

**AMBIGUITIES OF MASCULINITY AFTER RIVER BANK EROSION  
DISPLACEMENT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON PERCEPTION AND  
EXPERIENCE OF DISPLACED MALE SLUM DWELLERS IN DHAKA  
CITY**

**A THESIS**

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## **Certificate**

It is hereby certified that, present research paper is an original work with the standard laid down by the department of Geography and Environment, University of Dhaka in partial fulfillment of the requirement of M.Phil (Master in Philosophy) Degree.

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## **Declaration**

It is hereby declare that except for the content where specific references have been made to the work of others, the studies contained in this thesis are the result of investigation carried out by the researcher under the supervision of Professor, Dr. Hafiza Khatun, Department of Geography and Environment, University of Dhaka. No part of this thesis has been submitted to any other university or other educational establishments for a degree, diploma or other qualifications.

Here undersigned declare that present research paper is an original work with the standard laid down by the department of Geography and Environment, University of Dhaka in partial fulfillment of the requirement of M.Phil (Master in Philosophy) Degree.

.....  
(Signature of the Researcher)

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## Abbreviation

<b>ADB</b>	- Asian Development Bank
<b>BBS</b>	- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
<b>BWDB</b>	- Bangladesh Water Development Board
<b>CUS</b>	- Centre for Urban Studies
<b>CEGIS</b>	- Center for Environment and Geographic Information Services
<b>DBM</b>	- Disaster Management Bureau
<b>DoE</b>	- Department of Environment
<b>DM</b>	- Disaster Management
<b>DMB</b>	- Disaster Management Bureau
<b>FGD</b>	- Focus Group Discussion
<b>7FYP</b>	- 7th Five Year Plan
<b>GoB</b>	- Government of Bangladesh
<b>GBV</b>	- Gender Based Violence
<b>GIS</b>	- Geographical Information System
<b>GDP</b>	- Gross Domestic Product
<b>GED</b>	- General Economic Division
<b>GBM</b>	- Ganga Brahmaputra Meghna
<b>GOs</b>	- Government Organizations
<b>IOM</b>	- International Organization for Migration
<b>ICT</b>	- Identity Control Theory
<b>IDP</b>	- Internally Displaced People
<b>JRCB</b>	- Joint River Commission of Bangladesh
<b>JMREMP</b>	- Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project
<b>MOEF</b>	- Ministry of Environment and Forest
<b>NAPA</b>	- National Adaptation Programme of Action
<b>NGOs</b>	- Non-Government Organizations
<b>NPDM</b>	- National Plan for Disaster Management
<b>RMMRU</b>	- Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit
<b>SDGs</b>	- Sustainable Development Goals

<b>SOD</b>	- Standing Orders on Disasters
<b>UNDP</b>	- United Nations Development Program
<b>UNDESA</b>	- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UN</b>	- United Nations
<b>UNFCCC</b>	- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNHCR</b>	- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>WHO</b>	- World Health Organizations
<b>WARPO</b>	- Water Resources Planning Organisation
<b>WB</b>	- World Bank

## **Operational Definition of the Concept**

### **Masculinity**

Masculinities are sets of gender practices that are constructed and embedded in certain historical, cultural, and social contexts (Connell, 2005). Masculinity is a cultural construct that may be defined at its core, by certain physical features and an inner sense of being male. It is also characterized by certain behavioral and affective traits such as toughness, power, control, independence, differentiation from womanhood, restricted emotions, physical and sexual competence, assertiveness, and aggressiveness, among other characteristics. Although, these ideal qualities may not be held by all men, these traits are culturally constructed to inform what a “real man” should be within the socio cultural environment and can be considered this culture’s hegemonic masculinity script (Calasanti , 2006).

### **Ambiguities of Masculinity**

The ambiguity during men’s interpersonal interaction emphasizes how vague, multifold, and flexible these masculine practices are in exercise and interpretation. The hidden dramaturgical scripts in different situations are widely recognized but unmentionable (Goffman, 2005). In Hegemonic masculinity is a culturally influential form of masculine behavior that confers authority, and leadership, as well as control, over women and less powerful men (Connell, 1987). The construction of hegemonic masculinity changes overtime and across culture and it has multiple meanings (Connell and Messerschmidt, 2005).

### **Riverbank Erosion**

Riverbank erosion is a geomorphological process of alluvial floodplain rivers. Simply it is defined, as the process of wearing of the banks of a stream river. It is because of bank adjustment, bank trampling, and changes in bed elevation, and topography in reaction to modified flow conditions or bank resistance. Bank erosion is a natural process, without it rivers would not meander and change occurs (NPDM, 2016-20).



## **Human Displacement**

Human displacement refers to the forced movement of people from their home, or country of origin. Displacement is interchangeable with the term forced migration. Human displacement can be a result of many different factors. These usually fall under the three broader categories of 1.) Disaster Induced Displacement 2.) Conflict Induced Displacement 3.) Development Induced Displacement. Displacement can happen to anything that is living; however it is the most prevalent when applied to the human population, with a seemingly endless list of causes. Disaster induced displacement results in population moving due to significant damage, or the changing environment not allowing the continued support network needed for a human population to survive. Development induced displacement results from individuals being displaced, due to the continued development taking place on earth (UBC, 2014).

## **Slum Dwellers'**

A slum is a highly populated urban residential area consisting mostly of closely packed, decrepit housing units in a situation of deteriorated or incomplete infrastructure, inhabited primarily by impoverished persons. While slums differ in size and other characteristics, most lack reliable sanitation services, supply of clean water, reliable electricity, law enforcement and other basic services. Slum residences vary from shanty houses to professionally built dwellings which, because of poor-quality construction or provision of basic maintenance. (BBS, 2015)

## **Household**

A household consists of one or more people who live together and share meals from a common cooking pot, and can identify one member as head of the household (BBS,2015).

## **Abstract**

Bangladesh is a riverine country and millions of people are displaced from their place of origin due to effect of riverbank erosion. This is one of the most endemic natural hazards in Bangladesh, which caused millions of people homeless, landless, and property less. In this consequence, ill-fated erosion victims are bound to displace from their origin place, and move to urban areas mainly in slums for maintaining and sustaining their livelihood. Study explored the perception and experience of erosion displaced male slum dwellers' in Dhaka city. Importantly, study also selected the Barisal city slums for finding a comparison between the largest and centrally located urban area, with a coastal urban place erosion displaced male slum dwellers' perception. Mainly, study is pointed-out that, how geographical variation impacted on traditional patriarchal male psychology due to erosion displacement shifting roles and responsibility in family. For this reason, study has selected the Dhaka city slums at large as well as Barisal city slums to conduct the research.

Men and women experience and cope-up differently with the riverbank erosion displaced situation. Moreover, because of erosion induced displacement from the homeland, as household head men face multifarious difficulties to perform his traditional roles and responsibilities towards his family members. Since, men and women both are integral part of a family, it is necessary to engage men along with women in social policy formulation to eradicate the traditional gender division of labor in family.

This study provides valuable lights on gender-based crisis mainly in terms of focusing its changed male roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement period. This research has assessed, the perception of men about the shifting gender roles and responsibilities after displaced in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. Study has investigated the coping mechanism of displaced men and women experience over exchanged gender division of labor that, create ambiguity with the traditional patriarchal norms and regulations in family. Regarding, in effect of recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of masculinity after displacement period.

In this connection, study has revealed that although, after displacement shifting gender roles and responsibilities impacted on male psychological point of view in effect of established patriarchal male attributes. But, in Dhaka city erosion displaced males' cope-up and adjustment mechanism strategy is found satisfactory level, contrast with Barisal city displaced male slum dwellers. Finally, this study finding illustrates that, reform masculine attributes influence over the male construction on patriarchal social structure, and which make them bound to endure with the shifting roles and responsibilities for maintaining a sustainable livelihood after erosion induced displacement phase.

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# **CHAPTER-1**

## **Introduction**

## Chapter-1

### 1.1. Introduction

Masculinity in geographic subject has been explored at length through feminist, cultural and social lenses which focus on the relational formation, male identities and masculine spaces is long overdue in both feminist and gender oriented geographical perspectives (Van Hoven and Horschelmann, 2005). Geographic study on masculinity also emphasizes critiques of traditional masculinity as nuanced, complex articulations of problematic aspects of accepted gender norms. Even though, geographic research has examined interconnections between masculinities and health noting that, there is a need for an explicit focus on unhealthy masculinities (Parr, 2004). Importantly, more specifically the interrelated gendered contexts within which men's health takes place (Thien and Del, 2012). In this regard, interrelationship between gender and health has a spatial component of masculine production subjectivities that shifts across space, time, and culture. Moreover, geographic interpretation considering masculinities and health focuses on men's physical health and psychological health as well (Berg and Longhurst, 2003).

Male insecurities about being a real man, a protective father, a dominant leader, a breadwinner for the family and ironically at the same time sexually attractive to other women are nothing new (Horrocks, 2000). The ambiguity during men's interpersonal interaction emphasizes how vague, multifold and flexible these masculine practices are in exercise and interpretation. But, the hidden dramaturgical scripts in different situations are widely recognized but unmentionable (Goffman, 2005). Masculinity is not any construction that is unitary and immovable but differs in different contexts (Willott and Griffin, 1996).

The linear generalization is always considering men at the top hierarchical level of power structures that, creates barriers to judge actual situation of men as gendered beings because the study of displacement often skips men as gendered constructs. The reputedly unequal distribution of power within gender relationships should be seen in terms of a plural definition of masculinity.

Two further inter-related forms of hierarchies influence constructions of masculinity, generational differences and different economic statuses. Since, the start of the 1990s new approaches to gender as a performance have invited to see the masculine and feminine not only as social constructions, but also as the subject of a constant staging which all individuals carry out mostly without realizing it.

Masculinity is constantly expressed while simultaneously remaining hidden, endlessly produced, and reproduced by invisible performances and that seems self-evident. An excessive focus on looking for hegemonic or subordinate forms of masculinity and their hierarchical arrangement to the ordinary practices or relationships which construct masculinity and without any immediate visible manifestation of the power stakes. In this issue, two contributions are explicitly considering the constructions of masculinity via ordinary male practices. The pervasiveness of gender over all other social categories is demonstrated in masculinity (Kimmel, 2001).

In recent years, self-ascriptions of gender stereotypical traits have often failed to find between-gender differences. Importantly, gender is also one of the first social categories that children learn in today's societies, and thus knowledge of gender stereotypes is evident from early childhood. On this consequences, constructions of masculinity in this setting to some degree also promotes caring, sharing ethos based on strong inter-dependent bonds (Sczesny et al., 2004). Still, gender differences in self-ascriptions do continue to exist and there are attempts to measure different aspects of masculinity and femininity including everyday behavior such as household activities (Athenstaedt, 2003).

Almost, every man living in human societies is somehow confined within the hypothetical construction of ideal masculinity. Although, globally the migration rate among women and men does not differs much, it is man who generally carry the pressure of expectation to support the family because of existing patriarchal social structure throughout the world. Presently, this construction can only be measured using two items, masculine and feminine which is somewhat limited given that established standards of psychological assessment

typically recommended using a larger number of items. So, it is traditional masculinity and traditional femininity as relatively enduring characteristics that encompassing traits, appearances, interests, and behaviors and traditionally been considered relatively more typical of women and men respectively (UNDESA, 2009).

Complementary, research has investigated many different aspects of gender for example, gender roles, norms, and attributes. Another limit to the practical use of these established scales pertains to the generally small magnitude of gender differences, found on these two dimensions masculinity and femininity. More recently, gender differences have not emerged at all between graduates with the same major. In short scales that have been developed to assess aspects of masculinity and femininity have recently failed to find gender differences. This could indicate that gender differences in masculinity and femininity are a thing of the past (Alvesson, 2000).

However, it could also mean that the scales do not tap the most relevant aspects of the construction on which gender differences continue to exist. For example, gender roles have changed over the last decades, particularly women's roles, so that today's women possess more of the traits traditionally considered as masculine. Complementing these existing approaches, it has been suggested that directly assessing the presumed higher-order constructs, namely masculinity and femininity. This seeming paradox between hyper masculinity and caring masculinities appears to be embedded within the changing gender division of labor perhaps that reflects the flexibility and ambiguity inherent in constructions of hegemonic masculinity in this society. Moreover, some social scientists conceptualize masculinity and femininity as a performance. Gender performances may not necessarily be intentional, and people may not even be aware of the extent to which they are performing gender, as one outcome of lifelong gender socialization is the feeling that one's gender is natural or biologically-ordained.

It is important to mention here that, the focus of the present study is to know the perception and experience of men about changing the roles and responsibilities in family after riverbank erosion displacement. Natural disasters, particularly those related to riverbank erosion are fast becoming a leading cause of forced displacement. Although, conceptual normative and institutional frameworks to provide human rights protection to the environmentally displaced are not yet in place. The increase in riverbank erosion is expected to produce massive displacement that will change the world's perception of forcibly displaced people, currently thought of primarily as refugees and internally displaced erosion victims (NAPA, 2009).

Bangladesh is prone to various natural disasters of which cyclones; floods, tornadoes, riverbank erosion, droughts, cold waves, earthquakes, water logging, arsenic contamination and saline water intrusion are the most common occurring issue. Riverbank erosion has long term consequence on human life. Victims' are compelled to displace as they become destitute for riverbank erosion (BBS, 2014). After forced migration due to riverbank erosion displaced people face economic insecurity due to loss of agricultural land and become unemployed. Erosion induced victims' also suffer from social insecurity due to deprivation of civic rights, health insecurity, lack of basic infrastructure etc. All these insecurities caused by forced displacement lead to deprivation, destitute, fragility, and increased vulnerability of the families. In this regard, most of the cases riverbank erosion people lose all of their valuable resources, and initially those victims' usually take shelter in different slums of urban areas, mainly in big cities for survival and sustaining livelihood (Rahman and Das, 2009).

All disaster responses especially riverbank erosion displacees and interventions should be designed based on such a gender-sensitive understanding. It is important to mention here that, in Bangladesh study about masculinity after riverbank erosion displacement period is almost an unexplored and untouchable territory. Despite the importance of the survey very few researchers have found yet on the evaluation of men and masculinity. Importantly, none of the survey focused on the consequences of displacement caused by riverbank erosion and what way it impacts over male psychology and adaptation strategy in masculine point of view.

On this perspective, study has tried to know the perception and experience of riverbank erosion displaced male victims living in Dhaka city slums. Moreover, study is also made a comparison between riverbank erosion displaced male victims of slums in centrally located and largest urban center of Bangladesh, Dhaka city with a coastal urban slum riverbank erosion displaced male victims' perception and experience. In this regard, along with Dhaka city study selected the Barisal city slums, to explore the perception and experience of erosion displaced male slum dwellers' after changing the roles and responsibility in family. From the different research review, it has been noticed that most of the cases erosion displaced victims' are taking shelter in urban slum areas to manage the opportunity of finding works, income sources, and living place by their known networks in different slum areas. Based on these perspectives, present work has selected the slums in Dhaka city at large, and Barisal city slum areas to conduct the study.

Main reasons behind for selecting these two cities are, Dhaka is the largest metropolitan city and capital of Bangladesh, at the same time to make a geographical variation and comparison with other urban center Barisal city is the divisional headquarter and the 7th largest city in Bangladesh, quietly figured out as another sample city. In that context, this study mainly focused on Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas to know the perception of men about the changing attributes of roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement. In this regard, present survey examined the erosion displaced male victims perception and experience after changing gender roles in family and what extent that creates ambiguity over traditional patriarchal norms and regulations.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Gendered norms and behaviors are taught and learned rather than being natural or genetic. All men though while unique individuals, share one thing in common gender privilege. By virtue of being born male, men are granted access to power, position, and resources on a preferential basis to women. A sense of entitlement, in fact comes simply from having been born male.

However, mass culture likes to assume that there is a fixed, true masculinity in fact each societal construct of masculinity varies over time and according to culture, age and position within society. These are often assumed, taken for granted and seldom earned (Mahler, 2008). Men who have migrated are caught up in relations of gender, race and sexuality particular in new social, cultural, economic, and political environments. Masculinities are conformations of practice within gender relations of structure that includes large scale institutions and economic relations. But, they do not leave behind their histories (Connell, 2000).

No other disaster is as disastrous as riverbank erosion in terms of long term effect on people. Erosion victims' face many unavoidable problems at different stages of displacement. Displacement marginalized them in respect of livelihood patterns and psycho-physical problems. The troubles, problems and losses the river bank erosion displacees face are losses of land and changes in land holding capacity, changes in economic activities and loss of income, loss of house structure, loss of crops, loss of security and so on (Islam and Baslur, 2011).

Displacement can initiate a development of cultural transformation and challenges existing ethics, principles, and customs of displaced. Displacement means more than just migrated from one place to another. It introduces individuals to new socio-cultural settings. Every day migrants face new types of opportunities and vulnerabilities that reconfigure their cognitive understanding of social structures. Theorizing migration as a social phenomenon that reconstructs, gender relationships is crucial to understand the experiences of migrant women and men (Zeitlyn, 2012).

The most fascinating thing about masculinities is though there are idealized forms of masculinities in different context there is no such example of any man who occupies all of the attributes of being perfectly masculine. Although, gender dynamics and the change of masculine identities across national borders and most of them majorly focused on the way women's participation in transnational migration or displacement have jeopardized how male self-esteem or changes in gender roles of the husbands of transnational migrants or displaced.



But, very few researches focused on emotional expenses on migrant men, the ways in which the construction of their masculinities have been transformed have been unnoticed as well (Montes, 2013).

In comparison to that, research on influence of migration on negotiating and restructuring masculinities has always got less attention. Importantly, focus on the preceding studies about the influence of migration or displacement on gender structures, but it was mostly women whose experiences were considered in study (Datta et al., 2009). Even though, there are not enough data on the way how migrant men respond, negotiate and reject the demands imposed and changes required of them, because of the migration and the way migrant men renegotiate their hegemonic masculine identities and practices that was embedded in gender relations of their own culture (Donaldson and Howson, 2009).

From the different research analysis, it has been established that, study about the impact on men after riverbank erosion displacement situation is very scarce. No review has yet been found that, conducted on the perception of men about the changing roles and responsibilities due to riverbank erosion based displacement situation, and what way its impact over men's psychological point of view. In this connection, the main purpose of this present work is to investigate and create a new knowledge about what extent of crisis of masculine identity through changing gender division of labor in family, after riverbank erosion displacement period.

### **1.3 Literature Review**

It is an important and essential part to find out the knowledge gap. To endorse the rationality of the proposed scholarship, study tried to find out the knowledge gap through examining the relevant literatures, which includes the books, journals, reports, and internet resources. Some relevant literatures for this research are discussed here.

Scholarly calls to recuperate men and masculinities stand in contradiction to the claims of second wave feminists who argued that women's absence from scholarship created a body of knowledge that was primarily about men's behavior and practice. In other words, it made men the subject of research without ever acknowledging their gendered position as men. In this regard, feminist scholarship also sought to challenge these assumptions by drawing attention to the gendered basis of all knowledge claims. Also in recent literature on men and masculinity thus 'uncannily mirrors' its feminist forebears, that focuses upon men's own experiences, generates evidence of men's gender-specific suffering and has given birth to a new field of enquiry in masculinity (Segal, 2007).

Politics in masculinity is a complex field and though some men are also hostile to gender equality, some men's movements are pro-equality and are oriented towards cooperation with women (Connell, 1995/a). Masculinities are continuously being secured, broken down and being reconstructed by formulating offers of optimism to intervene the politics of masculinities to promote more peaceful and harmonious masculinities (Morrell, 2001).

Men and masculinities are the subject of burgeoning scholarly interest, much of it driven by a desire to render masculinities visible. In this regard, masculinities scholars are arguing that, men as men have rarely been treated as the subjects of scholarly research and man as male occupies the space of the universal normative subject (Louie, 2002). Certainly, men would waste this latest crisis of masculinity, if they deny or underplay the experience of vulnerability they share with women on a planet that is itself endangered (Mishra, 2018). The development of masculine selves is related to how men interact with female actors in each context. However, in previous studies have emphasized the multiplicity and complications of national masculinities, some regional masculinity which has emerged from diplomatically marginalized areas may have been ghettoized or even ignored (Kao, 2006). Gender systems are diverse and changing they arise from different cultural histories in different parts of the world and have changed in the past and are undergoing change now. However, gender relations are multi-dimensional, interweaving relationships of power, economic arrangements, emotional relationships, systems of communication and meaning (Connell, 2002).

Now a day's scholar often emphasizes public exposure of men as more important than their inner gender feelings (Kimmel and Messner, 1998). Masculinity conveys that, there are many socially constructed definitions for being a man, and that these can change over time and from place to place. The term relates to perceived notions and ideals about, how men should or are expected to behave in a given setting of the society. Moreover, masculinity and femininity are relational concepts, which only have meaning in relation to each other. Masculinities are configurations of practice structured by gender relations. They are inherently historical, and their making and remaking is a political process and affecting the balance of interests in society and the direction of social change (Connell, 1995/b). Hertz and Charlton (1989) and Haque and Kusakabe (2005) showed that, when a woman goes to work outside the home, regardless of how much money she makes, she does not do so as a breadwinner, but to help when her husband cannot support amply in family.

Displacement can be observed as a tool of reconfiguring one's masculinity by supporting or obstructing individual's ability to provide his family (Walsh, 2011). Displacement, while might emphasize on the essential features of existing masculine attributes, also quickens the journey of a man to culturally accredited route of mature masculinity (Osella and Osella, 2000). Donaldson and Howson (2009), suggested that relationship of power between women and men get more egalitarian because of after migration men starts sharing the decision making power and participates more in housework. In this connection, displacement almost always leads to recreation of self, community and obviously of masculinities, which most of the times leads to a gender equal stance (Baluja, 2003). However, if the world economy progressively portrayed men as wage earners and thus inclined to reshape masculinity by linking gender identity with work, the same process made the new masculinities vulnerable (Connell, 2005).

Masculinities play a great role in determining individuals position in gender structure, have always been underrated in both academia and development literature as subject matter. Although, in some study regarding globalization and transnational social policy have tried to get cross-cultural perspective on the attributes of masculinities, but to some extent they are bound by limitations (Kimmel, 2001). In patriarchal society men are the household head and are entitled to all responsibilities to maintain the needs of the household, whereas women are only responsible for doing domestic chores. Interestingly, few studies showed that, after migration or displacement men participates and helps women in domestic work from small to large extents (Donaldson and Howson, 2009).

Several studies have shown that in poverty contexts where men cannot express their masculinity through the usual forms of male achievement sexual performance and even sexual violence becomes a new way of asserting their masculinity. This is expressed in a change in practices. For instance, in South Africa the rise in unemployment in the 1970s led to such an alteration in masculine norms, resulting in value being attributed to having multiple sexual partners (Hunter, 2005).

Niehaus (2006) described that, a certain phenomenon of sexual liberation from the 1950s to the 1990s, and its relationship with the constructions of masculinity. Globalizing masculinities, understands as institutionalized patterns of dominant masculinity in the global gender order that, become to some degree standardized across localities. The experience of Malick (1999) shows that, different masculinities are locally at work at the same time, which contradicts by requiring sexual experience and abstinence at the same time. The point is that, there is not one locally standardized masculinity that governs, but multiple and diverse masculinities that are fluid and ambiguous, and that have global as well as local ingredients (Davids et al., 2011).

Masculinities are neither inherited nor attained in a one-off way and there is no way to either choosing or rejecting the traditional masculine roles (Willott and Griffin, 1996). Masculinities have always to be declared and confirmed, rather than just taken as granted (Seidler, 1996) and obviously must be affirmed by others as well (Foyster, 1999). Masculinity is a combination of race, class and other factors interpreted through the prism of age (Morrell, 2001). Male inclusion in the gender mainstreaming process has increasingly been documented as vital to the success of mainstreaming efforts.

It is well understood that, the achievement of gender equality is not possible without the active involvement and support of men. Men must be reached and included in gender mainstreaming process, so that interventions for women and girls are not derailed by male resistance. Too often sidelined as a women's issue, gender mainstreaming and gender equality stagnate as peripheral issues with considerable lip service but little tangible movement. However, it is failed to understand that man's roles and responsibilities in working toward a gender equitable world. Also, it is failed to grasp their reluctance to become involved and fail to analyze how masculinity limits and inhibits male participation. Additionally, if it is failed to articulate the negative effects on men of perpetuating the gender unequal world and the potential positive ramifications for men of gender equality (UNHCR, 2003).

Importantly, men and boys are unavoidably involved in gender issues. The existing pattern of gender inequality men's predominant control of economic assets, political power, cultural authority, and armed force means that, men control most of the resources required to implement women's claims for justice. There are pragmatic reasons for this. Any reform agenda requires resources (Connell, 2005/a).

Riverbank erosion is a common problem in Bangladesh, due to the deltaic topography and it has been forcing people to migrate or resettle. Riverbank erosion has rendered millions homeless, the majority of slum dwellers in large urban and metropolitan towns and cities are victims of erosion.

The major rivers like the Jamuna, the Ganges, the Padma, the Lower Meghna, Arial Khan and Teesta are highly erosion prone. Structural interventions are costly and need to be complemented by non-structural measures, such as erosion prediction and warning. From 2005, prediction activities were funded by the Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) and EMIN project of the BWDB and WARPO, and in 2008, by UNDP (NPDM, 2016-20).

During 1970-2000, two of the main rivers, the Padma and the Jamuna have consumed 180,000 ha of land. Moreover, 1,630 acres of mainly agricultural land, 370 settlement areas, 3,930 meters of road, 9 educational institutes, 5 hats and bazaars and 1 union parishad were eroded. Satellite image on the three major (GBM) rivers gives information that about 106,300 ha. of land was lost in ten years from 1982 to 1992. Conversely, the amount of accreted land was only 19,300 ha. and the net annual loss was 8,700 ha. during this span of time. It has been estimated that, about one million people become directly or indirectly affected by riverbank erosion every year (Islam and Baslur, 2011). In 2008, bank erosion of the Padma, forced about 200,000 people to be homeless (The Daily Jugantor, 2008).

(ISPAN, 1995) made a study and found that a total of 728,439 people was displaced from their original homesteads by riverbank erosion during 1981-1993. It was also estimated that, annually the number of displacees to be 63,722. Four million of such homeless people are compelled to lead a suspended life in Bangladesh (Islam and Baslur, 2011). Bangladesh is suffering from acute riverbank erosion. It has been estimated that between 2,000 to 3,000 kilometers of riverbank line experience major erosion annually (Islam and Islam, 1985). More or less all the rivers of the country, whether big or small, are responsible for erosion at various points on their bank lines. According to a study report, prepared in 1991 that 100 administrative units out of 462 were subject to some form of riverbank erosion of which 35 were serious, and affected about 1 million people on a yearly basis. Annually, rivers erode 10,000 ha. of land in our country and make thousands of people landless and homeless (Department of Disaster Management, 2012). Table 1.1 indicates the amounts of financial losses are remarkable, along with financial loss affected areas, and affected population

numbers, are quite large due to riverbank erosion. Table 1.1 presents the losses from river erosion (1996-2000).

**Table 1.1 Losses from River Erosion (1996-2000)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Financial Loss (In Million )</b>	<b>Affected areas (Acres)</b>	<b>Affected Population</b>
1996	5,809	71,680.4	10,103,635
1997	33,012	7,756	1,73,090
1998	2,201	41,519	3,21,000
1999	10,535	2,27,755	8,99,275
2000	3,286	2,19,310	4,16,870

(Source: COAST Trust, 2007)

Riverbank erosion has a long-term consequence on human life. Victims' are compelled to displace as they become destitute. On the other hand, the altered flow of rivers (natural or man-made) bank erosion also affects river ecology. Riverbank erosion is one of the natural disasters that cause displacement of inhabitants, who previously lived near riverbanks. Many of those erosion-distressed people loose not only their homes, means of livelihood and assets, but also their previous identity and they therefore often try hard for recognition of an identity (Das, 2010).

Riverbank erosion displacees face many unavoidable problems in different times of displacement, before displacement, during shifting household materials, and family members and after displacement at newly settlement area. Generally, institutional compensation mechanisms are not available for erosion distressed people. Due to riverbank erosion, erosion victims' are forced to migrate from their places of origin to other places. Displacement due to riverbank erosion marginalizes them in respect of livelihood patterns and psychophysical

troubles (Islam and Baslur, 2011). Population displacement caused by river erosion is endemic throughout Bangladesh. It has been estimated that, about one million people are directly affected every year by riverbank erosion hazards (Elahi, 1991).

Riverbank erosion largely affects poor and marginalized people as they have the least capacity to resist and to recover from the erosion induced natural hazards (Rogge and Elahi, 1989). Due to that, repeated displacements are common in the erosion prone districts of Bangladesh and such frequent movement hinders the implementation of recovery, and the long-term rehabilitation program. Evidence shows that, two thirds of the inhabitants of the Jamuna-Brahmaputra floodplain were displaced at least once in their lifetime. About 17 percent were displaced for three times and 15 percent for 10 times (Haque, 1988).

Riverbank erosion has great impact on floodplain occupancy. It effects adversely the settlements, land use, culture, and economy of the area, as well as the economy of the country. It is the social, cultural, economic, and political environment that has made some people more vulnerable due to erosion induced displacement. Class, caste, ethnicity, gender, disability, and age are the other factors that have affected people's vulnerability to this kind of erosion induced disaster situation. It has also found out that, even though this kind of disaster and the subsequent displacement of human population affect both men and women, it is women who have suffered more. Women have become easy victims of erosion displacement because of their role of homemaker, looking after the children, caring for the old, sick, and pregnant women of their household (O'Neil, 2010).

When disaster strikes, the most vulnerable are women especially those women who are mainly households head. Being restricted by cultural codes women's sphere is limited and restricts communication with outside world, leading to incapacity to earn money or procure relief. Providing special attention to the most vulnerable ones, the women in all the aspects is the important one. Three principal there have been identified for this vulnerability low status of women in the family and society, lack of awareness and biological nature of women.



Poor women with poor health and nutrition and lower level of education have the least capacity to deal with the situation (Khatun, 2003).

Gender differences are rooted in many social and economic situations in Bangladesh and the displacement situation is no more exception in rural Bangladesh. The disaster related phenomena especially riverbank erosion hazard assigned different roles, rights, and responsibilities of women in comparison to men. Women face more difficulties during disaster period. They suffer from shortage of food, shelter, basic health services and maintaining religious and cultural norms and practices.

Moreover, women in general contribute more the household survival than men (Hossain et al., 1992). At the time of displacement and post displacement women's participation can immensely intensify the degree of disaster reduction success. They can nurture the sick traumatic people and give mental and emotional support to the displaced affected people. Based on that, women roles should count in primary as well as secondary support operation (Dasgupta, 2014).

The most vulnerable segments of the society the impoverished and marginalized groups of the society are the poor women, who have the least ability to resist, cope with and recover from the natural hazard mainly get hit by river erosion (Haque and Zaman, 1997). Moreover, it is important to note that very few analyses are found yet which worked on the affected men who are also greatly sufferer during and after natural disasters especially riverbank erosion displacement situation. Men are socialized into their gender roles and pressured to follow rules about how a man should think, feel, and act. Men are urged to excel. Men are supposed to grow up to be powerful and not to show weakness, they are preferred, valued and encouraged more and prepared better for careers than are females. In this issue, men are also being expected to be independent, demanding, and aggressive (Tucker-Ladd and Clayton, 2002).

