling was used to select key informants like the LCS 1, (6) 2(6) and 3(6) mayor, (1) probation officer (1) and legal officers (1). This was administered to the selected LCS3, who are heads of respective divisions. The LCS 1, 2, and mayor, probation officer, and legal officers were 21; twelve males and nine females.

i) Unit of Analysis

The units of analysis for this study are educated working married employees and units of inquiry are educated working married employees at the Mbarara Municipality. This represents the major entity in my study. In this regard, we choose them based on the criteria's of being a married employees (male or female) that provide information for my study. The sample includes only women and men who were "married" at the survey data for less than one year. In the current study, the sample population who were selected had a special relationship with the phenomenon under investigation, sufficient and relevant work experience.

VIII. Validity and Reliability

a) Validity of the Instrument

Validity is the extent to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure and performs as it is designed to perform. However, it is rare, if not almost impossible, that an instrument is 100 percent valid, so validity is generally measured in degrees. As a process, validation involves collecting and analyzing data to assess the accuracy of an instrument. The Validity of the study was ensured to achieve some high degree of accuracy and consistency of collected data. This was achieved by conducting a pilot test of the tools and instruments used in data collection. The household survey questions were pre-tested on five respondents in the Kabale Municipality. This is to ascertain that my research topic is researchable and valid investigation. Also, requested for a list of married men and women at the Mbarara Municipality before conducting the field data collection. After data collection, data were sorted and cleaned to reduce the level of errors and omission. Adequate measures were taken to ensure that the questionnaire fulfilled content validity. To ensure that the instrument collected data as per its intention, the researcher distributed copies to experts, including the supervisor and colleagues, with more experience, to rate the valid items in the questionnaire. Content Validity Index (CVI) was calculated as:

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of items rated as relevant}}{\text{Total number of items in the questionnaire}} \quad \frac{66}{78} = 0.85$$

The value of CVI obtained, which is a measure of the validity of the instrument, was interpreted basing on Amin (2005) scale. Accordingly, a value of 0.85 obtained is greater than the Standard Value of 0.7,

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which indicates that the items were extremely relevant for the kind of data needed by the study.

b) Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument on the variables was tested using the Cronbach alpha method, and a Cronbach alpha (a) of 0.7 made the instrument to be taken reasonably reliable. The reliability of the research questionnaire was measured using the test and retest technique. Test-retest reliability refers to how scores on the same test by the same individuals are consistent over time. The choice for the technique is that it provided evidence that scores obtained on a test at one time (test) were the same or close to the same when the test was re-administered some other time (retest).

Before the instrument was used, a pilot study was conducted in a location different from the actual area of study. The results from the pre-test were then substituted with the final findings using Pearson's Correlation Coefficient formula. Amin (2005), noted reliability is the dependability of the instrument so that it should consistently measure what it is intended to. The summary below shows how reliability was calculated using the formula:

$$r = \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{N (\sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2 . N (\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2}}$$

Where: N = Total number of pairs of pre-test and re-test scores

X= Pre-test scores

Y = Re-test scores

XY = Product of pre-test scores and re-test scores

$\sum X$ = Sum of the pre-test scores

$\sum Y$ = Sum of the re-test scores

$\sum XY$ = Sum of the product of pre-test scores and re-test scores

For the instrument to be accepted as reliable, the average index should be 0.7 or above (Amin, 2005). Therefore, since the computed value (0.72) was greater than 0.7, the research instrument was considered reliable. This value indicates a good degree of reliability for the entire questionnaire. Hence, it is proved that the questionnaire is reliable and suitable for the study.

IX. Data Analysis Process

Immediately the questionnaires were ready and data had been collected, the researcher embarked on coding and analyzing the data. We started working with the raw data for sorting. This makes sense of all the information gathered from the respondents through questionnaire sorting according to gender, age and in its natural setting, and coding into numbers and categories. De Vaus (2002:174), coding is converting questionnaire answers into numbers and categories. The reason for coding is to give a distinctive code to each category of variables. The questionnaire for this study was pre-coded for easy variable entries in an SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) workbook to create a data set.

Transcription of interviews, typing field notes, sorting, and arranging the data was made. Studying the narratives from key informant interviews, which provided data in the form of experiences, scenarios, and actual information from the respondents, were studied. All the information that was collected through the interview guide was arranged at this stage in its natural setting.

X. Ethical Consideration

This study was carried out with full ethical processes and procedures. The ethical approval existed at four levels. Firstly, the Faculty level, second at the University level, third at the subject's organization, and fourth at the national level. This was followed by an introductory letter from the authority to the subject's organization for data collection. The first approval was received from the academic faculty board for postgraduate studies, faculty of interdisciplinary studies after satisfying the requirements of the study proposal. Clearance letter to submit for ethical reviews to the University. During this process, the following was submitted to the panel of the research ethics committee for approval: Complete proposal, study tools in English languages, consent forms for all the data collection methods, application forms, a letter from the faculty postgraduate academic committee, and a letter from my supervisor. The University Research Ethics Committee (MUREC 1/7) approved my study on June 22, 2016. After the university approval, the research proposal was submitted to the Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST) for clearance and permission to start the fieldwork exercise. UNCST cleared my study on the 2nd of August 2016. We wrote a letter to the Mbarara Municipality request me to have access to their facility to collect information needed for my study from the respondents. It was granted and given a letter of introduction to have access to my respondents. All study selected participants were requested to participate voluntarily, which was stated clearly in my questionnaire, and interview guide. Consenting was the first step before administering the questionnaire begun and participants were obliged to sign on the consent form after accepting to fill the questionnaire interviewed. The indication was that a participant has very well understood the aims of the study and has accepted to voluntarily participate in the study. During consenting respondents were informed about the major purpose of the study being academic, confidentiality was emphasized. No individual identity was to be disclosed to other people in the community and outside their

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communities. The results will not indicate the respondent's information against his/her names. This was important in gaining trust from respondents to be able to share their experiences and other necessary information with ease.

XI. Participant Confidentiality and Anonymity

According to Allen (2017), confidentiality and anonymity are ethical practices designed to protect the privacy of human subjects while collecting, analyzing, and reporting data. Confidentiality refers to separating or modifying any personal, identifying information provided by participants from the data. Typically, anonymity is the procedure followed in quantitative studies, and confidentiality is maintained in qualitative studies. In both cases, the researcher gathers information from participants, and it is this information becomes the data to be analyzed. For the social scientist, peoples' behaviors and experiences are of great interest, rather than an expose about individuals. Researchers are expected to respect their participants but are not as interested in reporting the actions of a named person.

Confidentiality and anonymity were ensured at different levels such as during data collection, at the analysis level, by ensuring the privacy to participants. Ensuring privacy of the participants was done during data collection. Participants filled in the questionnaire and interviewed in private, and nobody else was allowed to get in contact with the data collected apart from the researcher. At the analysis level, all the data was coded in categories without any identification of any participant. None of the data collected as part of this study included names of the participant; only codes were used to differentiate gender and age in their categories.

XII. Data analysis and Presentation of Results

a) Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The researcher identified the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics regarding gender, age, spouses' age, religion, spouses' religion, educational qualification, spouses' educational qualification, years of marriage, monthly income, and spouses' monthly income. This was done to appreciate the reliability and accuracy of the research findings.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	52	56.5
Female	40	43.5
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The results from Table 1 indicate that 56.5% of the respondents were male; 43.5% were female. According to the findings, majority of the respondents were male. It implies that married employees in Mbarara Municipality constitute a large number of male than female.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Respondents' Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 25	0	0.0
25-35	25	27.2
36-45	46	50.0
Above 45	21	22.8
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The results from Table 2 indicates that no respondent was below 25 years of age, 27.2% were between 25-35, 50.0% were between 36-45, and 22.8% were above 45 years. According to the findings, majority of the respondents were above 35 years of age. It implies that in the Mbarara Municipality, a large number of married employees fall between 25-35 years, and also mean that people get married as soon as they get a job.

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Table 3: Distribution of Respondents' Spouses by Age

Spouses' Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 25	2	2.2
25-35	37	40.2
36-45	40	43.5
Above 45	13	14.1
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The results from Table 3 indicates that 2.2% of respondents' spouses were below 25 years of age, 40.2% were between 25-35, 43.5% were between 36-45, and 14.1% were above 45 years. According to the findings, majority of the respondents' spouses were above 35 years of age. It implies that the spouse, especially in the side of the male, is above 35years of age. It enables them to handle their relationship in a mature manner.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Respondents' Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	85	92.4
Islam	7	7.6
Other	0	0.0
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Result from Table 4 indicates that 92.4% of the respondents were Christians and 7.6% were Muslims. According to the findings, majority of the respondents were Christians, and therefore, the study was dominated by Christian respondents. It implies that the Christian who is educated married employees are more than other religious faith working in the Mbarara municipal council.

Table 5: Distribution of Respondents' Spouses by Religion

Spouses' Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	85	92.4
Islam	7	7.6
Other	0	0.0
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The result from Table 5 indicates that 92.4% of the respondents' spouses were Christians, and 7.6% were Muslims. According to the findings, majority of the respondents married from their religions. It implies that marriage across the religious faith is not rampant based on this finding. It is also based on the above finding that married educated working Christian is more than other religious faithful in Mbarara Municipality.

Table 6: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Qualification

Respondents' Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Secondary	0	0.0
Diploma	35	38.0
University	57	62.0
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

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The result from Table 6 indicates that no respondent had Secondary education, 38.0% had Diploma education, and 62.0% had University education. According to the findings, majority of the respondents were graduates from Universities. It implies that there are standard rules and regulations in the Mbarara Municipality regarding the recruitment of the staff. Those who qualified are the ones recruited.

Table 7: Distribution of Respondents' Spouses by Educational Qualification

Spouse's Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Secondary	7	7.6
Diploma	49	53.3
University	36	39.1
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The result from Table 7 indicates that 7.6% of the respondents' spouses had Secondary education, 53.3% had Diploma education, and 39.1% had University education. According to the findings, majority of the respondents' spouses had Diploma education. It implies that married, educated working employees who filled the questionnaire are more that have diploma education and follow by the higher university education.

Table 8: Distribution of Respondents by Years of Marriage

Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	16	17.4
5-10	30	32.6
11-15	31	33.7
16-20	6	6.5
Above 20	9	9.8
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2019

The results from Table 8 indicate that 17.4% of the respondents were less than five years in marriage, 32.6% were in marriage for 5-10 years, 33.7% were in marriage for 11-15 years, 6.5% were in marriage for 16-20 years, and 9.8% were in marriage for above 20 years. According to the findings, most of the respondents have been in their marriage for more than five years. The research finding reveals that married, educated employees in Mbarara Municipality have married, from five years and the above.

Table 9: Distribution of Respondents by Monthly Income

Respondents' Monthly Income (UGX)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 200,000	0	0.0
200,000-300,000	6	6.5
300,001-500,000	23	25.0
500,001-1,000,000	42	45.7
Above 1,000,000	21	22.8
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2019

The results from Table 9 indicates that no respondent was earning less than ugx200,000; 6.5% were earning between ugx200,000-300,000; 25.0% were earning between ugx300,001-500,000; 45.7% were earning between ugx500,001-1,000,000; and 22.8% were earning above ugx1,000,000. According to the

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findings, majority of the respondents were earning above ugx300, 000. It implies that married educated employees working in Mbarara Municipality than are earning Ugx300, 000. It can be due to as a delay in the promotion of a shortage of funds if they promote Mbarara Municipality Employees.

Table 10: Distribution of Respondents' Spouses by Monthly Income

Spouses' Monthly Income (UGX)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 200,000	2	2.2
200,000-300,000	8	8.7
300,001-500,000	43	46.7
500,001-1,000,000	27	29.3
Above 1,000,000	12	13.0
Total	92	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2019

The results from Table 10 indicates that 2.2% were earning less than ugx200,000; 8.7% were earning between ugx200,000-300,000; 46.7% were earning between ugx300,001-500,000; 29.3% were earning between ugx500,001-1,000,000; and 13.0% were earning above ugx1,000,000. According to the findings of the study, the majority of the respondents' spouses were earning above ugx300, 000. It implies that "no money, no live" if you as a husband have no money, you cannot have control of your house. The majority of the educated married, employees of the Mbarara Municipality are male. Therefore it shows that they first access employment before got married to full household finance obligations.

b) Presentation of Empirical Findings

Quantitative Results

The following section presents quantitative results that were collected by a self-administered questionnaire.

Table 11: Summary Statistics on Respondents' Demographics

N=92

	Age	Religion	Highest qualification	Monthly income	Marital Status
Mean	1.1900	1.3367	2.1933	2.1533	1.6667
Mode	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Std. Deviation	.39296	.47336	.61960	1.87658	.47219
Skewness	1.588	.695	-152	13.517	-711
Std. Error of Skewness	.141	.141	.141	.141	.141
Kurtosis	.526	-1.528	-526	215.369	.1.505
Std. Error Kurtosis	.281	.281	.281	.281	.281

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The result in Table 11 presents summary statistics of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents in the Mbarara Municipality. The majority of the respondents were below 40 years of age (1.19); Christians (1.34); held other qualifications (2.19); earned between Ugx 200,000 and Ugx 500,000; and were married (1.67).

Objective: Nature of gender relations among educated, married employees

Inferential Statistics

This section presents inferential statistics that assisted the researcher in establishing significant relationships and differences. The following section presents predictive power of study constructs on gender relations using social ties, level of friendship, and mutual respect as the baseline.

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Table 12: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R-Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.371[a]	.137	.129	.38288

a. Predictors: (Constant), Mutual_respect_for_Others, Level_of_Friendship, Social_ties
Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 12 presents a model summary that indicates that mutual respect for others, social ties, and level of friendship in combination influence decision-making and role play to the tune of 12.9% (adjusted R squared=0.129). In mutual respect for others, the majority of the respondents listen to each other whenever there is an issue to resolve in private and public. This makes decision-making easier between them and also affects the roles and responsibilities positively. In the level of friendship among the married employees, the majority of the respondents don't normally go out together, maybe because of their work schedule, but agree that they are fully aware of the movement of their spouse. The exchange of gifts among the married employees is also on rear occasion, and shopping was shared by the majority of married employees. Married employees trust their relationship. In social ties, they have a good rapport themselves, and with closer to their friends, parents and others.

Table 13: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.912	3	2.304	15.716	.000[a]
	Residual	43.393	296	.147		
	Total	50.304	299			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Mutual_respect_for_Others, Level_of_Friendship, Social_ties
b. Dependent Variable: Decision
Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 13 indicates that the model influence of 12.9% was significant to cause a difference or influence. This decision was reached because the computed sig value (0.000) was less than the critical value of 0.05, which implied that the computed statistic F=15.716) was large enough to cause the influence. Mutual respect for others, level of friendship, and social ties in decision making and role play at a household level among educated working married employees.

Table 14: Coefficient [a]

		Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.882	.177		10.602	.000
	Social ties	.102	.071	.113	1.446	.149
	Level of Friendship	-.068	.079	-.063	-.853	.394
	Mutual respect for others	.292	.052	.333	5.627	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Decision
Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 14 presents the individual contributions of the constructs of gender relations towards influencing decision making. The table further shows that constant and mutual respect for others were the only significant predictors of decision-making (sig=0.000), while social ties (0.149), and level of friendship (0.394) were not. Peculiar to note is that for every unit change in mutual respect for others, decision-making is enhanced or increased by about 29.2% (B=0.292; Sig=0.000).

Gender relations influence decision-making. However, even if social ties, level of friendship and mutual respect for others are absent, decision-making can still be influenced.

In line with the above objective, the following responses were obtained from interviewing: concerning the nature of gender relations among educated working married employees in the Mbarara Municipality, most of the interviewees, irrespective of their gender, agreed that men in their household are placed above the women.

The question was asked about the married employee's relationship with their parents, siblings, and friends to ascertain whether this does not influence in their relationship on the educated working married employees, it was found that this has no influence at all.

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Male respondents said, "Marriage is a joint partnership: the money is there for both of us. I wouldn't want to keep our incomes separate. I earn more than my wife and it equaliszees incomes, putting them in a joint account. My wife controls the money and decides how much she needs to spend on housekeeping and advice to men to always inform their wives about their salaries for the stability of the homes. He think that if the wife is aware, she can assist during periods of any crisis in the home. The wife can easily come in to render assistance with no doubt or difficulty. This is because she is fully aware of the family's financial status, we are very close we go out together during our leisure time, and when are together we don't use abusive languages on anyone. We respect each other and adore ourselves." Interview information March 2019.

However, to buttress the point above, males often decide how to manage the general financial affairs of the family. This is what determines the framework of many other aspects of family life. In an investigation about the males who have a professional occupation and their wives, the decisions were divided into decisions which were very important and decisions which were considered to be important for both the man and the woman (Rezapour and Ansari, 2014). It is stressful that many very important decisions, such as financial matters, were only made by husbands. Important decisions like the children's education were often made by both. But women were just responsible for decisions which were considered to be unimportant and trivial. At the same time, shopping and choosing the interior house decorations, among others, was decided on by both husband and wife together (Kiani, 2012).

