

**A Study on Situation of Children in Separated
Family in Dhaka City**

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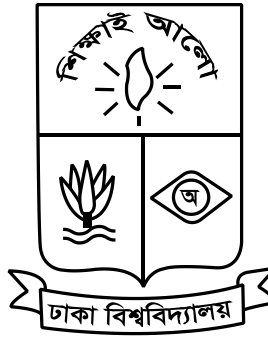
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DECLARATION

I hereby do solemnly declare that the work presented in this paper (course no. 1004) has been carried out by me and has not been formerly submitted to any other institutions. The work I have presented does not infringe. The Thesis has been submitted to the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Masters of Social Science (MSS) in Social Welfare.

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ABSTRACT

The Study was conducted among the children of separated parents based on broad objectives of exploring the present situation of children living with the separated parents' family in Dhaka city. For attaining the broad objectives the study focus some important objectives a) To know the socio-economic background of the children of Separated family; b) To explore the consequence of Separation on achieving education; c) To explore the pattern of relationship with the family members; d) To know the pattern of psychological alienation faced by the respondents. The whole study was conducted among the vulnerable children at Dhaka City. The Study has been followed qualitative research method and for this purpose it selected 10 case (children) remaining in the parental separation through using the purposive sampling method for the study. The findings of the study show that maximum children living in the separated family mentally suffered a lot; they behave irrationally and commit several unethical activities in their early age. The study also found that children from comparatively needy level has committed in criminal activities and suffer extreme physical and mental pressure. It also reveals that being a child of separated family they cannot get the proper love, priority and opportunity from their peer and teacher. It also shown that, children from separated family cannot get the equal opportunities from their school teacher. And the neighbor of their existing community always shows irritate attitude towards them. As a result the tender mind of such children fill up with full of sorrows and anger even some little boys and girls take drugs abstaining from their pain. The most promising findings of the study shows that children in the separated family are the most vulnerable in their lifestyle and the future of those children will stage in risk if they are not properly rehabilitate. But it is a great matter of sorrow that, the Government and non government organization are not serious on the important issue. Children are the future of a society but our supreme authority has not take any strict and children friendly initiatives for such vulnerable children. It can be said that if the Government and NGOs continue their existing service and child rights effectively than day by day they will be self-sufficient and contribute to our society like the other normal children. Despite of hope it is observed that they are not aware about their rights and opportunities but we should remained in mind that to improve their situation and for the bright future we have to reshuffle the laws and formulate alternative children friendly policies and services.

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With Regards

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

DCC- Dhaka City Corporation

CRC- Convention on the rights of the children

MS Word- Microsoft word

US- United States

UN- United Nations

DSS- Demographic Surveillance System

RDRS- Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service

PSC- Primary School Certificate

SSC- Secondary School Certificate

CBN- The cost of basic needs

ADHD- Attention deficit disorder with or without hyperactivity

ASPD- Antisocial personality disorders

UNHCR- United Nations with commission for Refugees

UNCRC- United child right convention.

CEDAW- Convention for the elimination of discrimination against women

NGO- Non Government Organization

ASK- Ain O Salish Kendro

NASW- National Association for Social Worker

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

1.2 Rationale of the Study

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.4 Definition of the Key Terms

1.5 Construction of the Thesis

1.6 Limitations of the Study

1.1 Background of the Study

The main beneficiary of the family is the children. One can argue that the family might not exist if children did not have to be produced and raised. Many adults get along fairly well without permanent partners, but children without a family are at a serious disadvantage. Children need to be in close, permanent contact with a few adults so that they can be prepared to play their roles in society when they themselves become adults. No fully satisfactory substitute for the family has yet been discovered.

The family is also responsible for rearing and protecting children. It is the basic unit of socialization and cultural transmission, since children acquire their fundamental values and attitudes from their families. Indeed, it is the social cell in which human beings are born, and where they learn to become members of a wider human society. However, the family is also where many interpersonal conflicts occur, problems develop, and individuals suffer. All families have difficulties from time to time. Some families have resources to solve their problems while others do not.