The political meaning of writing about masculinity turns mainly on its treatment of power. That, touchstone is the essential feminist insight which overall relationship between men and women is one involving domination or oppression. This is a fact about the social world that must have profound consequences for the character of men (Connell, 2005/b).

In today's societies, migration works not only way to enact masculinities for men but also it works as the assertion of their manhood (Pessar and Mahler, 2003). Gender relationships have also often been renegotiated during migration, which often produces flexible and strategic masculinities different from those of the country of origin (Batnitzky et al., 2009). (Rook and Hammen, 2007) suggested that, females' gender roles socialization may be different than males in ways that influence the meaning ascribed to arousal states, particularly sexual arousal. Because, traditional female socialization constrains direct sexual experience in childhood and adolescence, and provides a set of norms regarding appropriate context for gender and standards of acceptable sexual conduct, women may have less experience in identifying arousal states associated with sexual behavior.

Connell (2000) argued that, in a world in which gender order continues to extend privilege to men over women, but that also raises difficult issues for men and boys. There is no such thing as a single concept of masculinity but rather that much different masculinity exists, each associated with different positions of power. Against the backdrop of an increasingly divided world, one that is presently dominated by neo-conservative politics, Connell's account highlights a series of compelling questions about the future of human society.

'Natural Disaster Displacement and Agency of Women'' study (Dey, 2014) identified the women's contribution towards their family involvement for resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction for their family in disaster displacement situation. Usually, it seems that women are always in vulnerable situation during and after disaster situation. But, the study findings revealed that post natural disaster displaced situation, women are involved in major supporting operation for their family betterment through providing economic support, shelter, food, caring, and rearing of their children, making social networks, communication and so

on. It is evident that, basically women are coming forward and offered significant pivotal role for their family in difficult situation. Whereas in previous place women were totally involved and confined in household activities maintaining veil as well.

Disaster and the Silent Gender: Contemporary Studies in Geography, following geographical approach (Ahsan and Khatun, 2004) in disaster study, focused on gender aspects during disasters. Various disasters such as flood, cyclone, riverbank erosion, earthquake, arsenicosis, famine, and others have been discussed from geographical perspectives.

However, although in some of the writings in the study impact of disasters on people and coping-up with disasters have been emphasized, majority of them have only a geographical perspective. Another publication of (Ahsan et al., 2005) Gender Geography: A Reader Bangladesh Perspective, reflects the critical interaction and interconnection of space, nature, society, and women in various aspects.

Nasreen (1995), argued that displacement affect both women and men, but the burden of coping with disaster falls heavily on women. During disaster women continue to be bearers of children and responsible for their socialization, collectors, and providers of food, fuel, water, fodder, building materials, and keepers of household belongings they represent a productive potential which was not recognized earlier. The author also emphasized that, although poor rural women have very few options open to them to overcome their problems, their roles in disasters are obviously not simple they relate to a complete range of socio-economic activities. The study also highlights that, it is women's strategies, developed over the past years, which are vital for enabling the rural people to cope with disasters.

Displaced populations, often unaffected by national policies and priorities, may remain marginalized by national government gender mainstreaming efforts. Service providers to these populations may have little awareness of gender issues and may be reluctant to interfere with local cultural practices. They may be unaware of how resources and power are monopolized by male members of the community and the impact this has on women and girls (UNHCR, 2003).

Men are the sole decision maker and earner of their respective family. On the other hand, after displaced most of the cases men become unwilling to support their family in post displacement situation. This regard, by getting dowry married to another woman, some extent staying as a househusband, and failed to manage work remain unemployed also. In this position woman are taking different kinds of coping up strategies, like engaged in economic activities, made social network, importantly not giving up hope to rebuild and reconstruct their livelihood sustenance.

Masculine power will always remain maddeningly elusive, prone to periodic crises, breakdowns, and panicky reassertions. It is an unful-fillable ideal, a hallucination of command and control, and an illusion of mastery, in a world where all that is solid melts into thin air, and where even the ostensibly powerful are haunted by the specter of loss and displacement. To understand this is not only to grasp its global crisis today. It is also to sight one possibility of resolving the crisis, a release from the absurd but crippling fear that one has not been man enough. The straitjacket of onerous roles and impossible expectations, masculinity has become a source of great suffering for men as much as women (Mishra, 2018).

Based on previous research and findings it has been clear that, few inquiries found yet on men in environmental issues. From different research findings, it has been identified that special emphasis always being put on women in environmental issues or in the disaster management situation, or in the development issues. But, it has been well documented that men and environment are also unavoidable part to lead a successful disaster management plan and in the gender geographic approach for ensuring SDGs goal 5 (Gender equality) and goal 13 (Climate action). In this consequence, study attempts to conduct this research to know the perception of men about the changing roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement and to what extent that contradicts with traditional masculine attributes. Ironically, research on men and masculinity after riverbank erosion displacement is very scarce in research arena. There are not enough data on the way how displaced men respond, negotiate and reject the demands imposed and changing required of them because of the

riverbank erosion displacement or migration and the way displaced men renegotiate their hegemonic masculine identities and practices that was embedded in gender relations of their own culture. Approaching the recent literature, this study concerned with three things, a) its empirical focus on masculine perception b) dimension of changing gender roles c) implications of experiences and its theoretical framework.

Though, most research has been done over climate change, environment and specific focused on riverbank erosion, also focusing women coping –up strategies on natural disaster related displacement. In addition, study has investigated that to what extent changing gender-based roles and responsibilities makes an impact over our socio-cultural norms and tradition to bring gender equality. By focusing on masculinity, the concept of gender becomes visible and relevant for men. It makes men conscious of gender as something that affects their lives and is a first step towards challenging gender inequalities and eliminating violence against women.

Apparently, Male inclusion in the gender mainstreaming process has increasingly been documented as vital to the success of mainstreaming efforts. It is well understood that, men are an active agent for achieving gender equality and sustainable environmental development will not be persisted without men active involvement and co-operation. In this regard, the current study has given valuable lights on the fact to find out the ambiguities of masculinity due to river erosion displacement and through changing their roles and responsibilities of family after newly settled area.

Men must be reached and included in all development process along with women so that, interventions for women and girls are not derailed by male resistance. On this perspective, this study is a notable exception and a new body of work in the account of ambiguities in masculinities during the riverbank erosion displacement situation. Moreover, this study has general implications for understanding the construction of gender categories to identify the perception and experiences of masculinities due to change roles and responsibilities in family. It is expected that, the findings of the study will create a new knowledge on further academic interest and the study might inspire to remove the gender based discrimination in

our society very root level. It is important to note that, study will helpful to identify the environmental displaced victims specifically who are vulnerable for riverbank erosion displacement situation.

## **1.4 Research Objectives**

### **1.4.1 Main Objective**

To know the perception of men about the changing roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement that contradicts with traditional masculine attributes.

### **1.4.2 Specific objectives**

1. To identify the extent of crisis of masculinity through changing gender division of labor in family after relocated in a new area.
2. To assess the perception and experience of displaced men about the changing gender roles in family.
3. To explore the shifting roles and its impact on men as comparing with displaced women.
4. To investigate the coping mechanism and experience of displaced men and women.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

What is the perception of riverbank erosion displaced men about the changing roles in family that contradicts with age old traditional male identity?

### **1.5.1 Sub Questions:**

1. What extent of crisis of masculinity developed through changing gender division of labor in family after relocated in a new area?
2. How the shifting of gender role is conflicting with institutionalized male norms and behavior?
3. What are the impacts of changing gender roles on displaced men as comparing with women?
4. How the shifting role in family insists men as conflicting with themselves from their male psychological point of view?

## **1.6 Ethical Consideration**

Study has ensured that, this research is valid and do not provide any false or biased information during conducting the survey. All the information and findings of this research has been truly justified. This study analyzed and presents that information which was permitted by the respondents. Moreover, the anonymity and confidentiality of the participants were preserved by not revealing their names and identity in the data collection, analysis and reporting of the study findings. Privacy and confidentiality of the interview environment was managed carefully during telephonic communication, interview session, data analysis and dissemination of the findings.

## **1.7 Limitations of the Study**

Some unavoidable limitations are encountering during the study period as per the selected objectives:

- ✓ During conducting the survey this study faced some unwelcoming situation, like most of the cases male respondents were unwilling to answer the research questions. Some extent they were uninterested to talk with female person rather they prefer to talk with any male person. In this regard, the researcher has taken to long time to make rapport builds up with male respondents. Due to that, researcher needed to visit the same place more than two or three times to fulfill the study objectives.
- ✓ It is important to mention here that, some male respondents were very much unwilling to express true situation about the shifting roles and responsibilities after displacement.
- ✓ At last, due to time and resources constraint study areas were not too large and selective. There would be variation of collecting data if samples were collected through more varied geographical location beyond in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas.

## 1.8 Structure of the Thesis

This thesis is composed of six chapters.

**Chapter one** mainly contains the introduction and establishes the statement of the problem, literature review that provides justification of the study by identifying the most relevant and significant research review, also this chapter includes the research objectives and questions, ethical consideration and limitations of the study.

**Chapter two** presents the theoretical approaches to discover and explain the experience of riverbank erosion victims after displaced in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas.

**Chapter three** explicates the research methodology for the study covering data collection techniques, selection of study area and determination of sample size for conducting the study.

**Chapter four** presents and describes the research findings according to the field survey data.

**Chapter five** gives an explanation about the study findings and analyzes survey data in the light of theoretical framework.

**Chapters six** discusses about the study summary and finally draw a conclusion and recommendation of the research.

## 1.9 Summary Matrix of the Study

Objectives	Chapter	Methodology	Findings
<b>Objective 1</b> To identify the extent of crisis of masculinity through changing gender division of labor in family after relocation in	<b>Chapter 4</b> Identifies the extent of crisis of masculinity through changing gender division of labor in family after relocation in a new area.	Primary data from the study were collected through Questionnaire survey, case study, In-depth interview, and FGDs. Gathered necessary information and then analyzed by using Nvivo software.	Gender division of labor in family identified after erosion induced displacement. Women are engaging in economic activities and in absence of women, men are also involved in some sort of household chores like, cooking, cleaning, caring of children etc. to reformulate and reestablish their livelihood after relocated in a



<p>a new area.</p>			<p>new area. In this regard, through changing the gender stereotyped roles and responsibilities create ambiguity in the perspectives of traditional male ego and patriarchal societal rules and regulations.</p>
<p><b>Objective 2</b> To assess the perception and experience of displaced men about the changing gender roles in family.</p>	<p><b>Chapter 5</b> Assess the perception and experience of displaced men about the changing gender roles in family.</p>	<p>Primary data from the study were collected through Questionnaire survey, case study, In-depth interview, and FGDs. Gathered necessary information and then analyzed by using Nvivo software.</p>	<p>Study assessed that, most of the male respondent's did not recognize women's participation and involvement in economic activities and family crisis situation during the displaced induced miserable period. They claimed that it's not only women's active participation or involvement. It's basically male member's forwardness and decision, which is the central point for coping-up mechanism after erosion induced displacement.</p>
<p><b>Objective 3</b> To explore the shifting roles and its impact on men as compared with displaced women.</p>	<p><b>Chapter 4</b> Explores the shifting roles and its impact on men as compared with displaced women.</p>	<p>Primary data from the study were collected through Questionnaire survey, case study, In-depth interview, and FGDs. Gathered necessary information and then analyzed by using Nvivo software.</p>	<p>Displaced men perceived the changes of gender role differences despite the traditional male ego. In the hegemonic masculine norms men learned to dominate and subordinate women on the hierarchical masculine construction.  But, displacement and to maintain their lives and livelihood men try to adopt with</p>

			those changed gender roles and responsibilities in displaced culture and activities. In this regard, study has explored that displaced men perceived the effect of those changes through taking some extra measures and adoptive strategies like they are psychologically exert oneself to out from patriarchal masculine behavior and attributes to cope-up with the new changing norms and regulations in household's attributes.
<p><b>Objective 4</b></p> <p>To investigate the coping mechanism and experience of displaced men and women.</p>	<p><b>Chapter 5</b></p> <p>Investigates the coping mechanism and experience of displaced men and women.</p>	<p>Primary data from the study were collected through Questionnaire survey, case study, In-depth interview, and FGDs. Gathered necessary information and then analyzed by using Nvivo software.</p>	<p>It is evident from the study that, after displacement men and women relationship of power has changed in more egalitarian way by sharing with the family decision making power as well as men participate in household responsibilities.</p> <p>Despite, the unavailability of men's patriarchal social system privileges and that would buffer them most vulnerable. To survive in present condition men considered the changing cultural construction and approaches and embraces new kinds of masculinities that some extent contradicts with their masculine ideologies and contradicts with the male hegemonic position in society and family as well.</p>

# **CHAPTER-2**

## **Theoretical Framework**

### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Study presents the theoretical approaches to discover and explain the displaced riverbank erosion victims' living in Dhaka and Barisal city slums and to know how the shifting gender role is conflicting with institutionalized male norms and behavior to adapt with a new environment.

In this regard, study incorporates the Gender Socialization Theory by (Henslin, 2000), Agency Theory by (Kabeer, 1999) and Identity Control Theory created by (Burke, 2005). Theoretical approaches were used to conduct the research with a view to examining the perception of riverbank erosion displaced men about the changing roles in family that, contradict with age old traditional male identity. Moreover, Identity control theory is more pertinent and congruent among the gender socialization and agency theory with the study findings and analyzed the research objectives.

### 2.2 Gender Socialization Theory

(Henslin, 1999) contends that an important part of socialization is the learning of culturally defined gender roles. Gender socialization refers to the learning of behavior and attitudes considered appropriate for a given sex. Boys learn to be boys and girls learn to be girls. This learning happens by way of many different agents of socialization. The behavior that is seen to be appropriate for each gender is largely determined by societal, cultural, and economic values in each society. Gender socialization can therefore vary considerably among societies with different values. The family is certainly important in reinforcing gender roles, but so are groups including friends, peers, school, work and the mass media. Gender roles are reinforced through countless subtle and not so subtle ways.

(Lawson, 1999) views on, gender socialization is the process of learning the social expectations and attitudes associated with one's sex. Gender socialization occurs through such diverse means as parental attitudes, schools, how peers interact with each other, and mass media.

### **2.3. Agency Theory**

According to (Kabeer,1999) agency as individual decision making particularly in the mainstream economic literature in reality it encompasses a much wider range of purposive actions, including bargaining, negotiation, deception, manipulation, subversion, resistance and protest as well as the more intangible, cognitive processes of reflection, and analysis. Agency also encompasses collective, as well as individual, reflection and action.

(Harre, 1994) defines that, when individuals have agency, they conceive themselves by having the power to decide, to act independently, and to account for their actions. To have agency means that one speaks and acts from a legitimate position that is prior and the separable from the particular discourse of interest.

### **2.4. Identity Control Theory**

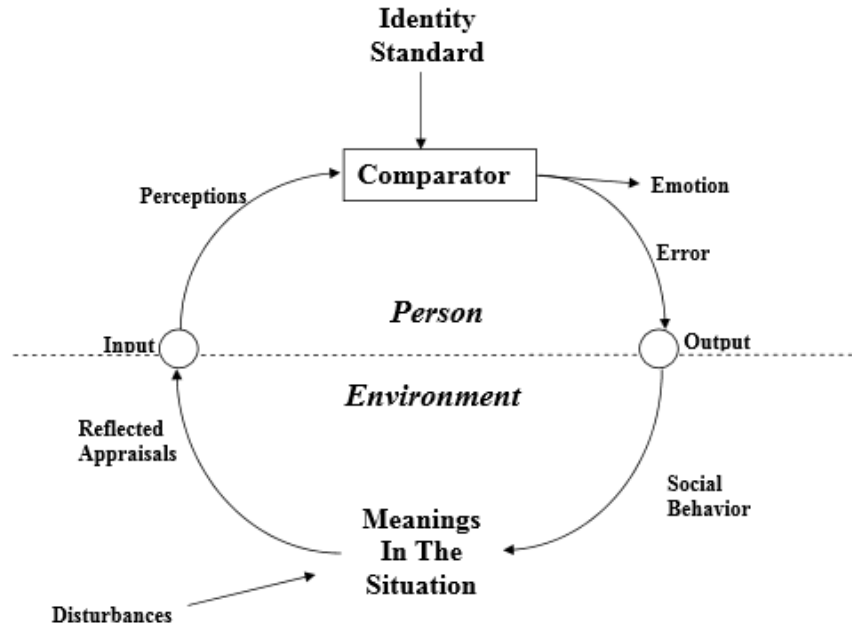
Identity control theory explains the nature of identities and how people develop, maintain and change the multiple identities they hold as role incumbents. Created by Peter Burke 2005, it focuses on the nature of people's identities and the relationship between their identities and their behavior within the realm of their social structure. The identities of the individual are rooted in their social structure. Identity control theory was created based on traditional symbolic interaction views where people choose their own behaviors and how their behaviors correspond to the meanings of their identity. One of the main aspects ICT deals with is how individuals view their own identities and respond to the reactions to their identities of those around them (Starks, 2005).

Based on this theory identity is at the center of social interaction. An alternative definition of identity is the set of meanings that define who one is in terms of a group or classification (Stets and Burke, 2005). When an individual is acting according to the identity control theory they reflect on the identity they display and how others approve or disapprove of their identity. Some have also recently linked self-esteem with efficacy by arguing that people with high self-esteem should also tend to perceive themselves as competent and in turn exhibit more involvement in social movements to try to effect social change (Owens and Aronson, 2000).

Identity theory is based in the symbolic interactionism meta-theoretical framework and the concept of a perceptual control system (Stets and Burke, 2014). Symbolic interactionism contributes to identity theory a claim about social reality that objects and events in a situation can be represented as symbols. George Herbert Mead (1934), one of the primarily scholars responsible for the development of symbolic interactionism, described a process in which the mind and the self-concept develop together through a social process (Burke and Stets, 2009).

(Smith, 2002) generates a series of predictions, derived mostly from social ecology and network theory, to explain why some individuals develop multiple identities and thus more complex selves than others. For example, she argues that the larger one's network of others, and the less homophiles (similar) they are, the more complex the self. Role identities generally contain a set of multiple meanings (Burke and Tully, 2008).

(Stets , 2001) examines more closely the identity assumptions that 1) a discrepancy leads to negative emotion, and 2) frequent interruptions in the identity process cause more intense or stronger negative emotion. The identity process is the cycle through which the identity is verified and adjusted based on the inputs received from the environment. Identity is composed of the identity standard, inputs, a comparator, and the outputs (Burke and Stets, 2009).



**Figure 2.1: Basic Identity Model (Stets and Burke, 2005)**

The general assumptions of identity theory can be modeled in a control loop diagram (Figure 1). Figure 2.1 shows a representation of the identity standard, the perception of meanings in the situations, the comparator that compares the two sets of meanings and the error (difference or discrepancy) which influences both emotions and behavior that changes the situation meanings. At the beginning of the process it is assumed that an identity standard exists and is active. The identity process is the cycle through which the identity is verified and adjusted based on the inputs received from the environment. Identity is composed of the identity standard, inputs, a comparator and the outputs (Burke and Stets, 2009).

Identity theory predicts social behavior. It is not possible to predict specific human behaviors using identity theory, but general themes or patterns of behaviors can be predicted (Burke and Stets, 2009). Identity theory assumes that each person has multiple identities. A single identity may be activated or multiple identities may be active at the same time (Burke and Stets, 2009). Identity theory predicts that, when the identity standard is incongruent with the perceptions from the environment, an error signal occurs and the person experiences distress. The distress encourages the person to resolve the incongruence by creating a behavior that is

designed to change the perception of the identity by the opposite measure of the error signal. In this connection (Burke and Stets, 2009) used a standard unit to examine the identity ratings perception for men. In this regard, if someone has a masculine identity with a masculinity rating of 5, but perceives that others interpret him as only presenting a masculinity rating of 3, then the error signal is -2. The output behavior must then be increased by +2 to compensate for the error signal.

If the perception is that the masculinity rating is 5, then no error occurs and the identity is verified. Upon identity verification self-esteem is increased. Men who had their masculinity threatened did express stronger dominance attitudes than unthreatened men. There was no effect of gender threat on the responses of women. The hypothesis that men who were threatened would express overall more conservative attitudes was not supported. Men react to masculinity threats with extreme demonstrations of masculinity (Willer et al., 2013).

Men overcompensate for gender identity threats, but women do not is interpreted as being due to the cultural expectation of the masculine identity being more salient regarding other identities in the complex self than femininity (Willer et al., 2013). The findings are also attributed to the level of commitment to the identity, which is due to the level of social esteem status value, in terms of identity theory associated with the masculine identity (Willer et al., 2013). Provide support for identity theory, confirming that it is productive in predicting the output behavior of men when their masculine identity is threatened. Identity theory predicts output behaviors based on input perceptions, relative to an internally held collection of self-meanings in the form of an identity standard. Failure to verify the identity standard against input perceptions causes distress and an output behavior designed to correct the discrepancy between perception and identity standard (Burke and Stets, 2009).

In the study of changing attributes of masculinity after riverbank erosion displacement, Identity Control Theory, Gender Socialization, and Agency Theory used as a theoretical framework to observe the changing masculine perception and its impact on male psychological point of view. As a dire consequence of displacement, men may need to



change their roles and responsibilities for sustaining their livelihood pattern in a new place. Moreover, adopting with some new roles and responsibility changes might be occurred with men in behavioral pattern.

In gender socialization process men and women learned gender roles, attitude, and behavior from society that also define the gender division of labor in family. In this regard, as shifting roles and responsibility in family makes crisis or ambiguity over men's behavioral pattern and attitude with the defined traditional patriarchal norms and regulations in the society. Identity control theory focuses on the nature of person's identity, who they are and the relationship between the person and behavioral form.

Therefore, after displacement when men need to cope-up with new roles and responsibilities for maintaining a sustainable livelihood, but that changing roles and responsibilities impact over them through the culturally constructed hegemonic masculine script. Therefore, aftereffect of changing roles and behavioral pattern men are in a crisis to control over their society featured masculine identity. Because of shifting roles in family insisting men to conflicting with themselves, and creates ambiguity over the society featured male perception. In that condition, to locate and find out the changing gender roles of riverbank erosion displaced men needs to be emphasized and analyzed in the light of identity control theory.

In this way, it implies that identity control theory is more pertinent and appropriate with the study objectives than gender socialization and agency theory. It is important to understand and explore the riverbank erosion displaced male experience over their shifting roles in family. In that context, male respond is needed to be highlighted and marked through the identity control theory. Since this theory is concerned with the development of personal identity through maintaining or changing, as well as the consequences of the verification process for the individual and for society.

# **CHAPTER-3**

## **Methodology**

### **3.1 Methodology**

A methodology is a theory and analysis of how research does or should, it includes account of how the general structure of theory finds its application in particular scientific disciplines (Harding, 1987). This chapter mainly contains the research methods, data collection process, through using some research techniques, which are in-depth interviews, case study, and FGDs. Also, this chapter describes the selection of the study areas, sample procedure, and determination of sample size for this research.

### **3.2 Research Method**

This study followed the qualitative and quantitative research method to conduct the study. First, sites were selected where after riverbank erosion displaced victims primarily take shelter. Second, respondents were selected through purposive random sampling method, after that, questionnaire survey was conducted for collecting primary data then, In-depth interview, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and Case study tools were used for gathering necessary information about the perceptions of riverbank erosion male victims. Finally, collected data were analyzed by using NVivo software.

### **3.3 Data Collection Process**

In this study primary and secondary data sources were used to meet up the study objectives. This research work was based on primary and secondary data sources which were collected through repeated field visits. Study primary data were gathered through following research techniques.

### **3.3.1 In –Depth Interview**

This research primarily followed in-depth interview method. During in-depth interview session this study approached both displaced male and female victims' to know their perceptions and experience about changed gender role and its impact over them. In this regard, study in-depth interviews mainly focused on what extent of crisis of masculinity developed through changing gender division of labor in family after relocated in a new area. On this issue, this study also interviewed some female respondents to assess their experience and understand how the shifting gender role is conflicting with institutionalized traditional male norms and behavior. Moreover, in-depth interviews were conducted by structured and semi-structured survey questionnaire and each interview continued approximately more than 30 minutes among the respondents. Interviews were conducted individually and in free time of the respondents'. Thereafter, interviews were recorded and later transcribed by using NVivo software.

### **3.3.2 Case Study**

For this research case study method was used to get a clear picture about the study objectives. Case study method was used as a tool for this study to know the perception of riverbank erosion displaced men about changing roles in family that contradicts with age old traditional male identity. In this regard, case study method assisted to clarify and cross-check the emerging findings of the study data.

### **3.3.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)**

For this study four focus group discussions were conducted with the displaced riverbank erosion victims' in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. FGDs were conducted separately with both male and female respondents. FGDs group were consisted of 8-10 members. FGDs group were formed from the erosion displaced male victims' who had responded respectively in-depth interview, and case study session. Moreover, FGDs assisted the study to get an overall view about the perception and experience of displaced male slum dwellers, about the shifting gender roles and its impact over them, along with some female respondents' opinion for this issue.

Through, FGDs study revealed the prime focus data about how the changing gender roles make contradicts over the age old patriarchal nature. Moreover, FGDs discussion were given assistance to clarify and cross-check the emerging findings of in-depth interviews and case study data from the erosion displaced male respondents' statement. For FGDs session study used the similar checklist like others.

### **3.4 Data Analysis Procedure**

Collected data was analyzed mainly in qualitative way. Study also used quantitative techniques for easy viewing about the study objectives. Main objective of analyzing qualitative answers is to find out the respondents' in general view about the study topic. For analyzing qualitative data, some steps were followed. Firstly, collected data were transcribed and recorded. Then data was ordered and organized. Data was analyzed in using the Nvivo software. Study presents quantitative data through using some indexes such as the bar diagram, pie chat, flow chart to draw expected information from research findings data, which provides different way to assess the robustness of the research objectives and output.

### **3.5 Study Area**

Riverbank erosion is one of the major causes which make people landless and homeless in a day, for this reason erosion victims' are bound to change their place of residence and displace from their previous region to new area for settling down their lives and livelihood. To conduct the research, this study selected the Dhaka and Barisal city slum dwellers mainly who were forced to move away from their previous places due to riverbank erosion. Environmental displacement has already become extreme in geographically and environmentally vulnerable areas in Bangladesh. Thus, riverbank erosion induced migration to big cities is getting spontaneous over the last few decades.

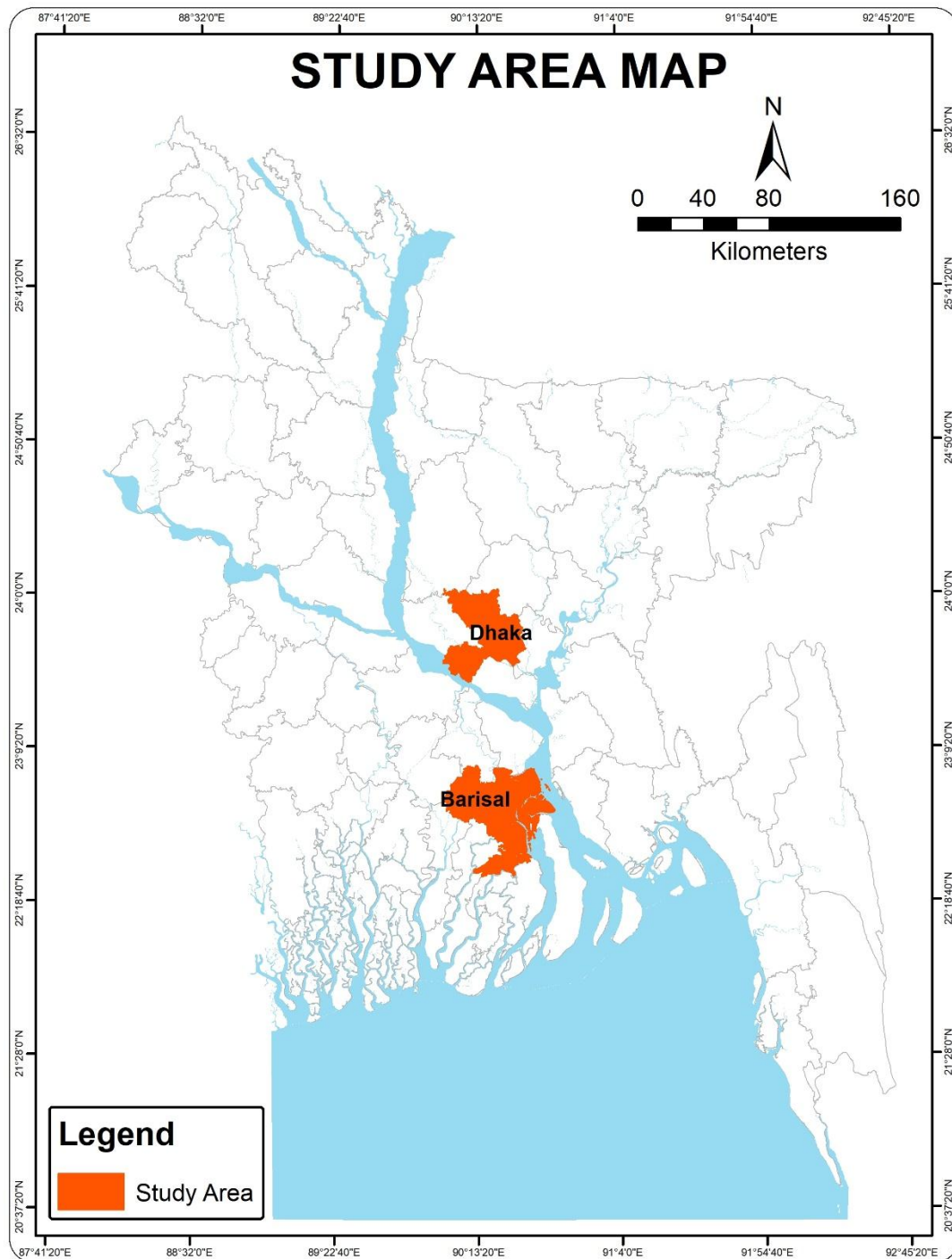
Increasing numbers of slums represent a major challenge to development. Displaced people living in urban slums are in search of better and secure life (Elahi et al., 2008). Due to riverbank erosion, people are forced to migrate from their places of origin to other places. Major rivers like the Jamuna, the Ganges and the Padma gradually eroding around 1590 square km floodplains making 1.6 million people homeless since 1973 (CEGIS, 2009).

People migrate to urban centers nearby or to the capital cities or sometimes across the border in need of opportunities for fishing and agriculture. Scientists and environmentalists increasingly agree upon the correlation between climate change and migration. Consequently, in destination, rapid urbanization and the growth of slums are parallel consequences of huge population shifts. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), about 70 percent of slum dwellers in Dhaka experienced environmental shocks. Slums in Dhaka city have been growing rapidly since 1971. Several surveys on slum growth in Dhaka, conducted by the Centre for Urban Studies (CUS) 2006, recorded the rapid increase in the slum population. Therefore, focus of this study is the riverbank erosion victim slum dwellers in Dhaka city.