From the analysis of the objective, it was found that there was a significant difference in opinion on decisions according to family roles. In other words, the woman's socially constructed roles are to take care of the family through house chores and others. Culturally, the man is to provide for the family, including the decision making. The study affirms further that the traditional role of a man as head of the family, where the wives are subservient to their husbands, are fully entrenched into Mbarara society and can only be minimized in an educated working married employees family and cannot be eradicated. This is aligns with the findings of Moen (1992) who examines the potential positive and negative consequences for women, who combine paid work and family roles. She concludes that whether multiple roles are positive or negative for women depends on many factors in women's lives, such as conditions of the work, conditions of their family roles, including the number and age of children, and the extent to which women view themselves as captives or are committed to their work and family roles.

XIII. Conclusion

The gender relations that the researcher focuses on in this study would be of no relevance in a world where a woman could never partake in decision-making, and the husband assists or helps in the household chores for the betterment of their family.

Sequel to the results of this study, it was concluded that a significant difference exists in the married employees opinions on a decisions based on the role the husband and the wife play in the family. There was also a significant difference in individuals' perceptions about what the decision making process of a family should look like, resulting from their religious beliefs and inclinations.

The empirical study focuses on Mbarara Municipality, and marriage is a unique and dynamic relationship that has no hand and fast rules, which is the reason the institution has survived civilizations with changing demands and responsibilities. In today's setting, the responsibilities of either spouse are fluid, depending on their occupation and the amount of income. It may be revealed that the women in this study reported that the gender relations in their marriage were not significantly different from what they had seen in their childhood in the case of their parents or others. Sen's cooperative conflict theory is relevant to this study as household members' relationship is bound the enjoyment of each other's company, trust, and the ability to be oneself, express one's feelings, and make mistakes without fear of judgment from other members of the household (Ashton and Fuerhrer, 1993).

In this case, the study found out that social ties, level of friendship and mutual respect, which are proxies for the gender relations, have a positive significant impact on relationships at the household level. More so, a significant relationship exists between decision-making and roles and responsibilities. This is because the household is a huge contributor to the decision-making process in the majority of employees' homes in the Mbarara Municipality.

XIV. Recommendations

Basing on the findings and conclusions, the study recommends as follows:

The educated working married employees should always try as much as possible to strike a balance between the cultural norms and their interpersonal relationship with their spouses. Men should not be clouded by the cultural belief of their headship of the family, thereby imposing on their wives what they cannot bear and should not at any time maltreat their wives. On the other hand, women in the Mbarara society should not also be deceived with the campaign for human rights activists for gender equality, as women overwhelmed by such beliefs are either not married at all or eventually, become single mothers.

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Intrusion of Out-Group/Females in In-Group's/ Males' Domains and its Consequences in Children's Novel Matilda

By Dilshadbanu M. Quraishi & Dr. Tejal Jani
GLS University

Abstract- It is very important to form social relations with people in the society. In order to form the social relation with each other, people have to know each other. In order to know each other, people usually utilize the pre-conceived ideas or views about one another without knowing them personally. For instance, women are kind and loving where as men are brave and blunt. This pre-conceived idea about men and women may be faulty because not all women might be kind and loving or not all men might be brave and blunt. If one says that women are kind and loving it may mean that such a person may expect all women to be kind and loving. This stereotypical attitude of a person may lead him/her to behave unjustly to a woman whom he/she finds not loving and kind. With the help of pre-conceived or faulty information, people put the other group of people in different categories. Thus, people have formed different groups in order to judge other people. These groups may be formed on the basis of race, gender, status, power and so on. When the people from a certain group, judge the person as different from their group without knowing him/her personally, they apply their pre-conceived or faulty information; it may lead a clash between the people.

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Intrusion of Out-Group/Females in In-Group's/ Males' Domains and its Consequences in Children's Novel Matilda

Dilshadbanu M. Quraishi [α] & Dr. Tejal Jani [σ]

Abstract- It is very important to form social relations with people in the society. In order to form the social relation with each other, people have to know each other. In order to know each other, people usually utilize the pre-conceived ideas or views about one another without knowing them personally. For instance, women are kind and loving where as men are brave and blunt. This pre-conceived idea about men and women may be faulty because not all women might be kind and loving or not all men might be brave and blunt. If one says that women are kind and loving it may mean that such a person may expect all women to be kind and loving. This stereotypical attitude of a person may lead him/her to behave unjustly to a woman whom he/she finds not loving and kind. With the help of pre-conceived or faulty information, people put the other group of people in different categories. Thus, people have formed different groups in order to judge other people. These groups may be formed on the basis of race, gender, status, power and so on. When the people from a certain group, judge the person as different from their group without knowing him/her personally, they apply their pre-conceived or faulty information; it may lead a clash between the people. For instance, a man having notion about woman that woman cannot excel in sports, then this man would not allow a woman to be in his team. This would lead to an unjust or discriminatory behavior towards that woman. Thus, the man from in-group prevents a woman (a person from out-group) to excel in a task which is dominated by in-group people. This means the roles are defined by the categories to which group a person belongs. This is a result of stereotypes related to the roles assigned for certain groups. This paper is an attempt to highlight the outgroup's (females') intrusion in male (in-group's) domains in Children's novel *Matilda*. This paper will also highlight what happens when a person from outgroup tries to excel in in-group's domain.

I. Introduction

In the study of psychology, researchers have exhibited their interest in understanding prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination along with the intergroup biases (John F. Dovidio). John F. Dovidio further explains about inter-group bias that inter-group bias is referred as the systematic tendency to evaluate one's own membership group (the ingroup) or its members more favorably than a non-membership group (the outgroup) or its members (John F. Dovidio). In order to understand inter-group biases, it is mandatory to understand prejudice, stereotypes, in-group and out-group concepts. Firstly, to explore about in-group, it is found that "in-group is a group in which an individual has membership and towards which the individual feels loyalty and respect" (Cheryl Bourassa). Furthermore, these ingroups are usually formed on the basis of social relationships such as family, religion, or ethnicity and race (Cheryl Bourassa). On the other hand, "out-group is a social group in which one does not have membership and does not seek to have membership. Outgroups are the opposite of ingroups, and ingroup members tend to feel contempt, opposition, and other negative emotions towards outgroup members" (Cheryl Bourassa). Here, it is to be noted that a person puts himself or herself in certain categories like man-woman, rich-poor, old-young, Blacks-Whites and so on. When a person categorizes himself/herself, simultaneously he/she sees other people (members of out-group) as different from in-group (a group to which person belongs). It means a person puts another person in outgroup by judging him/her without knowing the person personally or actually. In this way, an in-group member may generate stereotypes and prejudices about an out-group person. While doing so, an ingroup person expects a person from the out-group to behave in a certain way. For instance, a man who thinks that women are incompetent in sports, then he applies his pre-conceived idea to each and every woman without knowing them personally. He judges every women and reaches to the conclusion that all women are incompetent in sports. With reference to this example, the definition of stereotypes is to be understood relating to inter-group relations.

> Stereotyping is a mental process in which generalized beliefs about a group are assigned to all members of that group…Stereotyping is a particular form of social typing involving rigidly held beliefs that are frequently based on incomplete or erroneous information (Stereotyping and the self-fulfilling prophecy).

With reference to the previous example of a stereotyped person about woman, it is to be understood that such a man simultaneously expects a woman not to

Author α: Research Scholar, GLS School of Doctoral Research and Innovation, GLS University, GLS campus, Near Law Garden, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-380006, Gujarat, India.
e-mail: qureshidilshad@gmail.com
Author σ: Faculty of Business Administration (GLS BBA), GLS University, GLS Campus, Near Law Garden, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-380006, Gujarat, India. e-mail: Janitejal27@gmail.com

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take interest in sports. This stereotypical attitude of a man may generate unjust behavior towards the women who excel in sports. Apart from that, such a stereotyped man may not let a woman to be in his team. In this way, the gender stereotypical roles might be defined and promoted if the person is stereotyped about women's stereotypical roles. Such a stereotyped and prejudiced man (an in-group member) may feel that he is superior to a woman (an out-group member) considering a woman inferior in terms of gender roles. Moreover, he may not easily accept a woman who excels in sports. He may feel that a member from an out-group should not be empowered in the domains of in-group. In order to prevent an out-group member (a woman) to excel in sports, a man may arouse unjust behavior towards a woman. He might prevent a woman to play and be a member of his team, and thus the discrimination is generated towards the outgroup member. Thus, the stereotyped man has directed hostile and discriminatory behavior towards an out-group member. It is rightly said that,

> If the dominant group in a society believes that a particular out-group is violent or wanting in some way, society may communicate its expectations for the out-group in a number of ways-it may simply deny the group progress and sharing of resources… Expectations communicated by word or action can eventually lead to tremendous frustration that may erupt in violence (Stereotyping and the self-fulfilling prophecy).

In this way, it is rightly observed that "stereotypes represent various types of social relationships existing between people (studies done by Maykovich, Karlins, *et al.,* Gilbert, Katz and Braly) (Hosokawa). It is further opined that these stereotypes function to create social cohesiveness in two ways. Firstly, through an institutional approach by which the values and beliefs are taught to the person as a part of the process of socialization. Due to that a person adopts stereotypes as a part of his/her normal value system (Simpson and Yinger quoted in Hosokawa). In this way, a person learns number of culturally responses towards minority groups which he may use in his interaction with them. Secondly, stereotypes create social cohesiveness by "invoking of a group's sense of preservation in the face of threat" (Hosokawa). This happens when the minority groups' or out-groups' values are considered to be different and inferior from in-groups or majority groups, then stereotypes are activated in order to form the common definitions about out-group members (Hosokawa). In this way it may be said that people generate various stereotypes in order to preserve values of his/her group in which they do not wish the out-group members to excel in certain activities or to dominate the roles which are assigned for the dominating group members. It might also seem that people learn and form stereotypes about out-group members in order to define themselves different from the out-group members and similarly out-group members may generate stereotypes to define themselves different from in-group members. Thus, the role definitions such as subordinate-super ordinate roles, formal-informal roles, ingroup-outgroup roles are formed (Hosokawa) and these roles help to develop further contact and interaction between people. When these stereotypes provide a very limited image of a group like Blacks are lazy, females are sensitive, men are brave, boys are adventurous and so on; these stereotypes justify specific behavior towards the group that confines the members into a subordinate role whereas the producer of the image lies in superordinate group (Hosokawa).

Stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination have been associated with each other or one another as well as these are also considered as the byproducts of social biases (John F. Dovidio). Prejudice is considered as "an attitude reflecting an overall evaluation of a group" (John F. Dovidio) whereas stereotype is perceived as "the associations, and attributions of specific characteristics to a group"; and discrimination is a biased behavior towards a group or its members (John F. Dovidio).

This paper is an attempt to see what happens when the outgroup members (females) try to lay their hands in in-group's (males') domain. This paper analyzes the inter relations of male and females in the novel *Matilda*. *Matilda* is a novel penned by a British writer Roald Dahl (McKnight) in the year 1988. It explores the story of a five-year-old girl Matilda Wormwood who is the victim of ill-treatment received from her parents because of being a girl child. Matilda teaches lessons to her parents by her tricks when she receives ill-treatment from them. Matilda's extraordinary features like being a mathematical genius, being an intense reader and being intelligent are not only neglected by her parents but also humiliated by them. It is only Matilda's loving teacher Miss Honey who seems to understand Matilda's potential and makes efforts to do something for Matilda. However, Miss Honey herself is exploited and humiliated by her aunt Miss Trunchbull since her childhood. Miss Trunchbull is a headmistress of the school who becomes hurdle in Matilda's growth as Miss Trunchbull has not allowed Miss Honey to promote Matilda in higher grade. Matilda ultimately takes the action in her hands and frees her teacher Miss Honey from the grab of Miss Trunchbull. Throughout the novel, Matilda and Miss Honey are seen doing the tasks which are prohibited to them. As a result of this, they have to face problems like discrimination and humiliation which will be explored further in this paper.

In order to understand the conflict between in-group and out-group, the male and female characters of the novel *Matilda* are put into the category of in-group

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and out-group. Male character particularly Mr Wormwood is seen as an in-group member whereas the female characters like Matilda Wormwood, Miss Trunchbull and Miss Honey are put into the category of the out-group members. Mr Wormwood- Matilda's father is a gender biased person who believes that females are incompetent in business so they should not take interest in business matters. That is why he gives due importance to his son. Mr Wormwood not only neglects his daughter-Matilda but also humiliates her. Mr Wormwood is a second hand car dealer who once arrives from his job taking pride in his selling of cars. He befools people by mixing saw-dust with the oil in the gear box. When Matilda asks her father about the use of saw-dust, he tells her "an ignorant little twit" (Dahl 16). He is prejudiced about gender roles as he further goes on telling "You are too stupid. But I don't mind telling young Mike here about it seeing he'll be joining me in the business one day" (Dahl 16). This shows that the gender bias father does not expect Matilda to excel in male domains because she is a girl. In this way, an in-group person/a man tries to preserve his norms and also makes sure that an out-group member (a girl) should not excel in male domains. Being a male Mr Wormwood takes favor of another male i.e., his son. Mr Wormwood does not mind rather he promotes his son to take interests in business matters. On the other hand, Mr Wormwood sees that an out-group member/Matilda should not get benefit in terms of male dominated tasks. The result is an out-group member/ Matilda gets humiliation from her father/a person from in-group. On another incident, when Matilda does the long sum of her father's earning of the day, she is humiliated by her father. Her father cannot believe that Matilda can calculate addition in her mind so quickly without the help of a calculator or a pen and a paper. He blames Matilda to be "a little cheat" (Dahl 48) and "a liar" (Dahl 49). He goes on insulting Matilda by telling that "No one in the world could give the right answer just like that, especially a girl" (Dahl 49). This may show that an in-group member/ Mr Wormwood believes that the boys might be good at mathematics and just because Matilda is a girl (belongs to out-group) she is not supposed to be good at mathematics. Mr Wormwood accuses that Matilda has seen the sum of the amount from a paper where he has written the addition. Thus, Matilda is not supposed to look into the matters of business as these tasks are dominated by males particularly in-group members.

Apart from the business matters, Mr Wormwood does not like Matilda's hobby of reading. Mr Wormwood feels that an out-group member/ a girl should not become superior in terms of knowledge with the help of reading. That is why he does not like Matilda's reading. He does not allow Matilda to take her supper in the dining room in order to prevent her from reading a book. Mr Wormwood forces her to sit in front of television while taking their supper and thus prevents Matilda to excel in reading and learning. On another occasion, in order to prevent Matilda from reading, Mr Wormwood snatches the book and rips out each and every page of the book throwing them in the waste-paper basket. It seems like "the man felt some kind of jealousy…how dare she enjoy reading book when he couldn't?" (Dahl 35). It looks like an in-group member/Mr Wormwood who feels that he is superior to an out-group member just because of his gender (being a male). Mr Wormwood does not want to lose his superiority rather he wants to dominate females in his house. That is why it seems that he does not expects her daughter to take interest in reading. He fears that the girls/females should not be intelligent with the help of reading. That is why he tears up the book which Matilda is reading. It is to be noted that when Matilda/ an out-group member tries to lay her hands in the domains of males, she gets ill-treatment and discrimination from an in-group member i.e, from a male/her father. There is a justification found about such sort of behavior of Mr Wormwood towards an out-group member Matilda. As stated by Hosokawa that stereotypes create social cohesiveness by "invoking of a group's sense of preservation in the face of threat" (Hosokawa). Here, Mr Wormwood feels that Matilda is a threat for the norms of his group i.e., in-group because she is a girl. Therefore, Matilda should not enter into male domains. Hosokawa further states that when the minority groups or out-groups values are considered to be different and inferior from in-groups or majority groups, then stereotypes are activated in order to form the common definitions about out-group members (Hosokawa). Here, the stereotypes about women's roles are activated by Mr Wormwood when he considers females as different and inferior from males. Thus, Mr Wormwood by generating stereotypes about females, exhibits very limited view about females. When the stereotypes provide very limited view about females, then "these stereotypes justify specific behavior towards the group that confines the members into a subordinate role whereas the producer of the image lies in superordinate group (Hosokawa). From the behavior of Mr Wormwood towards his daughter Matilda, it is found that the stereotypical attitude of Mr Wormwood generates the biases about the out-group. He puts an out-group member/Matilda (a girl) in sub-ordinate role whereas he sees himself in super-ordinate role (just because of being a male). His supremacy is revealed by the narrator in the following sentence: "One could almost hear him saying, It's me! Here I come, the great man himself, the master of the house, the wage-earner, the one who makes it possible for all the rest of you to live so well! Notice me and pay your respects!" (Dahl 54). These sorts of inter-group relations may reveal the power relations that the creator of stereotypes remains in super ordinate role which means the in-group people see themselves as powerful as compared to out-group persons. In order to gain such power, the out-

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group people try to excel in in-group domains. Not only Matilda takes interests in male domains, but also Miss Trunchbull and Miss Honey do. Miss Trunchbull and Miss Honey both have empowered themselves by being working women. Miss Honey is a school teacher whereas Miss Trunchbull is a headmaster of the school as well a former Olympic athlete. However, out-group members also try to dominate each other when one finds another getting empowered. For instance, Miss Trunchbull being a female does not promote Matilda in higher grade when Miss Honey informs Miss Trunchbull about Matilda's extra ordinary features. Moreover, Miss Trunchbull exploits her niece- Miss Honey since her childhood. In order to fit into in-group domains, Miss Trunchbull does not do household duties rather she makes her niece- Miss Honey to do the same. In order to fit into male domains, Miss Trunchbull wears male like clothes and almost looks like a male by her appearance. Her physique displays her bull-neck, big shoulders, thick arms and sinewy wrists (Dahl 76, 77). This may mean that Miss Trunchbull is powerful in terms of physical strength. This means she excel in in-group domain by being powerful like man. However powerful she looks in terms of physical strength, she is also punished for her intrusion in domains of in-groups/ male domains. At the end of the novel, she is terrified by Matilda's trick. In particular, Matilda writes something on a blackboard with her eye power and mind power. Miss Trunchbull assumes that the ghost of Miss Honey's father is writing on the board. Thus, it is right to say that Miss Trunchbull is terrified not exactly by Matilda but by the male voice which represents that "I" written on the blackboard in the following way:

> Agatha, this is Magnus…
>
> Give my Jenny her wages
>
> Give my Jenny the house
>
> Then get out of here.
>
> If you don't, I will come and get you
>
> (Dahl 215, 217).