When a family is no longer able to deal with its problems, and cannot provide the basic physical, security, effective and emotional needs of its members, we call this kind of family 'dysfunctional'. There are many reasons why a family becomes dysfunctional. Among others, they are alcoholism, drug addiction, physical illness, death, war, poverty, unemployment, mental illness, spouse abuse, child abuse, divorce separation, and polygamy (Guez et al).

Parents and siblings provide emotional support and act as role models. By performing the routine acts of daily living in the presence of young children, they teach them the roles of the group. Values are taught by example and discussion. This process-socialization- occurs in an unplanned, offhand way. Socialization of children is one of the most important functions of the family.

Family is the smallest, most sensitive and important social system which is furnished and facilitated by a society as a larger social system. Marriage is also another small social system which is the foundation of a family. The dissolution of marriage contracted between men and women by the judgment of a court or by an act of the legislature is called divorce. In social term it may be familiar as separation. In other words, it is the legal termination of marriage. Through marriage two individuals start to live together to continue their conjugal life as well as for the creation of new

generation. But Separation has severe impact on the family and ultimately on the society. It fractures a family unit, interrupts child rearing as well as children's and women's socio-economic security in the society. Though separation has become more acceptable over time, an inverse relationship exists between socio-economic status and divorce rate. It has been found that to establish a peaceful conjugal life some factors should be considered such as age at marriage, age gap, accepting couple's opinion before arranging marriage, physical fitness, social and mental consistency between couples, economic solvency, equal social status etc.

Kazi Iqbal Hossain, general secretary of the Bangladesh Muslim Legal Registration, pointed out that it was the women, more than men, who are filing divorce or separation notices. He attributed this mainly to torture by their husbands. He added that a remarkable number of separation notices have been issued as a result of extramarital relationship. After being exposed to Western culture for years, individualism is viewed as 'superior' to the age-old, traditional family values of the East. In the old days, the husbands may have had extra-marital affairs. In such cases, the wife not only questioned herself about her own competence as a wife and a mother, but also felt obliged to keep the matter secret to save her husband's reputation and for fear that her intolerance would threaten the marriage. But now women have become more assertive, straightforward and aware of their self-esteem.

Not only extramarital affairs, but also many different and complex issues and reasons contribute to separation, each of them specific to that particular couple's marital relationship, their individual experiences, and personal problems. None of them may seem 'common' to the people going through a divorce. Even then, some known causes are (i) Abuse in all forms (physical, sexual, emotional), (ii) Alcohol or substance abuse, (iii) Personality differences or 'irreconcilable differences', (iv) Financial problems, (v) Sexual incompatibility, (vi) Falling out of love, (vii) Cultural and lifestyle differences, (viii) Mental instability or mental illness, (ix) Lack of commitment to marriage, inability to manage or resolve conflicts, (x) Different expectations about having or rearing children, (xi) Interference from parents or in-laws, and (xii) Insistence of sticking to traditional roles and not allowing room for personal growth.

1.2 Rationale of the Study

The rising trend of divorce & separation are a global phenomenon. Throughout the Western societies, due to the ubiquity of divorce, some scholars have suggested that divorce and re-marriage be considered a part of the normative family life cycle.

However, for the majority of Asians, divorce and separation are still negative practices. Media reports say there is a dramatic increase in divorce rate in Bangladesh. Several reasons exist for this phenomenon, including extramarital relationship, economic growth, 'marriage migrants', familial influence, and the wider area of education. Women have become better educated, and begun enjoying the same opportunities as men, in terms of career development. In addition, a great number of abused wives decide to leave their husbands, feeling that they no longer need someone 'stronger' to watch over them. Thus the newer generation sees things differently.

Sociologists and psychologists also express concern over the rising divorce rate. Professor Moniruzzaman of the Sociology Department at Dhaka University says it has also been found from newspaper reports that administration officials of Dhaka City Corporation's 10 zonal offices said that 80 per cent of the divorce petitions recorded with marriage registrars' offices and courts in the city had been filed by women alleging extramarital affairs on the part of their husbands, torture by them and their intolerable behavior.