Additional reasons behind for selecting these two cities slum areas mainly Dhaka is the capital and centrally located large metropolitan city in Bangladesh, after displaced most of the victims selected Dhaka city from different areas of the country for better earning and available income and living place in slum areas of this city. On the other hand, a big southern part of Bangladesh is riverbank erosion prone area. Moreover, in south side coastal bank erosion is high, for this reason mainly from the south side many people after bank erosion moved in Barisal city slums from southern and coastal areas mostly from Bhola, Barguna, Patuakhali, Monpura, Charfashion, Lalmohon, and other upazilas.

On this connection, after moved to new place riverbank erosion victims' primarily seek to manage living place in different slums in respective cities. Furthermore, present study also intended to know that geographical variations are what way impact over the displaced male psychological point of view based on changed gender roles and responsibilities. In this regard, study tried to make a comparison between the large metropolitan urban area with

other urban areas in Bangladesh. In this consequence, for this study purpose Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas are perfectly matched with the present research objectives. Figure-3.1 Indicate the Dhaka and Barisal city study area in Bangladesh.



**Figure 3.1 : Location of Study Area Dhaka and Barisal City**

(Complied Source: CEGIS Database Survey)



Liyod (1979) found that, 94% of slum dwellers in Dhaka are from rural areas. Majumder et al., (1996) and Qadir (1975) put the figure at 93%. Ullah (2004), found about 91% of the rural out migrants final destination is slum or squatter settlement. At present Dhaka mega city has 4966 slums where 3.4 million people live, which is 37% of city's total population (CUS, 2006). Among 4966 slums in Dhaka city 20 slums has been selected. From the Barisal city corporation data base survey (2008), there are around 137 slums with population of 38,736. Of the 137 slums, this study has focused on four major river erosion induced displaced victims slums in Barisal city for this study. The name of the selected slums in Dhaka and Barisal city are listed in below –

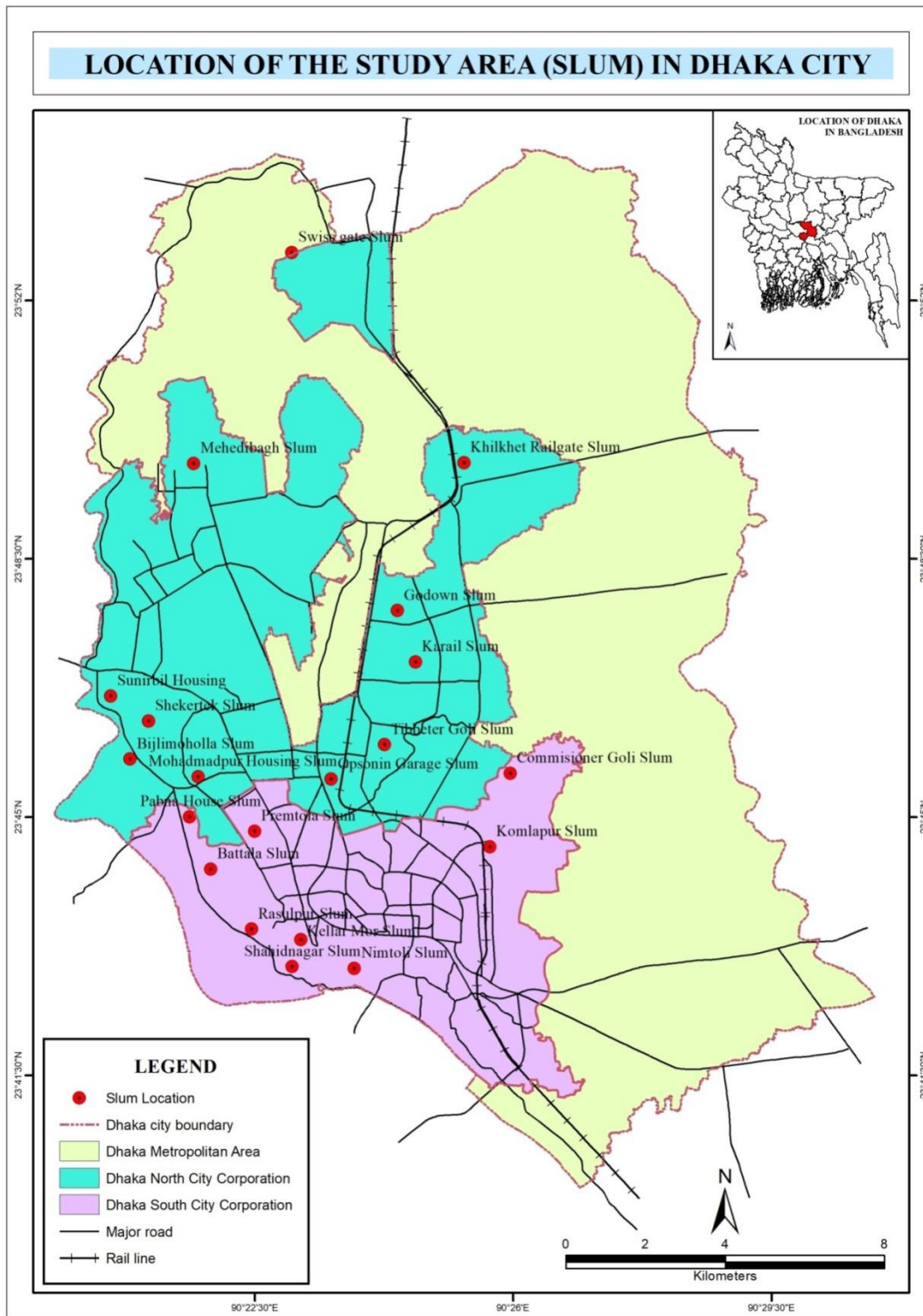
**Study Slums in Dhaka City**

1. Shahidnagar, Lalbag
2. Kellarmor, Lalbag
3. Rasulpur, Kamrangirchar
4. Sunirbillhousing, Adabor, Mohammadpur
5. Akota housing Shekertek, Mohammadpur
6. Battalabaste, Rayerbazer
7. Premtola Baste, Rayerbazer
8. Meradia Komisoner Goli, Khilgaon
9. PabnaHouse, Mohammadpur
10. Mohammadpur Housing Alaka
11. Rail Line Baste, Khilkheth
12. Karail Slum, Banani
13. Tibbeter Gooli Slum
14. Mehedibag, Baluramat, Pallobi, Mirpur
15. Go-down Slum, Banani
16. Kamolapur Slum

**Study Slums in Barisal City**

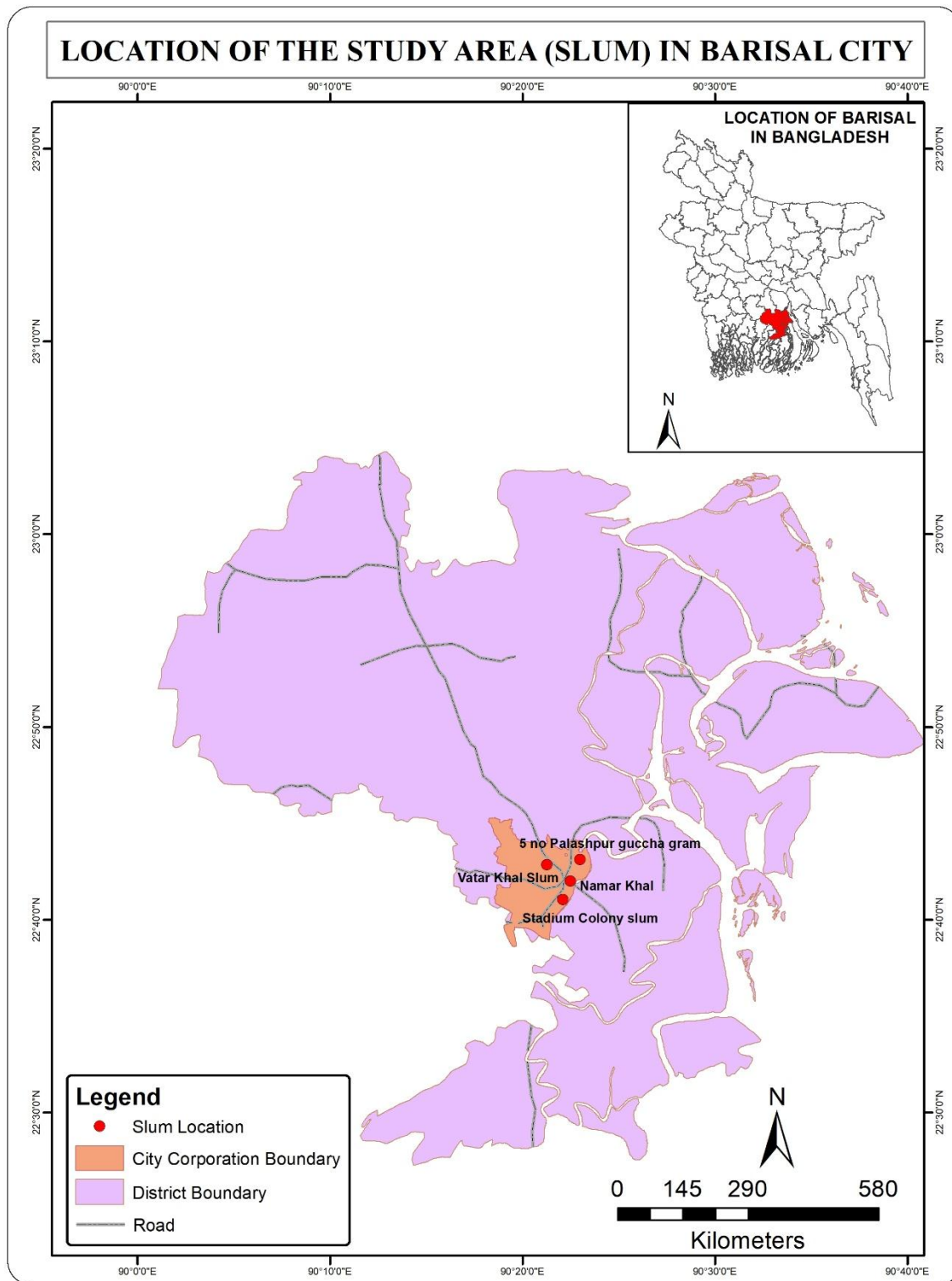
21. Stadium Colony Slum
22. Vatar Khal Slum
23. Namar Khal Slum
24. Palashpur Gucch Gram Slum

17. Oponin Garage, Tejgoan , Industrial location
18. Swiss gate Slum, Sector 11, Uttora
19. Nimitola Bostee, Chalkbazer
20. Bijlimahalla Slum, Mohammadpur



**Figure 3.2 : Location of Study Slums in Dhaka City**

(Complied Source: CEGIS Database Survey)



**Figure- 3.3 Location of Study Slums in Barisal City**

(Complied Source: CEGIS Database Survey)

### **3.6 Sampling Procedures**

Study selected samples through mixed method covering purposive random sampling and snowball sampling techniques were used to select samples for the study. The area identified primarily based on communities and demarcated by physical landmarks. Study area totally covered 24 slums where 20 from Dhaka city and 100 household heads and 4 from Barisal city and 30 household heads were selected through reconnaissance field survey. Moreover, relatively big slums were selected because big slums mainly convenient for collecting data and fulfillment of the study objectives. For the study total of 130 respondents were interviewed through structured and semi-structured questionnaire survey. Of 100 respondents were interviewed from Dhaka city slum areas and the rest of 30 respondents from the Barisal city slum areas. This study mainly provides a deeper look into the scenario of riverbank erosion displaced male member perception about their shifting roles and responsibilities in family. Moreover, some comparisons were made between displaced male and female victims' about the effects of changing gender roles and responsibilities in household.

### **3.7 Determination of Sample Size**

From the slum census (BBS, 2011) found that, the percentage of people under the poverty line and internal displacement is higher in the southern (Khulna, Barisal) and the northern (Rajshahi) parts of Bangladesh. It is more than 45%, followed by Chattogram and Dhaka. Environmental degradation is one of the main reasons behind the greater poverty and displacement in this region. According to BBS slum census (2014) found that, slum dwellers generally come to slum of urban areas because of practical reasons. Erosion victims are bound to migrate from rural areas to urban areas in search of maintaining livelihood for sustenance. In different areas in Bangladesh 7.04% slum household's primary reason for coming to slum areas is riverbank erosion. On this consequence, in Dhaka South City Corporation 5.86% slum dwellers' reasons for coming to slum are riverbank erosion and in North Dhaka South City Corporation 7.58%. In Barisal city 5.31% slum dwellers' reason for coming to slum is riverbank erosion.

In this stage, study selected the sample households from riverbank erosion affected households of selected slums in Dhaka and Barisal city. The field survey was conducted during the period of (January – February, 2020) mostly among the riverbank erosion displaced male victims' in Dhaka city and Barisal city slums. However, for the purpose of the study some female respondents were also interviewed. It is important to mention here that, data of the erosion affected slum households' number were not available. Respondents' from respective slum areas were selected mainly through discussion with the local people, community, and from the affected people who have showed their willingness to respond the study questionnaire and were present in that place during the survey. In this way, study managed to collect 130 relevant samples from erosion affected households' respondents. Study followed purposive random sampling and snowball sampling technique to select 130 sample household from 24 slums in Dhaka and Barisal city regions. Table 3.1 depicts the number of riverbank erosion displaced households in respective slums and selected samples in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas.

**Table 3.1. Erosion Affected Displaced Household Samples**

<b>Slums Name</b>	<b>Erosion Affected Displaced Household Number</b>	<b>Samples of Erosion Affected Displaced Household</b>
Shahidnagar, Lalbag	15	5
Kellarmor, Lalbag	8	4
Rasulpur, Kamrangirchar	12	7
Sunirbill Housing, Adabor, Mohammadpur	9	3
Akota housing Shekertek , Mohammadpur	15	6
Battala Baste, Rayerbazer	12	5
Premtola Baste, Rayerbazer	15	8
Meradia Komisoner Goli, Khilgaon	10	5
Pabna House, Mohammadpur	12	4
Mohammadpur Housing Alaka	5	2
Rail Line Baste, Khilkheth	30	12
Karail Slum, Banani	12	5
Tibbeter Gooli Slum	20	6
Mehedibag , Baluramat, Pallobi, Mirpur	10	4
Go-Down Slum, Banani	18	9
Kamolapur Slum	30	6
Opsonin Garage, Tejgoan , Industrial Location	15	4

Swiss Gate Slum, Sector 11, Uttora	7	3
Nimtola Bostee, Chalkbazer	12	4
Bijlimahalla Slum, Mohammadpur	10	3
VatarKhal Slum	15	8
NamarKhal Slum	12	4
Satadium Colony Slum	17	5
PalashpurGuchha Gram	25	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>130</b>
Household Data Source: Field Survey , 2020		

Table 3.1 reveals that, total of 346 number of erosions affected displaced households are identified by the reconnaissance survey in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. Thus, of total 346 households in the study area, 130 household samples are subject to study survey.

To illustrate, and determine the sample size of assuming the number of affected households to be half of the total household. In this way, samples size is determined by using the following formula given by Yamane (1967:886). To calculate sample sizes:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n= sample size

N= Total number of households= 346

e= level of precision=7% (assumed)

So,  $n = \frac{346}{1 + 346(7\%)^2} = 260.34$  (approximately)

If the affected household is half of the total household then n is assumed to be 130.

To meet the study objectives by the following formula study finalized the total of 130 samples from displaced river erosion affected households. Respondents are mainly river erosion affected displaced male victims' household in 24 selected slum areas in Dhaka and Barisal city.



# **CHAPTER-4**

## **Research Findings**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Chapter 4 mainly discusses about the findings from the field study. Study presents the data that has been collected from the respondents' during field survey. This chapter illustrates the scenario of the displacement after major river erosion, demographic profile of the respondents', experience, and perceptions of the displaced male slum dwellers in Dhaka and Barisal city. Also, explains about socio economic changes, economic losses, gender division of labor in family after relocated in new places.

### **4.2 Demographic Profile of the Respondents'**

Summary of the findings of displaced male and for comparison some displaced female respondents' overview along with their profile depicting these variables: age, marital status, religion, occupation, location, education, income (present and past) and expenditure (present and past).

#### **4.2.1 Respondents' Overview**

To conduct the survey, study focused on erosion displaced male victims' household head in family from the Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. Moreover, to know the coping mechanism and experience of displaced men, study included some female displaced erosion victims' along with male household head in family. For this purpose, study has picked out 88 male and 42 female displaced erosion victims' from respective slum areas. In this regard, of 130 respondents', study has sorted out 100 from Dhaka city slums and 30 from Barisal city slums. Among these respondents study selected 70 male and 30 female displaced erosion victims from 20 slums in Dhaka city and 20 male and 10 female displaced erosion victims from 4 slums in Barisal city areas to attain the research objectives.

#### 4.2.2. Age

Age of the displaced erosion victims' respondents' in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas are 18 - 80 years. Table 4.1 indicates the age of the respondents' in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas by gender.

**Table 4.1: Age of the Respondents' by Gender**

<b>Age (Years)</b>	<b>Male Percentage Dhaka</b>	<b>Male Percentage Barisal</b>	<b>Female Percentage Dhaka</b>	<b>Female Percentage Barisal</b>
18- 30	20	11.11	25.71	28.57
31-40	25.71	22.22	14.28	14.28
41-50	14.28	27.77	20	14.28
51-60	17.14	16.66	14.28	14.28
61-70	12.85	11.11	14.28	14.28
71-80	10	11.11	11.42	14.28
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100

Source : Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.1 is depicted erosion displaced household respondents' age group in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. From Table 4.1 it has been found that, male respondents age in Dhaka city slums, 18-30 years is 20%, 31-40 years is 25.71%, 41-50 years is 14.28%, 51-60 years is 17.14%, 61-70 years is 12.85%, and 71-80 years is 10%. And female respondents' age in Dhaka city slums identified that, 18-30 years is 25.71%, 31-40 years is 14.28%, 41-50 years is 20%, 51-60 years is 14.28%, 61-70 years is 14.28%, and 71-80 years is 11.42%.

On the other hand, in Barisal city slums male respondents' age found, 18-30 years is 11.11%, 31-40 years is 22.22%, 41-50 years is 27.77 %, 51-60 years is 16.66%, 61-70 years is 11.11%, 71-80 years is 11.11%. And For female respondents' age found that, 18 -30 years is 28.57%, 31-40 years is 14.28%, 41-50 years is 14.28%, 51-60 years is 14.28%, 61-70 years is 14.88%, and 71-80 years is 14.28%.

#### 4.2.3 Marital Status

Marital status of displaced erosion victims in Dhaka and Barisal city slums depicts that most of them are found married, few of them are widowed, and abandoned. Table 4.2 indicates the marital status of study area respondents' by gender.

**Table 4.2: Marital Status of the Respondents' by Gender**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Male Percentage Dhaka</b>	<b>Male Percentage Barisal</b>	<b>Female Percentage Dhaka</b>	<b>Female Percentage Barisal</b>
Married	100	100	66	57.14
Widow (Female)	0	0	14.28	14.28
Abandon/Divorced	0	0	20	28.57
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100

Source: Field survey, 2020

From Table 4.2 it is evident that, 100% men found married in Dhaka and Barisal city slums. For female, 66% found married in Dhaka city and 57.14% married in Barisal city slum areas. 14.28% female found widow in Dhaka and Barisal slums. While, 20% female's found abandon/divorced in Dhaka and 28.57% in Barisal city slum areas.

#### 4.2.4 Religion

For all the respondents' in Dhaka and Barisal city slums religious status found only 'Muslim' religion.

#### 4.2.5 Educational Attainment

Study has been found that more than four fifth of the respondents are illiterate. In addition, the literacy level has been observed different for the male and female respondents in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. It is important to mention here that, as comparing Dhaka city slum areas Barisal city slum areas' literacy level is satisfactory. However, displaced victims' sons' and daughters' literacy rate is up to the mark. Most of the displaced children are going to school as per their age range. Importantly, displaced parents are more concern about their children education. They also save money for the purpose of their adolescent education. Importantly, it has been found that comparing with male, female education level is identified satisfactory level. Table 4.3 indicates the educational level of the respondents' in Dhaka and Barisal city slums by gender.

**Table 4.3: Educational Range in Dhaka and Barisal City Slums by Gender**

Key Indicators	Gender					
	Male% Dhaka	Male% Barisal	Female % Dhaka	Female % Barisal	Children % Dhaka	Children % Barisal
Illiterate	48	38	40	57.14	30	32
Primary (1-5)	38.66	50	30	28.57	60	52
SSC(6-10)	12	11.11	20	14.28	10	8
HSC(11-12)	1.33	0	10	00	00	8
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Source: Field Survey, 2020						

From the Table 4.3 data it reveals that, as comparing to Barisal slum areas, Dhaka city slums male illiteracy rate 48% is the highest, but female illiteracy rate, is highest in Barisal 57.14% and lowest in Dhaka 40%. About 32% children are found illiterate in Barisal and 30% in Dhaka. In primary education level (1-5) 50% male is the maximum percentage in Barisal and

38.66% insignificant for Dhaka. Respectively, (1-5) level absolute 30% female found in Dhaka and measly 28.57% in Barisal and the highest 60% children are found in Dhaka and 52% in Barisal. For SSC education level (6-10), 12% male has attained the top position in Dhaka but in Barisal only 11.11% male found this level. In Dhaka majority of 10% children engaged in SSC level and for Barisal merely 8%. Finally, HSC education (11-12) level, 1.33% male found highest in Dhaka and no man has attained this level in Barisal and 10% female attained the top position in Dhaka, but no female found HSC level in Barisal city slums. In this regard, for children about 8% attained HSC level in Barisal and no children have identified this category in Dhaka city slums. According to the field survey from the displaced victims' about education level perspectives no one has grounded in upper HSC education level in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas.

#### **4.2.6 Occupation**

Occupation of the riverbank erosion victims has been changed after river bank erosion displacement. Displacement to some extent is reason to make erosion victims' unemployment and no source of work as well. In addition, female members of the family are bound to engage in working instead of being stayed as house maker. From the study, in two slums it is found that after displacement in most of the cases respondents' main occupation are rickshaw/ van puller, transport worker, construction worker, hotel worker, business, street hawker, porter, day labor and female usually involved in as garments worker, home maid, cottage industry sector , cake seller and so on. Table 4.4 reveals, the occupational status of the respondents' by gender in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas after displaced.

**Table 4.4: Occupational Status by Gender in Dhaka and Barisal Slums**

Key Indicators	Gender			
	Male (%) Dhaka	Male % Barisal	Female (%) Dhaka	Female % Barisal
Rickshaw / Van Puller / Auto CNG Driver	22	16.66	NA	NA
Garments Worker	NA	NA	30	NA
Transport Worker	9	NA	NA	NA
Construction Worker	12	11.11	10	NA
Hotel Worker	7	11.11	6.66	NA
Small Business (tea shop, stationary selling, grocery shop, etc.)	9	22.22	10	14.28
Service (security guard, office cleaner, etc.)	3	5.55	6.66	28.57
Cottage Industry	4	NA	NA	NA
Street Hawker	9	5.55	10	NA
Porter / Day labor	8	11.11	6.66	NA
Servant / Maid	NA	NA	16.66	42.85
Not working	17	16.66	3.33	14.28
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.4 presents the variation of occupation after displaced in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. After displaced in Dhaka city 22.22% male erosion victims' involved in rickshaw / van puller / auto CNG driver and in Barisal 22.22% male involved in small business (tea shop, stationary selling, grocery shop,) through getting loan support from different local NGOs /borrowing money from known person. Moreover, 12% displaced victims' involved in construction working sector in Dhaka and 11.11% in Barisal as construction worker.

In Dhaka hotel worker found 7% and 11.11% in Barisal. Dhaka transport worker found 7% and in Barisal among none of the respondents' involved in this occupation. In Dhaka, service for instance as (security guard, cleaner) sector involved respondents detected only 3% and in Barisal 5.55% percentage is higher than Dhaka. In Dhaka cottage industry worker found 4% and in Barisal among the respondents none are involved in this occupation. In Dhaka porter/day labor occupation found 8% and 11.11% in Barisal percentage is higher than Dhaka. Importantly, 17% respondent found unemployed in Dhaka slum areas and in Barisal 16.66% male identified as unemployed and some extent depending on their female family member for maintaining livelihood.

From the field survey it has clearly depicted that, after displacement found variation of occupational status for female in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. Female in Dhaka, highest percentage is involved in garments sector this is 30% and in Barisal 42.35% female involved in home maid and other occupations. 10% female respondents' in Dhaka involved in small business like (tea shop, stationary selling, and grocery shops) and in Barisal 14.28% female is occupied in small business work. In service sector, 6.66% female in Dhaka occupied as (security guard, office cleaner) and in Barisal 28.57% female is engaged in this work. Importantly, 14.28% highest female unemployed percentage found in Barisal and in Dhaka 3.33% female identified as no involvement with any kinds of earning.

From the study, it has been found that geographical variation, less availability of work and mentality of staying in household are the basic reasons for highest percentage of unemployed women in Barisal than in Dhaka. In the light of study data, it is clearly revealed the



difference between the two cities slum areas occupational statuses of riverbank erosion displaced in new area. Therefore, from the survey it is clearly pointed out that due to geographical variation, various occupational transitions have been identified in slums of both cities. It is important to mention here that, study found the supreme unemployed male percentage established in Dhaka slums and non-existent of working female percentage is highest in Barisal city slum areas.

#### 4.2.7 Income

Riverbank erosion immensely effects on displaced victims' income status. After displacement physical, socio economic, geographical and political situation has great impact over the income status of displaced river erosion victims'. Displacement changed the occupational status of riverbank erosion victims', which has impact over the income level of displaced people. Table 4.5 shows the present and past income status of Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas displaced people.

**Table 4.5: Present and Past Income Status by Gender**

Key Indicators	Gender			
	Male (Dhaka)	Male (Barisal)	Female (Dhaka)	Female Barisal
Income (Monthly Average) BDT				
Present	12,000	7000	10,000	5,550
Past	7000	5000	1500	800
Source : Field Survey , 2020				

Table 4.5 data depicts that, in Dhaka city slum areas present monthly average income of male is 12,000 BDT and for female it is 10,000 BDT. In Barisal city slum areas present monthly average income of male is 7,000 BDT and for female it is 5,550 BDT. On the other hand, in Dhaka slum areas past monthly average income of male is 7,000 BDT and for female it is 1,500 BDT. In Barisal slum areas monthly average income of male is 5000 BDT and female 800 BDT.

From Table 4.5 data it is clearly evident that, their present income has risen comparing to the past income. Moreover, it is important to mention here that, due to geographical variation and Dhaka is the capital city, study found in Dhaka city slum areas respondents' present monthly average income is higher than in Barisal city slum areas.

#### 4.2.8 Expenditure

Riverbank erosion has made a huge impact over displaced victim's occupational status, income, and expenditure level. Therefore, from the study it has revealed that, income status presently is higher comparing with the past (Table 4.5). Importantly, urban area livelihood cost is expensive as collate to rural areas. From the study, it has revealed that earning and expenditure cost is equal at present for displaced victims. Moreover, to some extent expenditures cost is elevated than their income status. In this regard, after displacement in urban slum areas erosion victims are leading a vulnerable and miserable life, caused by loss of their all kinds of valuable resources. Table 4.6 illustrates the expenditure level of Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas respondents' before and after displacement.

**Table 4.6: Expenditure Level of Erosion Victims' by Gender**

Key Indicators	Gender			
	Male (Dhaka)	Female (Dhaka)	Male Barisal	Female Barisal
Expenditure (Monthly Average) BDT				
Before	7,000	500	2000	300
After	12,000	10,000	7000	5000

Source : Field Survey , 2020

Table 4.6 data reveals that, after displacement for both city slum areas respondents' expenditure cost range is comparatively soaring than before. Before displacement average monthly expenditure of male in Dhaka is 7,000 BDT. and for female is 500 BDT. On the other hand for male in Barisal city slums is 2,000 BDT and for female is 300 BDT. But, after displaced average monthly expenditure of male in Dhaka city is 12,000 BDT. and for female

10,000 BDT. In addition, average monthly expenditure of male in Barisal city is 7,000 BDT and for it is female 5,000 BDT.

In this regard, after displacement female members' of the family are also participating in family expenditure part. There are significant portion of amount has been expending by female in family at present. It has evident from the study that, before displacement female involvements were so poor and the big portion of amount expended by male member of the family. Since, after displaced river erosion victims' loss of their source of income and valuable resources. On this consequence, to survive with this difficult situation men and women are earning and expending together for the betterment of their respective family after arriving in new place.

### **4.3 Riverbank Erosion in Bangladesh**

Riverbank erosion is one of the major and common natural disasters in Bangladesh. Riverbank erosion is one of the unpredictable occurrences in our country, which makes many people homeless and displaced from their previous places. Those victims not only lost their belongings, also tremendously suffer from socio-economic deprivation due to displacement from their previous place. Bangladesh is suffering from severe riverbank erosion (Mollah and Ferdaush, 2015).

(Rogge, 1991) stated that victims in Bangladesh have been suffering from lack of institutional response in formulating and undertaking the adjustment strategies. It is estimated that about 5% of the total floodplain of Bangladesh is directly affected by erosion. Some researchers have reported that bank erosion is taking place in about 94 out of 489 upazilas of the country. A few other researchers have identified 56 upazilas with incidence of erosion.

At present, bank erosion and flood hazards in nearly 100 upazilas have become almost a regular feature. Of these, 35 are severely affected. The intensity of bank erosion varies widely from river to river as it depends on such characteristics as bank material, water level variations, near bank flow velocities, form of the river and the supply of water and sediment

into the river. The Jamuna is a braided river with bank materials that are highly susceptible to erosion. Since the Brahmaputra switched to the course of the Jamuna at the western side of the Madhupur tract, the average width of the river has fluctuated substantially.

The recorded minimum average width of the Jamuna was 5.6 km in 1914. Locally, the maximum width has often exceeded 15 km, while the recorded local minimum width was about 1.1km. The rate of widening of the river within the period 1973 to 2000 is 128m/year (68m for the left bank and 60m for the right bank) (Rabbi et al., 2013). The annual rate of widening has been as high as 184m during 1984-92, of which 100m occurred along the left and 84m along the right bank . Table 4.7 and 4.8 presents the average width of the river increased from 9.7 to 11.2 km. The maximum bank erosion during 1984-92 occurred at the left bank, just upstream of Aricha (Uddin and Rahman, 2011).