Miss Trunchbull has grabbed the property of Miss Honey and exploited her, and she is also suspected to be a murderer of Miss Honey's father. Miss Trunchbull thinks that the invisible hand writing on the board is none but the ghost of Miss Honey's father. In this way, ultimately the powerful, strong and reputed lady is punished by a male voice in the form of Matilda's trick. It also looks that Miss Trunchbull is punished for what she is not supposed to do i.e., to excel in in-group domains by being strong, taking interests in sports and being independent.

It may be perceived that inter-group relations might be based on power relations. The group which generates stereotypes about out-group persons, put their group/ in-group in super-ordinate group and considers the out-group as a sub-ordinate group. There is a clash created within particular group members itself. For instance, when out-group considers in-group as inferior then out-group people try to lay their hands in in-group domains. When out-group people try to excel in in-group domains, they might feel that they are no longer the member of out-group. Therefore, they treat their group members/ out-group members in unjust manner. This is what happens in the case of Miss Trunchbull's treatment towards Miss Honey and Matilda. Miss Trunchbull being a female does not appreciate females. Rather she thinks that "Nasty dirty things, little girls are. Glad I never was" (Dahl 80). Thus, she is biased about her own group/ out-group or females. When Miss Honey tells her that Miss Trunchbull also once remained a girl, then Miss Trunchbull blurts: "Not for so long anyway… I became a woman very quickly" (Dahl 80). It looks like Miss Trunchbull thinks that to be a girl might make one weak so she refuses to remain a girl for long. In this way, she refuses to remain in out-group in order to excel in in-group by being strong. When Miss Trunchbull thinks herself strong like men, she under-estimates the power of a girl- Matilda who is extra-ordinary in terms of her intelligence. As a result of this, Miss Trunchbull does not promote Matilda in higher grade when Miss Honey tries to convince Miss Trunchbull to do so. It may mean that when Miss Trunchbull thinks that she can also be an in-group member by being strong, she starts hating her own group members i.e, females considering them bad and incompetent. Moreover, Miss Trunchbull does not do the household duties which are meant for out-group members i.e., meant for females. In addition to that, Miss Trunchbull compels her niece Miss Honey to do chores. She dominates her niece Miss Honey since her childhood. In order to excel in in-group domains, Miss Trunchbull behaves like Mr Wormwood in terms of cheating people. Mr Wormwood- Matilda's father cheats people in selling stolen cars to them and applying his tricks to mend the cars and reversing speedometer and so on. Similarly, Miss Trunchbull cheats her niece as she grabs all the assets of Miss Honey's parents by creating a fake will and also takes much of the amount from Miss Honey's salary in the name of compensation money which Miss Trunchbull has spent on her nurture. There is a suspicion laid on how Miss Honey's father died as Miss Honey suspects that Miss Trunchbull might have killed him. In this way, Miss Trunchbull turns out to be a cheat, liar and criminal like Mr Wormwood/ an in-group member. Miss Trunchbull does not show love or compassion like in-group members in particular like a loving and caring teacher- Miss Honey has shown.

Lastly, the cowed and dominated lady- Miss Honey also lays her hands in in-group domains such as being independent, achieving degrees, earning money, getting a job of a teacher and so on. Somehow, Miss Honey attempts to excel in in-group domains. As a result of this, she is dominated and exploited by one of

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the member from her own group/outgroup i.e, by Miss Trunchbull. As Miss Trunchbull feels that she might not be like her own group members/outgroup members or females in terms of reputation and physical strength. Therefore, she exploits the members of her own group in order to show that she is different from her own group members.

In conclusion, it is perceived that whosoever females try to intrude in male domains/ domains of ingroup, they have to face the problems whether by in-group members or by their own group/out-group members. They are not expected to intrude in the tasks which are not assigned for them. Matilda is humiliated by her parents due to taking interests in business matters and studies and being intelligent. Miss Trunchbull is defeated at the end of the novel by a threat to leave the school and return the fortune of Miss Honey by the writing on the blackboard which is assumed to be written by a male i.e, Miss Honey's father. Miss Honey is exploited and humiliated for laying her hands in studies, getting a job and seeking liberty from the grab of Miss Trunchbull. Thus, it is assumed that when out-group people try to excel in in-group domains, inter-group conflict is aroused and they face ill-treatment as well as discrimination from in-group members as well as from the out-group members in the novel *Matilda*.

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Causing Security Threat to Host State by Refugees: Context of Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

By Md. Zillur Rahman & Dilshad Hossain Dodul

Introduction- Bangladesh has been the host state of a large number of Rohingya refugees since August 2017. Rohingya, An ethnic minority group of Rakhine state, Myanmar, have been fleeing to Bangladesh after the Myanmar army started an ethnic cleansing on that area in august 2017. Since then, Bangladesh has been hosting around 1.1 million Rohingya refugees till now. In the first three months of the crisis, the majority arrived. During the first half of 2018, an estimated 12,000 people entered Bangladesh. Women and children are the vast majority in Bangladesh, and more than 40 percent are under 12 years of age (UNHCR 2020). As per the latest update of UNHCR, 860,243 Rohingya refugees are living in 187,534 households inside the camps (UNHCR 2020). After three years of this influx, Bangladesh is bearing the burden of Rohingya refugees and repatriation from Bangladesh is a far cry from reality. As (Mallick 2020) explain that, due to China and India's rising economic and strategic interests in repatriating the Rohingya refugees to the Rakhine State, Myanmar, foreign and regional organizations were unable to take any visible action. Organizations such as the United Nations, OIC, ASEAN, and other regional bodies have struggled to put pressure on Myanmar to take back Bangladeshi Rohingya refugees.

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Causing Security Threat to Host State by Refugees: Context of Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

Md. Zillur Rahman [α] & Dilshad Hossain Dodul [σ]

I. Introduction

Bangladesh has been the host state of a large number of Rohingya refugees since August 2017. Rohingya, An ethnic minority group of Rakhine state, Myanmar, have been fleeing to Bangladesh after the Myanmar army started an ethnic cleansing on that area in august 2017. Since then, Bangladesh has been hosting around 1.1 million Rohingya refugees till now. In the first three months of the crisis, the majority arrived. During the first half of 2018, an estimated 12,000 people entered Bangladesh. Women and children are the vast majority in Bangladesh, and more than 40 percent are under 12 years of age (UNHCR 2020). As per the latest update of UNHCR, 860,243 Rohingya refugees are living in 187,534 households inside the camps (UNHCR 2020). After three years of this influx, Bangladesh is bearing the burden of Rohingya refugees and repatriation from Bangladesh is a far cry from reality. As (Mallick 2020) explain that, due to China and India's rising economic and strategic interests in repatriating the Rohingya refugees to the Rakhine State, Myanmar, foreign and regional organizations were unable to take any visible action. Organizations such as the United Nations, OIC, ASEAN, and other regional bodies have struggled to put pressure on Myanmar to take back Bangladeshi Rohingya refugees. Repatriation of Rohingya people is a dream but the involvement of Rohingya people in different crimes is today's reality. (Star Editorial 2020) proved that Rohingya refugees are involved in many crimes such as murder, kidnapping, extortion and drug smuggling continue to burgeon. The statistical data shows that, In 2018, 208 criminal cases against Rohingya group members were filed. Last year, the number increased to 263. And 178 cases against the Rohingyas have already been filed in the first seven months of this year. According to the statement of law and enforcement organization, this is just the tip of the iceberg, according to law enforcers, as a vast number of crimes inside the camps, including murder, kidnapping, and sexual assault, go unreported. In these circumstances, the study is focusing on the threats that are posing by the Rohingya people in Bangladesh.

Author α: e-mail: zillur2010@gmail.com

II. Research Question

1. How Rohingya refugees are posing different level of threats on the local level.
2. How they are posing a national level security threat.

III. Study Design

This study followed a qualitative approach to understand the different levels of threats on the local level and national level from Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. Researchers applied the Focus group discussion (FGD) method for qualitative data collection because this method initiates discussion and arguments within participants which bring out different views and perspective about a certain issue. The researcher uses purposive sampling method to select the member for focus group discussions as the individuals who were invited for the focus group discussion was the representative of the population of interest of this study. The researcher conducted two focus group discussions with a total of 29 participants in groups of 16 and 13 people respectively. One group includes the member from different law and enforcement forces and the participants of another group were local opinion leader from different sectors such as local government, Journalist, NGO workers. Focus groups interviewing generates a potentially much richer and more sensitive type of data which helps the researcher to find how Rohingya refugees are posing different levels of threats on the local level and national level.

IV. Literature Review

The refugee crisis in Europe can no longer be interpreted as separate from the terrorist crisis following the attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015 (Nail 2016). This paper argues that under the circumstance of a double, but fully opposed, collection of crises internal to the nation-state, the image of the migrant has come to be seen as a possible terrorist in the West. (Nail 2016) Argues that a rapid change in focus between crises, the difference is that what was only implied in the European response to the Syrian refugees in response to the tragic attacks in Paris has become clear: that migration is understood to be a form in barbaric warfare that threatens the European Union. This research paper

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compares the refugee crisis with the terrorist crisis and makes it clear that Refugees in Europe are a burden for the nation-states and it is a potential security threat for the nations.

(Hangartner et al. 2019) uses a natural experiment in the Aegean Sea to investigate the influence of the refugee crisis on the perceptions, political preferences, and political involvement of indigenous people. Using distance to the Turkish coast as a method for exposure to the refugee crisis, (Hangartner et al. 2019) find that island residents who experience large and unexpected influxes of refugees become more hostile to asylum seekers, immigrants, and Muslims, and are more likely to encourage and advocate more restrictive asylum policies than natives on similar islands that receive fewer or no asylum seekers. This study also focuses on the mental state of host community and citizens of the different European nations and they find that in the issue of whether the government should limit the number of people to whom it grants asylum, the differences of opinion between Greek residents on exposed and non-exposed islands are as great as the differences of opinion between citizens of very restrictive and very liberal European countries.

(Ilgit and Klotz 2018) explained that this Syrian refugee crisis will create financial instability among Europe even if the Syrian civil war ends. He mentioned that continuing debates in Germany and across Europe indicate that, even if the Syrian civil war can be resolved, the increasing securitization is unlikely to ebb, as the multifaceted phenomenon of cross-Mediterranean migration will continue.

According to (Tharoor 2020) European governments are divided over what to do with asylum seekers in their midst and at their borders, and the open-arms policy of Merkel to Syrian refugees in 2015 inflamed nationalist governments in Central and Eastern Europe, thus prompting a conservative far-right uprising in the western part of the continent. This statement clarifies that Europeans are in a great dilemma with the refugee problem and now they are considering it as a security threat and the rise of nationalist political parties in Europe comply with this statement.

(Rahman 2010) argues that The Rohingya refugees, a group that migrated to Bangladesh after being displaced by Myanmar's military government, are among the most unfortunate ethnic minority groups in the world and have created a security dilemma for their host country's presence in Bangladesh. This study suggested that Bangladesh should not be ignorant of the human security of the Rohingya, considering its national security interests (Rahman 2010).

(Wolf 2014) argues that The Rohingya are accused of using their international network to distribute funds from like-minded organizations to Bangladeshi insurgent organizations even before the Rohingya influx in 2017. This paper point out the security concern of Bangladesh. This study finds that regardless of whether the Rohingya themselves pose actual or perceived threats to the host countries, Bangladesh's foreign relations will be strained as long as their issue of becoming stateless refugees remains unresolved (Wolf 2014).

(Mallick 2020) argues that the reparation process of Rohingya refugees will not happen in near future. The study finds that Myanmar is in the process of building Rohingya detention centers if they return to the state of Rakhine, which causes anxiety among Rohingya refugees living in Bangladesh. (Mallick 2020) point out the security threat and he explained that transnational militant groups such as al-Qaeda are likely to take advantage of the sufferings of Rohingya refugees after developing a solid network to stimulate religious identity politics and inspire group members to commit violent terror attacks in India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Rohingyas are now involved in drug trafficking as well. According to The Department of Narcotics Control, there are more than five hundred Yaba selling camp spots in these two Upazilas. RAB and police sources say that Rohingya men smuggle Yaba and other drugs from Myanmar, which are subsequently supplied to women's businesses (Rahman 2019).

(Alsaafin 2018) tell the story of a Rohingya refuge who worked as a Yaba paddler in the Rohingya Refugee camp. For every 1,000 pills this person manages to travel from Kutupalong camp to Cox's Bazar, a popular tourist destination 40 km away, he is a Yaba carrier, earning 5,000 Bangladeshi Taka ($60) and there are lots of Yaba paddler like him is living inside the camp.

The study shows that the refugee crisis is a potential security threat for any host nation. Different studies also showed that there could be different types of security threats and it could hamper the economic progress of a nation. Recent news reports explain that Rohingyas are involved in different types of crimes and previous studies helped us to understand that, there could be a security threat to Bangladesh amid the Rohingya refugee crisis. No recent studies are explaining the nature of security threats from Rohingya people. This study will help us to understand and develop a concept about the Rohingya refuge as a security threat to Bangladesh.

V. Theoretical Framework

Having stable government and geo-political importance among nations situated in the Horn of Africa, Kenya and Tanzania hosted a large number of refugees from other African countries in the 90s. A research article titles Refugee Realities: Refugee Rights versus State Security in Kenya and Tanzania, (Mogire 2009) stated

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that refugees were causing a threat to both of those nations at a different level. UN acknowledged three reasons as the causes of threat.

First, Mass Refugee Influx, especially which includes freedom fighters from the community seeking refuge, can pose a threat to the host nation. Second, Militarization of Refugee which includes not only violating host state's law, raising the tendency of criminal activities by refugees but also arms trading and trafficking. Last but not the least Refugees link to terrorism which includes terror attacks on the opponent group.

Three of these components are present in Bangladesh, home of more than a million Rohingya refugees, along with some other socio-political and economical facts.

VI. Findings and Data Analysis

This study will analyze the data in two phases:

1. Findings from FGD with local representatives.
2. Findings from FGD with Local Law and enforcement officer from different wings.

1. FGD with representatives from a different sector of Cox's Bazaar

a) *Threats on the local level*

i. *Environmental threat:* Rohingya refugees are posing a big threat to the biodiversity of this area, especially reserve forest of this area have been destroyed largely to establish camps for refugees. According to the second respondent of FGD more than 4,000 acres of hills and forests in Ukhia and Teknaf of Cox's Bazar have been destroyed to make shelters and other resources and as a source of cooking fuel which is causing a big threat to these 'ecologically critical areas' of Bangladesh. He quoted a press release, published in 2018 by UNDP, which said 'From total forests of 1502 ha, about 793 ha of natural forest land has encroached. Around 3,000 to 4,000 acres (1,200–1,600 ha) of hilly land in the Teknaf-Ukhia-Himchari watershed area have been cleared of vegetation' (Environmental Impact, 2018). This report explored two key causes behind the forest destruction stating.

'The facts that nearly 6,800 tonnes of fuelwood are collected each month and each of the Rohingya families uses on an average 60 culms of Bamboo to construct their temporary shelters. Due to the indiscriminate hill cutting to provide shelters to the Rohingyas, the terrain of the hills have lost their natural setting, causing a potential risk of landslides.'