A stunning spectacle can be made out from a report on Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) Zone-4 between November 2009 and December 2010. During this period, 371 divorce cases were filed, of which 110 were filed by husbands and 261 by wives. In the same zone in January 2012, the number of divorce cases was 172, of which 59 were filed by men and the rest 113 by women. In the current year, from January to May, a total of 135 divorce cases were filed, of which 30 were filed by men and 105 by women. But DCC zone-1 shows a different picture. From January 2012 to December 2012, a total of 16,453 divorce cases were filed. Of these, 11,203 were filed by women and the rest 4,759 by men, according to media reports. (Billah.Masum, 2013)

Now- a-days family types are developing. The ideal family for a child is one which is intact, meaning both biological parents are present. Unfortunately, in reality, many children today are not so privileged. Many children have either only one parent, live with step-parents or relatives, are abandoned in the streets, or orphaned at a young age

without a family to care for them. Each of these forms of family or non-family composition is becoming more and more commonplace today, and each has unique characteristics. (Guez). There are severe problems that need immediate attention. These are where families can no longer cater for the physical, effective and emotional needs of its members. They are called dysfunctional families. There are many causes of dysfunctional families. Some are inter-related and others are isolated. Study will describe the problems that affect today's families which concern focus on child abuse, teenage pregnancy, alcoholism, drug abuse, domestic violence, death/divorce/separation in the family, homelessness, poverty, and the uprooted family.

Divorce is the dissolution of a marriage. It is the disintegration of a legally recognized state of marriage. Separation is when a couple formally live apart without going through the legal procedure of divorce. Divorce and separation signal the death of a family relationship, and therefore, create much emotional trauma in the family similar to that of the death of a spouse. Perhaps divorce and separation are actually more difficult than widowhood, as the couple, who harbour emotional resentment towards each other, may still have to face each other when dealing with their children and making financial settlements. Studies show that children view the separation and divorce of their parents as extraordinarily stressful. Fewer than 10 percent were relieved by a divorce decision, despite considerable exposure to intense marital conflict or physical violence between their parents. The stress a child suffers during, and after the separation, ranks closely to the trauma of losing a parent through death. Typically, children may be flooded with feelings they cannot fully understand or talk about. These include anger at being caught in a situation they cannot change, guilt from the feeling they may have somehow contributed to the break-up, and sadness over the loss of a parent who no longer lives with the family. In school, a child's behaviour and ability to achieve is affected if the child is under great stress - whatever the cause. The death of a parent, or the divorce of parents, may result in inattention, absent mindedness, behavioral problems, and withdrawals from class activities. Divorce and separation break the family apart, and result in single families, stepfamilies, and sometimes, homeless children (Guez et al.).

When parents separate, the children are left with no stability causing them to lose basic concepts of childhood that may carry with them throughout life. Children of divorced or separated parents have less success and happiness. Watching parents take a home from a traditional family lifestyle to a “broken” home by getting separated is very devastating for a child's mental well-being. Recent reviews of literature summarize evidence that children are emotionally distressed by parents' separation. Young children, especially, are depressed and anxious, and they feel torn by loyalties to both parents. Parents Separation has become a more acceptable and common in families. In western countries parent's separation is most common and people of maintaining western culture are used to take this matter generally. However, family breakup has not become a positive thing yet; it still remains negative. One of the dangerous effects is emotional and financial disruption of children's lives. And especially in Dhaka city the rate of separated family is being increasing because of Modernization and Industrialization. It is easy for husband and wife to lead their life alone or make involve in some others life but, “what could happened the children's life and future?” Considering the above mentioned issues, I wanted to conduct a comprehensive study in order to understand the effects of family breakup on children. *Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology*. Volume 10 Number 1, January 2013. 139

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to identify the overall consequences of Parents separation on the children. To fulfill this broad objective, the following specific objectives were identified:

- a) To know the socio-economic background of the children of Separated family;
- b) To explore the consequence of Separation on achieving education;
- c) To reveal the health care facilities of the respondents;
- d) To explore the pattern of relationship with the family members;
- e) To know the pattern of psychological alienation faced by the respondents; and
- f) To reveal the future plan of the respondents.