**Table 4.7: Riverbank Erosion Period of 1984-93**

		<b>Jamuna</b>	<b>Ganges</b>	<b>Padma</b>	<b>Upper Meghna</b>	<b>Lower Meghna</b>
<b>Bank erosion rate (m/y)</b>	<b>Left</b>	*100	-20	38	7	66
	<b>Right</b>	*84	56	121	-9	182
<b>Maximum Bank erosion rate</b>		*7884	665	620	NA	824
<b>Bank erosion ha/y</b>		*5020	2,240	1800	48	1,112
<b>Bank accretion ha/y</b>		*890	1,010	233	49	402
<i>Source: ISPAN, 1995 Note: * Rates derived for the period 1984-92</i>						

**Table 4.8 : Changes of Rivers Width**

		<b>Jamuna</b>	<b>Ganges</b>	<b>Padma</b>	<b>Upper Meghna</b>	<b>Lower Meghna</b>
<b>Average width (M)</b>	<b>1984</b>	9,720	4,367	5,689	3,406	6,661
	<b>1993</b>	*11,220	4,693	7,116	3,391	8,897
<b>Rate of change of width (M/Y)</b>		184	36	159	2	248
<i>Source: ISPAN, 1995 Note: * Width in 1992</i>						

Table 4.7 and 4.8 data it is evident that, maximum bank erosion however occurs in the meandering reaches where the outer bend can still migrate laterally within the corridor. In the period 1984-93, maximum observed rate was 665m/year. Along the right and left bank of the Ganges, erosion rates are 56m and 20m per year respectively, which is lower than the rates observed in the Jamuna. The width of the river varied from 1.7 to 10 km in 1984 and from 1.9 to 11.7km in 1993. The average width of the river in 1984 was 4.37 km, which increased to 4.69km in 1993. The widening rate of the river is 36m/year, which is about one-fifth of the Jamuna. The widening of the Ganges is not considered significant.

According to (CEGIS, 2000) report found that 88,780 ha. land had been eroded along the Brahmaputra, 27,990 ha. along with the Padma and 38,510 ha. along their distributaries between 1973 and 2007 (IRIN, 2010). About 15 to 20 million people are at risk from the effects of erosion in the country while about 1 million people living in 94 upazilas are directly affected by riverbank erosion every year. As per different sources, 500 kilometers of riverbank face severe problems related to erosion. The northwest part of the country is particularly prone to riverbank erosion, which has turned the region into an economically depressed area. About 1 million people are directly affected by river erosion every year and landlessness could be high as 70% (RMMRU, 2007).

In Bangladesh, sufferings of the victim of riverbank erosion are untold miserable condition. The high effect also impacts over the victim's socio- economic vulnerable situation, through disruption of their vital economic changes, which in turn cause to damage erosion victim livelihood pattern. The 57 main rivers flowing through Bangladesh are trans-boundary; 54 of them have origins in India, and 3 in Myanmar. The upstream deforestation, heavy rainfall, melting of glaciers, and soil erosion play a vital role in causing siltation in riverbeds. Table 4.9 presents the name of the major river erosion and respondents percentage in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas according to the field survey.

**Table 4.9: River Erosion Victims in the Slums of Dhaka and Barisal City**

<b>Name of the Eroded River</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Padma	23.80
Meghna	15.23
Jamuna	11.42
Tista	14.28
Bramophutro	17.14
Korotora	7.61
Awoar	1.90
Paira	2.85
AgunMohanodi	1%
Krittonkhola	4.76
Bajra	3.84
Hijla	5.38
Bamerchar	6.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.9 reveals about the victims of eroded rivers and reasons for their displacement in Dhaka and Barisal slum areas. It is evident from the Table 4.9 majority 23.80% victims are displaced due to Padma river erosion, 17.14% for Bramaphutra river erosion, 15.23% and 14.28% for Meghna and Tista river erosion.. On the other hand, 11.42% ,7.61%, 1.90%, 2.85%, 1%, 4.76%, 3.84%, 5.38% and 6.15% for Meghna, Korotoa, Awora, Paira, Agun Mohanodi, Krtitonkhola, Bajra, Hijla and Bomerchar river erosion respectively.

#### **4.4 Riverbank Erosion and Displacement**

Displacement is the immediate impact of riverbank erosion. Displaced victim usually move to nearby areas but migrations to distant places are not uncommon. In erosion-prone areas, most families have witnessed a displacement in their lifetime. This involuntary movement can go up to 10 times or even more (Rahman, 2010).

A great portion of this internal displacement has occurred due to river erosion. Although, the rivers are the glory of Bangladesh and geographically Bangladesh is constituted with numerous rivers. But, these rivers affect the lifestyle of the people live nearby to rivers and cause suffering to them, mostly because of river erosion. As a result of river erosion a large number of households have already been displaced. Moreover, every year many people live beside river are forced to do the same. Displaced people lost their valuable lives, lands and land resources and this will likely go on. According to a study of Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU, 2011) about 1.9 million people of Bangladesh will be displaced due to river erosion by 2050. A report of Asian Development Bank reveals that riverbank erosion displaces more than 100,000 people annually in Bangladesh, resulting in devastating social disparity and poverty (The Daily Sun, 2011).

Being situated by the river Jamuna, Sirajganj district covers a major portion of these victims. The affected people shift to their nearby district or to other area after losing everything into the river. Furthermore, after construction of the Jamuna Bridge, more people living nearby of Jamuna River are being displaced. In the last 10 years the Jamuna river eroded nearly 30 villages, one third of the city and 400,000 people became homeless. In the last 3 years, huge



chars (islands) have been formed in the middle of the river causing more sufferings to the people (The Daily Star, 2011). Riverbank erosion displacement is a common scenario of our country, and due to that displacement many people are bound to become helpless through losing their land, property and other belongings.

Riverbank erosion expedites the internal migration that makes enormous pressure in urban centers. This study found that, riverbank erosion victims lose their all belongings and lead a miserable life by taking shelter in urban slums and foot-path areas. On this consequence, displaced victims are deprived from their basic human rights for instance shortage of daily meal, lack of children education, lack of minimum services, drinking water, health care services, and government's proper attention for improving their livelihood pattern. Riverbank erosion displaced victims' faced challenges to manage their income sources that in turn impact over them psychologically.

This study focused on what extent changing roles and responsibilities impact over the traditional male attributes, after displaced from their origin place to a new place. From the field survey data it is revealed that, erosion victims are displaced from southern and northern part of the country. Importantly, the ratio of the southern part displacement is higher than northern part. The study has depicted the origin district and percentage after displacement in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. Table 4.10 and 4.11 depicts the origin districts of displaced victims' in Dhaka and Barisal city slums.

**Table 4.10: Origin Districts of Displaced Victims' in Dhaka City Slums**

<b>Origin District</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Shariatpur	8.57
Jamalpur	9.52
Bhola	14.28
Sylhet	5.71

Chandpur	9.52
Barguna	8.57
Patuakhali	7.6
Noakhali	4.76
Mymensingh	11.42
Norsinghdi	6.66
Pabna	3.80
Sirajgonj	5.71
Kurigram	3.80
<b>Total</b>	100

**Table 4.11: Origin District of Displaced Victims' in Barisal City Slums**

<b>Origin District</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Barguna	22.22
Bhola	16.66
Pirojpur	27.77
Jhalokhati	11.11
Patuakhali	22.22
<b>Total</b>	100

According to Table 4.10 it is revealed that, among all places from Bhola districts 14.28% is higher percentage for erosion victims' displacement form their origin places in Dhaka city slums. Moreover, a significant portion of erosion victims' displaced from Mymensingh district 11.42%. Respectively, from Shariatpur 8.57%, Jamalpur 9.52%, Noursingndhi 6.66%, Pabna 3.8%, Sirajgonj 5.71%, Kurigram 3.80% in respective Dhaka city slum areas. On the other hand, Table 4.11 it is illustrated that, displaced victims' in Barisal slums emergence district inflated percentage from Pirojpur 27.77% , Barguna 22.22%, Patuakhali 22.22%, Bhola 16.66%, Jhalokahti 11.11% erosion people moved to new place to survive and mitigate the river erosion loss and damages.

#### 4.5 Riverbank Erosion Period

This study reveals after riverbank erosion displacement, the shifting roles and responsibilities and what extent it impacts on traditional masculine attributes. In this regard, study focused on the period of riverbank erosion, which has experienced by the displaced male slum dwellers' in Dhaka and Barisal city. Table 4.12 presents a clear scenario about the period of riverbank erosion.

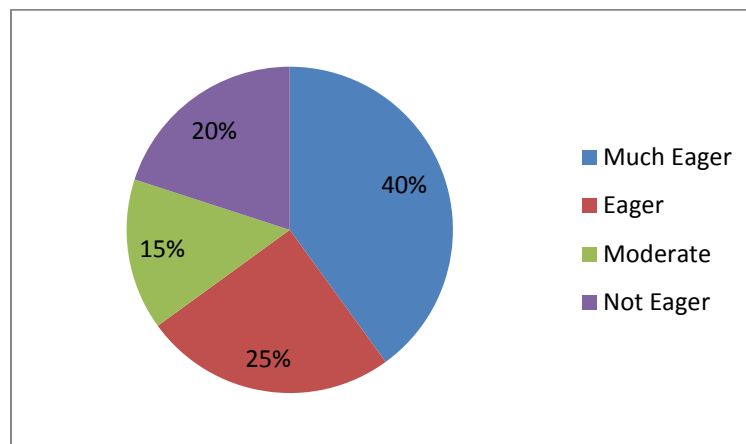
**Table 4.12: Riverbank Erosion Year**

<b>Year of the Erosion</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1970- 1980	23.8
1981-1990	14.28
1991-2000	28.57
2001-2010	11.42
2011- 2020	21.90
<b>Total</b>	100

According to the Table 4.12 displaced victims' in Dhaka and Barisal city it is found that, 23.8% victims' faced erosion between the years in 1970-1980, respectively, 1981-1990 is 14.28% and 1991-2000 the percentage is 28.57%. These year maximum numbers of victims have experienced river erosion related displacement. 11.42% displaced during 2001- 2010 and 21.90% faced erosion in 2011 - 2020.

#### 4.6 Erosion Victims' Eagerness to Back in Previous Place

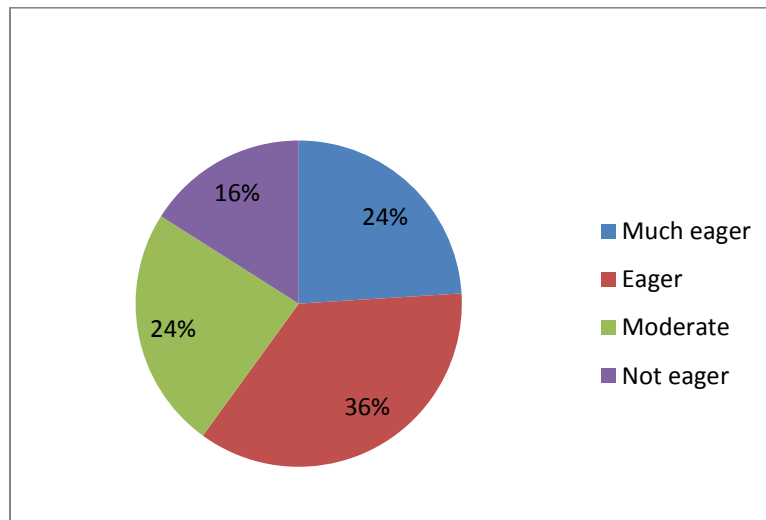
Erosion victims are compelled to leave their origin living places because of mighty rivers grabbed their all property. Erosion victims' faced unavoidable miserable condition at different stages of displacement, including changes of living status, lack of food and proper health care, education, minimum source of income. From the field study, it has revealed that most of the erosion victims are willing to go back to their previous place. Mainly, they are not able to maintain the living expenses in urban areas which cost and expenditures comparatively double than in rural areas. Moreover, an intense fill of deep affection pursued them to go back to their previous places. On the other hand, some of the erosion victims are unwilling to return to old places. As a consequence of, deprivation of land and property as well as not enough available income sources in village. Figure 4.1 indicates Dhaka city slum respondent's eagerness to return to their old places.



**Figure 4.1: Dhaka Slum Respondents' Eagerness to Return to Old Places**

(Source: Field survey, 2020)

According to the Figure 4.1 it is found that, among all the respondents' 45% is much eager to return to home, 25% eager, 15% moderate eager, and 20% not eager to return. Those 20% who are not eager to return to previous place, because of there is no chance to get back their property and resources. At the same time they have managed their earning and living sources in satisfied level. Therefore, 20% is not eager to go back to their old places. Figure 4.2 indicates the Barisal city slums respondent's eagerness to back in old places.



**Figure 4.2: Barisal Slums Respondents' Eagerness Return to Old Places.**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

According to Figure 4.2 data it is identified that, of the 36% riverbank erosion victims' is eager to return to their old place. 24% much eager, 24% moderate and 16% is not eager to regress to their old places. Among the respondents', the highest 36% are eager to return their old place. On the other hand, as comparing two city slums it is implied that 45% in Dhaka city displaced erosion victims' showed their much eagerness to go back to old places. But, in Barisal 24% is willing and much eager to revert in old places. Therefore, it has examined that, in Dhaka city slums erosion displacees are much eager than Barisal city erosion victims' to rebound their origin places.

#### 4.7 Resources Loss of the Displaced Erosion Victims'

Riverbank erosion has become a common phenomenon along with the major and minor rivers in Bangladesh mainly due to deltaic topography and it has forced people to migrate or resettle in more vulnerable areas. It is difficult to forecast whether there will be net accretion or erosion. But it is estimated that thousands of families migrated from one to other regions due to natural calamities. River bank erosion is bringing about unemployment, landlessness and poverty in every year, and is increasing over time. Every year, millions of people are affected by erosion that destroys standing crops, farmland, and homestead land (Rahman and Gain, 2019).

Riverbank erosion causes the top most loss of resources and property that damages the lands and belongings, which leads to a big number of erosion victims' displacement from their origin area to a new place. In this consequence, erosion victims' faced by disruption of valuable resources, assets and livestock losses that increase the economic, social and psychological distress. From the field study , it has been found that most the erosion victims' lose their main housing structure , other home structure , homestead land , agriculture land and crop , fish pond , garden , cattle-shed , shop , and many more other multiple dropping of resources for riverbank erosion. Table 4.13 depicts the displaced erosion victims' resources losses.

**Table 4.13: Resources Loss of Displaced Erosion Victims'**

<b>Types of Resources</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Main Housing Structure	26.97
Other Home Structure	8.47
Homestead Land	10
Agricultural land and crop	17.69
Fish-pond	10
Garden / Shop	11.53
Both type of resources	15.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.13 it is identified that, in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas percentage of damages found in main housing structure is 26.97%, homestead land damages 18%, other home structure 8.47%, agricultural land and crop 13.6%, fish pond/garden / others is 39.22%, both types of resources damages is 15.38%. A significant portion of damages found in main housing structure and homestead land that mainly involves house , crops, cattle, and others basic resources. From the field study and other empirical study, it has examined that loss of main house and homestead land are the responsible factors for erosion victims’ displacement in new areas to maintain a better livelihood status.

#### **4.8 Economic Loss of the Displaced Erosion Victims’**

Riverbank erosion victims’ lose all their basic property and resources, which is one of the basic indicators for displacement. After displaced in a new place, erosion victims’ accept vulnerable condition. In addition, lack of financial sources, basic livelihood resources which includes, living place, health care facilities, education, proper sanitation system, hygiene, and drinking water. From the field study it has found that, the highest amounts of economic loss are faced by the displaced erosion victim’s. Table 4.14 indicates the amount of economic loss of the displaced erosion victims’.

**Table 4.14: Amount of Economic Loss of the Erosion Victims’**

<b>Amount of Loss (In BDT.)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
>50,000	24.61
50,000-100,000	19.23
<100,000	11.53
100,000-200,000	11.5
<200,000	7.69
300,000-500,000	6.92

500,000-100,000	10.76
<1000,000	7.69
<b>Total</b>	100

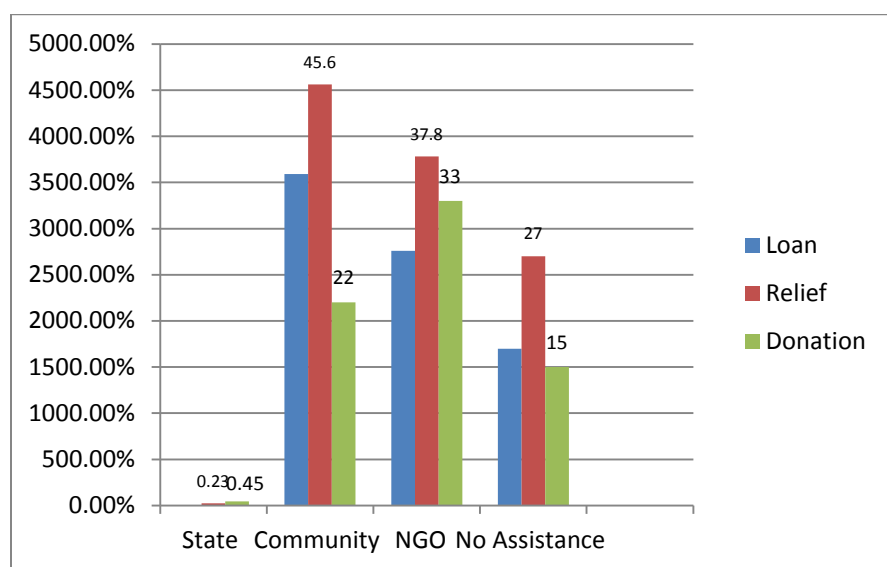
Table 4.13 illustrates an overview, about the economic loss of Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas erosion victims'. It clearly depicts the immense amount of economic loss after riverbank erosion hazard. From the survey data it has identified that, among the respondent's less than 50,000 BDT. loss for 24.61%, 19.23% victims' amount of loss in between 50,000-100,000 BDT. while 11.53% loss including less than 100,000 BDT., 11.5% loss in between 100,000-200,000 BDT. 7.69% is more than 200,000 BDT. 6.92% loss in between is 300,000-500,000 BDT. 10.76% loss is 500,000-100,000 BDT. and more than 100, 0000 BDT. loss found for the 7.69% displaced erosion victims' of both cities slum areas.

In this regard, from the field study it has been noted that irony of displaced erosion victims' know no bound. They have faced huge amount of economic loss. As a consequence of, mighty river engulf their property, land and other resources which makes them economically vulnerable and displaced from their origin places. On this connection, study observed that caused by loss of property and resources overnight, displaced riverbank erosion victims are bound to lead a very vulnerable and miserable life.

#### **4.9. State / Community/NGOs Support for the Erosion Victims'**

Riverbank erosion victims' become displaced from their origin areas. This study tried to find out the state / community/NGOs support for the erosion victims' before and after displacement. In this regard, according to field survey data figure 4.3 presents the information about state/ community / NGOs support body, which has offered aid and relief after riverbank erosion. Figure 4.3 depicts the scenario of state / community/ NGOs support and aid/relief at the time of riverbank erosion





**Figure 4.3: State / Community/ NGOs Supports for the Riverbank Erosion**

*(Source: Field survey, 2020).*

According to Figure 4.3 it has observed that, at the time of river erosion affected victims’ received assistance, aid and relief from state, community and local and international NGOs. In Dhaka and Barisal city slums erosion victims’ common types of assistance received loan, relief, donation, money, rice, cloths, CI Sheets etc. Respondents’ mentioned that instantly they received few amounts of monetary support, rice, oil, potatoes from local chairman and community.

Despite that, regrettably from state they did not received any expected assistance and the large portion of the respondents also not able to secure any kinds of assistance or support from state or other organization. Table 4.15 presents in Dhaka and Barisal city slums erosion displaced victims’ offered types of assistance.

**Table 4.15: Types of Assistance Offered for the River Erosion Displaced Victims’**

Key Indicators	Assistance types and Household Percentage				
	Loan	Relief	Donation	Other	None
Assistance Offered Body					
State	None	23	18.7	25	33.3
Community	12	25.5	34	12	16.5

INGOs/NGOs	35	15.6	34	6.7	8.7
All	20.8	45	25	None	9.2
None	25	23.5	34.5	5	12
Total	100%				
<i>Source : Field Survey , 2020</i>					

Table 4.15 data it is found that, riverbank erosion victims are not recommended any kinds of loan support from state support body. Among the respondents' 18.7 % received donation from the state body, 23% get relief from state, 25% offered other kinds of assistance like cash money, food etc. 33..3% are not get any kinds of aid from state organization. In addition, from community 12% get loan, 25.5% received relief, 34% offered donation, 12% other types of support and 16.5% did not able to get any benefit from the community support. From INGOs/NGOs 35% get loan support, 15.6% received relief aid, 34% offered donation, 6.7% come by other kinds of assistance and 8.7% are not reached any kinds of aid from the INGOs/NGOs. From all types of assistance offered body 20.8% received loan, 45% get relief, 25% offered donation and 9.2% unable to manage aid support. 25% respondents' are not manage loan support from any kinds assistance offered organization, 23.5% not able to get any kinds of relief, 34.5% are not allowed to get any kinds of donation, 5% not received other types of aid and 12% are not offered any kinds of relief/aid from assistance offered body.

According to the Dhaka and Barisal city erosion victims' opinion, study examined the types of assistance offered for the river erosion induced displaced victims. Table 4.15 data clearly depicting the types of assistance providing institutions for erosion induced displaced respondents'. Survey on 130 erosion induced respondents' study identifies erosion induced displaced victims' received a large portion of assistance from different NGOs. In Dhaka city slum areas most of the respondents' mentioned the name of 'Sajeda' foundation and in Barisal city slum areas respondents have mentioned the name of 'BRAC', and 'ASA' NGOs

provided loan, relief, aid, donations and other kinds of aid for starting small business like (tea shop, grocery shop, rented rickshaw van, etc.) and some other kinds of income generating activities for displaced erosion victims' to make them financially solvent and to maintain better livelihood after the riverbank erosion hazard.

In this regard, respondent's claimed that, they have benefitted by loan support from the NGOs as well as from the local community and their neighbors. Moreover, some extent that kinds of support helped them to manage living places and support through providing food, housing infrastructure assistance and other basic product during and after the erosion induced displacement period.

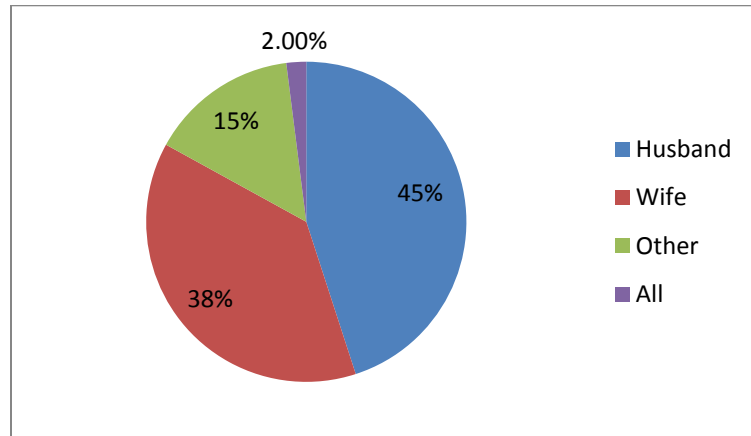
#### **4.10 Responsible Person for Receiving Assistance in Family**

Riverbank erosion displaces faces some unavoidable problems in different times of displacement, like before displacement, during shifting household materials and after displacement at their new settlement area. Displaces households were living in a settled area from generation to generation. As consequences of riverbank erosion, they are forced to migrate from their place of origin to other places that mostly unknown to them. Displacement due to riverbank erosion marginalized them in respect of livelihood patterns and psycho-physical troubles (Rashid and Islam, 2011).

Riverbank erosion victims' have lost all their belongings and household that, bound them to displace from their previous place. On this consequence, by losing all their valuable land, resources and moved to new place displaced victims are facing economic crisis and other basic required needs and support to sustain their family life.

Rogge (1991) revealed that, erosion victims' in Bangladesh have been suffering from the sheer lack of institutional response in formulating and undertaking adjustment strategies. In this miserable and vulnerable situation erosion induced sufferer need monetary support and assistance like relief, aid, donation, and other types of assistance from state/ community / NGOs. In this regard, study examined the responsible person for receiving assistance in respective family before and after displacement period.

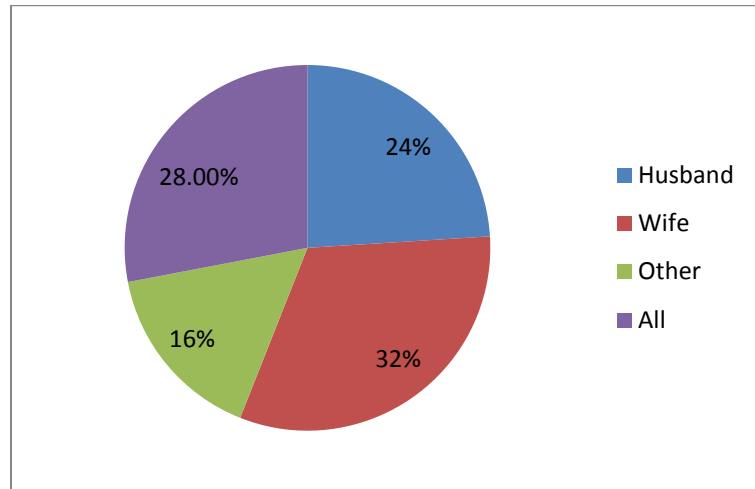
Figure 4.4 depicts in Dhaka city study areas main responsible person regarding collection of aid/relief during the erosion period.



**Figure 4.4: Responsible Person for Collecting Aid Before Displaced in Dhaka Slums**

*(Source: Field Survey, 2020).*

According to the field survey data for Dhaka city respondents' from Figure 4.4 data it is found that, before erosion displacement 45% aid collected by husband in family, 38% aid received by wife, 15% aid managed by other family members which including daughter, son and other relatives in family and 2% aid received by including all family members. From figure 4.4 it is observed that before displaced the highest portion of 45% aid were collected by husband for their family to sustain and coping up with the miserable situation before internally displaced in Dhaka city slums. Figure- 4.5 illustrates the responsible person for collecting aid before displaced in Barisal slums.



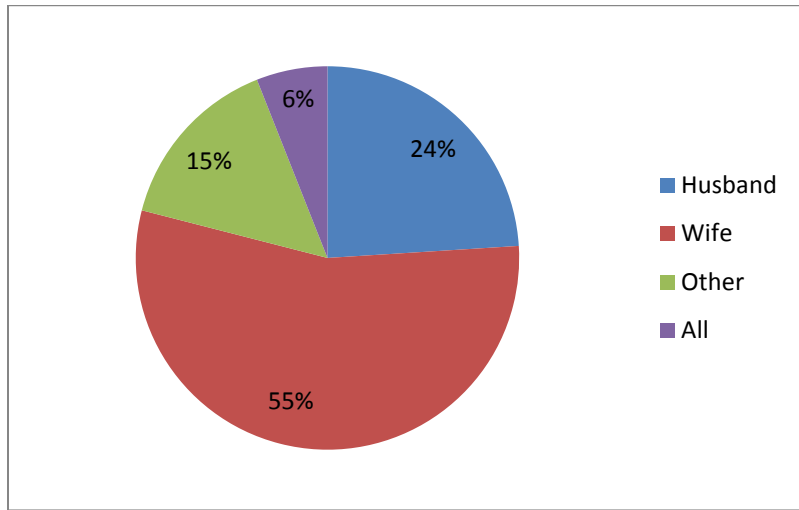
**Figure 4.5: Responsible Person for Collecting Aid Before Displaced in Barisal Slums**

*(Source: Field Survey, 2020).*

For Barisal slums respondents' according to Figure 4.5 data it is before displaced 24% aid received by husband in family, 32% aid managed by wife, 16% aid collected by other family members which including daughter, son, and other relatives from family and 28% aid encountered by including all members in family. According to Figure 4.5 it has been observed that, the highest portion of 32% aid received by wife in family to sustain and coping up with the vulnerable situation before displaced in Barisal city slums.

Regarding responsible person for collecting aid in family before displacement from Figure 4.4 comparing with the Barisal and Dhaka city slums study has identified some variations. Study Figure 4.5 clearly depicts that, in Barisal city wife are collecting the highest quantity of 32% aid, and 28% aid managed by husband. According to the figure 4.4 it is documented that wife contribution are higher than husband in perspective of managing aid in family before displaced in Barisal slums.

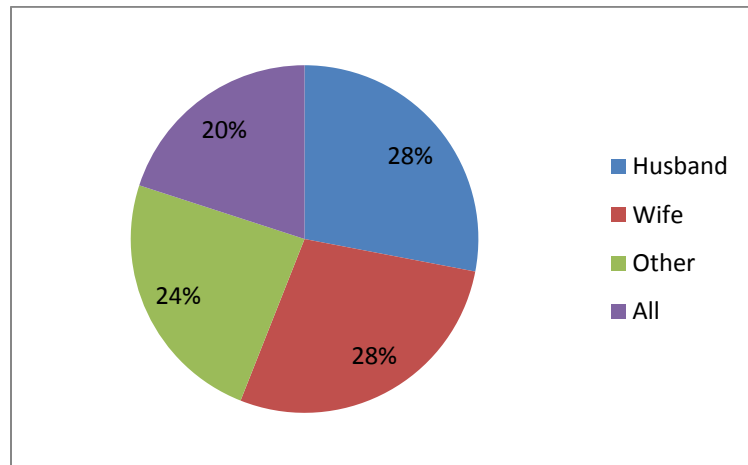
On the other hand, in Dhaka slums 45% the highest amount of aid managed by husband in family and 38% aid received by wife. In Dhaka slums erosion victims' husband contribution for meeting aid is higher than wife before displaced. This study also examines the responsible person to receive assistance for their family after displacement in slums. Figure 4.6 illustrates in Dhaka city slums responsible person to collect aid after displaced in Dhaka slums areas.



**Figure 4.6 : Responsible Person to Collect Aid After Displacement in Dhaka Slums**

*(Source: Field Survey: 2020).*

This study provides an overview about the responsible person for receiving assistance, aid /relief and other supports during erosion induced displacement period. According to Figure 4.6 data it has found that 55% aid assistance received by wife in family, 24% aid received by husband, 15% aid collected by other family members and 6% assistance are managed by all family members after displaced in Dhaka slums. It is important to mention here that, the larger portion of 55% assistance received by wife in family after displaced. Figure 4.7 identified the Barisal city slums responsible person for collecting aid after displaced.



**Figure 4.7: Responsible Person to Collect Aid after Displaced in Barisal Slums**

*(Source: Field Survey: 2020).*

Figure 4.7 data it is revealed that in Barisal slums husband and wife collecting aid percentage are equal 28%, while 20% assistance received by all family members and 24 % aid managed by other family members after displaced in Barisal slums. Moreover, study provides an overview about the responsible person for receiving assistance, aid and supports before and after displacement in slum areas. Based on study data after displacement in slums, comparison between the two cities it has found that, in Barisal city husband and wife percentage are same 28%. In Barisal, husband and wife are equally responsible to collect aid after displacement. On the other hand, in Dhaka city wife collected aid portion is highest 55% and husband managed 24% aid for family after displacement.

According to WHO, women are portrayed as the victim of any kind of disaster and their center role in family is often overlooked. Women play a central role within the family, securing relief from emergency authorities, meeting the immediate survival needs of the family members and managing temporary relocation (Nasreen, 1995). From the female respondents' it is found that mainly to manage the living places and basic survival support and assistance managed by women member of the family through communicating with near neighborhood and relatives or other known person. Among the 130 respondents' it is that women's involvement and coping up strategies are remarkable during the erosion induced displacement period. In this regard, study also examined some male respondent's overview about the women's involvement and responsive action throughout the erosion induced displacement and vulnerable situation.