Another respondent emphasized the threat of decreasing groundwater level in that area which is caused due to the settlement of refugee camps. ' there are at least 10,000 water pumps are situated inside the camp and providing fresh water for more than one million people is causing dry well for irrigation in Teknaf area.'

ii. *Economic Threat:* The life expenses have been doubled in the last three years in Cox's Bazaar and Teknaf area, especially the price of daily necessities including foods and clothes are increasing rapidly. As respondent 4 said that people living in Cox's Bazaar did not have to depend on food supplies outside of Cox's bazaar before 2017. After the Refugee settlement, thousands of people including NGO workers and other professionals have started living in this area as hundreds of NGOs are working here to provide humanitarian aid to refugees which leads to dependency on the supply of food from outside Cox's bazaar and which resulted from increasing food prices.

House rents got high than ever due to sudden population growth in this area. As one of the respondents, who is also a representative of city office stated, 'local people are suffering from an imbalance between income and expenditure as income has not raised for most of the local people living in Cox's Bazaar, people from outside of the city are getting maximum benefits out of this crisis whereas local people are suffering due to high prices of daily necessities'.

Roads of Cox's bazaar have been destroyed entirely due to the high volume of transportation on the road. According to two respondents from a local college, the Transportation system of the city collapsed due to the establishment of hundreds of NGOs in this area which are using vehicles every day to go to Ukhia and Teknaf refugee camps. No development work regarding road construction is not working in the city because the number of transports using the roads of the city has been tripled since 2017.

People involved with the fishing business are replacing fishermen of the host community of Cox's Bazar with Rohingya refugees by helping them to make fake identity cards and recruit them as they work for less money than local fishermen.

Increasing rates of crime in Cox's bazaar area also is threatening the tourism business on which most of the business of Cox's bazaar depended. Cox's bazaar is one of the most popular places for tourists. However, since it became overpopulated because of the establishment of different organizations due to the Rohingya crisis and the cases or drug smuggling and robbing of tourists have been increased since 2017, this place is losing popularity to tourists which may affect the future of tourism business of this area.

iii. *Possible Unemployment in Future:* NGOs require volunteers who understand the Rohingya language to conduct aid work inside the camps as the local language of cox's bazaar is quite similar to the Rohingya language. The host community from

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Cox's Bazaar also demanded saving 70 percent of jobs, NGOs and, government offers, for them as compensation for their sacrifices. Thus a large number of local people, especially young people who are college students, are getting jobs as a volunteer and as women representatives from local city corporation stressed, there is a big chance that they will be unemployed when this crisis will be over or when the funds coming from NGOs from all over the world will be cut off.

Another crisis will be there with the students who are not finishing their graduation from college due to their present job as volunteers for NGOs. According to a respondent, a government official from the local community, the rate of graduation from college fallen to 30 percent in 2020 as most of the graduate-level students are already getting paid more than they expected and choosing not to complete their graduation. This tendency will also create unemployment shortly when the NGO will close their activity for Rohingya refugee camps.

iv. *Cultural threat:* The Establishment of Rohingya refugee camps harm socio-cultural issues of Cox's Bazaar, especially they have a negative perception about women working for NGOs in refugee camps, which they think, violation of their cultural norms and beliefs. According to most of the respondents attended to Focus Group Discussion, women doing jobs inside the camps as volunteers or as officials are violating norms of local society. For instance, most of the NGO workers, male or female, need to work inside the camps till afternoon and as refugee camps are far (one and a half hour driving) from Cox's Bazaar city, it gets dark when they reach their home which perceived negatively for women in that society. As some of the respondents, working with NGOs also encourages women to communicate with their male colleagues in a more free environment than before which, according to them, is developing a 'free mixing culture' in their society which goes against the values of the local community. Even, for women, getting training at hotels is e considered negatively in that society and as per the women respondents, getting married inside the community will be a struggle for female NGO workers, working inside the camps.

v. *The threat of terrorism and extremism:* Three of the respondents stressed the threat of increasing terrorist incidents in that area. A respondent, work for a local government, mentioned, most of the Rohingya refugees are radical and have an extreme mentality when it comes to religion and they use the internet to spread radicalism among not only among Rohingya refugees but also in the local community as many from the local community are connected with refugees through social media. Rohingya people, fled to Bangladesh during the 90s, are mostly become a part of the local community and they have connections with refugees shifted to cox's bazaar since 2017. Thus, there is a chance of initiating religious tension in Cox's Bazar by Rohingya refugees.

With a population of 12, 0000, as one of the respondents specified, Rohingya refugees are double in number than Bangladeshi citizen in Cox's Bazaar and the impact of this fact is now visible in cox's bazaar as terrorism activities like killing over occupying lands and smuggling have been raised rapidly from last year. As one of the respondents, who works for an NGO, said, after the refugee settlement started in this area, drugs peddling incidents raised to its pick as refugees from Myanmar smuggle drugs to this country. He also alleged that refugees are selling arms to local perpetrators which have been creating unrest in the local community.

vi. *Threat on local politics:* As female representatives of local government informed, some dishonest politicians are helping refugees to get national identity cards of Bangladesh to create their vote bank in a different area. It was evident in recent local government elections that some politicians are giving refugees priority over national security to secure their position as the local government representative. Rohingya people are extremely religious, making them voters in this area will benefit political parties of the country which are based on religious values, as those respondents stated.

vii. *Digital Threat:* A Respondent working as a local correspondent of one of the national newspapers and a founder of a local NGO named 'Voice for Rohingya Repatriation' emphasized the uses of digital media and the internet by Rohingya refugees. according to the Rohingya people can pose the biggest threat to the security of Bangladesh by using the internet as activists of different political organizations of Rohingya people who have been demanding free land for them are living inside the camps and they use social media and digital messenger services to conduct their activism and to connect with other activists living in Rakhine state, Myanmar. As most of the Rohingya refugees are buying Bangladeshi sim cards illegally with the help of the host community, the government is not able to monitor their activities through the digital medium which might lead to tension between Myanmar and Bangladesh, in the future.

b) Threats on National Level

i. *Mainstreaming with Bangladeshi citizens:* One of the main objectives of the Bangladesh government to coordinate and monitor aid work in Rohingya refugee camps is to maintain the separation of

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Rohingya refugees from the mainstream, local community otherwise it will be a big struggle for Bangladesh to repatriate them to Myanmar. There are few facts given below which are making this process of separation difficult for the government.

Rohingya refugees with newborn children are trying to do birth registration of their children in Bangladesh with the help of some people from the local community in an exchange for money. One of the female local government representatives informed that some local family planning officials are selling birth registration certificates and some people from the host community are pretending to be fake parents of Rohingya children to get the certificates and thus a good number of them will become the part of the local community.

According to another female local government representative, Due to their extreme religious belief, most of the Rohingya people consider birth control methods anti-Islamic and are very resistant to using these methods so the birth rate is very high inside the camps. As they tend to follow shariah law, having more than one wife is justified in their community which is another reason besides the high birth rate among them. With this birth rate, as she stated, soon the number of refugees, which already have been more than double than the population of the host community, will be so large to live inside the present camp area. This crisis of places already have been leading government to occupy green fields or empty places that belonged to the host community until now which is another cause behind the fact that a lot of Rohingya people are getting the chance to blend in with the local community.

Another respondent, a local NGO worker emphasized the fact that a large number of Rohingya people are creating fake passports from local passport offices, and brokers who send migrant laborers to Middle Eastern countries, illegally, are helping them to do so. As he mentioned, poor people from the local community are certifying refugees seeking new passports as their family members to law and enforcement members in exchange for money. As a lot of Rohingya refugees have family members living around the world, especially countries in the Middle East like Saudi Arabia, they do not even ask for job security from brokers instead they just want to leave Bangladesh at any cost and that is why sometimes brokers even send them with fake passports or fake job papers. As one of the respondents, a journalist, support this fact mentioning that this is the reason behind the Saudi Arabia government recently asked Bangladesh to give the legal passport to fifty thousand Rohingya refugees living there illegally.

ii. *Occupying a part of the country:* Most of the respondents, attending the discussion agreed to the fact that Rohingya refugees are going to initiate a movement or fight for free land in near future and as they are now the majority according to the population in Cox's Bazaar, they might want this piece of Bangladesh as their land which is a big threat for Bangladesh's geographical existence.

One of the respondent, working in the tourism business, said it is not an unknown fact now for the local community of Cox's Bazaar that some of the activists of 'Al Yakin', an organization, wants free Rakhine state for Rohingya people are living inside camps and they are making arms, using those for internal clashes and selling them to people of local communities, sometimes. Many Rohingya leaders and their followers are also using the internet to create an opinion about having free land for their own which is not necessarily in Rakhine state, Myanmar. So, The possibility for Rohingya people to become a national threat for Bangladesh should not be unnoticed.

Risks of leaking information about border security: Teknaf, where a big Rohingya settlement is established and thus a working place for many international organizations, is one of the most important border areas for Bangladesh. As two of the respondents stated, when the crisis started, many foreign aid workers had come to Bangladesh without valid visas, even law and enforcement officials found few officials working for NGOs, causing tension or having suspicious activities in camp areas. So, the possibility of the existence of foreign agents, leaking important border information for other countries, is something to think about. especially, mapping the position of border guards or leaking information about the activities of law and enforcement institutions of Bangladesh can cause a big threat to the country.

2. FGD with Local Law and enforcement officer from different wings.

a) *Threats on Local Level*

i. *Increasing the number of crime incidents:* Cox's bazaar has become one of the biggest hubs of selling Yaba (a special kind of drug) in South Asia since Rohingya refugee started coming here, a respondent who works for the Intelligence team, said in the discussion. According to him, smuggling drugs is one of the ways of income for Rohingya refugees and at least one member, especially the younger one, from every refugee family is involved in drug peddling. Another respondent working for Cox's bazaar police informed that local people are giving the fishing job to Rohingyas as they charge less money which gives Rohingya people a way to smuggle drugs, especially Yaba from Myanmar. As this drug is so small, sometimes they carry it inside the fish. According to one of the sub-inspector of police, he, while doing his duty inside Rohingya camps, has found that most of the teenage

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refugees own expensive mobile phones. While being asked, they answered that most of them have relatives working in countries in the Middle East and these phones are gifted by them. As the respondent mentioned, most of the refugees arrested by police for robbing local people or tourists or smuggling drugs are young and they earn money by doing these illegal businesses.

Some of the human traffickers from the local community as well as from refugee camps have been trafficking women and girls from the beginning of the crisis in 2017 and Law and enforcement groups working in Cox's bazaar are struggling a lot to control this crime. As one of the Member from Bangladesh Ansar said that it is not hard to find families inside the camps who want their girl children to be trafficked to other countries, especially selling parentless young girls has been a common incident since the influx began. Sometimes, even the family members are selling their children to traffickers or women, especially those who are widows with two, three children with no income sources are trying to be trafficked or fled to other countries with the help of human traffickers. These incidents are impacting the law and order of the local community hugely, especially the movement of human traffickers have increased in this area which is affecting local people as well.

Having Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazaar affecting the security of tourists coming to this area. As this is one of the most popular tourist areas of the country, the economy of local people is largely dependent on the tourism-related business. However, as a respondent from tourist police said, refugees, are hugely involved in robbing tourists in less popular beaches of the city, especially the incidents of hurting tourists while robbing mobile phone and money from them have been increased recently which make this city unsafe for tourists. As he mentioned, cox's bazaar is popular for its longest beach but for security reasons, tourist police have to narrow the option of roaming in beaches after dark for tourists which hurts tourism in this area.

ii. *Social Damages*: The freedom of movement of local community people has been hampered because of the surveillance and checking system by Law and enforcement groups due to mitigating the crises raised because of the Rohingya settlement in Cox's Bazaar. As one of the respondents from the Ansar department said there is a check box in every entrance and exit point of the city and law and enforcement check identity cards of all who pass those points which often cause unwanted situations with people from the local community.

A sub-inspector of police who was the only female respondent of this FGD said that women of this are more involved in consuming as well as peddling drugs than before 2017. According to her, she has to deal with too many cases recently with women drug peddlers, sometimes who are refugees. Women who have their husbands working as migrant workers in other countries are mostly customers of Yaba and peddlers are using Rohingya women sometimes to reach that group of consumers because there is a social restriction of meeting women in private for male outsiders. These cases led consumers to sell drugs to their peer group which causing a big social dilemma for the local community.

Prostitution business has also been getting larger in this area after the Rohingya influx began. As one of the tourist police mentioned, maximum low and priced hotels and lodge are using Refugee women as prostitutes to attract tourists. Refugees, particularly women without husbands and young women are very unsafe inside camps and they are desperate to blend in with the mainstream population at any cost which giving opportunities to human traffickers as well as brokers to use them for prostitution.

iii. *Additional Pressure on different wings of law and enforcement group:* Law and enforcement of the area of Refugee camps are too busy to deal with legal crises related to refugees that often problems related to the local community are being ignored. One of the respondents from Bangladesh police emphasized this issue saying that sometimes they have to compromise their duty to local people who are Bangladeshi citizens because Rohingya people are double in amount and they are causing too much tension in this area that law and enforcement are often struggling to control the situation.

iv. *Threats on National level:* Officials of different wings of Law and enforcement group, working to control the refugee-related crises in the area of Cox's Bazaar have specified few problems which have been initiated by Rohingya refugees and which might cause threat on national security.

v. *Blending with the local community:* As duty officials of check posts mentioned, Rohingya refugees get a pass from their block leaders (Majhi) to leave camps and go to hospitals of the city in the name of getting advanced medical services and sometimes do not return to the camps. As discussed earlier, they have been used by some people of local communities to do illegal jobs who help them to stay inside the city and provide fake national identity cards. Fake birth registration or NID is available in some computer service giver shops in the city which are so similar to original ones that often law and enforcement officials struggle to identify fake ones without digital assistance.

Another respondent from tourist police said that the maximum of the Rohingya refugees have brought a huge amount of gold with them instead of money and

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they also get financial assistance from their relatives living outside Bangladesh. Local people, especially poor people, often marry them in exchange for money to provide NID to them. As Rohingya people are already the majority according to the amount of population in that area, including them in mainstream society will cause a threat to the national security of Bangladesh in the future. The possibility of demanding this piece of land as a free state for Rohingya people cannot be ignored based on some of their recent activities, as the respondent mentioned.

If this situation arises in near future, as one of the assistant police super said, they will get help not only from Myanmar but also from some countries in the Middle East. Even, shifting a big amount of Rohingya refugees to Bhashan Chor (an island in the Bay of Bengal) may sound like a solution for reducing pressure on Cox's Bazaar but it may cause another threat to the geographical security of Bangladesh because in near future Rohingya people might try to occupy that big island to make their dream of a free state, possible. Recently, as the ASP said, Rohingya refugees, who are living in Bangladesh since the 90s, demanded citizenship in a mass gathering which means if they stay long in this part of the country, they will create tension in this part of the country in the future and as border district, this is not a good sign for our national security.

vi. *Digital Threat:* As discussed earlier, officials of Law and enforcement have also addressed the fact that they use the sim from Myanmar as they find the network in Teknaf and through those activists of the terrorist group in Teknaf refugee camps are connected their mates living in Myanmar which might cause unrest in that area.

VII. Conclusion

There is a common conception about refugees is that they are the victim and oppressed by a specific community of their state. However, the fact that they can cause a security threat to their host nation is often ignored in the discussion of academia. Recently, there is a sharp growth of terror incidents in Cox's Bazaar and Teknaf where Rohingya refugee camps are situated and according to the findings from this research, the government, as well as policymakers of Bangladesh, should reconsider the fact that a large number of refugees can produce potential security threat to the country.

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Role of Mass Media as Changing Agent in Behavioral Change Amid Coronavirus Crisis: A Study on Bangladesh Perspective

By Hasib Shah Aman & Nusrat Jahan
Bangladesh University of Professionals

Abstract- The Covid-19 pandemic has caused the biggest humanitarian crisis of the 21st century. In an overpopulated country like Bangladesh, it is even tougher to fight the situation. The government and different stakeholders are relentlessly encouraging people to maintain the necessary health care measures where the mass media is playing the supporting role. The research examines how mass media has been influencing in the behavioral change during this pandemic and played the role of "changing agent". The research is designed on mixed method, including content analysis and survey. This study analyses 191 health awareness-based news from three different print newspapers and two television channels' prime hour bulletins within the timeline of 1st March to 31st March. Also, a survey questionnaire was set with close-ended questions to accumulate people's feedback. Using the "The Behaviorism Theory", this study explains, how all behaviors are acquired through conditioning. Throughout this theoretical lens, this research finds out how media worked as an external stimulus in changing people's behavior pattern.

Keywords: *coronavirus crisis, behavioral change, changing agent, mass media, bangladesh.*

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Hasib Shah Aman [α] & Nusrat Jahan [σ]

Abstract- The Covid-19 pandemic has caused the biggest humanitarian crisis of the 21st century. In an overpopulated country like Bangladesh, it is even tougher to fight the situation. The government and different stakeholders are relentlessly encouraging people to maintain the necessary health care measures where the mass media is playing the supporting role. The research examines how mass media has been influencing in the behavioral change during this pandemic and played the role of "changing agent". The research is designed on mixed method, including content analysis and survey. This study analyses 191 health awareness-based news from three different print newspapers and two television channels' prime hour bulletins within the timeline of 1st March to 31st March. Also, a survey questionnaire was set with close-ended questions to accumulate people's feedback. Using the "The Behaviorism Theory", this study explains, how all behaviors are acquired through conditioning. Throughout this theoretical lens, this research finds out how media worked as an external stimulus in changing people's behavior pattern. The findings suggest that media had positive impact over its audience which inspired people to practice safety measurements in such crisis.