1.4 Operational Definition of the Concepts

1.4.1 Family

Family is a universal institution which includes husband and wife with or without children. There are two types of family relationships. One is brought about by blood ties, and the other is brought about by marital ties. Blood ties are biological relationships established by birth, while marital ties are family relationships established by marriage. Relatives by marriage are also relatives by law (in-laws). There also exists another type of relationship where legally adopted children, who have no biological or marital relationship with the family, are full members of the family.

1.4.2 Marriage

Marriage is one of the most important institutions in Bangladesh. It plays a vital role in societal relationships. For a Bangladeshi woman, a successful marriage opens up a new life, as it provides her unrestricted freedom from her parents' control. Through marriage, a Bangladeshi woman gains acknowledgement of her adulthood and freedom to act in her life in her own way. But all marriages do not bring successful marital lives for women, and sometimes turn into marital disruptions and divorce. The marriage includes age and education at the time of marriage, economic achievements, decision-making in relation to their marriage, the family's role in their marriage and the structure of their newly gained family. It also includes the husband's qualifications at the time of marriage and the informants' views of a good marriage.

Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two people establish a family. In another point of view, marriage is a legally and socially sanctioned union between a man and a woman that is regulated by laws, rules, customs, beliefs and attitude that prescribe the rights and duties of the parents.

1.4.3 Separation

It is the legal termination of marriage. It is also the dissolution of marriage that is contracted between husband and wife by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction or by an act of the legislature.

Legal separation sometimes "judicial separation", "separate maintenance", or "divorce from bed-and-board") is a legal process by which a married couple may formalize a *de*

facto separation while remaining legally married. A legal separation is granted in the form of a court order.

Furthermore, in cases where children are involved, a court order of legal separation often makes temporary arrangements for the care, custody, and financial support of the children ("for the time being"). Thus, part of the court order determines child custody. Some couples obtain a legal separation as an alternative to a divorce, based on moral or religious objections to divorce.

Legal separation does not automatically lead to divorce. The couple might reconcile, in which case they do not have to do anything in order to continue their marriage. If the two do not reconcile, and they wish to proceed with a divorce, they must file for divorce explicitly.

1.4.4 Children

Individuals who are under the age of 18 are here treated as children.

Definition of children varies from country to country so perspectives in different areas need to delineate who can be called child.

According to the United Nations convention on the rights of the children (CRC), the term child includes all human being below the age of eighteen years. The convention clearly specifies the upper age limit for childhood as 18 years, where as in reality it refers to a earlier ages than the age bar for childhood set up by government. In such a way notion of defining the children in Bangladesh become an ambiguous.

A child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years based on the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor 1999(No.189).

Since it is commonly accepted that a child under 5years of age is too young to be engaged in work or to start schooling, it considers only the child population aged 5-17 for the purpose of NCLS as well as for estimates.

Children Age range: It is measured by number of completed years at last birthday. For example. An aged 25 years, 10 months and 18 days has been recorded as 25 years.

1.5 Construction of the Thesis

The report is constructed into eight chapters. In chapter one discusses need, rationality, and objective of the thesis. Researcher elaborately demonstrated relevant of the study objectives and limitation of the thesis.

In chapter two is considered the soul of present study. In this chapter is developed how the study is conducted and which methodology of thesis is used to collect and analysis of data to fulfill the objective of the study.

It has been tried in chapter three to mention earlier research findings, Article, books, journals in relevant study and tried to find out gap in existing study which is very helpful for the study.

The chapter four demonstrated critical discussion of the theoretical part and frames of relevant topic. Which theories and models are relevant to this study is decorated sequence to this chapter and tried to find out the gist of theories and models.

The chapter five is formulated with separation and children related topics, overall conditions and situation of women and children in Bangladesh. This chapter also highlights the previous statistics and causes of separation in foreign and Bangladesh perspective.

The chapter six is discussed the findings of study. In this chapter is developed with qualitative analysis formats and thematically presented all of major findings of the study.