It is important to mention here that, most of the male respondents did not recognize the women's participation and involvement during the miserable period, where as they claimed it's not alone the women's active participation or involvement it's basically male members' forwardness and decision. That is the central point for coping –up mechanism after erosion induced displacement period. This indicates the typical male psychology and socially constructed male ego, they are the main protector, caregiver and supporter for their respective family issues mainly during the erosion induced vulnerable situation.

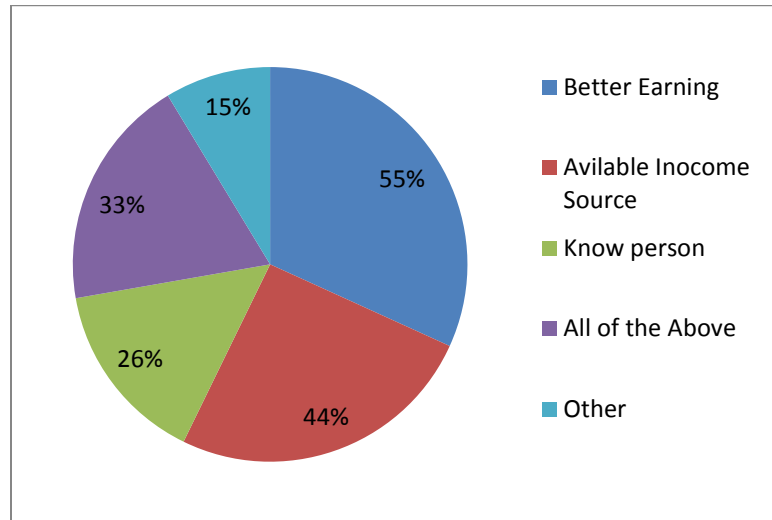
On the other hand, few male respondent's recognized by pointing out that without both family members participation it was too tough for them to sustain after displaced in a new places. On this perspective, male responds are some extent positive but portraying the traditional male ego towards the female member involvement and participation after the erosion induced before and after displacement period regarding their respective family betterment perspectives.

#### **4.11. Reasons for Selecting the Destination Place**

Over 50 percent of the landless rural households in Bangladesh are victims of riverbank erosion (Januzzi and Peach, 1980). Due to bank erosion every year huge portion of land engulfed by the mighty river- Padma, Meghna, Jamuna, Brahmaputra, and other. Moreover, riverbank erosion is one of the common natural disasters in Bangladesh which causes a huge number people to become displaced from their place of origin. Displacement not only removes people from the main economic and social foundations upon which their livelihood is constructed but forces them to face the uncertainties of surviving in a new and unpredictable environment (Keya et al., 2007).

In this regard, consequences of bank erosion in rural area people are losing their valuable land, houses, and other types of multiple resources. As a result erosion victims are facing economic crisis through loss of their valuable property, resources, and lack of income sources. In this regard, not capable to manage other source of income and sustaining their livelihood erosion induced victim bound to displace from their origin place to new place. According to field survey, it has observed that to mitigate the vulnerable condition and managing better earning sources erosion victim become displaces in urban areas from rural areas. For this reason, study selected the Dhaka and Barisal city slums erosion victims to conduct the survey. Figure- 4.8 demonstrated the prime reasons for displacement in Dhaka city slum areas.

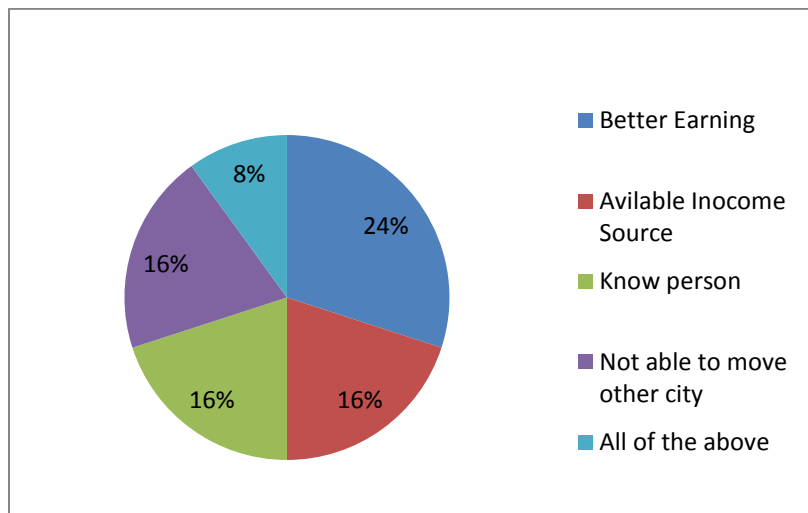




**Figure 4.8: Reasons for Selecting Dhaka City**

*(Source: Field Survey, 2020)*

Figure 4.8 clearly depicts the 55% respondents reasons for displacement in Dhaka city mainly for better earning sources, while 44% respondents' mentioned available income sources, 26% said they have relatives, 26% reasons for known person from same villages, and neighbored who are also victims of erosion, 33% mentioned accumulating all of the reasons instigated them to move to Dhaka city slums, and 15% respondents are mentioned other reasons to displace in Dhaka slums. Figure 4.9 presents the reasons behind selecting the Barisal city slums.



**Figure 4.9: Reasons for Selecting Barisal City**

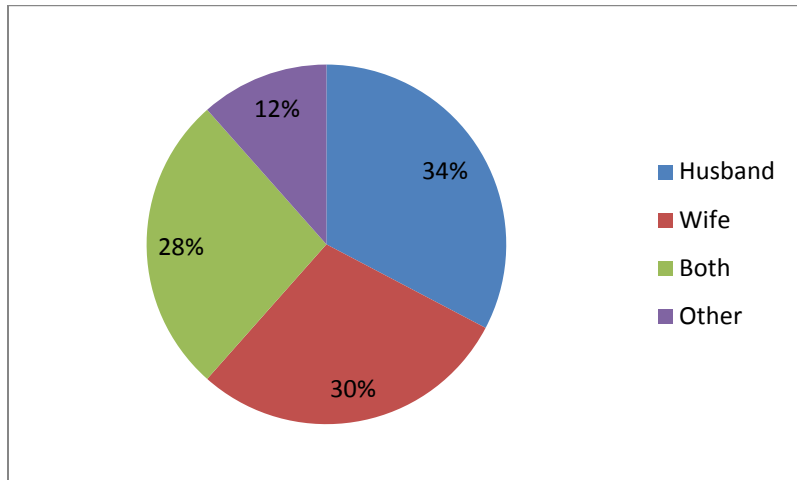
*(Source: Field Survey: 2020).*

Figure 4.9 study data it is found that reasons behind for selecting Barisal city slums 24% respondents' claimed that better earning issues, while 6% respondents mentioned for available income sources, 16% respondents said for their known person (relatives, friends, or neighbor etc.) while 16% respondents' respond that they are not able to go to other places since they had not enough money to move beyond Barisal city slums areas , and 8% agreed with all these mentioned reasons for selecting Barisal city slums areas. In this regard, main selection reasons for displaced in Dhaka and Barisal city slums mainly found that purpose of better earning issues and available income sources pushed erosion victims become internally displaced from their place of origin.

#### **4.12. Main Decision Maker in Family for Displacement**

Riverbank erosion plays a major role in socio-economic changes too. The displaced people experience substantial socio-economic impoverishment and marginalization as a result of compelled-displacement from the original residence (Islam and Baslur, 2011). As a consequences of riverbank erosion many people being homeless and lose their valuable assets and resources. Due to that, erosion victim' encounters boundless poverty, no available earning sources, besides they lose homestead land, houses and other valuable things.

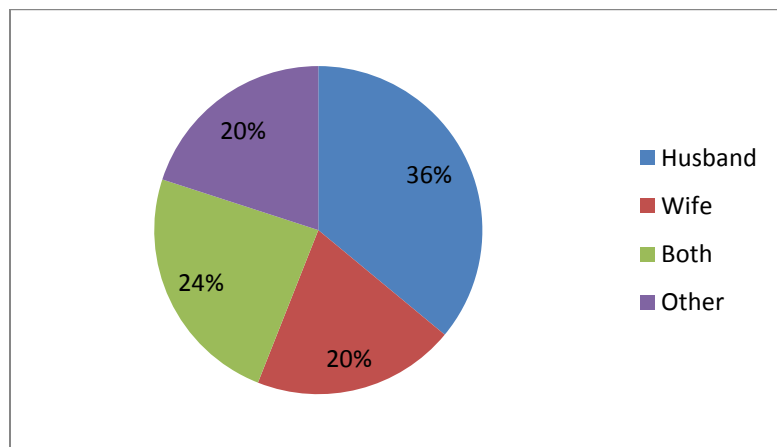
The degree of amount of property loss and sufferings erosion victims displaced from their pervious areas to new place. In this regard study tried to find out the main decision maker in family to displace from their emerging place to Dhaka and Barisal city slums areas. Figure 4.10 presents the main decision maker to displace in Dhaka slums.



**Figure 4.10: Main Decision Maker for Displacement in Dhaka Slums**

*(Source: Field Survey, 2020).*

Figure 4.10 data it is showed that, in the perspective of decision making issues on displacement after bank erosion the highest 34% decision made by husband, while 30% decision taken by wife, together husband and wife made decision 28% and other family member taken decision are 12%. So it is important to mention here that, regarding decision making case husband taken 34% and wife 30%. According to figure 4.10 data it does not showed a vast gap about family decision making standpoint of husband and wife. Moreover, it's a satisfactory sign for giving priority and recognition of wife's decision in the family regarding displacement issues. Figure 4.11 presents the main decision maker to displace in Barisal city slums.



**Figure 4.11: Main Decision Maker for Displacement in Barisal Slums**

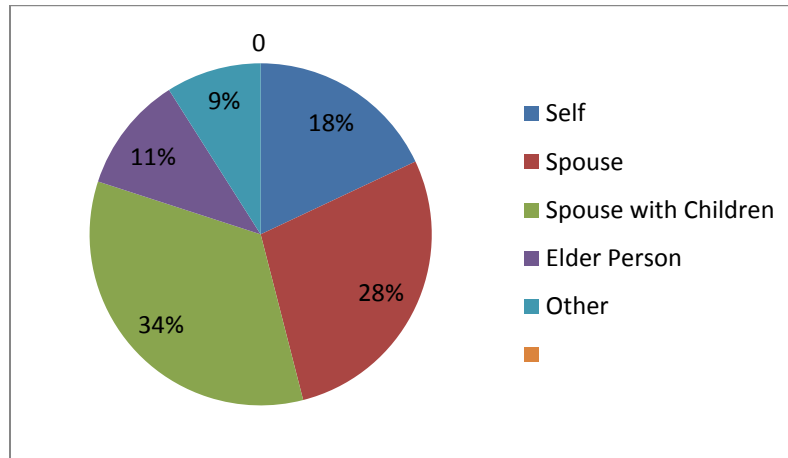
*(Source: Field Survey, 2020)*

Figure 4.11 portrays the main decision maker in family for moving in Barisal slums areas. In this regard, husband made 36% decision, while wife taken 20% decision; both husband and wife together made 24% decision and other family members like relatives, or known person involvement are 20% for displacement in Barisal city slum areas. Study examined that, as compare with Dhaka city, in Barisal city wife decision making percentage found less than husband. In Dhaka, wife decision making involvement is 30% and in Barisal wife made 20% decision on the displacement issues. Therefore, it has been clear that in Barisal city displacement from their emerging place issues husband played the main decision maker for shifting in Barisal slum areas.

#### **4.13 Accompanied Person Moved with Erosion Victims'**

Riverbank erosion engulfed the people's property and resources. According to Das et al. (2017), there are mainly two major types of impacts due to riverbank erosion. Short term socioeconomic impact includes loss of residence, agricultural land, jobs, assets, etc. and long-term impacts, loss of social identity, education, health, etc. Normally short-term impacts are always assessed where long term impacts are rarely explored which make the erosion victims most unprotected. Due to loss of property and resources people moved in urban areas for finding better work source and sustain their livelihood. It is impossible for erosion induced victim to maintain and sustain their family in rural areas after river erosion.

Because of riverbank erosion displaced victims lose their economic support, lack of income sources; lack of shelter, erosion induced vulnerable people moved to urban areas with their family. In this regard, this study has tried to find out the accompanied person who moved with after erosion induced displacement in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. Figure 4.12 demonstrates the accompanied person moved with after erosion displacement in Dhaka and Barisal city slums.



**Figure 4.12: Accompanied Person Moved in Dhaka and Barisal slums**

(Source: Field Survey: 2020)

According to figure 4.12, it is clearly depicted that, the percentage of accompanied person who are moved with erosion induced displaced victims in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. According to the field survey data it has found that , spouse along with children accompanied percentage are 34% , while accompanied to move with spouse 28% , self that only male respondents who come alone is 18%, accompanied with elder person is 11% and along with other family members percentage is 9%. In this regard from the Figure 4.12 data about the accompanied person moved with it has revealed that, after erosion displacement in Dhaka and Barisal city slums from their emerging places the highest portion 34% moved accompanied with spouse and children. .In this regard one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner:

***Case Study-1:***

***Sultan Ahmed, aged 65, (Male)***

***5 no. Guchagram Slum, Barisal***

*Riverbank erosion is not less than as comparing to liberation war. During liberation period people were moved to village from city, on the other hand after riverbank erosion, people moved to city from village, accompanied with their family or self or along with other family members. Once I had everything to sustain my family in village, but, now mighty Padma River grasps all of my resources and property. Above all I'm blessed that, I have moved accompanied with my family here to lead a new life.*

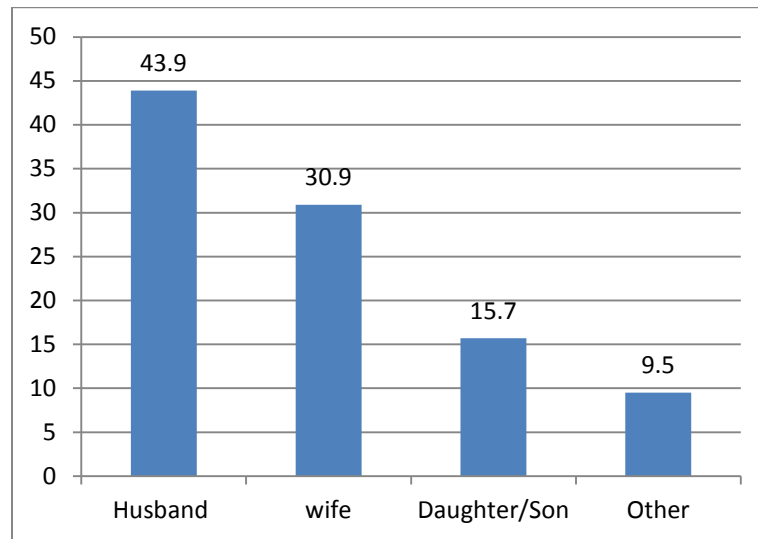
#### **4.14. Economic and Household Information**

Riverbank erosion has considerable effects on the rural economy and society. Bank erosion not only damages valuable agricultural lands temporarily, also causes considerable permanent damage to trees, houses, roads, educational institutions, religious institute and other type of socio economic facilities (Ahsan and Khatun, 2004).

Riverbank erosion has immense impact upon changing the overall livelihood pattern after moved to new areas. Riverbank erosion causes severe damages over big amount of economic loss, through loss of land, which including homesteads land, agricultural land, and other valuable assets and resources. On this consequence, erosion affected victims are bound to move in new areas from their emerging place, for searching of better economic sources and maintain their house hold expenditures. In this purpose, present study tried to reveal the economic and household information of displaced erosion victims' people in Dhaka and Barisal city slums.

#### **4.15. Main Earner of Family after Arrival at Slum**

Riverbank erosion has adverse impact over erosion induced displaced victims economic condition that, leads to cause people displacement. This study attempt to illustrate the perception of male about the changing roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement, for this reason it is important to recognize the main earner of the family after arrival in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. In this regard, Figure 4.13 illustrates the data about the main earner of the family after arrival in Dhaka city slums.

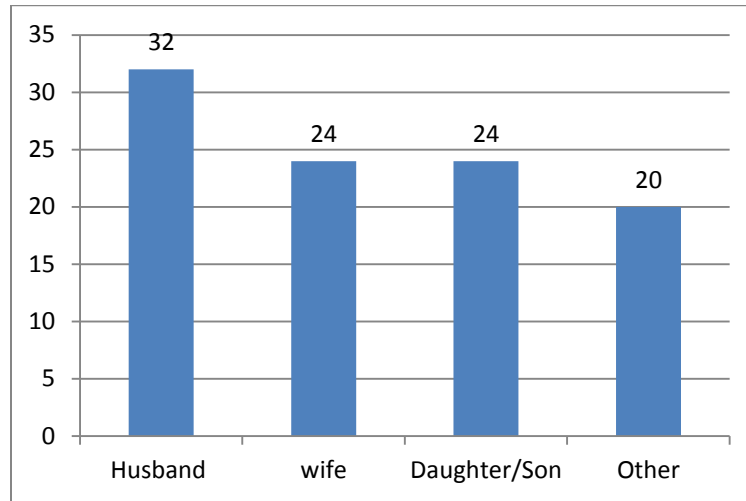


**Figure 4.13: Main Earner of Family after Arrival in Dhaka Slums**

*(Source: Field Survey, 2020)*

According to Figure 4.13 data it is found that after arrival in Dhaka slums in perspective of main earner in family 43.9% earned by husband, while 30.9% earned by wife, elder daughter / son earned 15.7%, and 9.5% earned by other family members. Erosion induced displaced victims faced enormous financial crisis, due to lack of income sources and limited earning way. In this regard from Figure 4.13 data it is clearly depicted that, after displacement not alone the male members but along with wife and other family members provides important contribution for earning in family issues.

Although, man earned percentage is higher 43.9% and main earner for the family after displaced, at the same time wife also make significant earning support along with their husband after moved to Dhaka slums. Moreover, other family members also come forward and stand beside after erosion induced displacement crisis. Figure 4.14 depicts the main earner of the family after displacement in Barisal slums.



**Figure 4.14: Main Earner of Family after Arrival in Barisal Slums**

*(Source: Field Survey, 2020)*

According to Figure 4.14 data in the perspective of main earner of family after arrival in Barisal slums, it is found that husband earned 32%, while wife earned 24%, daughter/son earned 24% and along with other family members earned 20% after arrival in Barisal slums. Importantly, Figure 4.13 and 4.14 data illustrates after arrival in Dhaka and Barisal slums husband portraying the main earner of the family. Importantly, along with husband, wife also providing financial support for family after displacement from their emerging place to Dhaka and Barisal city slums areas.

Male members are the sole bread earner in family before displacement. But, after displacement the study revealed that, the scenario has been completely changed, where the male persons are not alone the sole earner for family. In Dhaka, wife earned 30.9% and in Barisal 24% income managed by wife, also children like daughter /son earned 15.7% in Dhaka and in Barisal 24%. To mitigate the erosion induced loss along with husband wife also establishes significant role to manage earning sources for family after arrival in Dhaka and Barisal city slums to sustain and coping-up with the erosion induced displacement vulnerable situation. Income level of the respondents' significantly determined that, during the vulnerable situation of erosion induced displacement female members are also cooperate and played an effective role in regards of earning, sustaining and struggled along with male to



over-come their erosion induced miserable situation. In this regard one of the female respondents expressed her opinion in the following manner:

***Case Study-2***

***Suariya, Daughter of Sultan Mia (Female)***

***KellarMor Slum, Lalbag, Dhaka***

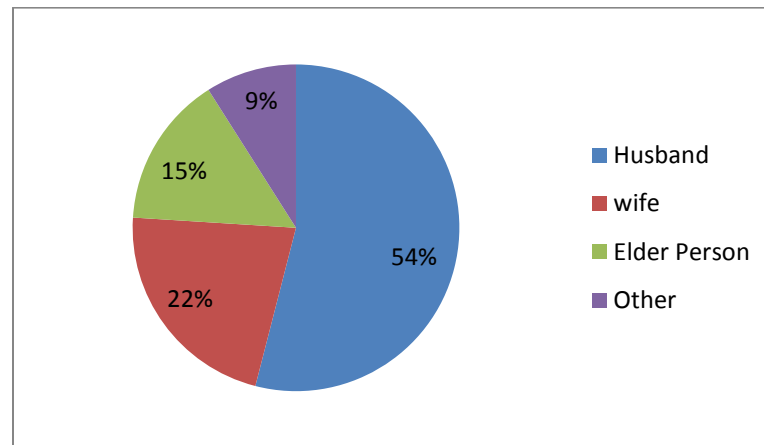
*After displaced in Dhaka lalbag slums it seems that, my family fall in a deep sea. My father, before displaced was sole earner of our family. But, after displacement in Dhaka an unfortunate road accident made him paralyzed. On this consequence, we lost our main earner of our family. Finding no other way, through the help of one of my neighbored, I managed work in new market area in a female undergarments shop. Through working that shop, I managed all of my family expenditures, including my younger siblings' education also my father treatment expenditures and so more.*

Nasreen (1995) argues that, women are not only the mere victims of climate change but are also playing crucial roles for household's sustenance. Women's contribution to rural production activities and conservation include raising seedlings, gathering seeds, post-harvesting, cow fattening and milking, goat farming, backyard poultry rearing, pisi-culture, agriculture, horticulture, food processing, cane and bamboo works, silk reeling, handloom weaving, garment making, fishnet making, coir production and handicrafts. It is evident that women's own adoptive techniques and initiatives become crucial for their family sustenance and ensuring food security during and after the erosion induced displaced period.

#### **4.16 Main Decision Maker in Family before Displacement**

The socioeconomic impact and demographic dislocation due to riverbank erosion are mostly permanent and most often long term (Rogge,1991). As a consequence of riverbank erosion victims' lose valuable property and resources. Due to that they moved to a new place for maintaining livelihood. On this perspective, this study tried to find out the main decision maker in family before erosion induced displacement. From the filed survey data it has been observed that, before erosion induced displacement men were the sole earner in family.

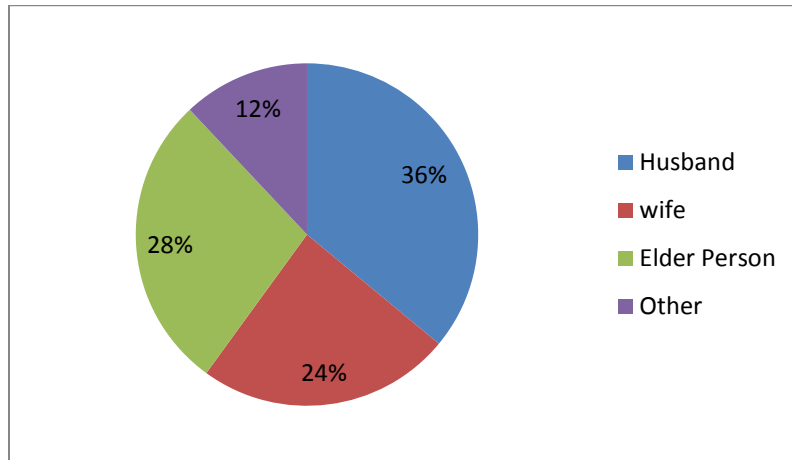
Importantly, economic empowerment is one of the big indicators for taking the decision over family matters. In this regard, before moved to a new place men were the main decision maker in regards of family issues; as men had involved in earning money and bread for their respective family. On the other hand, women were involved in household activities instead of earning money. This study tried to reveal the main decision maker in family before displacement from their emerging place. Figure 4.15 showed the decision making involved person in family before displacement in Dhaka slums.



**Figure 4.15: Main Decision Maker in Family before Moved to Dhaka Slums**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020).

According to Figure 4.15 data it is observed that, husband dominate the huge portion of decision making power in family that is 54%, whereas wife portion is the 22%, while elder person involvement is 15% and others family members implied 9% decision regarding family issues. From figure 4.15 data it is clearly depicted that, very large amount of difference between the husband and wife decision making portion. It is important to mention here that, 22% decision formed by wife. However, they were not the main decision make whereas they only participate or to some extent shared their opinion with husband's decision if any case husband seeks consent over their decision .This portrays the patriarchal culture of our society which is very deeply rooted over the family and everywhere. Figure 4.16 presents the main decision maker in family before displacement in Barisal slums.



**Figure 4.16: Main Decision maker in Family before Moved to Barisal Slums**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

Figure 4.16 drawing a clear picture about the main decision maker in family before displaced in Barisal slums. Regarding decision making issues in family husband decision making portion is 36%, while wife is 24%, elder persons 28%, and other members of the family decision involvement is 12% before moved to Barisal slums. In addition, Figure 4.16 data showed that, before displacement main decision making role dominated by the husband 36% and elder family person 28%.

Moreover, this scenario is common in Dhaka city respondents that husband decision making portion is 55% and wife involved in 22% decision making role in family before displacement. On this consequence, Figure 4.16 and 4.17 data percentage here portrayed an enormous gap regarding the decision making role issues between husband and wife in family before moved to Dhaka and Barisal slums. According to the field survey data from the respondents in Dhaka and Barisal slums it has observed that, before displacement husband were the sole decision maker in regards of family perspectives. In this way one of the female erosion victims' expressed her opinion in the following manner:

**Case Study-3**

**Kohinur, Age 38 (Female)**

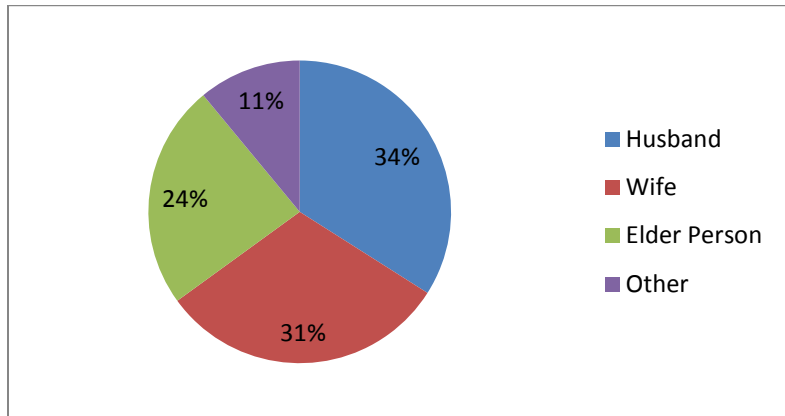
**Banani Slum, Dhaka**

*I couldn't imagine it in my bad dreams that, someday I will take decision over my husband. Moreover, why would I do that, firstly he is a respected person; also he provides all of my family basic expenditures. He worked hard in outside and main earner and expender of my family. I think that male person knowledge is better than female. Considering all of these issues, before displaced here we followed all of his decision without uttering any words against him.*

In this regard, according to the survey data and respondents concern it has revealed that before displacement household decision making role actively played by the male /husband of the respective family. From the study it has observed that, behind the decision making role in family influenced by earning capacity that played an important role. Moreover, traditional patriarchal culture is another important indicator for playing an active decision making power over household activities.

#### **4.17 Main Decision Maker in Family after Moved to New Place**

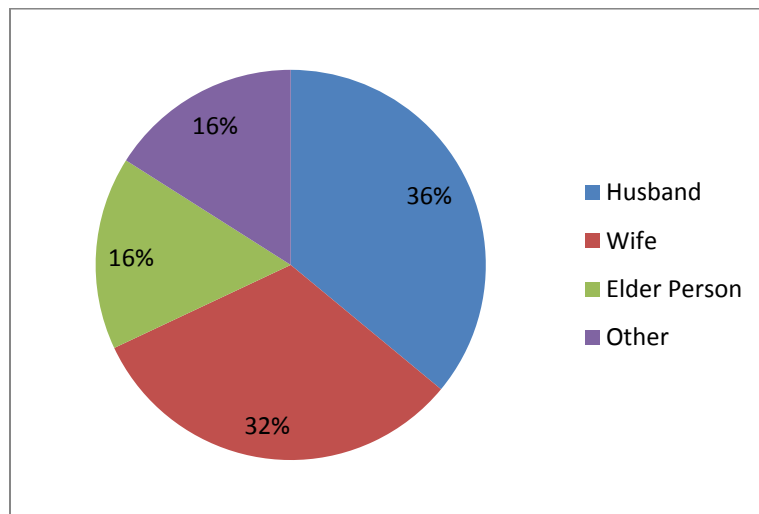
Study attempts to find out the main decision maker in family after moved to new place from their origin place. The purpose of the study is to identify to what extent of changed attributes, creates ambiguity on male psychology over shifting roles and responsibilities after erosion induced displacement. In this regard, from the field survey study being represented the scenario about the main decision maker of the family after moved to Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. Figure 4.17 portrays the main decision maker in family after moved to Dhaka slums.



**Figure 4.17: Main Decision Maker in Family after Moved to Dhaka Slums**

(Source: Field Survey 2020).

According to Figure 4.17 it is observed that, after displacement decision making role has been changed as comparing with the Figure 4.15 and 4.16 regarding before displacement from their origin place decision making perspectives. Figure 4.17 depicts after moved to Dhaka slums husband decision making percentage is 34%, while wife role is 31%, both husband and wife decision making percentage is 24%, and others family member decision making involvement percentage is 11%. It is important to mention here that, after displaced wife decision making power is close to husband 34% and wife 31%. Figure 4.18 shows the main decision maker of family after displacement in Barisal slums.



**Figure 4.18: Main Decision Maker in Family after Moved to Barisal Slums**

(Source: Field Survey: 2020).

Figure 4.18 portrays the percentage of main decision maker of family after moved to Barisal city slums areas. From figure 4.18 data it is found that, regarding decision making issues husband involvement is 36%, while wife portion is 32%, husband and wife both involvement is 16%, and other family members are 16% pertain to decision making issues after displacement in Barisal slum areas. This study has observed that after moved to Barisal slums wife involvement in decision making role has increased to 32% than before it was 24%.

In addition, in Dhaka and Barisal slums wife decision making percentage has comparatively increased along with husband and other persons in family than before riverbank erosion displacement. After displacement, wife has entered in economic activities to support their families along with their male counterpart. By giving monetary support and other family maintenance women get involved in family decision making role as part with their family maintenance regards.

Moreover, it has found that, regarding family important decision like children enrolled in school, daughter/son marriage, managing living place, regarding these issues some extent wife provides a large amount of monetary support in family. In this regard, considering all of these issues after displacement wife decision played an important role in family along with other family member decision. In this regard one of the female respondents expressed her opinion in the following manner:

**Case Study-4**

**Sahanur, Age 34, (Female)**

**VatarKhal Slum, Barisal**

*Earlier to the displacement my husband was sole earner for family. Due to that, he could take main decision for the betterment of my family. Now I'm earning for surviving of my family. After coming here for 2 years he did so little ordinary jobs, so we couldn't survive properly with his little earnings. This regard, findings no other way I have managed a homemade work also selling vegetables in near market. Now, through working this I am earning and make me able to participate in family decision making issues along with my husband and other family members. Before, coming here I was housewife so I had no power to take any decision over him. But, the scenario has been changed through when I involved in income generating activities, sharing the income and expenses for family issues. Now, he is showing respect over my decision and to some extent he participates in some sorts of household activities in absence of me.*

In this regard, from the case study 4, it has been clear that changing of earning capacity and ability provides immense impact over decision making role in family. Erosion induced displaced victims faced unavoidable difficulties after shifting in new place. At that period, it is insurmountable to handle family's burdensome situation for a male person alone. On this perspective, women are coming forward to standing beside with men through giving economic support , sharing and actively participate in public work , and then take part in family decision making role along with the male counter of the household .