Keywords: coronavirus crisis, behavioral change, changing agent, mass media, bangladesh.

I. Introduction

Covid-19 crisis has just put a pause button on the world in the year 2020. The World Health Organization announced Corona Virus crisis as global pandemic on March 11, 2020 (The Washington Post, 2020). Bangladesh confirmed the first case of corona virus on March 8, 2020 (The Business Standard, 2020). Immediately after 10 days Bangladesh reported her first death case (The Daily Star, 2020). In the meantime, the community transmission had already begun, making the crisis running quite ugly. As a result, Bangladesh imposed total lockdown from March 26, 2020. (Anadolu Agency, 2020). Corona crisis brought psychological and socio-economical pressure as people were losing lives and livelihood (Bodrud-Doza, et al. 2020). To save the country from corona virus only lockdown was not enough. People needed to bring urgent changes in the behavior pattern towards preparedness. Corona virus crisis required safety measures; generally mass people were not fond of those. So, this was quite challenging for Bangladesh to adapt these changes. Different stakeholders like government, health agencies and mainstream media played important roles here. Media not only transmitted values but also worked like a bridge between government and people of Bangladesh. When online platforms were accused with untruthfulness (The Business Standard, 2020), Bangladeshi mainstream media tried to put their best forward. News like "Fact vs. Fear" gave mass people idea about what to believe and what not in this infodemic (The Daily Star, 2020). Bangladesh witnessed a massive change in her people's behavior in this pandemic. People are now tending to follow safety routine more than ever. For example, the garments factories are now maintaining proper safety guideline (The Business Standard, 2020).

The inspiration of this paper came from this rapid change in people's behavior. As government has shut down various online news portals for spreading rumors (The Business Standard, 2020), this study finds how mainstream media played the role of changing agent towards people's behavior shift in preparedness. "Change Agent" refers to, "a person or thing that encourages people to change their behavior or opinions" (The Cambridge English Dictionary, n.d).

II. Literature Review

A study (Jesus, 2012) suggests that the ample amount of health-related information promulgated by the mass media has an imperative connection with building health awareness among people. Irrespective of the health literacy and language barrier, mass media generated health communication is influential to the media-consumers. Both the audiences who are actively seeking health-advices and who are passively receiving the information are getting benefitted from such communication. The study also says that, mass media can be an auxiliary force to reduce health inequalities.

(Tahir, 2018) "HIV/AIDS Awareness and Electronic Media" was a study conducted in Pakistan, where the relation among HIV awareness and education, ethnicity and electronic media was investigated. The study suggests that, the educated are more aware of

Author α σ: Student (6th semester), Department of Mass Communication and Journalism Bangladesh University of Professionals, Dhaka, Bangladesh. e-mails: hasib.s.aman@gmail.com, nusratjahan0525@gmail.com

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HIV but there was no findings of proper connection with ethnicity. Also, the people who had more exposure to the electronic media, precisely television and radio, had more knowledge on this issue than the people of less or no exposure to the electronic media. The study indicates a positive association between electronic media message and growing the health awareness.

(Kaur, Ghosh, Bhatia, 2014) the study gives analysis on SIRS epidemic model incorporating the effects of the awareness programs by media. Here the targeted population is assigned to compartments with labels S, I, R, and S. They were investigated along with the impact of the media coverage on the spread and control of infectious diseases. The study suggests, mass media awareness programs have a positive impact towards reducing epidemic risks. The study also showed if mass media increases the coverage of awareness programs, there is a significant decline in the number of infective in the population.

(Karasneh et al. 2020) did a study that evaluated the role of media in shaping perception of knowledge, awareness risk perceptions and communication practices in COVID-19 among pharmacists. The researchers set a questionnaire to identify the targeted pharmacists' knowledge level about disease awareness and media consumption. They suggest that there are effects which media creates on mental wellbeing during this pandemic. It is found pharmacists had good level of Covid-19 knowledge and high-risk perception which was influenced by the media.

To understand the public perception about the measures taken in Bangladesh, a study was conduct (Siddiqa and Islam, 2020). The data from the study shows that the responses from government were relatively late and there was a lack of communication among the ministries. The study suggests several solutions to those problems, where they urged for all the stakeholders to work in cooperation, where media could play an important role.

Since Bangladesh is a densely populated country, it is important to have adequate knowledge, positive attitude and to practice the preventive behaviors to prevent the transmission of Corona Virus. The study (Hossain et al. 2020) shows that all three of the KAP were found sufficient. The study also measured the level of fear. Although the fear score from the majority was high, more precisely among the women and elderly adults, the feared ones were more likely to maintain the preventive steps more.

(Boberg et al. 2020) have done research on the role play of alternative media in corona crisis. They examined German news media pages on Facebook and took data from beginning of January to mid-March 2020. Findings suggests, though alternative media featured rumors about Covid-19 but did not spread direct lies. These media represented news in pandemic populism structure. The newspapers published overly critical and anti-systematic messages, which contributed a distrusting worldview.

(Islam et al. 2020) here the researchers examined covid-19 related rumors circulating on online platforms. They collected data from December 31, 2019 to April 04, 2020 and through content analysis, they identified 2,311 reports carrying misinformation around the world. They found this misinformation has severe implication on public health and suggested government and other agencies to publish correct and context-appropriate information. This study is only focused on online platforms; it did not examine the offline channels.

(Hoque and Siddique, 2020) the research is about media response on corona crisis in Bangladesh. Researchers analyzed 744 articles from two prominent Bangladeshi newspapers to identify news coverage pattern. The study finds both newspapers focused on "fear and threat" and attributed covid-19 as "national crisis". People's fear on livelihood and health were shaped when two of this prominent newspaper frequently mentioned about the "death rate" and "economic crisis" in their news.

According to a study (Hossain et al. 2020), the anxiety rate in Bangladesh has seen a spike during the COVID-19 pandemic. The rate is 10 times higher than that of in 2019. The study suggests that social media exposure is the key factor for this increased rate of anxiety. The study recommended the government to monitor actively to contain misinformation, the authorities to broadcast positive information in both social and electronic media, and finally the well-being of mental health should be paid more attention.

The literature review shows, research on media impact on health crisis and contagious diseases had already done in the past. In Corona pandemic many researchers have focused on alternative media impact over mass people. Researches even proved that people adapted changes in their knowledge, practice, and attitude. But there have been no studies on Bangladeshi mainstream/offline media impact on people's behavior shift. As it is clear that mass people have changed their behavior pattern, in this study researchers will see, if mainstream/offline media had played the role of changing agent here.

III. Theoretical Framework

Researchers find 'Behaviorism' theory best suited for the nature of this study. This study investigates how mass media changed people's behavior. Behaviorism theory refers to psychological approach which states that all behaviors are learnt or acquired through conditioning. According to McLeod (2017), "The approach is only concerned with observable stimulus-response behaviors, and states all behaviors are learned through interaction with the environment".

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The changes in people's behavior during this pandemic are quite evident and observable, such as, people wearing mask, maintaining three-meter distance with one another, home quarantine, frequently using disinfectants etc.

The idea of Behaviorism came in 1913 after John Watson published the article, 'Psychology as the behaviorist views it'.

The theory says there is external stimulus that does the conditioning. Behaviorism comprises different forms of conditioning, among which the operant conditioning is relatable in this study. Operant conditioning basically focuses on the relationship between behaviors and their consequences. Behaviors have consequences. These consequences in return influence behaviors. There are reinforcements in this process that increase desired behaviors. The reinforcements are either positive or negative. According to McLeod (2018), "Operant conditioning is a method of learning that occurs through rewards and punishments for behavior".

In this study, the way how mass media changed people's behaviors stems entirely from the ideas of Behaviorism. The key findings of the study will be discussed under the framework of this theory and will answer how media was the changing agent in context of Bangladesh.

IV. Research Objective and Question

The objective of this research is to explore the media role which brought changes in people's behavior during corona pandemic.

To establish the research objective, considerable research question is:

How has Mass Media played the role of changing agent in the behavioral shift during corona crisis in Bangladesh?

To find the answer, researchers investigated three more sub-questions. These are:

i. Are the people practicing necessary healthcare measures?
ii. How mass media was the external stimuli?
iii. How media has done the conditioning?

V. Methodology

Containing a mixed method, this research conducted both content analysis and survey analysis method. In content analysis, the data collected from the sample-contents were analyzed in both quantitative and qualitative approaches.

For the quantitative content analysis, researchers used Statistical analysis Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to analyze the data of news timeline, news size, and reporters and news type.

This research studies 10 news through qualitative approach to understand the nature of the news- samples, as this is the 5% of the sample size (191). Coding sheet has been used which contains the following elements: Headline, Information about Coronavirus, Social Distancing/Lockdown, Sanitization, Mask, Keywords, Remarks. To study the news, the researchers followed the KAP (knowledge, Attitude and Practice) model, which helps to understand the characteristics of the news published.

As the study demands for survey-analysis, the researchers have surveyed and collected data from 204 participants through a close-ended questionnaire made in Google-form. The form was distributed among the people, who are aged in between 16 to 35, as they are more likely to be exposed to different forms of media.

VI. Sampling

Researchers have chosen five mainstream media in their sample. Among them, there are three newspapers (printed version): Prothom Alo, Samakal and Daily Star, and two television channels: Somoy Television and Channel I. Prothom Alo is chosen for being the most read vernacular newspaper in Bangladesh (Prothom Alo, 2018). Samakal was taken in the sample as it is a popular newspaper in Bangladesh. The Daily Star is in the sample list as it is the most circulated English daily in the country. Somoy Television is in this study as a dedicated news channel and Channel I was taken as a random television channel which telecasts all sorts of programs.

To conduct the study, researchers followed purposive sampling method, picked up only the news which are related to Coronavirus health care measures and awareness. The timeline of this study was from March 1 to March 31.

In-total 191 news published in that timeline by the five media were taken to analyze. For the validity of the sampling, a table and a bar chart are given below.

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Table1.1: News sample from the media

Media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Prothom Alo	56	29.3	29.3	29.3
	Samakal	42	22.0	22.0	51.3
	Daily Star	44	23.0	23.0	74.3
	Somoy Television	25	13.1	13.1	87.4
	Channel I	24	12.6	12.6	100.0
	Total	191	100.0	100.0	

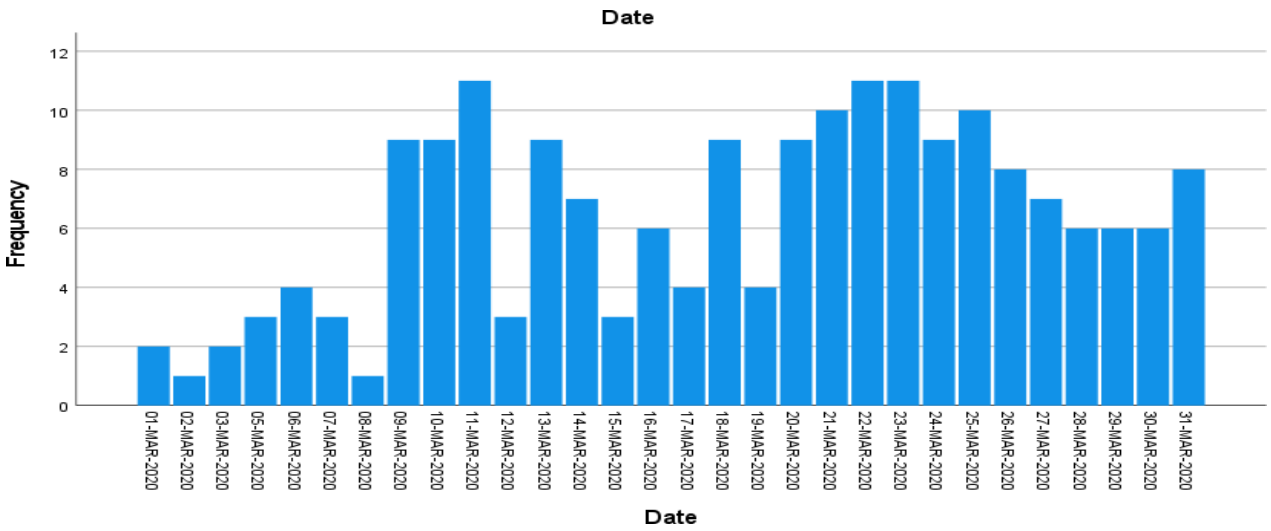

Chart 1.1: Timeline of the publication of the sample-news

VII. Data Representation and Analysis

Here the data is represented in three different methods: Quality analysis, Quantity analysis, and Survey analysis.

Quantitative Analysis

In the quantitative analysis part, the researchers analyzed the data in 3 steps:

i. Timeline analysis.
ii. News size.
iii. Reporters and News type.

Timeline Analysis: March was divided into 3 periods of time (March 1-10, March 11-20, and March 21-31) to understand the timeline frequency of the news published by the media.

Table 2.1: News published in the three-phases

Date

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	March (1-10)	34	17.8	17.8	17.8
	March (11-20)	65	34.0	34.0	51.8
	March (21-31)	92	48.2	48.2	100.0
	Total	191	100.0	100.0	

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The data says, in the first 10 days (March 1-10), there were 34 news published by the 5 media houses, focusing on Coronavirus health-related issues, which is 17.8% of the total sample size. There was an increase of publishing news from the middle of the March. As a result, the total number of news published by the media was 65, during the period of March 11-20, which is 34% of the sample size, and almost double to that of March 1-10.

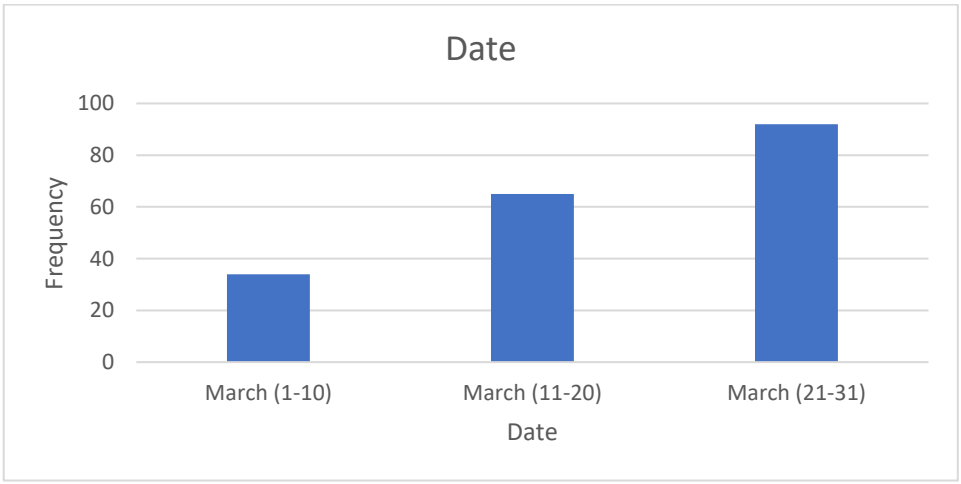

Chart 2.1: Timeline of the news publication

The hike of the publication of news did not stop, rather increased even more in the third phase of March 21-31. In-total 92 news was published, which was 48.2% of total.

In March, the first case of Coronavirus was detected, and the number of cases was also increasing. As it was new in Bangladesh, people were not much aware of the necessary measures. And health- related issues were one of the biggest concerns at that time.

These data presented here indicates that 'health-related' news was getting more coverage with time, and the numbers of the publications of that news increased significantly. This was a continuous effort by mass media to make people aware and provide the proper knowledge related to health issues and safety measures.

News Type Analysis: The study analyses the news size for newspaper and television individually to understand the profoundness of the news.

There was a total of 142 healthcare related news published in the three newspapers, and 49 news telecast on the two television channels throughout the month.

In newspaper, most of news was 'more than 500 words', which was 37.3% of the newspaper news sample size. The second most number of news was of '401-500 words', and this was 20.4%. There were only 2 news (1.4%) less than 100 words and 13 news (9.2%) in between (101-200) words.

Table 2.2: Newspaper news size

words

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 100 words	2	1.4	1.4	1.4
	101-200 words	13	9.2	9.2	10.6
	201-300 words	25	17.6	17.6	28.2
	301-400 words	20	14.1	14.1	42.3
	401-500 words	29	20.4	20.4	62.7
	more than 500 words	53	37.3	37.3	100.0
	Total	142	100.0	100.0	

In the television, in total 49 healthcare-based news was telecast by the two channels in March. The size of the television news was measured by counting seconds.

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Total 36.7% of the television news was in between 120-150 seconds, which is 2 to 2:30 minutes. Then, the second most numbers of news were in 151-180 seconds category (2:30 to 3 minutes) with 24.5% of the total number of television news. On the other hand, only 4.1% of the news was less than 60 seconds or one minute.