The chapter seven is presented major findings of the study and discussion with previous study, summing up the results and suggestion for the future research are integrated to this chapter and also tried to intermingle with study finding and generalize ability of study.

The final chapter (eight) of report wrote concluding remarks and recommendations of the study.

At last The Divorce Act 1869, The Muslim Family Law Ordinance 1961 and Children Act 1974 has been included in this study.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The Study is an academic study. Though this study I have tried to find out the present situation of children in separated family but I didn't able to fulfill their expectations because they are suffering different number of problems. During the data collection time I had some imitations. Such as:

- Maximum children with such separated family didn't agree to describe their situation, their argument is that many people like me came to them but there is no improvement of their worse situation.
- Some children were reluctant to talk about their personal information. So, I had to convince them in many different ways to speak up.
- To get a case of such separate family is very difficult. Because they always remain a fear that if they expose their condition they may not be accepted in the society.
- Communication system was very uncomfortable.
- The family member of that family didn't express their actual condition because of their social recognition.
- Especially in the higher class family the children didn't willing to expose their familiar situation.
- Didn't get enough time to observe the respondents accurately and testing their given data is match with their actual situation or not. But I'm grateful to my supervisor for his valuable guidance. He helped to overcome my all complications.

1.7 Conclusion

This study has been completely used qualitative technique. And for the study purpose is chooses Case study method. As well as interview and observation technique is applied for collection of data. Though the study follow some specific techniques it also used several ways for collecting appropriate information, at the same time this chapter has provide a description of data gathering procedures utilized in this study and procedures that have been used for data analysis. Lastly, validity and reliability were addressed through triangulation of data.

CHAPTER TWO

Methodology of the Study

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Methodology

2.3 Unit of Analysis

2.4 Study Area

2.5 Population

2.6 Sampling

2.7 Semi-Structured Interview Guide

2.8 Instrument and Data Collection

2.9 Processing and Analysis of Data

2.10 Validity and Reliability and Generalize Ability

2.11 Ethical Consideration of the Study

2.12 Summary

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology are used in this study. Methodology is very important in any research, research fully depends on methodology. Researcher designed this methodology in Proposal. The data collection and analysis procedures are discussed along with other important facets of the research; including ethical consideration.

2.2 Methodology

“Methodology” implies more than simply the methods can be intended to use to collect data. It is often necessary to include a consideration of the concepts and theories which underline the methods. There are two research styles in social research- one is Qualitative and another is Quantitative. Although both styles share the principles of science, the two approaches differ in significant ways. Each has its strengths and limitations, topics or issues where it glitters, and classic studies that provide remarkable insights into social life (Neuman and kreuger, 2003, p . 16). At the present tie various researcher conducted their research by the use both qualitative and quantitative research method. King, Keothane and Verba (1994, cited in Neuman and Kruger,2003) whose stated that the best research often the combines the features of each. The present study conducted through qualitative research style and follow case study method. Data will be collected from the children of separated families. In this study data will be collected through Semi Structured Interview Schedule and are analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive techniques.

Just like all research, qualitative research is a type of research that seeks answers to a questioner; is systematically conducted and involves the collection of evidence. However, the uniqueness of qualitative research is that we may produce findings that were not determined in advance and also the findings may be applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study. It is especially effective to obtain culturally specific information about the subjects involved; i.e. the values, behaviors, and opinions of a particular population. However the term qualitative research is a general definition that includes many different methods used in understanding and explaining social phenomena. The following definitions by the prominent scholars in the field:

- According to Denzin and Lincoln (1994), qualitative research focuses on interpretation of phenomenon I theory natural settings to make sense in terms of the meanings people bring to these settings. Qualitative research involves collecting information about personal experiences, introspection, life story, interviews, observations, historical, interactional, and visual text which are significant moments and meaningful in people’s lives.
- According to pope Mays (1995), Qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings in an effort to discover the meanings seen by those who are being researched (or objects) rather than that of the researcher.
- Qualitative research seeks to provide understanding of human experience, perceptions, motivations, intentions, and behaviors based on description and observation and utilizing a naturalistic interpretative approach to a subject and its contextual and utilizing a naturalistic interpretative approach to a subject and its contextual setting (Encyclopedia, 2009).
- Qualitative research is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks in-depth understanding of social phenomena within their natural settings. It focuses on the” Way” rather than the “what” of social phenomena. (University of Utha, College of Health, 2009)