**4.18. Male Perception over Female Economic Contribution**

Traditionally women were viewed as those who have less power, less influence, and less resource than men, which was presumed to be consistent with some natural order hence the negligence in their study (Freeman, 1984).The current study gives a valuable light to find out the facts of male perception over female contribution in family after displacement. When disaster strikes, the most vulnerable are women especially those women who are household head. Three principal reasons have been identified for this vulnerability: low status of women in the family and society, lack of awareness and biological nature of women (Khatun, 2003).

To assess the female economic contribution for their family over male perception it has identified that, they considered it not only female contribution alone, basically male member stand in strong hand to mitigate the bank erosion situation before and after displacement. Importantly, before displacement men and other elder male member were the sole bread earner and active economic contributor, whereas women played passive role in terms of earning, and effective in household activities. This study revealed that, after displacement the scenario has changed, while women role become passive to active in terms of economic contribution for their respective family to mitigate the risk of erosion induced displacement. In this way one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner:

***Case Study-5***

***Moslehudding, Age: 48 (Male)***

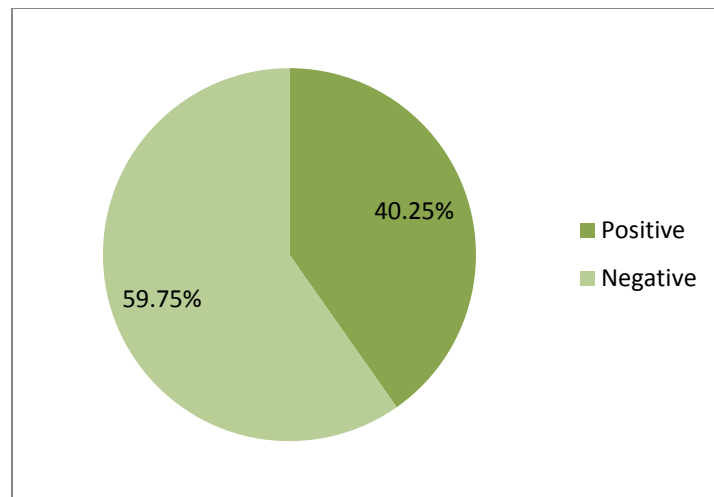
***Go-Down Slum, Banani***

*An endeavor to resettlement life after displacement, prime responsibilities are always falling on our (male) shoulder. Women are not able to maintain the whole mitigation strategy, without the help of their male counterpart. Rather, women do very little job regarding coping –up strategy after riverbank erosion displacement situation.*

From the case study 5 it has been observed that, women's contribution in family remain unrecognized by their male counterpart. Mainly, after displaced female member of the family playing contributory part with their male partner. For instance, by providing economic support, managing living place, struggling to cope-up herself in public work place, etc. but, during field survey when conducting the case study some extent male counterpart tried to resist wife for not divulge their benefaction role for family. In addition, when male respondents asked about their occupation and daily income some extent it has found that few male respondents remain silent instead of conceding their unemployment. It admits of no doubt that, this is the sign of male ego in traditional patriarchal society. Ironically, in our society women are facing the patriarchal attitude, norms and tradition over their endowment role in family.



On this consequence, after displaced women's traditional role has changed due to maintaining family livelihood. To mitigate the loss of erosion induced displacement female members earlier who were confined in private work; but post displacement those women are entering in public sector and earning money for sustaining family after arrival in a new place. It is important to mention here that, women roles, responsibilities, and contributions are keeping in obscure position rather flourished it in the light by their family members mainly in this male dominated patriarchal society. Figure 4.19 depicts the percentage of male respondent's divulgence over women economic contribution in family after arrival in Dhaka and Barisal slums.



**Figure 4.19: Male Divulgence over Women Economic Contribution**

(Source: Field Survey: 2020).

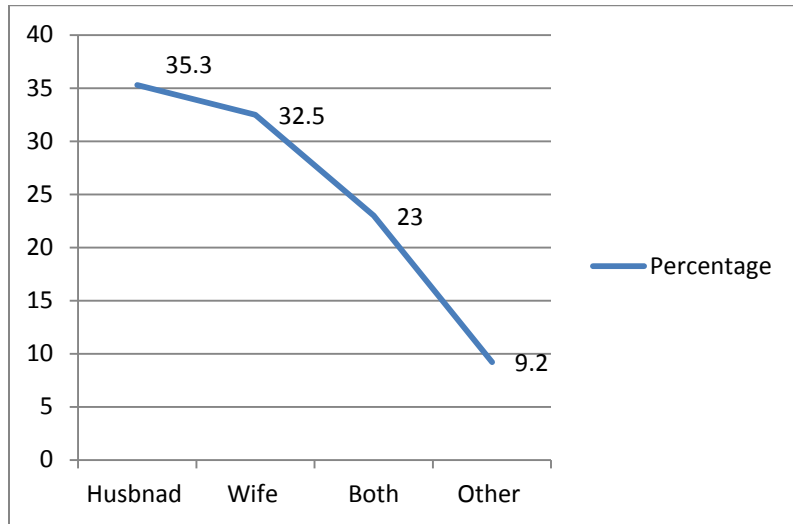
Figure 4.19 clearly illustrates that, after moved to Dhaka and Barisal slums percentage of male respondent's divulgence over women economic contribution in family. Figure 4.19 illustrates that, **Positive** percentage portrays is 40.25% and **Negative** is 59.75% that means 40.25% male are acknowledging the female economic contribution in family after displaced. On the other hand, 59.75% male unacknowledged percentage is much higher than the acknowledged percentage, this is the sign of traditional male ego and patriarchal attitude which create hinder 59.75% male respondents to unacknowledged and undervalued the women roles and contribution over their family after riverbank erosion induced displacement.

#### **4.19 Managerial Role Played After Displacement**

Vulnerability is associated with a set of prevailing conditions and is related to specific events (Lewis 1999). After disaster displacement people come in Dhaka totally bare hand, without any resources mostly money and other basic things to survive their lives (Dey, 2014). In addition, erosion induced displacement victims encountered so many difficulties after displacement from their emerging places. Mainly, erosion induced displaced victims confronted with lack of living places, food, basic utensils and lack of income sources and earning, as a result those victims are leading to vulnerable and miserable situation.

In these consequences, erosion induced homeless displaced victims find their living place primarily in any slums or foot-path areas. This study tried to reveal after erosion induced displacement situation who usually played the big managerial role for the family. From the study, it has observed that after arrival in new place managerial roles and responsibilities has changed for both male and female as comparing their before displaced situation. Earlier, moved to a new place it's mainly the husband / male members who was the sole earner and manager for the family.

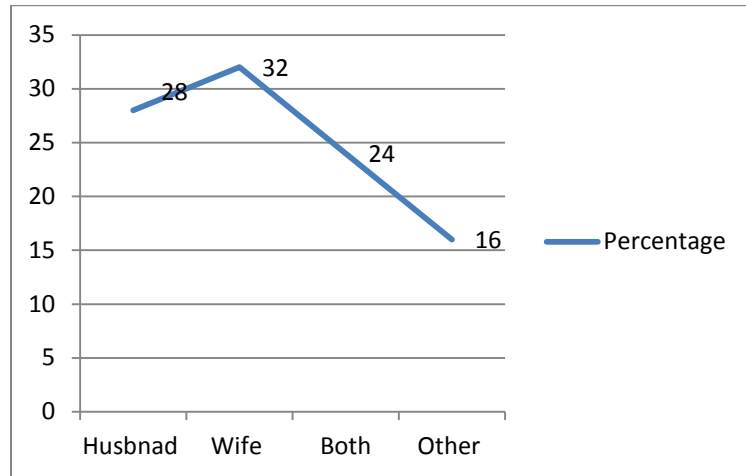
On the other hand, before displacement wife was only leading the household responsibilities. From the study it has been figured out that, now wife are being actively participated along with husband or other supporting male members for family managerial roles like managing living places, food, basic utensils, building social networks and communications with neighbored, and managing income sources and jobs, also organizing state /community support for mitigating the disaster losses. Figure 4.20 presents the percentage about the responsible person for playing managerial role after moving in Dhaka slums.



**Figure 4.20: Responsible Managerial Person after Arrival in Dhaka Slums**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020).

Study examined the main responsible person for playing managerial role in the family after arrival in Dhaka slums. So in this regard, from the Figure 4.20 it is identified that, after arrival in Dhaka slums highest percentage is respectively 35.3% portion managerial role played by husband, while 32.5 % by wife , 23% by both husband and wife and 9.2% by other members of the family . According to the field survey it is important to mention here that, there are not more differences between the husband and wife managerial role-playing activities. Moreover, present study has found that, husband and wife are both participating in maintaining family after displaced in Dhaka city slums areas. Figure 4.21 depicted the responsible managerial person after displacement in Barisal slums.



**Figure 4.21: Responsible Managerial Person after Arrival in Barisal Slums**

(Source: Field Survey 2020).

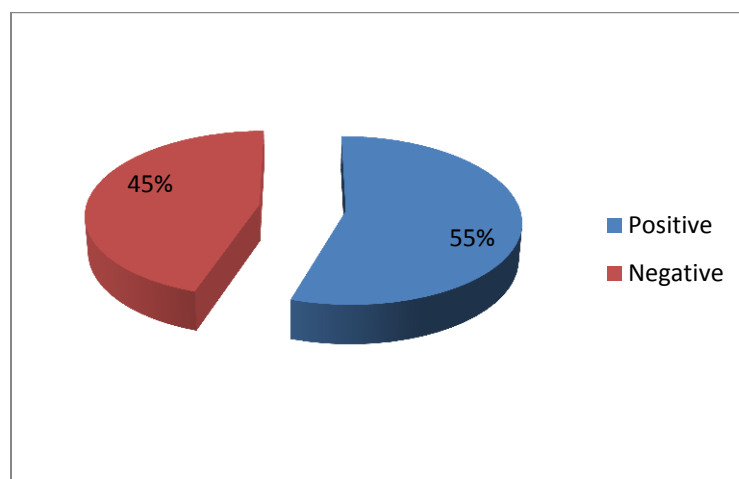
Figure 4.21 presents the data about the responsible person who are playing a big managerial role after displaced in Barisal city slum areas. Figure 4.21 it is observed that managerial role played by husband is 28%, while by wife is 32%, husband and wife both are 24% and other family members involvement are 16% for playing supportive and managerial role after displaced in Barisal slum areas. Moreover, it is important to mention here that, survey data portrays that, wife managerial percentage is higher 32% as comparing husband 28% after arrival in Barisal city slum areas. Therefore, displaced in Barisal city along with husband and other male members of the family wife are playing big managerial role during and after displaced crisis period.

In this regard, from the study it has been identified that, though before displacement wife involvement was not significant regarding the managerial role playing position of family issues. Mainly, husband and other senior male persons was the household manager, decision maker and all in all position regarding all kinds of family matters. But, after moved to Dhaka and Barisal slums wife are coming forward to decision making matters and most of the cases they have played major role for handling the erosion induced displacement vulnerable situation for their family issues. Moreover, study has observed that after displaced in a new places wife managerial and decision making roles prioritized by husband and other family members, to mitigate erosion induced loss and other unwelcoming situation.

#### **4.20 Male Consideration on Livelihood Pattern**

This study provides insights into the vulnerability of river erosion induced displacement and to know the perceptions of displaced male victims. Study focus on to what extent of crisis of masculinity through changing gender division of labor in family after relocated in a new areas. Erosion induced displaced men considered that livelihood pattern has been changing because of loss of occupation, lack of income sources, which bound them to engage their wife for earning into public work. Since, women are now involved in earning, they get limited time to properly manage household chores. As a result, men experienced in sorts of household activities, in absence of wife. Thus, comparing previous life most of the respondents' considered after displaced livelihood pattern has been gradually changing as comparing before displacement period.

Due to riverbank erosion they had lost their valuable resources, money and so many valuable assets. They bound to move in slum areas for sustaining livelihood and earning for family. Most of the respondents claimed, they lost their occupation and income sources as before. After moved to new place erosion victims are tackling challenges to manage work and earning sources. After displacement expenditure costs are comparatively higher than village, so that to support and running family women involvement in public sector earning mostly required. In this consequence, women are coming forward to provide economic support for family, in absence of wife male needs to look after household chores. Mostly, before displacement male involvement were only earning money and not participated in household related activities. By evaluating the new livelihood pattern displaced male acknowledged the changing gender division of labor. Thus, lack of proper income sources, better earning capability women bound to involve in income activities, due to that man experienced household chores after displaced in new place. Figure 4.22 shows the male opinion about changes of livelihood pattern after erosion induced displacement in Dhaka and Barisal city slums.



**Figure 4.22: Changes of Livelihood Pattern after Displacement**

(Source: Field Survey 2020).

In the light of male respondents opinion in Dhaka and Barisal city slums areas study found that, among all male respondents, for **55%** opinion is **positive** and **45%** responded is **Negative** regarding the changes of livelihood pattern after moved to their origin place. Therefore, Figure 4.22 illustrates that, changes of male living style percentage is higher 55% than non-changing 45% livelihood pattern after displacement in slums areas.

#### **4.21 Changes of Traditional Gender Role**

During the disaster related displacement period women show their higher echelon of supportive participation towards their family to mitigate the disaster loss (Dey, 2014). From the study it is observed that, after erosion induced displacement traditional gender role has been changing. Before displacement men were the main responsible person for earning and decision making role in family. Before moved to slums areas women were confined in household sphere and depended on their male counterpart. They had no opinion over the family issues, due to not available income sources for family betterment. Before displacement women had strictly followed religious veil that made hindrances over women to entry in public sphere. Moreover, before displacement period men were the household head and earner, so that men remained busy in outside work, and women usually engaged in household chores. This study revealed that, to be displaced in new place the gender division

of labor has been changing; since, women are coming forward to work outside to meet the challenges and obstacles after arrival in Dhaka and Barisal slums areas.

According to respondents' views, in Dhaka living cost and expenditure is much higher than rural areas so it has been difficult to maintain family by one person earning. This regard woman has involved in outside work along with men. It is important to mention here that, to some extent men are taking part in household chores, rearing and caring children when wife has absent due to work in outside .

The study also found that, after arrival in new place, it was difficult for men to manage work with and lack of available income sources some extent men remained unemployed and staying in home. That point, few men sometimes involved in some sorts of household chores like, carrying drinking water, taking bath of their children, prepared food worm in stove, other than that passed idle time by engaging gossip, gambling etc. In this regard, after erosion induced displacement changing the gender division of labor through occupied women entrance in economic activities and men in some sort of household chores; by considering all of those things to reformulate and reestablish their livelihood after erosion induced valuable assets and resources loss. Table 4.16 identifies the percentage of major changes of traditional gender roles in family after arrival in Dhaka slums.

**Table 4.16: Changes of Traditional Gender Roles after Arrival in Dhaka Slums**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Changing Pattern</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Male</b>	Diverse work experience	12.85
	Lack of job / Unemployment	10
	Income Increase	14.28
	Participated in Household Chores	25.71
	Decision Sharing with wife	12.85
	Dependent on wife /Other family member income	17.14
	None of Above	7.14
	<b>Total</b>	100
<b>Female</b>	Access to Mobility	14.28
	Involved in Public work	20
	Earning for family/ Main Earner	25.71
	Participate in Family Decision Making	14.28
	Maintaining Double role	14.28
	None of the Above	11.42
	<b>Total</b>	100



According to Table 4.16 data here mentionable that, the portion of 12.85% faces diverse work experience, for 10% experienced lack of job/ unemployed, while 14.28% respondents' income has increased, 25.71% participated in household chores, 12.85% sharing decision with wife, for 17.41 % dependent on wife and for 7.14% has mentioned that they have no changed of any kinds of gender roles after arrival in Dhaka slums areas. For female, 14.28% experienced access to mobility, 20% involved in public work, 25.71% managed earning for family, for 14.28% participate in family decision making role, 14.28 % maintaining double role, and 11.42% encountered no changes of any gender roles and responsibilities after arrival in Dhaka city slums.

On this consequence, displacement from their emerging place to Dhaka slums area 10% male remain unemployed and 17.41% dependent on wife or other family members income. But, before displacement these percentage of male respondents in village were solvent by their own earning and they were household head. Importantly, 25.71% male involved in household activities; whereas before moved to this place they had never been engaged in any kinds work household activities. Displaced male victims' considered that participating in household chores is great dishonor with male ego and supremacy as well. Table 4.17 presents the changes of traditional gender role after arrival in Barisal slums.

**Table 4.17: Changes of Traditional Gender Role after Arrival in Barisal Slums**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Changing Pattern</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Male</b>	Diverse work experience	22.22
	Lack of job / Unemployment	16.66
	Income Increase	11.11
	Participated in Household Chores	27.77
	Decision Sharing with wife	11.11
	Dependent on wife /Other family member income	11.11
	None of Above	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female</b>	Access to Mobility	28.57
	Involved in Public work	14.28
	Earning for family/ Main Earner	14.28
	Participate in Family Decision Making	14.28
	Maintaining Double role	28.57
	None of the Above	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.17 data it is found that, in Barisal slums areas among all the male respondents' for 22.22% have diverse work experience, while 16.66% undergo with lack of job/unemployed, 11.11% income increased, 27.77% participate in household chores, 11.11% sharing decision along with wife, 11.11% dependent on wife and 0% not experience any kinds of changes of gender roles after arrival in Barisal slums. Importantly, 16.66% male lost their job and remained unemployed after displaced, but before they were the sole bread earner and household head for family.

In addition, 27.77% highest percentage involved in household activities, where-as before displacement they were considered that, household activities should be done by only female members of family. On the other hand, few significant changes has observed for female that, 28.57% access to mobility, 14.28% involved in public work, 14.28% earning for family, 14.28% participate in family decision making position, 28.57% maintaining double role, 0% no changes of gender roles after displaced in Barisal slum areas. As a result of displacement, the highest 28.57% female are getting access to mobility and taking double role as working both public and household activities to maintain family and mitigate the erosion prone losses and damages. Finally, in the light of two city slums areas survey it has found that erosion induced displacement increased the male participation in household activities and access to female mobility , sharing income and decision making role along with male members of the family.

The Gender division of labor critically determines women's economic opportunities, constraints, incentives, and capacity and women's position in different sectors (Nasreen, 2000). Importantly, situation made them to change the roles and responsibilities for sustaining their livelihood as well as coping up with the erosion induced loss. The study revealed that, due to river erosion induced displacement traditional gender roles and responsibilities are changing as comparing with their before erosion induced displacement condition. In this regard one of the male respondents has expressed his opinion in the following manner:

#### **Case Study-6**

**Sukur Mia, Age 45 (Male)**

**Tibbetergoli, Tejgoan slum, Dhaka**

*‘Durdesh theke Chele Aile MA’ Dhekhe ChelerMukh, Ar Bou Dhekhe Taka.’*(Mather affection to her son when he comes from abroad, but wife is search money instead of asking his condition). For men reality is that they will earn and female look after her family. According to this way, happiness remains in a family. In this order, irony of my fate is God makes me so helpless, instead of earning for family I’m dependent on my wife’s income.

In addition, after erosion induced displacement changing roles and responsibilities for male and female mainly due to overcoming the displacement losses and vulnerabilities to reformulate their life as better as before. In this regard, through changing the stereotyped gender roles and responsibilities some extent creates ambiguity over male psychological point of view with the traditional patriarchal norms and regulations.

#### **4.22 Men’s Role in Family before Displacement**

In Bangladesh, men are usually portraying the patriarchal masculine norms and rules in family and society. So that, during the study it has found that most of the male respondent represent the traditional male role and hegemonic masculine behavior before displacement. In the light of Dhaka and Barisal city survey this study tried to reveal the men’s role in family before displacement. As displacement initiates substantial changes of the lifestyle of erosion male victims. Majority of the displaced victims identified the major changes of usual lifestyle pattern. Before displacement men were the supreme earner and decision maker for their respective family. Global masculinities are formed in a world gender order that privileges men over women. While there are always local exceptions, the ‘patriarchal dividend’ gives men greater access to power as well as cultural and sexual privilege (Connell 1995).

Before displacement men had always superior position in respect of gender roles and responsibilities. But, after displacement some visible changes has taken place regarding the changes of masculine roles and responsibilities. In this regard one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner:

***Case Study-8***

***Shafiq Mia, Age-52 (Male)***

***Karail Slum, Dhaka***

*“Before displaced I had ensured all expenditures of my family. In this regard I had played the big managerial role in all aspect of earning, decision making, and overall conducting the family according to my choice. My wife was taking care of my child, cooking, and other all types of household chores. She had no involvement in public sphere”.*

As a result of such social expectations doing household works has been paralleled with doing gender; women do it and men do not and interruptions in this arrangement can be threatening to a family’s gender order (Adams and Coltrane, 2005). In this circumstance, study has revealed that men had privileged through the patriarchal dividend in terms of playing the sole superior position of regarding family maintaining issues. During conducting the study majority of the male respondents claimed that they did not participate in any of the household chores before displacement. Importantly, majority of the respondents claimed that household chores are the feminine work, considering this response clearly depicting that the traditional male supreme ego and masculine behavior in traditional patriarchal societal perspective.

### **4.23 Men’s Role in Family after Displacement**

Displaced in new place might affected the usual livelihood pattern of the men, so that which changing roles and responsibilities impact over traditional masculine attributes. To account for the ways in which men’s identities shift and change over time (Evans, 2005). From the field study it has been observed that, before displacement men were the “all in all” for their respective family, they did not participate in any household activities. To cope up with the vulnerable situation men are changing their roles and responsibilities through involving in

household activities. In circumstances of displacement in respect to fight with financial stability male and female adopting with new roles and responsibilities to sustain their family and try to mitigate the river erosion resources and financial losses. The study has revealed that after moved to new place women are working in outside, and men also supporting their family household activities in absence of wife.

As a consequence of displacement, existing masculine ideals are changing through men become engaging in household activities like cooking, child rearing and to do dish washing and other required household chores. Basically, economic and resources hardship become cruel their traditional masculine norms and attributes that men become bound to engage in household chores. Importantly, decision making power of the family disseminated with both husband and wife after displaced.

Masculinity is a performed social identity rather than a state of being. There are hierarchies of masculine performance and exceptional performance is equated with exceptional masculinity. How well one performs tasks and the actual performance of those tasks determines one's place in a masculine hierarchy, and that place is never full or permanent (Connell, 2006). This study examines the elusive or ambiguous relationship with men over masculinity in regards of changing the roles and responsibilities after displacement. Focusing on the men's roles and responsibilities the study depict that before displacement men did not participate in household activities but after displacement men become sharing the household chores, permitted wife to work in outside, and decision making role played by wife as well. Moreover, before displacement men were the principal decision maker regarding every aspects of family, and had not associated with in any kind private works. Women were not involved in public works or any other economic activities either they maintain all kinds of household activities. From the study it might be useful to address that, to overcome the financial hardship after displacement made a huge impact over masculine roles and responsibilities over men and women, due to that now both are participate in earning related activities. In addition, displacement affects men's lives in different ways through changing the gender division of labor in household perspectives.

#### **4.24 Men's Encounter Mechanism Exchange of Gender Roles**

The gender division of labor critically determines women's economic opportunities, constraints, incentives, and capacity and women's position in different sectors (Nasreen, 2000). This study tried to observe that, after riverbank erosion displacement changing roles and responsibilities what extant impact on male psychology and contradicts with traditional masculine attributes. Traditionally, men in family provide major economic contribution as well as responsive to support in any kinds of disastrous situation for family need. Whereas, women considered as more disadvantaged, vulnerable, as well as played no role during disaster responsive situation. From the study it has identified that, after riverbank erosion displacement women played major managerial role during erosion induced displacement situation. Importantly, to mitigate the disaster loss and coping up their life after displaced from previous place slum areas.

Women are now involved in earnings, providing economic support, manage food and living places, and also some extent broved loan from neighbored to manage work for husband. Study examined that, after displacement to new place women also play a pivotal role through giving economic support and other emergency supportive response for sustaining their livelihood in newly settled areas. In this regard, through providing supporting roles women also take part in family decision making matter along with their male counterpart. But, before displacement women were no opinion about their family matters. According to the respondent opinion it has been observed that, unable to manage work men remain unemployed and lack of earning allowed women to work and access in public sector.

In this consequence, women are coming forward to clutch their family through providing financial supports by managing work in outside. Moreover, by crossover all kinds of sociocultural hindrances women are engaged in outside work for helping the family. From the study it is clearly evident that, as societal destined gender roles have been changing after displacement in slum areas. Women actively engaged in earning and family decision making position, on the other hand men remain unemployed also some extent reconciliation women decision in family. One of the male respondents' expressed his opinion in the following manner:

**Case Study -7**

**Babul, Age-42 (Male)**

**Tibbeter Gooli Slum, Dhaka**

*“It’s not acceptable for women to work in outside. However, now I have no other way instead of allowing that. My destiny eventually bound me to swallow my wife’s income. She is now main earner of my family. Due to physical inability I’m not able to engage in work. In order that, all kinds of family responsibilities done by her. In this regard, without expending any word, now I bound to respect all of her decision respective to my family issues”.*

From the case study 7, it is clearly portraying the male egoistic view towards the changing roles and responsibilities after erosion induced displacement. It is important to mention here that, after coming in Dhaka and Barisal city slums women are now continuously contribute to fortitude and ingenuity for maintaining family. At this point, regarding female contribution male perception illustrates the conventional masculine attributes instead of acknowledging women active and positive participatory role in family after taking place in Dhaka and Barisal city slums.

#### **4.25 Adoptive Strategies after Changed Gender Roles**

Riverbank erosion displacement changes the roles and responsibility of men; in this order some extent changing gender division of labor creates ambiguity over traditional masculine identity. But, the study examined that to manage their life after displacement men allowed women to work in outside to create some financial stability. At the same time in absence of wife men were engage in household activities to maintain their family life. In this way one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner:



**Case Study-9**

**Jalil, Age 40, (Male)**

**Kamolapur Slum, Dhaka**

*“At present, depending on my earning it is not possible to maintain the whole family expenditures. Indeed, after displacement my work pressure has increased a lot. Coping up with the displacement consequences allowed wife to engage in some earning activities for supporting my family along with me. So that, in absence of wife sometimes I need to support as well as participated in household activities. Instead of these I have no other way if I want to sustain my family life here.”*

Therefore, men need to engage in household activities and permitted their wife to engage in income generating activities to the purpose of mitigating the riverbank erosion based displacement losses and sustain their life in new place. Socio-cultural norms and environments are quite different from before and after displacement situation.

Displaced men perceived the changes of gender roles differences despite of traditional male ego. In the hegemonic masculine norms, men learned to dominate and subordinate women on the hierarchical masculine construction. But, due to displacement and to maintain their lives and livelihood men try to adopt with those changed gender roles and responsibilities in displaced culture and activities. In this regard, study has investigated that displaced men perceived the effect of those changes through taking some extra measures and adoptive strategies like they are psychologically tried to out from patriarchal masculine behavior and attributes to cope-up with new changing norms and regulations in households attributes.

#### **4.26 Displacement Effects on Constructing Masculine Psychology**

Riverbank erosion displacement has considerable impact on men over masculine psychological perspectives. Bank erosion not only damages the valuable property and resources as well as some extent it causes considerable effect on masculine norms and attributes through changing the gender division of labor in family after displacement.

This study examined that, sustaining family livelihood after displacement, men have taken some extra measures to cope-up with the displacement situation. In this regard, after displaced men sharing family decision making part with wife and some extent wife is the sole decision maker of family. Moreover, before displacement men were the main earner and expender for their respective family, but displacement changes the men's earning role in family. At present, women are taking part in earning activities to support the economic condition for their family. On this consequence, of displacement situation due to shifting the roles and responsibilities gender relationships also been merged and renegotiated with the displacement. In this regard, displacement and replaced gender roles impact over men's hegemonic masculine perspective based on patriarchal norms and regulation. In this way one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner:

##### ***Case Study-10***

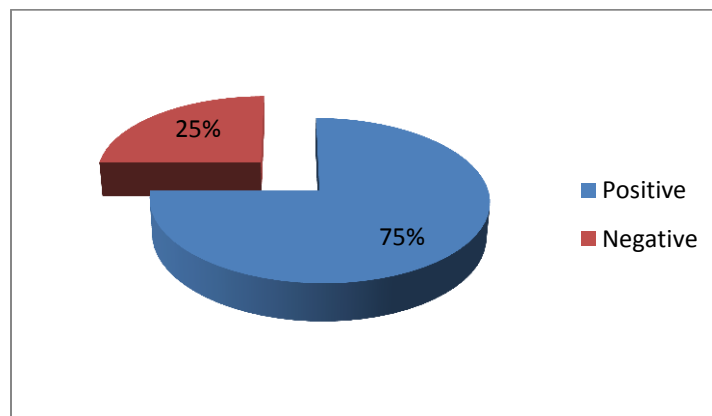
***Kamal, Age 50 (Male)***

***Shahidnagar Slum, Dhaka***

*‘Honestly, I have no word to express my inner feelings that, how I feel for not finding enough income sources to maintain my family expenditures properly. For this reason, situations bound me to send my wife and little children for some earning activities. In this consequence, when wife is absent from home, sometimes I bound to engaged in myself for cooking, cleaning, and other household activities. Though, I know that household activities are done by women. No doubt its regrets for me that, now as a man what I am doing and what actually I supposed to do’.*

Displacement compels challenge on men staying in their superior position to save masculine attributes in patriarchal society. Displaced men are reluctant to shifting the gender roles and gender differences in construction of hegemonic masculine norms and regulations. Even during the interview, most of the displaced men are expressed that psychologically they are not convinced of shifting gender roles and responsibilities like participating in household chores, sharing decision with wife, and earning role shared by female members. Despite that, as considering the present situation men become more emphatic towards family to mitigate the vulnerable situation.

In the construction of men and masculinity comparing after displaced vulnerable situation make men psychologically more concern about all kinds of family issues , whereas in past men only performed the traditional masculine role as sole earner , expender and all in all for family. However, from the study both city slums areas respondents expressed that, displacement changes on masculine characteristics as they are now not in superior position in the way of exercising power has been changing. In this regard, by changing roles and responsibility also make considerable impact over in the light of hegemonic masculine attributes in this traditional patriarchal societal perspective. Considering the above context, study examined that though changed roles and attributes significantly impact over men in masculine psychological view, but to improve the riverbank erosion losses and damages men are taking extra measure to strive with the shifting gender roles and norms. Figure 4.23 portrays the percentage of displacement impact over men’s psychological standpoint.