Table 2.3: Television news size

seconds

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 60 seconds	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
	61-90 seconds	3	6.1	6.1	10.2
	91-120 seconds	8	16.3	16.3	26.5
	121- 150 seconds	18	36.7	36.7	63.3
	151-180 seconds	12	24.5	24.5	87.8
	more than 180 seconds	6	12.2	12.2	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

These data suggest that the news, whether published on newspaper or telecast on television, were written, and explained carefully as their lengths are quite high. It also indicates that, news was not left by only explaining the surface level and they had been given proper attention while writing or reporting.

Reporters and News type: This study, in the quantitative analysis section, finally analyses the reporters' background for newspapers and news type for television to understand, how much importance was given while creating news content.

Among the 142news from newspapers, 40.1% (total 57) of the news were written by experts or found in the editorial section. Doctors, health experts, researchers, analysts and the people with expertise on their respective fields were regarded as experts. The news reported by the staff correspondents stands next to it with 21.8% (total 31), while 21.1% (total 30) were byline news.

Table 2.4: Reporters type in newspaper

Reporter_type

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Staff Correspondent	31	21.8	21.8	21.8
	Desk Reporter	24	16.9	16.9	38.7
	Byline	30	21.1	21.1	59.9
	Expert and Editorial	57	40.1	40.1	100.0
	Total	142	100.0	100.0	

Analyzing the television news type, the researchers found that, 79.8% of the news telecast on television was package news. In-total 8 news (16.3%) was IV+ OOV+ SOT news and only 2 were from other sections.

Table 2.5: Television news type

News_type

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Package	39	79.6	79.6	79.6
	IV+ OOV+ SOT	8	16.3	16.3	95.9
	IV+ OOV	1	2.0	2.0	98.0
	IV+ SOT	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

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Analyzing the reporters' type, over 60% (61.2% to be exact) of the news from newspaper were written by the experts, editors, and byline reporters, while on television 79.6% news had the elements what makes them package news. These data showed here, suggest that the news contents were mostly fact-based and carries the amount of credibility they need in this critical situation.

Qualitative analysis

In qualitative analysis, researchers have chosen 10 news which explains how the necessary knowledge was built through the news contents, representation of people's attitude in the news, and news contents which demonstrate if people are practicing the preventive behavior.

In the coding sheet, the variables were headlines, what information about corona virus was given, what was mentioned about social distancing and lockdown, sanitization process, encouragement of using mask and the keywords of those news. Remarks were added to describe, to which step of KAP the news belonged to, and an in-depth analysis to understand the whole idea of the news.

Knowledge

Table 3.1

Measurements	News- 01	Media &Date
Headline	ভয় যেমন আশা ও যে মন (There is hope as much as fear)	Samakal March 05, 2020
Information about Coronavirus	The news started with idea on Mers and Sars, and precisely the virus Sars-Cov-02 responsible for Covid-19. Also gave the idea about the animals which are responsible for the contagion.	
Social Distancing/ Lockdown	Strictly advising for maintaining social distancing and home isolation.	
Sanitization	Discussed, how proper sanitization can save from getting infected.	
Mask	Encouraging for using mask and using tissue while sneezing or coughing.	
Keywords	Coronavirus, symptoms, preventive behaviors.	
Remarks	Providing information which leads the readers to enhance their knowledge on Coronavirus.	

What is Coronavirus or Covid-19? - was the starting line of the news which clearly indicated to which direction the news is going to. In the following paragraph the whereabouts of Coronavirus and the responsible virus and animals were revealed. Then the news discussed the contagion and mortality rate with its severity. The rest of the news conveyed the behaviors that could be fatal, along with the solutions to them.

Table 3.2

Measurements	News- 02	Media & Date
Headline	Covid-19: Facts vs fear	Daily Star March 06, 2020
Information about Corona Virus	Introduction with a large family of similar viruses (MERS, SARS), how it transmits, symptoms, treatments.	
Social distance/Lockdown	Maintain a distance of at least three feet from someone who is coughing or sneezing, stay home if feel unwell.	
Sanitization	Wash hands frequently and regularly	
Mask	Cover face during coughing or sneezing	
Keywords	Covid-19, symptoms, treatments, prevent	
Remarks	Gave readers knowledge about Covid-19 and guidance to deal this critical situation.	

The news focused to introduce the readers with the new virus named Covid-19. It starts with giving primary knowledge about Covid-19 and later focused on telling people how to be safe from this. The news gave details about the necessary health measurements. All together this report was enough to enhance knowledge about Corona Virus itself and about prevention.

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Table 3.3

Measurements	News- 03	Media & Date
Headline	কোয়ারেন্টাইনে থাকার পরামর্শ অমান্য করলে আইনের কঠোর প্রয়োগ, হোমকোয়ারেন্টাইনের উপর জোর দিচ্ছেন বিশেষজ্ঞরা (Strict laws to be applied for violation of quarantine, experts emphasizing on home quarantine)	Channel I March 13, 2020
Information about Coronavirus	The director of IEDCR suggested to call IEDCR hotline for proper information on Corona virus.	
Social Distancing/ Lockdown	Suggesting strong home quarantine for those who returned to Bangladesh from corona-affected countries.	
Sanitization	No specific information was given about sanitization.	
Mask	No specific direction was given about using mask.	
Keywords	IEDCR, government laws, infectious diseases, home quarantine, returnee immigrants.	
Remarks	The focus of this news was enhancing knowledge about home quarantine and the punishment if not maintained properly.	

The news was telecast when corona virus was very new to Bangladesh but has already spread in other countries drastically. So, many remittance workers were returning to the country. As a result, it was very important to give them the proper knowledge on maintaining home quarantine, which this news did. Since some returnees were not maintaining home isolation, IEDCR warned that there will be some strict laws applied on them. The news was solely focused on home quarantine issue and the steep consequence if not maintained so.

Attitude

Table 3.4

Measurements	News- 04	Media & Date
Headline	Wash hands frequently, avoid gatherings	Daily Star March 11, 2020
Information about Corona Virus	First corona virus case in Bangladesh	
Social distance/ Lockdown	Avoid mingling with persons infected with the virus	
Sanitization	Clean hands with soap and water	
Mask	While coughing or sneezing cover mouth and nose with a bent elbow or tissue paper.	
Keywords	Government, school-college, advice	
Remarks	Influences toward changing attitudes of students to deal with the virus.	

The news advises school, college students to bring changes in their attitudes in order to be safe from the pandemic. The whole news is written to inform readers how they can keep their hands clean how they will cough or sneeze in public place and why it is important to keep social distance.

As a whole, the news kept pushing the readers to bring some emergency changes in day to day life attitude, to cope up with the uncertain situation.

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Table- 3.5

Measurements	News- 05	Media & Date
Headline	করোনা নিয়ে আতঙ্ক নয় (Not to panic about corona)	Prothom Alo March 13, 2020
Information about Corona virus	Rather than spreading fear, the news focused on easing people about corona virus.	
Social Distancing / Lockdown	Suggestions given for avoiding mass-gatherings.	
Sanitization	Focused on sanitizing hand and every materials or daily usage products.	
Mask	Emphasized much on using mask if there are symptoms.	
Keywords	Coronavirus, immunity, preventive measures, diet.	
Remarks	Emphasizing on growing positive attitudes.	

The main focal point of this news was to spreading positivity amid the fearful situation. The doctor who wrote the column, with making people aware, giving hope and suggesting developing positive attitudes and behaviors, which could save people from both mental and physical illness.

Table 3.6

Measurements	News- 06	Media & Date
Headline	খুব জরুরি না হলে বের হবে না (Do not go out unless emergency)	Prothom Alo March 22, 2020
Information about Corona Virus	Describes present situation of corona crisis and potential risks	
Social distance/ Lockdown	Those who came from affected countries have to be in home quarantine; in general, everyone will keep distance at least 3 feet from each other.	
Sanitization	Frequently wash hands	
Mask	Wear mask while going outside	
Keywords	Mask, public transport, fever, hospital	
Remarks	Influences to change attitudes of mass people to deal with the virus.	

The news states our attitude code in this pandemic. It starts with stating the urgency of home quarantine. The news stretches the attitude code by influencing the readers to use masks. It states the necessary measurements those have to take while travelling in public transport. Later it gives explanation how we can follow sanitization rule, what should a person do if he/she has fever. The news discourages to go to hospital for regular checkups. All together the news pushes for the new attitude code.

Table 3.7

Measurements	News- 07	Media &Date
Headline	মহামারিতে আমাদের করণীয় (To do's during pandemic)	Samakal March 27, 2020
Information about Coronavirus	Mentioned the serious conditions arrived due to the pandemic.	
Social Distancing/ Lockdown	Stated the directives given by the Quran and the Prophet Muhammad (SM) during plagues and pandemics.	
Sanitization	The proper hygiene rules suggested by Islam which can be impactful in this pandemic.	

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Mask	Discussed about covering mouth what Islam suggested while coughing and sneezing.	
Keywords	Coronavirus, Quran, Islam, healthcare behaviors.	
Remarks	Generating the positive attitudes during the Coronavirus pandemic in content of Islam.	

This news was written from the perspective of the cautionary steps suggested by Islam during plagues and pandemic. Also, the news made a bridge between the steps, the doctors are suggesting to follow and what Islam suggested. Here, all the cautionary steps and positive attitudes were discussed and tried to be made justified by the messages of Islam. As a country with majority of the followers of Islam, this news, from the context of Islam, suggest the approval of positive attitudes and the behaviors to be adapted.

Practice

Table 3.8

Measurements	News- 08	Media & Date
Headline	সাধারণ মানুষের মাঝে সচেতনতা দেখা যাচ্ছে (Awareness is being seen among mass people)	Somoy Television March 09, 2020.
Information about Corona Virus	Current situation of corona virus	
Social distance/ Lockdown	Less gathering on the roads and public transports	
Sanitization	People said they wash hands every time the go back home	
Mask	People wore masks on the roads, public transports, and construction side.	
Keywords	Avoiding gathering, mask, sanitizer, manipulation in price	
Remarks	Represents mass people's practice of necessary health measurements	

The news showcases people's safety maintaining practice. The audio-visual starts with footage of a random person who accepts corona safety issues and follow those. In the news we see mass people agreeing that they follow the protective measurements, wear masks whenever they go out and wash hand after coming from outside. The news states that there is less gathering on the road and public transports. This report establishes that people have accepted the health care rules and practicing it in daily life.

Table 3.9

Measurements	News- 09	Media & Date
Headline	কর্মীদের জন্য স্বাস্থ্যসুরক্ষার ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছে চ্যানেল আই (Channel I has taken healthcare measures for stuffs)	Channel I March 21, 2020
Information about Coronavirus	Expressing the concern, the news shows the preventive steps.	
Social Distancing / Lockdown	The staffs of Channel I are seen to be maintaining the 'one-meter distance' at their workplace.	
Sanitization	The staffs are getting sanitized at the entrance of their office, and the computer and other logistics are also getting cleaned.	
Mask	All the staffs were provided with masks.	
Keywords	Channel I, coronavirus, PPE, mask, hand sanitizer.	
Remarks	The news is showing how Channel I and its staffs are practicing the preventive behaviors.	

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The news content showed, how Channel I is providing their staffs the necessary tools. The office environment is maintained as safe as possible. The staffs are maintaining social distance, wearing masks, even the logistic tools getting disinfected again and again within a certain time. In sum, this news shows the practice of the preventive behaviors.

Table 3.10

Measurements	News- 10	Media & Date
Headline	সংক্ষিপ্ত জুমার নামাজ (Jumma prayer shortened)	Somoy Television March 27, 2020
Information about Corona Virus	Current situation of corona virus	
Social distance/ Lockdown	Low attendance at mosque, most of them prayed at home	
Sanitization	After prayer Red Crescent Team disinfected the whole mosque area.	
Mask	Visuals shown people wore masks in the mosque	
Keywords	Mosque, praying at home, virus,	
Remarks	Establishes that mass people are practicing safety instructions.	

This report shows how not only the mass people but also the social institutions are practicing the safety maintain rules during the pandemic. The mosque authority made sure of the fact that there is proper safety distance for the people who came for prayer. Mass people said they are also avoiding every possible gathering. They have been represented with masks in the whole footage in news. After prayer, the mosque has been disinfected by volunteers. All together the reports establish that mass people are practicing a safe lifestyle during the pandemic.

Survey data presentation

Among 204 participants in the survey, exactly 50% were men and other 50% were women. Most of their age was middle of 21 to 25 (73%) and profession was students (83%).

The survey questions were asked on several topics in order to find out the people's acknowledgment of media impact. Mainly the sections included, previous knowledge of any contagious diseases, media consumption rate of corona pandemic (before and after), practice of safety measurements (before and after corona pandemic) and finally media impact in their behavioral change.

Previous knowledge of any contagious diseases:

Before corona virus pandemic (table 01) around 37.3% had some knowledge about how contagious virus spread and 41.3% had some idea about health measures.

Table 4.1: Previous Knowledge on Contagious Diseases

Questions (Before corona virus pandemic)	Previous knowledge of any contagious diseases in %				
	An expert	very much	Somewhat	Not much	Not at all
1. Ideas on how contagious virus spread	3.9%	23.5%	37.3%	29.4%	5.9%
2. Idea on contagious virus health measures	2.9%	19.1%	41.3%	29.9%	4.9%

When Corona Virus hit on China, around 33.3% were very much afraid that it will hit on Bangladesh too, followed by 23% not much, 15.7% maybe, 16.2% somewhat and 11.8% not at all. In Bangladesh, 45.1% population started following the news of corona in March, where 34.3% from February and 20.6% from January.

Media consumption rate of corona pandemic (before and after):

Before Corona Virus was detected in Bangladesh, around 60.8% (highest) was depended on social media for news update where 23.5% used television media, 8.3% used new media and 6.9% (lowest) read newspaper. After Corona pandemic, people went back to trusting tradition form of media for

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information (table 02). Only 16.2% people were following traditional media regularly before pandemic. It rose to 27.5% after the pandemic.

Table 4.2: Consumption Rate of Traditional Media

Questions	Consumption rate of traditional media in %			
	Regularly	Most of the times	Some of the times	Never
1. Following traditional media (before Corona virus pandemic)	16.2%	24.5%	55.4%	3.9%
2. Following traditional media (after Corona virus pandemic)	27.5%	39.7%	31.9%	1%

Practice of safety measurements (before and after corona pandemic):

Before Corona crisis, around 32.8% of population regularly followed hygiene routine, followed by 30.4% some of the times, 28.9% most of the times and 7.8% never maintained hygiene routine. Around 37.7% people never wore masks (due to extreme polluted air) before corona virus, followed by 38.7% wore some of the times, 15.2% wore most of the time, leaving only 8.2% of population who wore regularly. Before corona virus, 26.5% were highly prone to physical contacts, where 27.9% maintained partially, 26% maintained moderately and 19.6% never maintained at all.

But after Corona Virus hit on Bangladesh, there was severe behavioral change towards safety measurements among people (table 03). Around 51.5% highly maintained health measure to stay safe and 58.8% people brought changes in their existing behavior pattern.

Table 4.3: Behavioral Mobility

Questions	Behavioral mobility in %			
	Highly	Partially	Moderately	Not at all
1. Maintaining health measure to be safe from Corona Virus	51.5%	7.8%	39.7%	1%
2. Bringing changes in behavior pattern (sanitization, hygiene, social distance)	58.3%	37.3%	Same as before	
			4.4%	

Media impact in their behavioral change:

At the end, around 47.5% agrees that media had impact towards such behavior mobility. 39.2% believe they have been moderately influenced by media and 11.3% believe in partial influence. 2% believe there was no impact of media on their behavioral change.

VIII. Key Findings and Discussion

This study has been investigating how Bangladeshi mass media has influenced its country people to shift their behavior toward the preventive practices during the Corona virus pandemic. After analyzing in-total 191 news from five different media and conducting a survey among 204 people, the findings are following:

i. Practice based news from qualitative analysis (Table 3.8, 3.9, 3.10) provide evidence that people over the country have well-accepted the healthcare-related messages and they are acting on those behaviors. The survey (Table: 4.3) points out that 58.3% saw a drastic change in their behavior comparing to the 'pre-pandemic' situation. Moreover, 51.5% are practicing those health measures highly, while 39.7% are practicing moderately. These data suggest that people in the country have adapted themselves with the preventive behaviors and practicing them to remain safe.

ii. The study, from quantitative analysis (Table: 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5) finds that all the news was published with due priority and magnitude. The number of news had been increasing with time (Table: 2.1) which was a constant push to people to grow awareness. In the qualitative analysis, there was knowledge enhancing (Table: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3) news, and representation of people's positive attitude in news (Table: 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7). This proves mass media's attempt to spread the healthcare-based news and such awareness was reaching to people quite successively. In addition to that, the survey data says, 47.5% of the population saw severe impact of mass media on their behavioral change, while 39.2% saw a moderate impact. Hence, the mass media was the stimuli that influenced people toward practicing the preventive behaviors.