Qualitative Design Seeks to Gain Insight into- WHY

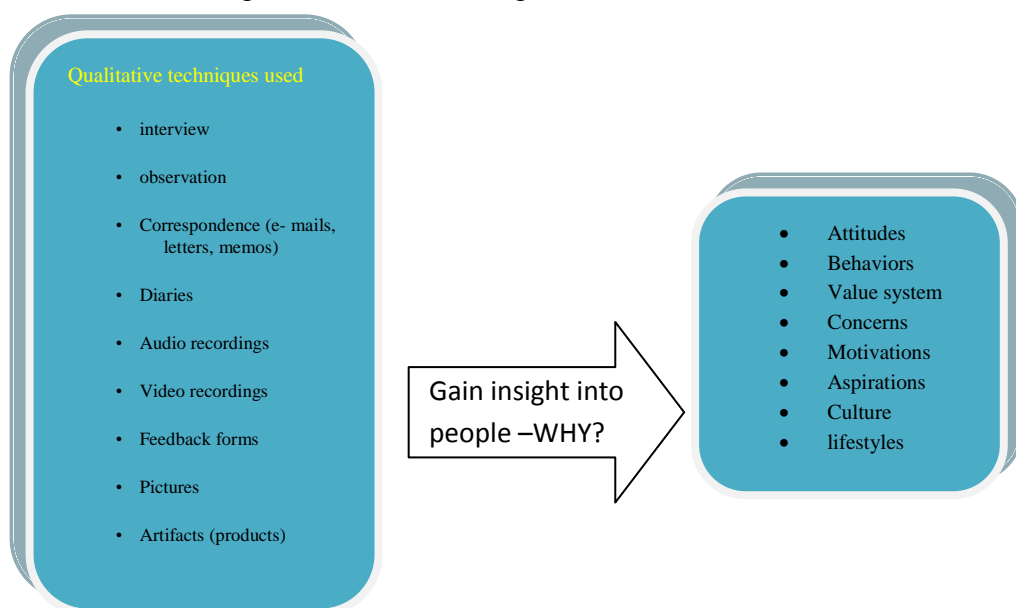


Figure 2.2.1 Qualitative research Seeks to Gain Insight into – “Why”

Different phases of qualitative research maybe used in

- Pure research or basic research,
- Applied research or action research and
- Evaluation research