**Figure 4.23: Displacement Effects on Men’s Psychological Standpoint**

(Source: Field Survey: 2020).

According to Figure 4.23 data it is revealed that, in Dhaka and Barisal slums areas male respondents' 75% displaced male victims respond **Positive** regarding the shifting gender roles impacted over them in ambiguous male psychological view and 25% respond **Negative**, that they do not perceive any kinds of changes about traditional masculine attributes. Figure 4.23 examines that, a big portion 75% male expressed masculine crisis due to changing the gender roles and responsibilities. Mainly, involved in the household chores and allowed wife in public sectors for earning activities to improve their lives after erosion induced displacement.

#### **4.27 Gender Based Violence (GBV) after Displacement**

*GBV is a result of gender inequality and discrimination. Gender based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females...*

*(Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Guidelines, 2015).*

Gender based violence is a major feature of occurrence which is unseen and unheard after displacement. There is a significant relation with the riverbank erosion based displacement and gender based violence. This study has been documented the intensity of gender based violence after riverbank erosion displacement. Displacement forge an impact over the erosion effected vulnerable people. Mighty rivers engulfed the people property and resources and finding no other way for maintaining their livelihood erosion affected people moved in urban areas. Displacement disrupted the regular livelihood pattern of the erosion victims. So that, after displaced they usually face a vulnerable livelihood that leads to lack of financial stability, living spaces, and necessary basic needs.

This study also tried to address the gender-based violence after river erosion displacement. Most of the respondents expressed that after displacement due to lack of resources mainly financial sources scarcity increased the incidence of gender-based violence. Importantly, intensity of the gender-based violence has increased as comparing with the before displacement. Specially, in some setting both domestic and sexual violence (sexual assault and abuses and exploitation) increased frequently after displaced which has revealed by the

study. As displacement caused impoverishment of property and resources based on that some displaced men portrayed negative attitude towards women. As a consequence of that, during the study most of the female respondents claimed after displaced they faced battering and intimate partner sexual violence that frequently happened by the male partner in family. In this way one of the female respondents stated that:

***Case Study-11***

***Raseda, Age-48 (Female)***

***Korail Slum, Dhaka***

*‘Men become angry when their pocket remains empty’. Badly missed those days when my husband earned enough for my family. After coming here, he could not manage enough money for maintaining our family. In this regard, by not enough financial stability is the main reason for that instigating GBV. Sometimes, I am encountering battering and quarreling frequently than before erosion induced displacement phase.*

From the study it is documented that, case study 11 scenario is identified equally for both Dhaka and Barisal city slums areas. Moreover, it is important to mention here that, after displacement not only women faced the gender-based violence but men and boys are to some extent also victim of gender-based violence including physical and sexual abuse and threatening to torture. Some men are victims of battering by women. In this consequence, the reason behind men gender-based violence most of them claimed that, changed gender roles mainly responsible to introduces power inequalities. In this way one of the male respondents’ expressed his opinion in the following way:

***Case Study-12***

***Khorshed, Age- 45 (Male)***

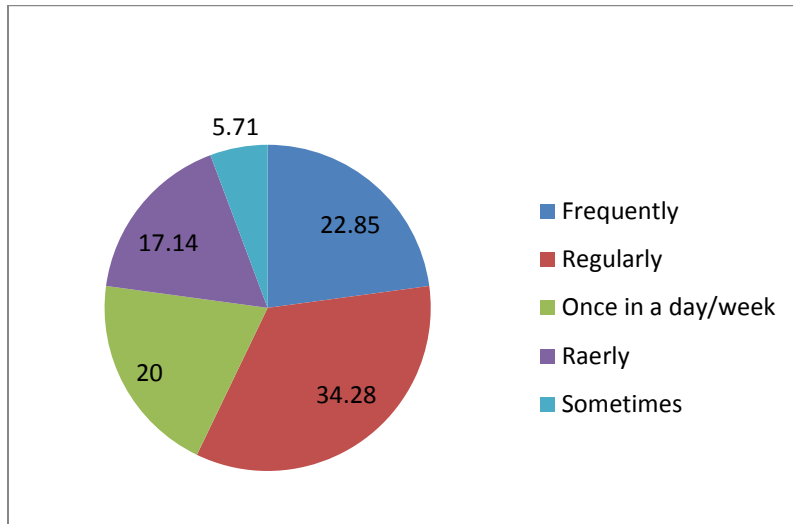
***Stadium Colony Slum, Barisal***

*Power in family depends on earning. Whose earning is much that person's power is high in family. My family obeyed my decision; when I was the sole earner. That time my family had no problem to respect any of my decision. Due to a road accident after displacement in Barisal; now I am physically unable to do any work, as my right side is being paralyzed. So that, now all day long staying in home and waiting when my wife will provide food and medicine. I have nothing to say over my wife's resolution. Sometimes I am tortured and threatened to throw out of house that I am extra burden for her. Now she is the sole earner and all in all for my family.*

In order to address the gender based violence after riverbank erosion displacement in Dhaka and Barisal slums study found that, due to scarcity of resources mainly lack of financial income sources, changed gender roles, shifting and sharing the decision-making power in family, creates the crisis of masculinity. In this regard, erosion induced displaced men being experienced and envisioned their own male ego and the ideals of masculinity that society expect from a man. During that crisis period of masculinity gender-based violence become increasing as comparing before displacement. It is important to mention here that, after displacement changing the earning role and decision making power after displaced men some extent also suffering GBV by their female partner though this ratio is minor as comparing the violence against women cases.

#### **4.28 Intensity of Gender Based Violence after Displacement**

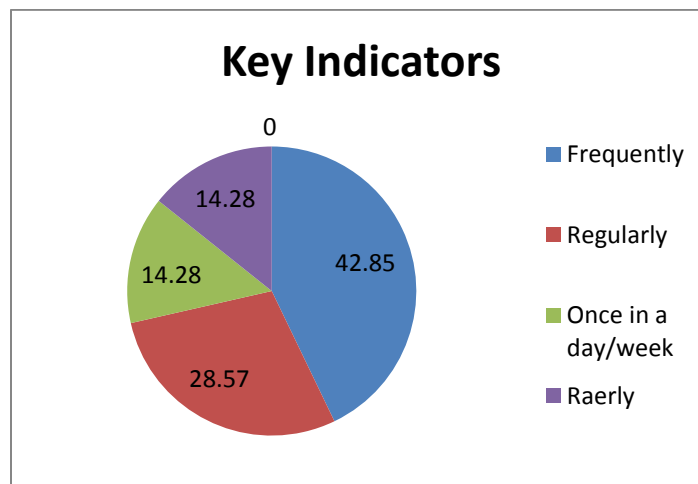
In order to examine the intensity of gender-based violence after displacement study reported that, after displacement gender-based violence has increased as comparing the before displacement. During the interview, majority of the respondents mentioned that, after displacement financial crisis is one of the basic reasons for increased the gender-based violence. Figure 4.24 illustrates the intensity of GBV after displacement in Dhaka slums.



**Figure 4.24: Intensity of GBV after Displacement in Dhaka Slums**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

Figure 4.24 data in Dhaka city respondents' study illustrates that, after displacement the intensity of the GBV violence ratio has been increasing that is in frequently 22.85%, regularly 34.28%, once in a day / week 20%, rarely 17.14%, sometimes 5.71% . Therefore, from the study findings it has examined that, after displaced the GBV regular occurring percentage is higher 34.28% that most of the respondents claimed during the study. Figure 4.25 represents the intensity of GBV after displacement in Barisal slums.



**Figure 4.25: Intensity of GBV after Displacement in Barisal Slums**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020)

In the light of Figure 4.25 data about intensity of GBV among the respondents' in Barisal city slum areas it is found that, for frequently happen violence is 42.85%, for regularly 28.57%, once in a day /week 14.28%, rarely 14.28%. As a result, according to respondent's opinion it has revealed that, after displaced intensity of frequently occurring GBV percentage is higher in Barisal slums as comparing regularly, once in a day or rarely occurring percentage.

In this regard, there are some differences between the two city slums percentages about intensity of GBV after erosion induced displacement. In Dhaka, for GBV highest intensity of regularly occurring GBV percentage is 34.28%, but in Barisal regularly occurring GBV percentage is 28.57% depicted. As a result it has identified that, among the two cities plight of the intensity of GBV percentage is higher in Dhaka city as comparing the Barisal slums GBV occurred complained after erosion induced displacement.

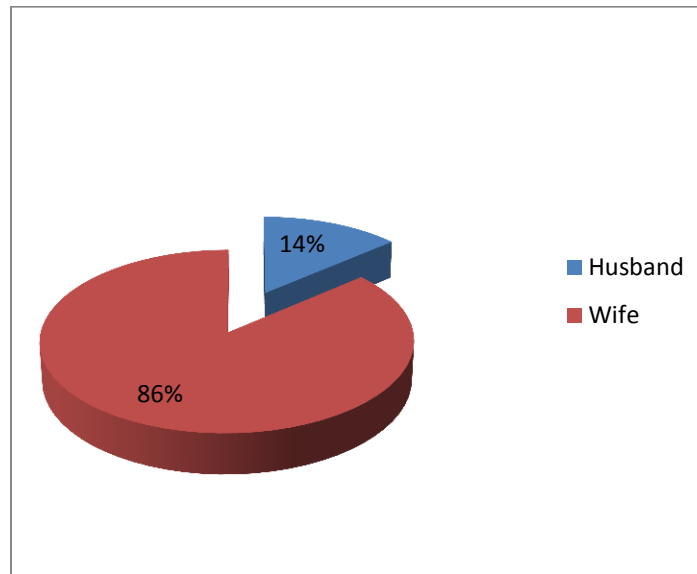
#### **4.29 GBV Victims' after Displacement**

Gender-based violence (GBV) is prevalent among the Dhaka and Barisal city slums respondents, though not specific to conflict affected populations and related to multifarious levels of vulnerability of conflict and displacement. In different cultures people have different believes, attitudes, behavior, attributes and values which are most appropriate for a certain culture. In this regard, after displacement erosion male victim faced challenges with their societal expectations and envisioned of male identity as before the sole earner and decision maker of family.

But the situation has changed due to sustain their life in new places, where women are also engaged in economic activities and sharing decision , some extent the main earner, expender and decision maker of family. In order to do this, some reason psychologically men are in crisis of societal expected patriarchal power, and privilege, which they used to exercise in before displacement. On this consequence, after displacement the intensity of gender based violence has increased. This study has examined that after displacement from their origin place expectation of manhood influence men to occur GBV frequently as comparing before.



Figure 4.26 illustrates who are usually victims' of GBV after displacement in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas.



**Figure 4.26: Victims' of GBV after Displacement**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020).

Figure 4.26 data is clearly depicted the very usual scenario among the respondents in Dhaka and Barisal slums victims of GBV after displacement. According to Figure 4.26 identifies that after displacement 86% GBV victims is wife and 14% GBV victims' is husband. Based on Figure 4.26 data wife GBV victimized percentage is higher than husband after displacement in Dhaka and Barisal city slums.

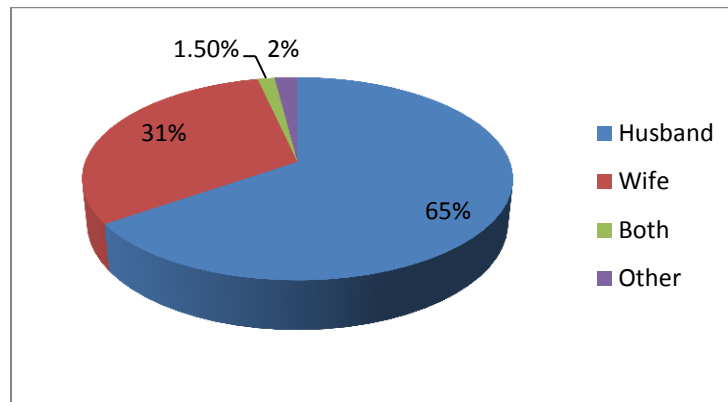
Men are the primary perpetrator for occurring GBV and women are always victims of men's GBV in society and family as well. Therefore, after displacement study has found same continuity that, usually wife addressed more GBV after displacement though they are contributing for family sustenance after displacement. Socially constructed notions of masculinity and patriarchal cultural can play a vital role for driving GBV and conflict in family straightway.

### **4.30 Responsible Person for Occurring GBV after Displacement**

*“Men used to be the ruler of the world for centuries, hunted in the wild, protected women and children, and made fields arable. Men were considered the creator of culture. Now-a- days everything has changed. Men are stigmatized as oppressors. They are accused of abusing women and children” (Hollestain, 2011).*

After riverbank erosion displacement GBV has occurred frequently that identified by the study. As a result of displacement, the changing roles and responsibilities, lack of financial resources, job, all of these create ambiguities of masculine crisis. From the study it has been clearly identified that, men are the primary perpetrators for occurring GBV before and after displacement. In this regard after displacement when men are in crisis of changing and sharing their patriarchal masculine role with wife due to sustain their life after displacement. But, men are not comfortable with those exchanged roles, whereas before erosion induced displacement they were the household head for family.

In this regard, to protect the male ego and attitude men are trying to dominate the family issues which some extent instigates the GBV towards wife. As comparing before shifting their livelihood most of the respondents claim that after displaced men are frequently responsible to occur GBV and women try to mitigate the situation by tolerating their torturer without taking any further measures to stop such kinds of violence towards them. Figure 4.27 represents in Dhaka and Barisal city slums responsible person for occurring GBV after displacement.



**Figure 4.27: Responsible Person for Occurring GBV**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020).

According to Figure 4.27 data in Dhaka and Barisal city slums respondents' about the main responsible person for occurring GBV after moved to a new place. From the Figure 4.27 data it is revealed that, husband occurring percentage is 68%, while wife 31%, both 1.5% and other members of the family is 2% responsible for occurring GBV after shifting to slums areas. Husband percentage is higher than wife for transpiring GBV and women become victims of male domination and violence.

From Figure 4.27 data, it is clearly portraying wife become victim of GBV by husband and other family member. Moreover, to some extent wife is also responsible to occur GBV, although that ratio most of cases less than men. Therefore, it is pretty much excruciating that, because of male dominated patriarchal societal perspectives wife GBV victimization percentage is soaring after displacement. In this way, one of the male respondents' expressed his opinion in the following manner:

***Case Study-13***

***Motaleb Mia, Age-45, (Male)***

***Bhola Slum, (Dhaka)***

*After I come here, I couldn't manage any proper job, or earning for my family. At that time, wife had managed day labor job with the help of a near neighbor. Now, she is bearing all of my family expenditures by her own income. Sometimes, she has threatened me to throw out from her house. Even so, now I am useless and only burden for her family.*

*Actually, it's a big challenge for man to tolerate wife's temper and my unemployment situation. In this consequence, now I'm totally mentally exhausted to negotiate my current condition. At present, I could not endure my temper for this reason; I bound to physically hit to stop her mouth.*

GBV has become a common practice in our society, where in any situation and without any exact reason behind for instigating this issue in patriarchal society and family. On this consequence, after displacement the scenario of GBV has increased and men are identified usually the responsible person for occurring violence.

### **4.31 Usually Occurred Types of GBV after Displacement**

GBV is prevalent and common occurrence in world-wide. GBV is shrouded our culture in silence and women are usual victim by the male member of the family and society as well. In this regard this study has attempted to analyze the current scenario and trend analysis of reason behind, responsible person, and types of GBV after displacement. To assess the types of GBV this study has taken the Dhaka and Barisal city slum respondent's consideration on frequently happening violence after displacement. Table 4.18 identifies after displacement usually occurred GBV in Dhaka and Barisal city slums.

**Table 4.18: Usually Occurred Types of GBV after Displacement**

<b>Types</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Eve-teasing	23.80
Forced marriage	19.04
Rape	14.28
Intimate Partner Sexual Violence	5.71
Battering	27.14
Bullying/ Mental torture	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>
Source : Field Survey, 2020	

This study has categorized various types of GBV, but among all types of GBV most frequent occurred types of violence are presented in Table 4.18. From the Table 4.18 data it is found that, after displacement in Dhaka and Barisal city slums common occurring types of GBV eve-teasing percentage is 23.80%, forced marriage 19.40%, rape 14.28%, intimate partner sexual violence 5.71%, Battering 27.14%, bullying/mental torture 9.7%. Among the all other types of GBV from the field survey data found that battering is evident as most common form of violence that is accounted 27.14% on women. On the other hand, eve-teasing is the second common thing that intensity is 23.80%. These are the common forms of GBV that have been identified during the field survey of riverbank erosion displaced victims. To identify the types of usual occurring GBV the study examined the total of 130 respondent opinions after they have taken place in slums area. In patriarchal society GBV is Ubiquitous, which also taken place in before and after riverbank erosion displacement phase.

#### **4.32 Reason Behind for Instigating GBV**

*Gender-based violence is a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality, and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies. Gender-based violence is violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls.*

*(EGIE, 2010).*

Gender based violence is a common phenomenon all over the world, and this violence also happening during the erosion induced displacement duration. The field study instigates some common reasons behind GBV these are mainly, lack of financial sources, poverty and other traditional male roles changing. The gender based violence is related to various underlying reasons or motives that have been taken palace after displacement. The main reasons for the different acts of violence on women mainly poverty, changed gender roles, gender inequality, and patriarchal society constructed male ego are found the basic instigator for occurring GBV. Moreover, socially constructed notions of masculinity and patriarchal gender rules and regulation are also pervasive facts behind the GBV as well. Table 4.19 indicates the reasons behind GBV in Dhaka and Barisal slum areas.

**Table 4.19: Reason behind GBV after Displacement**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Poverty	21
Lack of income/earning	22
Patriarchy	12
Changed Gender Roles	4
Husband Remarriage	3
Extramarital Relationship	4
Husband Unemployment	26.61
Greed for wife Property	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

According to Table 4.19 data instigates that most common forms of reasons respectively husband unemployment percentage is 26.15%, for poverty 21%, for lack of income/earning 22%, patriarchy 12%, changed gender roles 4%, husband remarriage 3%, and extra-marital relationship 4%, greedy for wife property 7% are found for instigating behind reasons for GBV among the displaced slums respondent's view.

Various types of reasons are found for GBV during the study. GBV is related to different underlying facts, reasons and motives. Gender based violence is pervasive among everywhere and its devastating consequence affect also after displacement. Traditionalist view holds that historically women have always had less power, less influence and fewer resources than men (Freeman, 1984). In this regard, major reasons which has been evident from the Table 4.19 data illustrates that, husband unemployment, poverty, patriarchy , greed for wife poverty , dowry, changed gender roles and husband remarriage these are the major facts that often done by the spur of the moment for riverbank erosion victims' GBV after displacement.

# **CHAPTER-5**

## **Analysis of the Study**

### 5.1 Analysis of the Study

Views from the field study picture about riverbank erosion displacement and ambiguities of masculinity after changed roles and responsibilities, how it impacted on men's psychology. Findings from the study make a clear depiction on the perception of men about the shifting roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement and what extent that contradicts with traditional masculine attributes. In the light of study findings, this whole setting now being analyzed considering the theoretical framework and discusses according to the data that has been collected from the field survey

### 5.2 Adopting with Existing Approaches to Transform Masculinity

*Masculinity is not just a social construct. It is also a political weapon.*

*(Dolan, 2003).*

Masculinity is not any construction that is unitary and immovable; and they also differ in different contexts (Willott and Griffin, 1996). Displaced men compromised their previous gender roles and responsibilities through adopting and accepting with new roles and responsibility to mitigate the displaced losses and damages. Having attempted to illustrate the vulnerability and displaced damages men are adopting and transforming strategies coping-up with to recover from such erosion induced displacement disaster impact. From this study, it has been clear that displaced men shared many strength and abilities and adopted with new coping mechanism through adjusting the changing effects of gender roles and new social status.

It has observed during the study that, displaced male perception is changing since their roles and responsibilities being shared alternatively by women counterpart. To assess the male attitude towards transformation of masculinities after riverbank erosion displacement this study focused on the displaced male slums victim's perception. It is important to identify that, after displacement masculinity has transformed as men are participating in household



responsibilities and women are also engaging in public activities for income generating work. Men learned to share decision making part with their wife after displacement. Therefore, it is significant that masculinity being transformed after relocating in new areas for changing gender division of labor in family. Moreover, socio cultural environment of the new place is quite different than that of their previous place. In this way, displaced men perceived the effect of differences on their construction of masculinity after relocated in new place. Importantly, one of the valuable reasons for adopting with interchange masculine roles and responsibilities after displacement it has also been realized that, the coping-up strategies are usually governed by such factors as new cultural rules, social factors, institutional facts and economic and political factors to minimize their disadvantage situation.

In spite of, the unavailability of men's patriarchal social system privileges and that would buffer them most vulnerable. Due to survive in present condition men considered the changing cultural construction and approaches. River erosion displaced men embraces new kinds of masculinities that some extent contradicts with their masculine ideologies and challenging with male hegemonic position in society and family as well. In this regard one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner:

***Case Study-14***

***Jamil, Age 45, (Male)***

***Balurmat, Pallobi, Mirpur, Dhaka***

*After coming here I couldn't manage any income generating work. All day long, I remained in house due to my unemployment. As a result, I needed to manage household chores in absence of my wife. Since, my wife need to go for her work, I am doing all sorts of household responsibilities, cooking, cleaning, taking care of my children also shopping grocery for the sake of my family. She is doing job in garments, so it's difficult for her to manage household chores. Still I am unable to manage any work after displaced here. Therefore, now she is my family all in all, but before displacement I was main decision maker and earner for my family.*

From the case study 14 it has been assumed that masculinity transforming through men's participation in household chores after displacement. Though, after displacement men's traditional patriarchal roles and responsibilities have changed, due to maintaining livelihood in new place men try to adjust with the changed roles and responsibilities. It is evident from the study that, after displacement men are able to convert their perception, behavioral pattern, and outlook regarding the socio-cultural gender stereotyped roles and regulations. As prior displacement men had not participated in any household chores as well as not permitted their wife to engage in public works, whereas after displacement they reversed their roles for surviving in new place. From the study it has been examined that, though men changed the traditional patriarchal norms after replaced, but from the respondents perception it has been clear that almost all the displaced men are psychologically portray the hegemonic male power over women.

Displacement significantly initiates the substantial changes of men's behavioral pattern and transforming masculine attributes that affecting over traditional patriarchal lifestyle of displaced victims. Looking at individual displaced victim experience about the transformation of masculinities it is important to mention here that, displacement effect over construction of masculinities. It is evident from the study that, after displacement men and women relationship of power has changed in more egalitarian way by sharing with the family decision making power as well as men participation in household responsibilities. Though, in prior men instead of participating in any household activities almost all of them estimated that household activities are female work. After displacement changed gender division of labor often re-enforce and intensify the additional work experiences that circumstance transforms and impact over traditional male psychological point of view.

Therefore, adopting with the changed roles and responsibilities some extent contradicts and challenges the traditional patriarchal gender norms and regulation of the society which traced during the study. In this regard one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner:

***Case Study-15***

***Bacchu Mia, Age-37 (Male)***

***Pabna Housing Slum, Rayer Bazer, Dhaka***

*After displacement though I participate in all kinds of household chores, and allowed my wife to earn for family, but in inner mind I am not happy with that. Because, I know such kinds of works are not for me. Prior, earning responsibility was mine and household work done by my wife. Now, it's tough for me to adopt with this unimagined giant changes. Mentally I have been facing challenge for surviving with this new life style.*

It is evident from the case study - 15 that, changed roles and responsibilities have a significant impact on hegemonic masculine perspectives. Similarly, newly transforming masculinity mainly provocation with the socially constructed definition of men that culturally portrayed the image of main earner and protector of the family. After displacement power, position, within the family disseminate with other family members mainly wife. Therefore, women also contribute in perspective of earning, decision making, and other activities of family after displacement. Whereas, in before displacement women were only involved in private sector and men role were in public sector.

Basically, in socio-economic environment men are supposed to grow-up with strong and superior character, along with valued and preferred the powerful, aggressive, earner and protector, of the family. It is worth mentioning here that, by knowing the views of displaced male about their perception from the filed study, it has been clearly illustrated men become uncomfortable to confront with the new roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement that contradicts with traditional masculine attributes within the society.

### **5.3 Displacement Affecting on Masculinities**

Men are seen as the household head and are entitled to all responsibilities to maintain the needs of the household, whereas women are only responsible for doing domestic chores. After migration men participates and helps women in domestic work from small to large extents (Donaldson and Howson, 2009).

Gender roles and responsibilities have significant impact over construction of masculinity. Therefore, after displacement due to survive in new place and new circumstance men learned to adopt with new behavioral pattern. That totally different from their before experience, new roles severely clash with their hegemonic masculine perspective that they had in earlier than displacement.

Basically, after displacement men have lost their traditional breadwinning authority role in family through sharing the earning and decision making role with wife. This study demonstrated that, to minimize the erosion and displacement losses of family men are sharing the main earning position and tried to reconstruct the masculine ideologies that support to ensure a gender equal socio-cultural environment. In this regard, purposively to support and promoted sustaining livelihood displaced men are adopting new kinds of masculinities though that significantly challenge with their previous displaced position in family and society. In this regard one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner:

#### ***Case Study-16***

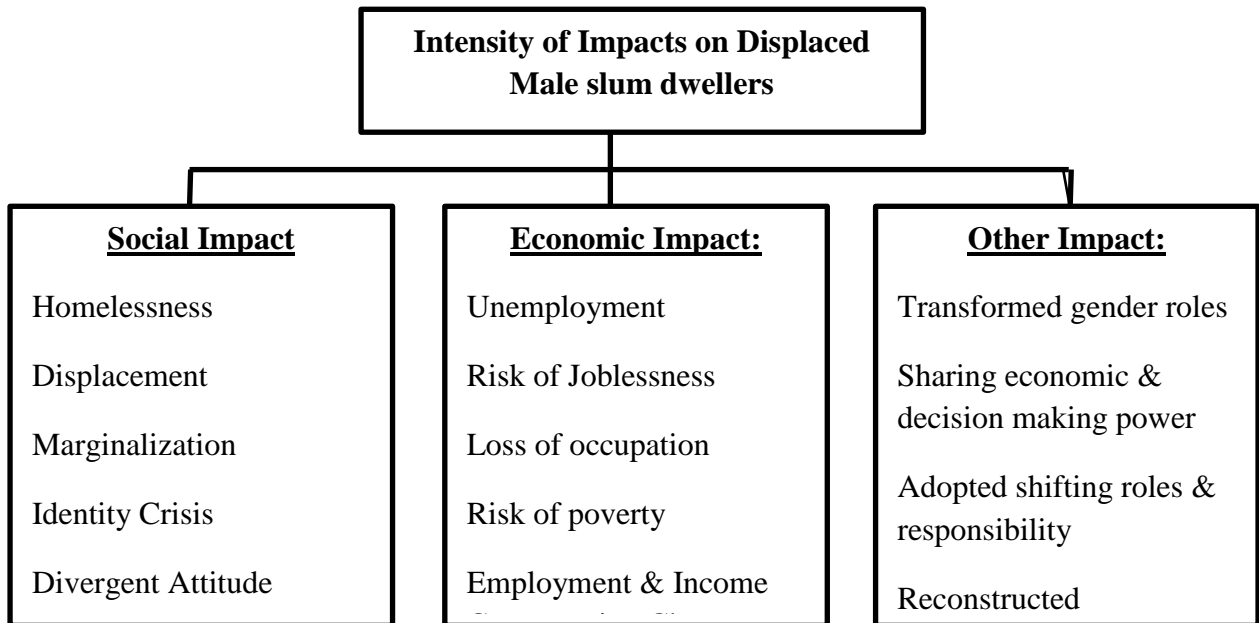
***Suroj Mia, Age-37, (Male)***

***Opsonin Garage Slum, Tejgaon, Dhaka***

*Now, I am penniless and workless; my wife is now active earner and bread-winner for this family. As a man it's very hard, instead of working staying at home and participates in household activities. Here I couldn't manage any work for me. My wife now managed earning and in absence of her I am doing some household activities for passing tough time after displaced here. Though, I am not comfortable in doing such female work. Genuinely, it's bit difficult for men to cope up with the private work instead of public work.*

The relationship between displacement and construction of masculinities, femininities and sexualities are overly complicated (Farahani, 2007). After displacement the changing dynamics of gender roles and relations and due to that the challenges faced by them are significant aspect for understanding and conceptualization of displaced male diaspora. While both male and female undergo the displacement but experiences its consequences in different way for both of them. Therefore, in family for male and female experiences their displacement consequences in different way.

Importantly, family relationship is undergoing in drastically changing and transforming for displacement effects. Moreover, the main indicator for effecting displacement consequences are changes in their environment, culture, society, class, and dynamics of values which are significantly impact over different constructions of femininity and masculinity, unemployment, marginalization, credential and education invalidation, to name a few and due to each person’s negotiation of, and changes in the shifting cultural, political and psychic reconstructed terrains for both male and female. Figure 5.1 demonstrates the riverbank erosion impact on displaced male victim.



**Figure 5.1: Riverbank Erosion Displacement Impact on Men**

(Source: Field Survey-2020).

Since masculinity, as a historical and shifting phenomenon, is constructed in a power relation with femininity, and always in relation to various forms of masculinities it is important to portray the social, economic and other impact on masculinities after displacement (Connell 2002). Generally, men have the basic responsibility to earn, maintain and main decision maker for the family, these are considered as the masculine subject in a patriarchal society. Men are basically protector, guider and provider for family this way masculinity is represented but after displacement masculinity has transformed through sharing economic and household responsibility with their wife. Due to the inefficient and unreliable condition men take the challenges of joblessness also staying at home and take care of children and take part in household responsibilities more often.

Displacement consequences change and challenge the fixed hegemonic position in family and society as well. The traditional dominant model of masculinity which has been aspired by society has transformed and reconstructed through appointing altered masculine roles and responsibilities for consisting family after displaced. Men who exhibit the traits of traditional masculinity are considered to possess hegemonic masculinity. In order to aspire to this social classification, there is a particular set of core features that a man must demonstrate. These include: power/strength, rationality, heterosexuality, risk-taking, dominance, leadership, control, and repression of emotions. Given that identities, and indeed gender profiles, must be defined, reconstructed, and performed, it is argued that the construction of masculine identities by men is a conscious attempt to maintain their power within the gender hierarchy (Edwards, 2015).

Furthermore, the socio economic impact of erosion displacement and changes of transforming masculinities are mentionable example for representing that what extent different context, mainly displaced culture, class, consequence rules and regulations has been a different impact over male psychology. Since, displacement continues to feel and confrontation with the desirable masculine position in through negotiating their previous roles and values.

## **5.4 Geographical Variation and Ambiguities of Masculinity**

Traditional concept of masculinity has transformed as consequences of after displacement. Therefore, that reinforces men to participate in household activities and changed the gender division of labor for the betterment and resettlement of their family due to displacement. Socio-cultural environment changes and challenge masculinity after displacement which influence men to change the traditional gender roles in the perspective of male dominated society. In this regard, adopting with new roles and responsibility that transform and prevailing masculinity internally clash and mentally challenge their hegemonic power and position in the family.