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iii. Preventive behaviors were grown and practiced repeatedly by people. This brought the consequence of safety from Coronavirus. The government of Bangladesh was strictly maintaining the lockdown and there were laws for the violators. Police, administration, and the army was deployed to make sure that without proper reason people are not going outside, wearing masks, and maintaining other healthcare measures. These were the negative reinforcements applied. As the fourth estate, mass media performed their duty to make people aware of the rules and laws (Table: 3.3), and that is how the reinforcements properly reached to people in the process of conditioning. People by consuming mass media have developed the necessary understandings of preventive behaviors and practicing those to remain safe. So, it is profound from the analysis that people's behavior was changed through operant conditioning.

Mass media weighing proper attention and with an increasing flow of healthcare-based news, helped people to enhance their knowledge on Coronavirus health issues. Also, a positive attitude toward that information was observed among people. People are now practicing the health- measures because of the reinforcements applied. Being the stimuli, mass media provided necessary knowledge and conditioned people's behavior towards preparedness. Therefore, mass media's endeavor of bringing the behavioral change and preparedness among Bangladeshi citizens was impeccable.

IX. Conclusion

Covid-19 pandemic is challenge for a country like Bangladesh which is overpopulated with small geographic area. Bangladesh health infrastructures are not as improved as it had to be. Yet Bangladesh has outdone in minimizing the harm comparing to neighbors like India. Bangladesh has one of the lowest death rates against the whole world (UNB, 2020). Bangladeshi mainstream media has been addressing the corona virus issue even before it came to the country. After corona virus was detected in Bangladesh, mass media increased the flow of information with time. Starting from introducing with Covid-19, safety measurements, lockdown activities, taking care of corona patients, mainstream media focused on every angles of this crisis. Eventually mass media increased people's knowledge, brought changes in attitude, and inspired them to practice. Meanwhile alternative media were accused with spreading rumors; people had nowhere to go except mass media. That is why mass people started consuming traditional media more than before (Table: 4.2). Besides, only mass media has greater access in the whole country, alternative media is still luxury in rural area. So, mostly people had the impact of mass media among them making Bangladeshi Mass media an external stimulus. This eventually became a change agent by bringing necessary reinforcement among people's behavior during corona crisis. This paper suggests the mainstream media that gained public trust, to focus on their online version's quality. The online media needs to work with more credibility like their offline version. Corona crisis is considered as the greatest test since World War 2 (BBC, 2020). If government, media, and other stakeholders work hand to hand, only then the harms can be minimized.

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Hazrat Maulana Mohammad Anwar Shopiani[RA]: The Colossal Literary Figure of Kashmiri Literature

By Dr. Fasil Barkat

Islamic University of Science & Technology

Abstract- The understanding of poetry has always been a subject of debate among the literary figures of all generations and classes. Various definitions to differentiate a piece of poetry from what is not have inundated the literary pages of all times. History acknowledges the fact that there lived people, more specifically literary figures who contributed to the spirit of poetry. It is the essence that entices others who otherwise consider poetry dreary stuff and just the depiction of the poet's mental skirmish.

Every literature has its prominence and essence; it is the storehouse that presents the society then and now. The literature of Kashmir is one such pearl in the stock of world literature that has its inimitability and identity. Maulana Mohammad Anwar ShopianiRA (1849-1939), the repository of knowledge whose insight and sagacity have been attested by the giant literary figures worldwide. Though it was a very difficult task to mold the minds of people towards the truth, Maulana Anwar, with his knowledge and poetic composition, swayed many people. Maulana was a social reformer; he opted to absorb the pain for the sake of society. His poetry and translation works have its own class that has been benefitting ever since his pen has begun to write.

Keywords: poetry, literary figures, kashmiri literature, maulana anwarra, translations, and ahl-i-hadith.

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Hazrat Maulana Mohammad Anwar Shopiani[RA]: The Colossal Literary Figure of Kashmiri Literature

Dr. Fasil Barkat

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I. Introduction

Expressing feelings in words is an art that has many definitions. Every literature at its core is an expression of society where an individual breathes. At the same time, we must know that the expression of one's spontaneous ideas (after an inspiration) is what discerns a poet from a common man. The notion of self-examining poetry and reflective poetry plays an important role in understanding the natural expression. The mystery of poetry is difficult to apprehend unless we know what differentiates poetry from other forms of writings. Every writing can never be poetry though every writing has some connotation.

Writing that is an expression of an inspiration conveying ideas, feelings, beliefs, vision, and intellect and, at the same time, fabricates and blends the thoughts rendering the reader to struggle and evolve with multiple degrees of meaning is poetry and not just writing. Writing a good piece of poetry is a responsibility that everyone cannot take, even though we come across a galaxy of lines presented in the name of poetry that are merely piled up words deriding the lines as bunkum. History acknowledges the fact that there lived people, more specifically literary figures, who contributed to the spirit of poetry; it is the essence that entices and appeals to others who otherwise consider poetry monotonous stuff and the representation of the poet's mental skirmish.

Every literature has its reputation and soul; it is the storehouse that presents the society then and now. The literature of Kashmir is one such pearl in the stock of world literature that has its rareness and identity. Almost from every corner of the valley of Kashmir, we have literary figures who have contributed to Kashmiri literature. While groping the pages of literature, we come across a literary figure, Hazrat Maulana Mohammad Anwar Shopiani[RA] (1849-1939), the repository of knowledge whose insight and sagacity has been attested by the giant literary figures worldwide. Maulana Anwar[RA] is one such literary figure whose expertise over Kashmiri literature has barely any match; his poetry and translation works have its own class that has been benefitting ever since his pen has commenced to write. His life speaks about his contribution towards society by way of fulfilling his religious obligations. Born in a village called Shopian that is about 50 kilometres from the summer capital Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, presently under Indian occupation. He was a Kashmiri preacher, scholar, and poet and, above all, the founder of the Ahl-i-Hadith movement in Jammu and Kashmir (1). After attaining his education from various Islamic scholars, he got inclined to bout against many misconceptions prevailing in the valley of Kashmir about Islam. Though it was a very challenging task to mold, the minds of people towards the truth but Maulana Anwar[RA], with his knowledge and poetic composition, predisposed many people. His basic message was all about the genuine and fundamental principles and practice of Islam, which made him speak and criticize openly against all those practices which were clearly in contradiction of the teachings of Islam. Among many malpractices prevailing in the valley one was the worshiping of graves *(qabarparasti)* which means people used to worship graves by bowing and asking for help from those (Saints) lying in the graves. It is pertinent to mention here that this practice is completely prohibited in Islam and accounts for the major sin. Appreciating Maulanas contributions, Akhtar Mohiuddin writes: -

> *"A significant poet, preacher of the period is Molvi Anwar Shah of Shopian. He belonged to the Wahabi sect of Muslims. His poetry is therefore, devoted to the subjects*

Author: Islamic University of Science & Technology, J&K.
e-mails: faisal.barkat@islamicuniversity.edu.in, drfaisalbarkat@yahoo.com

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relating to religion and more especially to this creed, while he versified Hadith and Muslim code of Social conduct he denounced the grave worship and forms of superstitions. He exhorted the people to rise above the world of petty gains and fear none but Allah. He wrote better satires against outmoded customs. His targets were Mullahs who, he thought preached superstition instead of true religion." (2)

Writing religious poetry is not an easy task, as the rudimentary inspiration is not any worldly affair but the religion itself. As already conversed, writing poetry is a responsibility, and when it comes to any sophisticated form of poetry, then things become even more intricate and open to all the unwelcomed criticism. In order to propagate the religious teaching supported by authentic texts, Maulana Anwar[RA] met the same fate.

"He was criticized by the then religious leaders for propagating his views towards the leaders after claiming 'mullahs are misleading people'. He had several cases filed against him and was subsequently charged under blasphemy law for allegedly insulting the religion". (3)

Maulana Anwar[RA] was the man of ethics; he was a god-fearing soul always ready to absorb the pain for the furtherance of his society. To fight against an illiterate is difficult but fighting against those having incomplete knowledge is even grimmer. Maulana was fighting against those who not only had inadequate knowledge but even fabricated one, and indubitably it was his knowledge that tiled the path for his triumph and delight in the end. He used poetry as a noxious weapon against religious miscreants, morons, and the megalomaniac figures of his time. There is no doubt about the fact that his hold over Kashmiri literature was ultimate which made his poetry to melt the stiff hearts of those times. His poetry has both the poetic assets viz self-examining poetry and reflective poetry. The first one made him scrutinize his inner self, and the second one was used to address the arid souls. He used poetry as a tool to propagate the message of Allah and His Prophet[PBUH]. What was addressed by Maulana Anwar[RA] was not simple; it was the old customs, practices, and traditions which were the root cause of deviation from the true teachings of Islam. This is what historians have to say about the religious imbalance in the valley:

"Many lien practices entered Islam because of the fact that the converts did not give up their old customs and practices. The Khanaqahs (graveyard of saints) became the canters of superstition and charlatanism" (4).

Maulana Anwar[RA] in one of his famous poems, address the subject of worshiping the graves of saints as: -

Catechizing the edifices for bounties while circumambulating the graveyards

The sentinel and his wife earn gluts rendering this worship licit

Be cognizant the worship of graves is undue

Alas! the make-ups around these graves are places of major sin

(Naseehat-un-Niswaan, p. 30)

Yet in one of his other poems, Maulana presents the fact that the people who visit these graveyards are none but the people of the faith (Muslims) itself. While addressing this issue, he beautifully puts forth the fact that people who practice all this are *Mushriks* (namesake Muslims): -

It is these Muslims who are just Muslims by name tangled in worshipping of graves

It is them the cohorts of the devil Oh! My friend

It is him the Ghulam Qadiani the foe of true faith

It is him the atheist who is rolling down the blood Oh! My friend

(Dewan-e-Anwar, p. 53)

Justifying his position Maulana in another poem presents the fact that he is himself aloof from this major sin: -

I am none among the Najdi, the Kofi, the Mulhid, the Sufi

Neither do I concede the Hari Parbath, for I am just the scholar of true faith

(Dewan-e-Anwar, p. 64)

Maulana Anwar[RA] was the realistic propagator of Islam, whose vision and knowledge could clearly be traced in his poetry. It is really arduous to convey religious messages by way of translating the same into other languages. While Maulana has contributed a lot to the Kashmiri literature by translating the true religious teachings, his hold over the Kashmiri language and literature has always done justice to his translation works. Each word considered for translation has been minutely examined before any use. In one of his poems he while giving happy tidings to those who will be near to the Prophet Muhammad[PBUH] on account of their good deeds, but at the same time, he has also warned those setting up partners with Allah: -

Believers, on the Day of Judgment shall swill a special drink

Those close to the Prophet shall relish the class of soaring

People setting up partners with Allah shall drink the sting and shall live in an appalling place

(Dewan-e-Anwar, p. 120)

Maulana was a social reformer; he opted to fascinate the pain for the sake of his society. While delivering religious lectures and fulfilling all the religious commitments, he always dreamed and worked for a society free from all sorts of misapprehensions and bewilderments not only about faith but other social issues. For all this, he exploited poetry and used it as a platform for social habilitate. Much of his contribution in the form of Kashmiri poetry is dedicated to this theme; the following lines from his pen aptly justify this statement: -

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Be exultant, be conscious
Your provisions for the journey is this
Allah is one, have faith
Come recollecting this
(Salam-e-Anwar Mae Kalam-e-Anwar, p. 20)

It is Him Muhammad[PBUH] the guide for the world
His constitution is our certificate to peace
Be it a pious Man or Women
He (Allah) blessed them in both the worlds
(Salam-e-Anwar Mae Kalam-e-Anwar, p. 25)

In the above lines, Maulana Anwar[RA] is counselling all the people of faith in general and women, in particular, to enjoy all the social gatherings and occasions idyllically, but at the same time never set themselves aloof from the true faith that Allah is one, for this is what is going to bring relief in the hereafter. It is important to note that Maulana always remained confined to the subject of truthfulness and earnestness. The faith is a vast subject which couldn't be explained unless the one who explains has himself absorbed every thread of faith. Maulanas poetry has the mystic touch in the sense that it has made a great difference in the psyche of people of his times.

He our pal has kept to watch our deeds
For we must assess our deeds
The book of Allah is the ultimate guide for sick
Come with love and in bliss
For now, the light of Tauheed (faith) is luminous
The light of Tauheed is ubiquitously disseminated
Amass the flowers of guided deeds
Decorate the flowers with passion
(Salam-e-Anwar Mae Kalam-e-Anwar, p. 21)

Maulanas combat was genuine, and that is why he could survive the incessant endeavours to his character assassination by those spiritual quakes who remind one of those scavengers who fight between themselves for the last bit of a corpse flesh. Maulanas' remarkable contribution is a blessing for the entire Kashmiri culture, for all that he has written is not only advice but the veracity to accept, to live in peace and tranquillity here and hereafter.

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How Does the Labour of Women Unveil the Coloniality of Power? An Anthropological Context of the RMG (Readymade Garments) Workers of Bangladesh

By Nishat Parvez
Jahangirnagar University

Abstract- The readymade garments workers in Bangladesh are the most important persons in the economy of Bangladesh. Without their contribution, we have not got the status of a middle-income country. There is a distinct similarity between the garment's workers and slavery in terms of the long work hours, wage gap, and curbing human rights. This research is focused on the relation between power and labor in the garment factory. So, this paper is based on the theory of 'Coloniality of Power' by Anibal Quijano (2000). It is investigating how the labourers have become modern 'slaves', how they are being treated, and how their flesh and blood are used to bear the practice of colonialism. This paper concludes with some recommendations for stopping this practice.

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Research | Diversity | Ethics

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How Does the Labour of Women Unveil the Coloniality of Power? An Anthropological Context of the RMG (Readymade Garments) Workers of Bangladesh

Nishat Parvez

Abstract- The readymade garments workers in Bangladesh are the most important persons in the economy of Bangladesh. Without their contribution, we have not got the status of a middle-income country. There is a distinct similarity between the garment's workers and slavery in terms of the long work hours, wage gap, and curbing human rights. This research is focused on the relation between power and labor in the garment factory. So, this paper is based on the theory of 'Coloniality of Power' by Anibal Quijano (2000). It is investigating how the labourers have become modern 'slaves', how they are being treated, and how their flesh and blood are used to bear the practice of colonialism. This paper concludes with some recommendations for stopping this practice.

I. Introduction

Readymade garments workers are the main force for the economic growth in Bangladesh. The garments workers of Bangladesh are behind the billion dollars fashion industry worldwide. Unfortunately, they are the most neglected among the workers. Hundreds of workers have already died in different factory accidents in recent years, yet safety measures and safe work environments are not arranged for them. As three-fourth of the workers are women, they are the worst victims in case of accidents, pay-cuts, and low wage rates. There is a distinct similarity between slavery and the modern-day garments work and that is - both are initiated by Europeans in the global South. Exploitation on the cheap labour force can be explained through the coloniality of power. It is necessary to understand the anthropological context of the labour-owner relationship and the colonial behavior towards these workers. This research is going to explain the anthropology of the coloniality of power which is unveiled by the cheap labour force comprising mainly of women.

This paper is divided into three parts. The first one is going to elucidate the terms related to the essay, e.g. coloniality of power, modernity, etc., and some background information about the garment industry in Bangladesh. The second part is going to explain the literature review and theoretical framework of this essay and the third part is dedicated to the analysis of how women's labour is unveiling the coloniality of power. In regard to theories, this work is explained through the 'coloniality of power' by Anibal Quijano (2000). Besides, there is a partial explanation through the post-Fordist theory. This paper tries to understand the relation between women, labour, power, and their relation to coloniality.

Author: Jahangirnagar University. e-mail: nishatjms@juniv.edu

II. Objective

This research focuses on women garments factory workers in Bangladesh. When they start their work, they are very young, and they dedicate their whole life to making dresses for European companies. Unfortunately, when they retire due to their broken health or any accident, they are considered to be a burden for the factory. Even when they die by accidents like collapse of buildings, fire, etc. they become merely a number for the media. The factory owner, the state, and the global supply chains never take any liability for their families. History tells that the same thing happened with the slave system which was adopted by European colonizers in different parts of the world. They chose slaves based on their physical strength and when they became old, the colonizers tried to get rid of them, much like the garments workers. The colonizers tortured and killed them to get the wealth of their land. The modern system of garments follows a similar system like the slave trade and colonization. This paper is going through the neo 'slavery' system through garments factories and the relation of power and coloniality with the industry.

III. Definition of Terms

a) *Coloniality of Power*

Historical social identities have imported the idea of race and modernity in Latin America as Quijano (2000) explained. For their interest, the colonizers tried to distinguish people in terms of colour. The colour of one's body has become an identity. Based on race, colour, and identity the social power is distributed among people. It became a tool of exploitation. Besides, capitalism has only changed the form of control and exploitation between the dominant group and the exploited group.