This study has conducted in two slums of Bangladesh in Dhaka and Barisal city. This study finding, figured out that due to some degree of geographical variations perception and changing of masculine pattern identified in different way. It is noteworthy here that, as comparing in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas there are some major variation of experience in male perception in household chores, economic issues, transformed masculine roles and responsibility issues, adopted with changed roles, GBV issues, and reconstructed masculine issues. It has observed that, these kinds of features are found in different way in two city slum areas. Compared to the Dhaka slums male respondents' participation in household chores, Barisal slum male respondent involvement percentage is higher than Dhaka.

In Dhaka intensity of GBV occurring percentage is higher than Barisal slum areas. According to the survey, regularly occurring GBV percentage is much higher in Dhaka than Barisal. It has observed that, in Barisal comparatively a smaller number of GBV issues reasons due to the location advantage of Barisal slum areas. Comparatively in Dhaka the displaced women participation of public work and decision making percentage is higher than Barisal. On the other hand, in Barisal displaced women managerial role playing in family percentage is higher than Dhaka.

Though after displacement from their origin place in both slum areas male are the main earners for family, but women issues in Dhaka female earning percentage is higher than Barisal. In the issues of receiving aid for family in Barisal male and female percentage are same but in Dhaka wife received aid percentage is higher than male. Most importantly, there are some variations in income and expenditure scenario in these two slums. Though, in Dhaka displaced male respondents income range is much better than Barisal, at the same time in Dhaka slum areas expenditures percentage is much higher than Barisal.

This study also observed that, Dhaka slum areas respondents are relatively much eager to return to their old place than Barisal slum's respondents. In the literacy issues male respondent illiterate percentage status is higher in Dhaka than Barisal. Study has examined that, due to displacement 55% male respondents livelihood pattern has changed by adopting with the new roles and diverse work experience, lack of income and changed perception about masculine norms considering all of these issues male respondents in Barisal areas percentage is satisfactory than in Dhaka slum areas.

Evidently, from the above described scenario illustrated some variations of masculine practices in different section of both slum areas. Importantly, though Barisal is a city but Dhaka is the largest city and capital of Bangladesh. Due to that geographical and locational advantage mainly responsible and which is very important to articulate and transforming some ranges of functional activities among the displaced male respondents; regarding their experience and exercise of placing masculine norms and regulations after erosion displacement in these two city slum areas.



## **5.5 Masculinities in the Promotion of Gender Equality**

Men and boys are unavoidably involved in gender issues. There are pragmatic reasons for this. Any reform agenda requires resources. The existing pattern of gender inequality – men's predominant control of economic assets, political power, cultural authority, and armed force means that men (often, specific groups of men) control most of the resources required to implement women's claims for justice.

Equality between women and men is recognized as a principle in international law, articulated in many United Nations documents from the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights onwards (Connell, 2003).

The idea that men and boys might have a specific role in realizing this principle has only been articulated recently Paragraph 25 of the Beijing Declaration committed participating Governments to "encourage men to participate fully in all actions towards equality. The Platform for Action went on to specify areas where action involving men and boys was needed and was possible: in education and the socialization of children, childcare and housework, sexual health, gender-based violence, and the balancing of work and family responsibilities (paras 40, 72, 83b, 107c, 108e, 120, 179). There are pragmatic reasons for this. Any reform agenda requires resources. The existing pattern of gender inequality – men's predominant control of economic assets, political power, cultural authority, and armed force means that men (often, specific groups of men) control most of the resources required to implement women's claims for justice (Connell, 2005).

It is evident from the study that, after displacement changing male roles and involvement in family transform the traditional patriarchal norms and regulation through changing the mindset that, household responsibilities are not for female task only. Furthermore, majority of the respondents previously were not involved in any household activities but after displacement socio-economic condition impact over them to overcome the traditional sequential gender pattern that, men involvement in public sector and women in private sector. Therefore, there is a remaking change in household position by instigating particularly

female remain the household head by providing the basic breadwinner support for family and other required support. In this regard, one of the male respondents expressed his opinion in the following manner.

***Case Study-17***

***Monju Mia, Age-45 (Male)***

***Vatar Khal Slum, Barisal***

*“Whose money is lot that person’s power is enormous”. Now, she is the main earner, so I have to abide by all her decision. If I go against her she sometimes threatens me to throw out from this house. So, for keeping peace and myself I bound to follow all of her decision.”*

Male inclusion is one of the significant aspects for ensuring gender equality through including women in gender mainstreaming process for ensuring women empowerment. Basically, gender discrimination is one of the major reasons for poverty, illiteracy, and finding no employment for women in Bangladesh. After displacement women are participating in public work, but they are controlling and dominated by their male counterpart. Gender equality and discrimination is so deeply rooted in our society and culture where men’s position are superior in economic, education, and employment section and women are backward in all these significant section.

Before, shifting from their origin place men were not participating in any household activities and women involvement in public work not permitted by their male counterpart. But, after displacement male role and involvement has changed and transformed regarding sharing and caring of household activities and allowing women to engage in public sector. In order to enhance and ensure equality and gender mainstreaming male inclusion in this process is one of the earnest requirements. Importantly, it’s needs to understand of masculinities and the role and male inclusion in gender mainstreaming process to eradicate gender inequality that impact on both men and women in society.

Additionally, it needs to deepen acknowledge that, male should be placed in front and center along with women and girls for the promotion of gender equality and gender mainstreaming process. It needs to integrate that, men and boys are in all sectors and policies for the promotion and sustaining of gender equality and mainstreaming which is not only privileges women and girls by disempowering men.

In reality, to explore and eradicate gender inequality in society and culture it is well documented that in further gender policy and approaches needs to involve men for proper implementation of gender equality in our traditional norms and values. Moreover, gender inequality effects on both male and female so that without male and female involvement it's not possible for successfully implement the gender equality and mainstreaming efforts in national policies and priorities. In this way, through proper participation of both male and female in all sectors of our society like political, economic, and societal spheres inequality will not be perpetuated as a result men and women both equally share the gender equality and empowerment efforts. In order to initiate work on gender equality and male involvement therein, critical examination of men's power and privilege and current constructs of "masculinities" are necessary prerequisites (Anan, 2005).

It is important to appreciate that, the true gender equality will not be possible to achieve and sustain without active male involvement and support. Achievement of gender equality and women empowerment will not be derailed when men are actively involved and included in all gender policy and approaches along with women. Finally, this will be a way forward to achieve and sustain the ultimate goal of gender equality through eradicating the gender inequality and gender based violence from society men must be reached and included as well as for venturing a gender equal developed nation.

## **5.6 From the Perspective of Identity Control Theory**

Identity control theory (ICT) focuses on the nature of persons' identities (who they are) and the relationship between the persons' identities and their behavior within the context of the social structure within which the identities are embedded. One of the main aspects of ICT is deals with that, how individuals view their own identities and respond to the reactions to their identities of those around them. When an individual is acting according to the identity control theory they reflect on the identity they display and how others approve or disapprove of their identity.

If the individual does not like the responses of others they will look at how they can change their views of their identity or their identity towards themselves to produce a positive outcome (Burke, 2008).

Findings from the field study suggest that, after displacement men are in a crisis of patriarchal hegemonic masculine crisis to coping up with the changing roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement. To some extent to mitigate the displacement situation hierarchical position of power structure are often been reconfigured in the family. On this consequence, riverbank erosion based displacement observed as tool of restructured and reformulating the construction of masculinity through changing the features of existing traditional patriarchal hegemonic masculine attributes in family. In this regard, findings from the field study it has been investigated that shifting roles and responsibilities impact on the expectation of male identity in the existing patriarchal socio-cultural structure.

Being the ideal masculine identity in this society confined men in the sole bread-winner as well as decision maker for family, and household task will be maintained by women in the family. But, the displacement situation create ambiguity over when male and female previous roles are being shifted that women are responsible for providing and maintaining bread winner and decision making position and men are being unemployed or shortage of earning activities staying and participating in household activities.

As a result, from the field survey to know the experiences of displaced male it has assumed that masculine features men are suffering as a male identity crisis to cope- up with the displacement crisis. In this regard, for this study identity control theory has used as a theoretical framework to analyze and emphasize the male response and experience for maintaining their life after displacement and that situation what way create ambiguity over the traditional male identity behavioral pattern. In this regard, findings from the field survey explored the displaced male psychology.

In addition, the traditional societal lens and identity control theoretical framework helps to properly identified and understand the perception and behavioral pattern of displaced men. In this regard, changes of gender roles and responsibilities as well as male responding over that period to maintain their traditional male identity at present as comparing in previous displacement period.

### **5.7 Men in Relation with Social Policy Formation**

Majority of men try to achieve the traditional attribute of masculinities hegemonic masculinities to be specific at a certain point they start to realize the goal is nothing but a myth and utterly unachievable but still they try harder to reach there (Connell ,1995). This study objective also assesses the perception and experience of displaced men about the changing gender roles and responsibilities in family. To assess the male perception this study mainly relation with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), GoB's Seventh (7th) Five Year Plan that relates with the social policy formulation of Bangladesh to implement the vision 2021. Displacement impacts over men through changing the roles and responsibility in family. Earlier, men were the all in all regarding every section of family requirements.

After displacement men are adopting with new kinds of masculinity as they learn to take part in household responsibility, sharing economic, and decision making role with wife. At the same time, female also acquire skills in supporting their family through earning, and involve in public work activities, instead of staying in only household activities like before displacement. Therefore, especial changes of roles and responsibility in family men are facing challenges to cope up with these changes on the construction of masculinity.

This study makes a new understanding of male role and involvement in relation with social policy formulation. Study also gives valuable lights on environmental sustainability and gender equality in terms of focusing changes of masculinity after the riverbank erosion displacement situation. In this regard, study has mainly relation with the SDGs goal of Climate action and Gender equality, as well as will helpful to implement the 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan of environmental sustainability and gender equality.

Male role and inclusion is essential to ensure and implemented the SDGs goal of 5 and 13 and also the 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan of environmental sustainability in our country. Displaced men perceived the support of adopting gender equality in society through behavioral changes of masculine gender identity and prevail over the traditional hegemonic masculine gender roles. New masculine ideologies constructed a new male identity by adopting with changing gender roles and responsibilities that ensure a gender sensitive socio cultural environment to establish a gender equal norms, values and culture in society development policy and approaches.

#### **7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan:**

Under the 7<sup>th</sup> FYP, Disaster Management Act of 2012 will be institutionalized and implemented to achieve adequate decentralization throughout the Government and accountability for delivery. Adequate national resources will be identified to finance risk reduction and enable appropriate allocation of resources for disaster resilience through local and national level mechanisms. Regional cooperation will be further strengthened for disaster management and resilience (NPDM, 2016-20).

#### **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

Officially known as ‘Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is a set of 17 aspirational “Global Goals” with 169 targets between them. Disaster risk reduction for resilience is the foundation for achieving the SDGs. Each of the SDGs relies on reduced disaster impacts to meet its targets. NPDM 2016-2020 articulates the disaster-development linkages as relating to the broader national development agenda. Resilience allows safeguarding development efforts

and investments from the negative impact of disasters and provides opportunity for socio-economic development through maximizing return on risk-informed investments, revenue, and private and public sector budgets (NPDM, 2016-20).

Therefore, one of the most significant facts is Bangladesh as a signatory of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, is engaged in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the last three years, and has also been playing an active role in the global discourse on the SDGs. Bangladesh has integrated many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in its national development plan – the 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP) (2016-2020), even before the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the United Nations (UN) that has kept Bangladesh ahead of the curve.

The 7FYP, titled “Accelerating Growth, Empowering Every Citizen” for year 2016-2020, was prepared by the General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission of Bangladesh, as the blueprint for the early critical phase of SDGs implementation. Thus, it has become essential to look critically into the existing alignment between SDGs and the 7FYP in order to develop the framework for implementation of both SDGs and 7FYP in a mutually complementary way (Planning Commission, 2016).



**Figure 5.2 : Image of SDGs**

(Source: Wiki, 2018)

**(Goal 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:**

According to the UN, "gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world." Among the most disadvantaged are women and girls who face the compounded effects of gender and other forms of discrimination. Achieving gender equality will require bold and sustainable actions that address the structural impediments and root causes of discrimination against women. Equally important, it will require laws and policies that advance gender equality, backed by adequate resources, as well as stronger accountability for commitments made to women's rights.

**(Goal 13) Climate Action Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change:**

Climate change is the defining issue of our time and the greatest challenge to sustainable development. Its compounding effects are speeding up its advance, leaving very little time to act if we want to prevent runaway climate change. Bangladesh stands out in the position of gender equality to achieve sustainable development goals in perspective of ending gender discrimination and preventing climate change through taking urgent climate action. The pattern of gender discrimination and inequality deeply rooted in this patriarchal society and culture so that still these issues are not properly identified. As a result, women are facing the gender inequality. It is important to note that, gender discrimination is one of the major reasons for poverty and inequality specifically women socio-economic inequality and discrimination. Women still are facing greater inequalities and discrimination regarding social mobility, education, earning, and lack of participation of family decision making issues. It is important to note that, riverbank erosion displacement changed the male and female roles and responsibility as comparing their previous life style. This study objective is to know the perception of men about the changing roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement that contradicts with traditional masculine attributes. It has been well recognized that, men are considered inevitable part of gender equality, without male inclusion and male involvement it is not possible to achieve the SDGs goal 5 (Gender equality).



Displacement changed the roles and responsibilities of male and female that after displacement women involved in both private and public work which is been admitted by their husband. Also, after displacement in absence of wife men are sharing some sorts of household responsibilities, where-as in previous life men could not imagine participating in any kind of household work. Migration can be observed as a tool of reconfiguring one's masculinity by supporting or obstructing individual's ability to provide his family (Walsh, 2011).

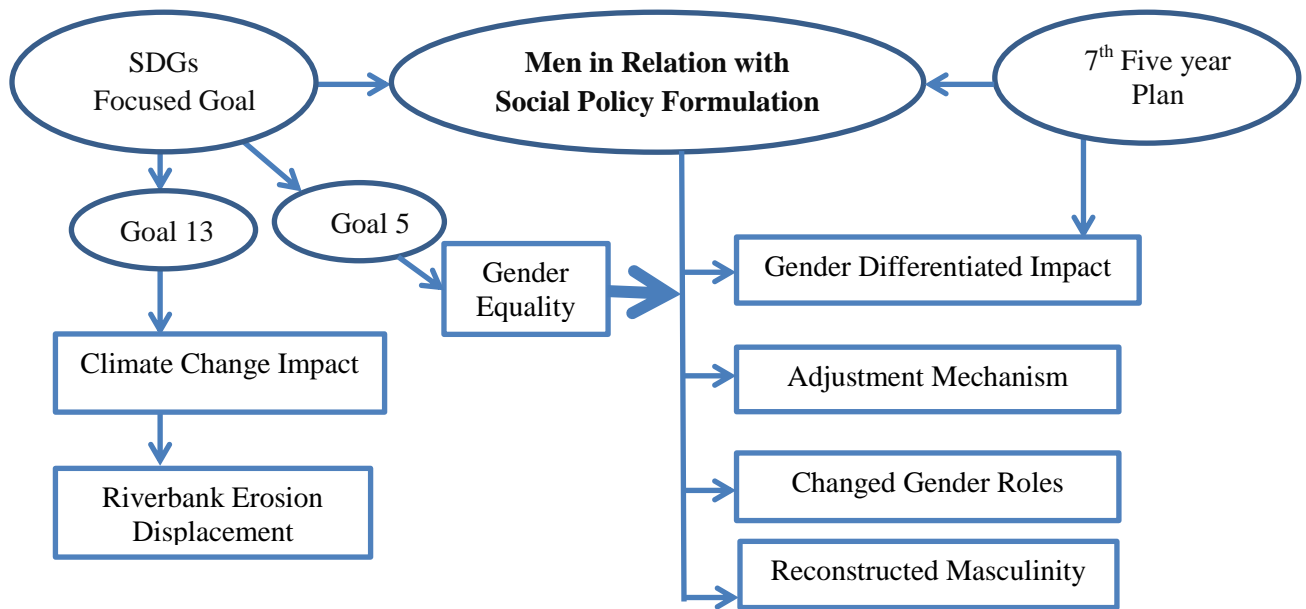
Displacement changes the traditional concept of hegemonic masculine attributes and behavior. This regard displacement reconfigured the traditional breadwinner concept of men and allowed women mobility in public work. In this way, women also played a big managerial role to support and maintain their family for coping with the displaced situation. To a large extent in socio policy context men are important and inevitable part for bring gender equality. It has been well documented that, in gender mainstreaming and gender equality issues male involvement and construction of masculinities are prerequisite to furthering gender equality of SDGs goal 5.

In gender mainstreaming process an urgent need to empowering women through involve in all socio-cultural and economic activities along with men. After riverbank erosion displacement male are in a crisis of masculinity through changing gender division of labor in family after relocated in a new area and that period for maintaining their family. In addition, men encouraged women to take part in income activities and some degree family decision making issues. Displaced masculinity contradicts with traditional hegemonic masculine attributes in aspects of changing some glorious roles like in previous men were supported and control the whole family and men had only access to outer world but displacement make them bound to share economic and decision making role with women as well as in access to mobility in outer world that change the way of power structuring of men.

Men are seen as the household head and are entitled to maintain all responsibilities for their family alone, whereas women are only responsible for doing domestic chores basically

household responsibilities. Interestingly, after migration men participates and helps women in domestic work from small to large extents (Donaldson and Howson, 2009). Basically, men in relation with social policy is a concept which is assisted in terms of men involvement in power privilege and construction of masculinity after displacement that is closely in relation with SDG's goal 5 and 13. It has been clear that, in order to initiate and implement sustainable development and gender equality male intervention and inclusion in gender mainstreaming process documented as vital requirement. In patriarchal society and culture men are embedded in every sector so that without active support and concern of male women empowerment and equality will be derailed and not resistant. Importantly, in the social policy context especially in the 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan the dream of empowering citizen of both men and women the dream of empowering women will not be materialized without the effective male participation along with the potential positive ramifications of men for gender equality and women empowerment issue. When "men" are considered statistically as an aggregate of individuals, they appear to have an unshakeable interest in defending inequality. Living in a system of gender inequality that limits or damages the lives of the women and girls concerned, inevitably degrades the lives of the men and boys too (Hertz, 2012) .

In this regard, need to develop an approaches and strategies for including men in all social policy formulation for ensuring gender equality and bring women in mainstreaming process and build a gender equal world, free from gender discrimination, domination and granting privilege to women empowerment. From the study findings of the Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas about shifting roles and responsibilities of masculine attributes after displacement that, also essential to formulate a social policy on 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan of environmental sustainability and for implementing the SDGs goal of climate action and gender equality for our country development. Figure 5.3 illustrates the riverbank erosion displacement and men's relation with implementing the social policy formulation.



**Figure 5.3: Men in Relation with Social Policy Formulation**

(Source: Field Survey, 2020).

Figure 5.3 portrays the displaced river erosion men relationship with social policy formulation regarding SDGs goal 13 and goal 5 and 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan of action. It is evident that, this study has further connection with the SDGs goal 13 climate change impact, specifically identified the riverbank erosion displaced male victims, and goal 5 relates with gender equality mainly associated with displaced male coping-up strategy and adjustment mechanism with changed gender roles and management, for instance participate in household activities, sharing decision with wife, and women are involving in earning activities in public sector.

Importantly, the changed gender roles after displacement construct gender differentiated impact on men in perception and experience on to reconstruct their masculinity as comparing with the traditional patriarchal masculine traits and attributes. In this regard, 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan in connection with the SDGs goal 13 and 5 accelerate and strengthening through ensuring a sustainable environment and build a gender equal society through empowering every citizen of this country. On this consequence, without the male intervention, connection, cooperation and commitment in gender equal policy and process it will remain unachievable and unattainable. In this regard, from the study findings it has found that, men are in a significant interconnection between formulating and implementing the social policy formulation to acquire and execute the sustainable development goals for the country betterment.

# **CHAPTER-6**

## **Conclusion and Recommendation**

### 6.1. Conclusion

*Though there is no universal definition of masculinity but men from all over the world try to follow some norms set by patriarchal societies to continue their hegemony.*

*(Connell, 2000).*

Men and environment are an integral part for disaster planning, management, and sustainable development. Study objectives are mainly to know the perception of men about the changing roles and responsibilities after riverbank erosion displacement that contradicts with traditional masculine attributes. Riverbank erosion causes untold sufferings and miseries for people who have already lost their valuable resources, assets, and displaced from their origin place. This study output illustrated that after displacement, to survive in new place male and female role become changing as comparing to their pervious life.

Bangladesh is one of the natural disaster prone country with riverbank erosion displacement, nearly forty million of people leads to floating life due to this natural hazard. Riverbank erosion is one of the recurrent endemic natural hazards in Bangladesh and one of the main reasons for people displacement in every year (Rahman, 2011). Before displacement men were considered for sole bread winner and decision maker of the family. Women were not involved in earning and decision-making issues for family before displacement. Customary construction of hegemonic masculinity and patriarchal culture mainly responsible for the promotion of gender discrimination, men are usually involved in family earning, decision making and including other major issues.

Displacement changed the attributes of men being participated in household responsibilities and sharing decision making role with wife, also some extent finding no other source of income depends on women's income. Further, in male dominated society through shifting gender division labor creates a new cultural construction of masculinity, that impact on masculine psychology and attitude which creates ambiguity over traditional masculine concept that men should be the only bread winner and decision maker in family.

Displacement creates a new way for women to participate in public works as well as in family decision making position that opens up an advance avenue for executing the SDGs goal 5 of gender equality. Moreover, gender equality will not be meaningful, significant, and implemented until men are participating in and provide access to women in gender mainstreaming process. It has been well documented that, until and unless men are not actively engage in and understand and share the same platform of economic , education , decision making rights with women it is not possible to achieve the gender equality through eradicating the gender discrimination in our societal perspectives.

On this perspective, study helps to understand the context of mitigating and adopting necessary measures for vulnerable group of the society who are mainly riverbank erosion victim. At the end of the study, it is important to incorporate that almost all of the interviewee were positive towards the women involvement in earning and sharing economic activities for their family. Therefore, depending on the study findings and analysis it has been clearly depicted that, displaced masculinity influences of emerging new agency by adopting new construction on masculinity. Through leaving hegemonic patriarchal attributes, which pave the way for women in taking part of gender mainstreaming process as well as changed the gender roles and division of labor in family. Indubitably, that is essential to ensure and implemented the SDGs goal of 5 and also the 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan of environmental sustainability in our country.

Finally, it has been documented that, study portrays a valuable light on environmental sustainability and gender equality in terms of focusing on changes of masculinity after the riverbank erosion displacement situation. Study expounded in Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas erosion induced displaced male household victims' perception about the changed roles and responsibilities that contradicts with traditional masculine attributes. The study mainly focused on to explore the perception of male displaced slum dwellers' in Dhaka city at large extent. In this regard, although shifting roles and responsibilities create ambiguity over the traditional masculine attributes, but study explored that erosion displaced men in Dhaka city adopted better with those changed gender roles as comparing with the Barisal city male slum dwellers'.

On the other hand, as comparing in Dhaka city, women in Barisal city slum areas are also actively participating in earning and family decision making issues after erosion induced displacement period.

However, it is hope that the findings of the study will create a new knowledge on further academic interest and in no doubt it could be said that, the study might inspire to remove the gender based discrimination in our society at very root level. It is important to note that, also this study will be helpful to identify the number of riverbank erosion displaced vulnerable people in slums of different urban areas like as Dhaka and Barisal city slum areas. Furthermore, this study output is also an important indicator in relation with social policy formulation to understand the context of riverbank erosion vulnerable people especially to address and empower those displaced slum dwellers’.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

Hereby some measures and initiatives are recommended based on the field study findings. It has expected that, emphasis on these following measures would help to identify the riverbank erosion displaced victims as well as assist to make a policy on challenging the traditional gender stereotyped attributes in our patriarchal society.

- It is important to ensure the protection, rights, and safety measures for riverbank erosion displaced victims.
- Government should take specific measures to rehabilitate the riverbank erosion displacees victims. Provide them regularly some economic donation, aid, and other relief support after riverbank erosion displacement period.

- Government should be more concern on riverbank erosion displaced victims, regarding to secure their available living places, safe drinking water, proper sanitation and hygienic environment for the betterment of riverbank erosion victims.
- At present, there are many NGOs/INGOs in Bangladesh, along with GO local NGOs/INGOs should come forward for working for the betterment of displaced riverbank erosion refugees.
- Need to formulate the policy for coordinating, assessing and monitoring riverbank erosion displacees livelihood based development program.
- Including men along with women in all social policy formulation to eradicate the gender based discrimination in our society from very root level.
- To implement the SDGs goal 5 and 7<sup>th</sup> five-year plan of action it is required to ensure men's collaboration and assessment in all segments of country policy level issues.
- Government should concern about the climate victim refugee especially riverbank erosion displace and construct natural disaster management policies focusing on gender equality and women empowerment perspective issues.
- Ensuring men and women equal participation and coordination in all segments of national social policy level and decision making body to change the gender biased mindset for eradicating the gender based discrimination in all disaster reduction and management projects and actions.



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Part 2.

2. Migration Information:

1. Where did you come from? (Place)	
2. When did the river erosion occur for which you moved? (Month & Year)	
3. When did you come to Dhaka? (Month & Year)	
4. Why and how you choose this place to live?	
5. What is the name of the river eroded?	
6. Who else moved with you?	
7. Why did you choose Dhaka to move?	
8. Who made this decision?	
9. Any plan to return to your old place?	
10. If yes, then why	
11. If no, then why?	
12. Who has played big managerial role after displacement in Dhaka? (Tick) a. Husband	

b. Wife c. Others.	
13. How would you consider, if any female member played big managerial role for your family after displaced in Dhaka?	
14. Do you fill any kind change of your livelihood pattern here? (Tick)	Yes No
15. If yes, then what kind of changes?	
16. How would you consider your new livelihood pattern?	

Part 3.

3. Disaster Information (Riverbank Erosion)

Part 4.

4. Economic losses due to river bank erosion.... Tk. (Approximately)

4.1 Other type of losses incurred .....( if applicable)

Part 5.

5. State / Community Support



1. Did you get any Assistance? a. Yes b. No			
2 If yes, what type of assistance did you get after displacement in Dhaka?	Amount (Tk)		
Type of Assistance	Government	Community	NGOs
a. Loan b. Relief c. Donation			
3 Who was mainly responsible to receive assistance for your family? (Tick)  a. Husband b. Wife c. Other			
4 How would you consider, if any female member mainly responsible to manage assistance for your family here?			

Part 6.

6. Economic and household information:

1. How do you maintain your family in Dhaka?	
2. If your wife is working outside, then how do you manage household chores?	

<p>3. Who did most of the household activities before displacement in Dhaka? (Tick)</p> <p>a. Husband b. Wife c. Other</p>	
<p>4. Do you participate in any of your household chores after displacement in Dhaka?</p> <p>a. Yes b. No</p>	
<p>5. If no, then why?</p>	
<p>6. If yes, then what kind of HW usually you do?</p>	
<p>7. When do you indulge in HW work? (Tick)</p> <p>a. In Absence of wife b. Presence of wife / other female member c. Usually / Regularly d. All of the above</p>	
<p>8. Do you think, participate in household work make any contradict with male attributes?</p> <p>a. Yes b. No</p> <p>9. If no, then why?</p>	

10. If yes, then what way?	

7. Expenditure information of household

8. What's your monthly expenditure..... tk

SL	Monthly/daily	At present	Before

8.1 Who expends much for your family? (Tick)

Before	At present
a. Husband b. Wife c. Others	a. Husband b. Wife c. Others

9. How would you consider, if your wife expends much at present?

10. Present socio economic condition

10.1 What are the advantage and disadvantage in your present livelihood pattern?

Advantage	Disadvantage
a.	a.

10.2 Have you faced any change in role and responsibility towards family?

a. Yes b. No

If yes, then what type of? (Tick)

- a. Earning
- b. Decision making
- c. Household activities
- d. All of these
- e. None of the above

10.3 How would you cope –up, If your role and responsibility are changing at present?

10.4 Would you take any extra measure or adaptive strategies to cope up with in?

10.5.6 Do you think the shifting roles and responsibilities impact on you psychologically?

a. Yes b. No

If yes (Please explain).....

10.6 Do you have any saving?

a. Yes b. No

10.7 If yes, whose earnings mostly save at present? (Tick)

Husband / Wife/ other

10.8 Do you have you any amount of loan at present?

10.9. 10 If yes, who took the loan? (Tick)

Husband/ Wife/Other

11. Identifying Gender Based Violence after displacement in Dhaka:

11.1 What about violence (including sexual violence) against men and women displaced in Dhaka?

11.2.How is the intensity of GBV here?

- a. Frequently
- b. Regularly
- c. Once in a day/ Week
- d. Rarely
- e. Sometimes

11.3.Who usually more addressed of GBV?

- a. Husband
- b. Wife
- c. Girl child
- d. Boy child
- e. Other

11.4 Who usually responsible to occur GBV ?

- a. Husband
- b. Wife
- c. Both
- d. Other

11.5. What type of SGBV usually occurred?

- a. Eve-teasing
- b. Forced marriage
- c. Rape
- d. Intimate partner sexual violence
- e. Incest
- f. Other

11.6. Have you ever experienced or witnessed of GBV here?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, what type of?

- a. Wife Battering
- b. Physical and Sexual abuse
- c. Eve- teasing
- d. Intimate partner violence
- e. Child sexual abuse
- f. All of the above
- g. None of these
- h. Other

11.7. What is the main reason behind GBV Phenomenon here?

- a. Poverty
- b. Changed gender role
- c. Gender inequality
- d. Patriarchy
- e. All of the above
- f. None of these
- g. Other

11.8. Do you have taken any initiative against it?

- a. Yes
  - b. No
- If yes (Please explain).....

**Annexure – 2**  
**Checklist for FGDs**

Name of the Respondents' .....

Name of Slums / Address.....

Religion/Ethnicity .....

- Riverbank Erosion Displacement
- Ambiguities of Masculinity
- Changed roles and responsibilities
- Coping strategies of household head
- Changed behavioral attributes
- GBV
- Changed roles impact on male psychology
- Women's contribution and agency

### Annexure – 3

#### Photo During Survey of the Study



A) Erosion Displaced Family Case Study (Karail Slum, Dhaka)



B) Erosion Induced unemployed male victim passing idle time (Lalbag Slum, Dhaka)





C) Erosion Affected women and Children (Bottala Slum, Dhaka)



D) During Questionnaire Survey with Erosion Affected family (NamarKhal Slum, Barisal)



E. Erosion Affected Women and Children (VatarKhal Slum, Barisal)



F. Erosion Induced Displaced Male Victims (Rail line Slum, Khilket, Dhaka)



G. living Standard of Erosion Affected Family (Tibbeter Goli Slum , Dhaka)



H. Erosion Induced Displaced Victim (Kamolapur Slum)



I) Erosion displaced family case study (Kellarmor, Lalbag, Dhaka)



E) Erosion Affected Displaced women doing Income generating work (Sahidnagar ,  
Lalbag Slum ,Dhaka)