In the light of 'Coloniality of power' Argentine Philosopher Maria Lugones (2016) has coined a new term 'Coloniality of gender'. She explained 'the coloniality of gender' through the division of power based on gender. This theory showed the practices and legacies the former colonies gained from their European

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colonizers and which they are still maintaining. And this legacy continues through multiple forms of social discrimination in every part of the colonies.

b) Traditional and modern societies

Modern means the time after the industrial revolution. Before that, the society did not depend much upon technology and science. There were mostly agrarian and village-based societies which are considered traditional. They were characterized by customs, collectivity, religion, behavioural norms etc. On the other hand, modern society is characterized by the decline of religion, consumption of commodities, the rise of scientific knowledge, etc. Modernity does not have a proper explanation. The examples and explanations are given by the scholars are mostly given through context and perspective. Appadurai (1996, p. 4-9) mentioned that modernity is quite a set of attitudes, technologies, and social forms that were enforced or associated through the Western Countries in the 20th century.

c) Garment industry of Bangladesh

The first garments factory of Bangladesh was established in 1976 after the independence from Pakistan in 1971. The expansion of the garment industry was fuelled in the 1980s which opened the door of foreign investment in Bangladesh. The export industry in Bangladesh is mostly based on ready-made garments. There are around 5000 garments factories currently operating Bangladesh. Three million people are working in this sector, where 85% of the workers are women. The buyers are mostly European and UK based companies ('Garment Industry', 2015)[1].

Bangladesh got international attention mostly based on the accidents in garment factories. Specially Tazrin Fire incident and the collapse of Rana Plaza had changed the industry and the life of the workers massively. On the 24th November 2012, a fire broke in a garments factory near the capital Dhaka, where around 120 people were dead and 200 were injured. These factories produced dresses for US Marines, Walmart (USA), C&A (Netherlands), etc. On 24th April 2013, a few months after the Tazrin Fire Incident, another factory near Dhaka collapsed due to structural failure. 1134 people died and more than 2500 people were left injured in this incident (ILO, no date)[2].

These two incidents made the government and the international workers' organisations think and create laws for the garments workers' safety and security. Besides, it led to international discussions of the corporate social responsibility of the global supply chains.

IV. Literature Review

Many works related to the coloniality of power can be found but none of them are focused on garments workers. There is a huge connection between the transition of capitalism, race, and the coloniality of power, as mentioned by Graeber (2006, p. 62), during the transition period of capitalism when reproductive and productive tasks are different. Capitalism has not only changed the system of works; it has also changed the mode of production. Besides, capitalism has made its way through Fordism and then post-Fordism. This capitalism and the way of post-Fordism are going to be explained through some literature on how women labour is revealing the way of the coloniality of power.

Ong (2010) explained about the spirit and resistance of Malaya women in different factories. She (p. 211-213) mentioned how Malaya women are taking the authority of renovating their life in this 'modern' time. How they have been coming out from their age-old tradition and working for them and their family. Capitalist development in Malaysia has brought some new changes in the life of Malaya women. They are facing changes in their cultural and social life.

The change in the agrarian society and the new industrial society has an enormous impact on the life of Malayan families, unlike the Bangladeshi garments workers' families. With the growing interest in feminism and the rise of the NGOs, it was obvious to bring women in the workforce. After World War II, European Women started working outside for money. During this period, there was a huge need for cheap labours, so, the unskilled and cheap labours of women helped the rise of the industrial revolution. Similarly, in Malayan society, women have to confront the industrial discipline and to serve as the new and smart slaves for the time they work in the factory. They alternate between the traditionalism (belief in spirit), and modernism.

Jha and Chakrabarty (2014) showed a 6-tier production process in an Indian garments factory that is supplying their products to GAP, where they mentioned the company has the authority to change their roles in this tier-based production system. or example, someone wants to work on sewing section as he/she is good at it but the officials think he/she might be good at washing, so they immediately send them to that section. By this time, the worker finds the work uninteresting, his/her passion for work becomes worse and she/he might get fired. That means the Fordist system is making the workers nothing more than slaves. So, the management has the supreme power to force someone doing any work against his/her will. Sometimes they force the workers to work overtime and sometimes they punish them by not giving their wages.

[1] http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Garment_Industry

[2] https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/geip/WCMS_614394/lang--en/index.htm

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Ong (2010, p. XV) argued about the resistance tactics of the traditional society and the spirit of the modern one. As here women's bodies are part of capitalism, she tried to show how the coloniality of power has changed its way through modernity. There is a link between the global value chain (GVC) analysis and the coloniality of power. Gradin (2016, p. 356-363) mentioned, GVC analysis focuses on the division of labour because for the global supply chains the rich countries perform the tasks which need higher technology and a large sum of investment, whereas poor countries perform lower paid and lower-skilled tasks. International Labour Organization (ILO) is not fulfilling their duties and the workers are fighting for social up-gradation of the labours with own resistance.

V. Theoretical Framework

This paper is based on Anibal Quijano's (2000) 'Coloniality of power'. Quijano explained the power and exploitation in the colonies, as he explained "with the emergence of America all the form of labour, production, and exploitation had changed, and they started to roam around the axis of capital." He later mentioned this structure of capitalism is based on power relations and hierarchy and racial supremacy. This can be found in the garments manufacture industry in how the supply chain of these industries is dominated and maintained by European and North American fashion companies.

The post-Fordist theory was designed by Henry Ford. Ford (cited in Jha and Chakraborty, 2014) described how the mass industrial production cycle became small production units and how the labour system is adapting to this process. But each and every production unit needs highly skilled workers. Wark (2006, p. 5) argued based on the post-Fordist theory in terms of garment industries. He mentions, the fashion garment industries need highly skilled workers. There is a monopoly system in this business which is based on cheap labour. They have secure manufacturing chain, high demand, secure revenue, and capital base. Post-Fordist economy transforms the production and social reproduction of the workers. This theory tells us how the workers are negotiating through this.

Santiago (2003, p. 53) connected the relation among race, labour, power, and their relationship with the post-Fordist structure. He explained that to make a profit, European countries are using the cheap labour of women by making them migrants and social nomads. For their interest, they are asking women to join the workforce in the name of gender equity and balancing their households. Both of these duties make women more vulnerable in the global south. They are becoming 'modern' slaves in the name of economic independence.

VI. Women Labour and Garments Factories

With the enormous growth of the population, the state needs lands to make accommodations for the entire population. In this case, the agrarian lands become smaller and the people in the village start to come to the city. This large population is being used for the sake of capitalism. Half of them are women, whom the state was not prepared to keep home for their household chores. Women are being treated as machines of cooking and bearing children. Since the 1980s, ready-made garments were the first industry allow a lot of women the opportunity to work. For religion and other social boundaries, women are bound to work at home. Kabeer (1995) pointed out the economic motivations of female garments workers. She showed two types of workers are working in the garment's factories, one is working for meeting the basic needs and the other for improving their lifestyle.

Bangladeshi women have long been restrained from working due to the conventional Islamic society of this country. In Bangladesh, Islam is the state religion and 92% of the population is Muslim[3]. Most significantly, for purdah (an Islamic lifestyle/fashion for women), women are not encouraged to go to work in the factories and offices with their male counterparts. However, with the economic pressure of living and the change in the Bangladeshi economic system women are brought forward with education and employment. The government of Bangladesh has made women's education free from the entry-level to the university. The employment opportunity gives them a chance to take decisions in their life, but still, they are under male domination, gender-based violence, etc.

Professor Heath and Mobarak (2014) found a systemic effect of the works in the garment's factories and the postponement of marriage and childbirth age. The researchers showed the impact of the RMG industry in contributing to women empowerment. This trend enforces Bangladeshi households to invest in their girls to get benefit from them. It could be viewed as a positive step towards women empowerment and equity. Still, women workers' rights are ignored. They face pay gap, sexual violence, labour rights violations, the burden of domestic works, etc. Maternity rights are sometimes ignored as well. As women are not skilled when they first start their work and they do not have much experience they could not be good at could not bargain their wages and job rules That is why the garments' owners can easily exploit them through wages, job security, and other systems.

This paper is analysed through three main findings based on Quijano's 'Coloniality of Power' and

[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Bangladesh

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Santiago's theory on 'Women, labour, and post-Fordism'. These findings are:

VII. Women and Resistance in Factories

Women from rural households are the main labour force of the garment industries. Karim (2014) explained, "A majority of the women who work in this sector are young, poor and from rural areas. Many are migrants who lost their homes and arable lands due to the constant river erosion in Bangladesh." These unskilled workers start their job in garments factories as helpers. Sometimes they are paid very little. Moreover, female workers are often paid less in factories than their male counterparts.

It takes time to be a machine operator in the factories, by this time in the post-Fordist structure of the factories, a person cannot be an expert in maintaining or working with all the machines. That is why he/she has to prove his/her expertise. So, they get a minimum amount that is not enough for supporting their family. To reduce the pay gap and get a better condition, women workers started to show resistance in Bangladesh. Some labour unions who are working on equal rights for men and women in different factories, always try to protest for an increase in the minimum wage or mitigate the pay gap (Elven, 2019)[4].

The citizens of Europe could help these women to get their decent payment by keeping pressure on the brand outlets, as they have done that in time of the Rana Plaza and Tazrin garments incidents. The retailers were pressurized by their nation and they started to work on workplace safety. Besides the resistance in the retailers' countries, women in the garments have start resisting on the exploitation they have to face every day. Dannecker (2000, p. 7-14) mentioned Josna who said she and her co-workers protested for a colleague who had not received money after being dismissed. Josna felt confident through her spirit of rebellion. These women mentioned they could not do many resistive activities through their union because most of the time their union's policy and agenda do not reflect their issues.

After the Rana Plaza incident in 2013, the movements against the owner of the building and their International Buyers united the workers, organized them, and incidentally, most of them were led by Bangladeshi women. Nagraj (2018) pointed out these women were fearful about losing their job, but they seemed more confident than ever. Muhammad (2013) explained the resistance of women workers about their pay raise and working atmosphere after the Rana Plaza incident. He mentioned, "In spite of living in a frustrating atmosphere, women workers' recent revolts have shown a sign that these workers have the potential to break this vicious chain of exploitation, and create a network of resistance, locally as well as globally".

VIII. Women and Domestic Spaces

It is hard for the workers to pay their food and rent besides sending some money to their parents or relatives in the village. Most of the garments workers are the main earning member in their family but they have to handle their domestic works as well. Kibria (1998) pointed out, either the departure of the male earning member or their unemployment has propelled women to start working in the garments factories. Several women also mentioned that they took the job because of the pressure of other family members. They have to cook for their family, take care of the children and the elders in the family, and even have to face domestic violence. But the garments workers get mental support from their co-workers which helps them to survive in these critical social atmospheres. Dannecker (2000, p. 7) mentioned a garment's worker Hazera, who had been beaten by her husband and then rescued and given shelter by her co-workers.

Female workers who came from the village to the city for their work face a lot of problems for housing, as the city's housing is quite expensive and most of their income goes to this portion. Absar (2002) included some researchers who have done extensive research on the housing of garment workers. Their studies show that accommodation in the city at present is not adequate for 1.5 million workers. The accommodation is not good for living, but they have to stay there because of poverty. They do not have private toilets or bathrooms to use, so they have to use shared toilets and bathrooms with other people in their accommodation. Moreover, drinking water is not very easy to collect in the city area, women have to collect the water. As they have to work a lot both in the factories and at home, they do not have much time to think about their health and wellbeing.

Transportation is another problem for these women. Bangladesh is not a safe country for women to commute in public transport. The rate of rape is quite high these days. However, to avail cheap transportation, these women are using public buses to go and return from their work, knowing it could be deadly for them.

IX. Labour and Coloniality of Power

The cheap labour of the female garment workers is the capital for the billion-dollar fashion industry, of which very little is being paid for the wellbeing of these workers. Centeno & Cohen (2010, p. 17) claimed that the global capitalist system is being governed by the North American and European set of rules which is the foundation of global capitalism. Sayer (1991) argued that capitalist agencies or the agencies led by the businessmen normally sets the regulations of society. One perfect example of this is the

[4] https://fashionunited.uk/news/fashion/police-clashes-with-garment-factory-workers-in-bangladesh/2019010940894

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recent lockdown situation in Bangladesh and the treatment of the garment's workers. In formulating the lockdown in case of Covid-19, the government declared general vacation for all of the workers. But one and half months later, the garment workers were forced to join their work. The government of Bangladesh did not intervene in this decision of the garment owners though it was not safe for the workers[5] (Ellis-Petersen & Ahmed, 2020). In Bangladesh, investors and the businessmen decide the rule of norms, investment goals, and profit targets, where they get the full support of the government. They just try to invest all their money in making the business grow. They are only concerned about their profits and never think about the wellbeing, mental health, or the minimum rights of the workers. Neve and Prentice (2017) pointed out the global retailers who have their factories in the low-wage countries always keep pressure on quality and speed, for that reason the local suppliers do not have the scope to think about the well-being of the labourers. As they got low wages, they cannot avail a nutritious diet and soon they lose their physical strength which leads them to unemployment even to death.

Muhammad (2013) pointed out most of the garments factories in Bangladesh are run by the local businessmen and the bourgeoisie, who demonstrate power and authority. They have a close connection to the government and hold political power. So, they can make any type of garments without maintaining any environmental standard or building code. The government keeps a good relationship with these businessmen, sometimes they donate a lot of money in the government fund, sometimes they invest their money in elections. Even they compete in election and become members of the cabinet or advisor to the Prime Minister. In the current cabinet there are 22 businessmen among the 47 cabinet members (Shovon, 2019)[6]. This is how the government has become a vital part of the capitalist and the colonial system. In this relationship of politics, power, and capitalism, the labour rights are always sacrificed without any second thought.

It can be realized that, the empowerment of rural, poor women is not just the way to gain gender equity, actually it is the way to enhance capitalism. Kabeer's (2011, p. 232) study clearly shows that the garment industries in Bangladesh "emerged in response to opportunities thrown up by economic liberalization and established its ability to compete globally through the employment of a flexible, non-unionized and largely female labor force". The female labours are exploited in the name of empowerment.

Before Rana Plaza Incident, there are very few women who are in the labour unions. They were not aware of their wages, duty hours, and rights. The trade union never takes any steps to make them conscious about their rights. The reason is thoroughly explained by Muhammad (2011), "during the early 80s, the World Bank's privatization project created a favorable environment for the government of Bangladesh to turn the trade unions into the tools of the ruling party making them alienated from the general workers in the context of corrupt practices of the union leaders and mistrust among workers against the leaders in the industrial sector" (cited in Sultana, 2015). This change has brought up a lot of differences in terms of labour rights movements. That is why there is no one to talk about the rights of the workers.

Rana plaza accident triggered all the problems the labourers were facing. The exploitation for the work hours, low wage, labour relations, safety standard, and the politics beyond capitalism. After all those accidents, and the national and international campaign, the major buyers agreed to pay the compensation, besides they are forced to check their local retailer's health and safety standard for their workers. But all of those were not agreed, some companies from the US stopped their relations with the Bangladeshi retailers and a lot of workers lost their job. The US companies moved to other low wage countries to exploit the workers in the name of capitalism.

Though their foreign counterparts are trying to compensate, the BGMEA (Bangladesh Garments Manufacturing Export Association) is still exploiting the rights of the workers. But the resistance of the workers from time to time could not let them continue the exploitation year after year. The death of the workers does not mean anything to the BGMEA, there is no trace of any dead worker in their website, no information at all. No database for the accidents, how the accidents happened, or what is the situation of the factories of factory owners now. They have become some numbers in their website, even the number is not close to the actual figure.

After the Rana Plaza accident, there is a lot of resistance in terms of wages and safety issues. These days, the workers have a certain level of education, so they understand their situation better than before. Women are speaking up against their European retailers, their local vendors, and global customers for their rights to live, equal pay, maternity leaves, etc.

As Quijano (2000) pointed out "in reality the slave owners, landlords, industrialists, merchants, bankers and professional have been a dominant coalition from the beginning". For Bangladesh, this coalition is maintained through politics, media, society, and business. That is why, it is quite impossible to resist

[5] https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/may/11/bangladesh-garment-factories-reopen-despite-coronavirus-threat-to-workers

[6] https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/government-affairs/2019/01/08/businessmen-dominate-new-cabinet

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and change the 'coloniality of power' in no time. But the resistance from the women workers after so many accidents, it shows a ray of light that the spell of the 'coloniality of power' might be broken through them.

X. Conclusion

The readymade garment workers are the 'slave' of the new capitalistic system where safety, dignity, and value of life are considered less important. Their physical strength is the only capital the capitalist society can use to gain more and more profits. Women are the worst victim in this case. While women lose the physical strength, the consumerist capitalist system does not want to take any responsibility for these workers. In a normal view, it seems like these garments factories are giving them the freedom for living their own life and financial independence. Their independence is materialized through the hard labour they are putting without thinking much about what they would do later. Their situation is quite similar to the colonized people who were under the rule of their kings, then the colonizers came and liberated them for their interest. Their liberalism is the new way to exploit them. Things will change soon with the education and economic prosperity of the labours who, now know how to speak up and talk against the 'coloniality of power'.

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h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.

Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, “What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?” Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.



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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."



Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation) by Global Journals

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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