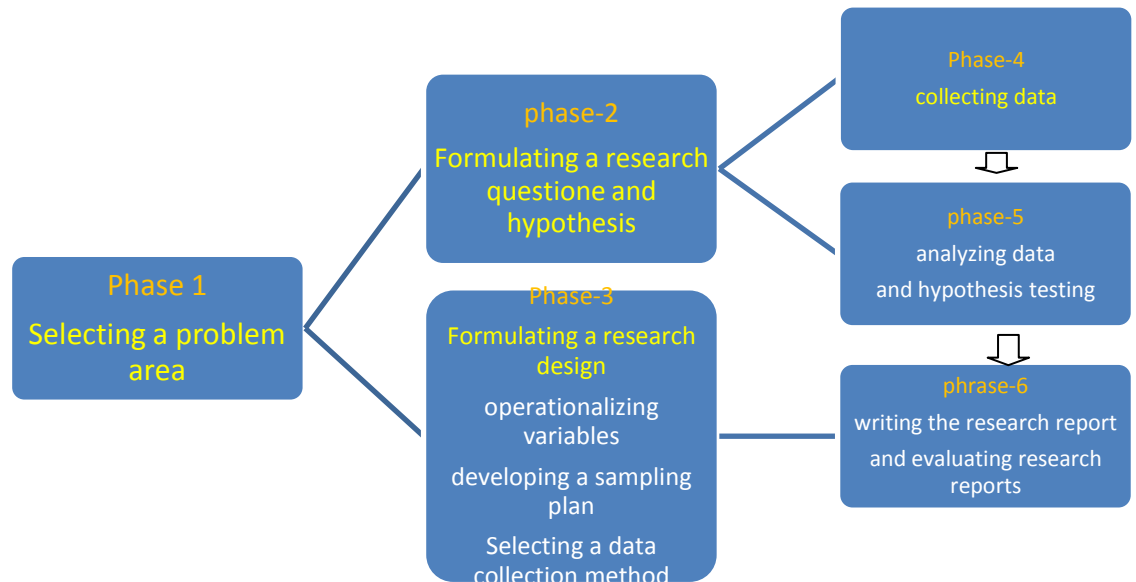


Figure 2.2.2 Phases of Qualitative research

2.3 Unit of Analysis

Children of separated families (age 6-18) were considered the research population and those every child were considered as unit of analysis for collecting data and receiving interview.

2.4 Study Area

To conduct this study I considered the whole Dhaka city as my research area. Azimpur, Shahabag, Fulbaria, Shaymoli and especially the legal aided organizations which are work for those vulnerable children was my study areas.

2.5 Population

All the children of broken families of Dhaka City Corporation area were remaining to be the population of the study.

2.6 Sampling

An important decision that has to be taken while adopting a sampling technique is about the size of the sample. Different opinions have been expressed by experts on this point. Every scientific enterprise tries to find out something that will apply to everything of a certain kind by studying a few examples, the results of the study being, as we say, generalisable (Becker, 1998, p.87). In qualitative study researchers focus less on samples representatives or on detailed techniques for drawing a probability sample. Instead they focus on how the sample or small collection of respondents unites, or activities illuminate social life. Basically qualitative researchers tend to use non-probability or non random samples. This means they rarely determine the sample size in advance and have limited knowledge about the large group or populations from which the sample is taken (Neuman and Krueger, 2003, p. 209). In the study I considered purposive sampling method for selecting special situation. Because it uses the judgment of an expert in selecting cases or it selects cases with specific purpose in mind. Neuman and Krueger (2003, p.211) mention that the purposive sampling is appropriate in three situations. **First**, A researcher uses it to select unique cases that are specially informative. **Second**, a researcher may use purposive sampling to select members of a difficult to reach, specialized population. **Third**, another situation of purposive sampling occurs when a researcher wants to identify particular types of cases for in-depth- investigation. In terms of situations thinking on mind ten (10) children in a separated family were selected from different places of Dhaka City considering their age, sex, religion, level of education, social condition and marriage as a total sample through purposive sampling method and few were received accidentally for the study.

Respondent	Gender(M/F)	Age	Religion	Educational status	Income
Maria Afroz	Female	17	Muslim	HSC	30,000 tk
Ara Afroz Meem	Female	12	Muslim	Class six	5,000 tk
Vabna Roy	Female	15	Hindu	Class Nine	1,20000 tk
Golam Rabbi	Male	12	Muslim	Class one	15,00 tk
Oni	Female	15	Muslim	Class Nine	3,000 tk
Mitu Akter	Female	10	Muslim	Class Four	10,000 tk
Nobir Hossain	Male	10	Muslim	Class One	2,000 tk
Sadia Islam	Female	12	Muslim	Class Five	10,000 tk
Sha Ali	Male	11	Muslim	Class One	No income
Sonia	Female	13	Muslim	Class Five	3,000 tk

Table 2.6 List of the Respondents

2.7 Semi-Structured Interview Guide

For present research work I have made a semi- structured interview guide in relation to the research questions. By following the semi structured interview guide, I have collected more information from the respondent and the respondents have understood more about the importance of the study and took it into a great concerned. As for the language side, most of the respondents were not good in English because the entire respondent is children (6-18) that is why I had to make semi-structured interview guide which allows the interviewer to ask extra question about their feelings and share my opinion also. As Fielding and Thomas (2008, p.246) postulated that, using semi-structured interview guide the interviewer ask major questions the same way each time but is free to alter their sequence and probe for more information. Semi-structured interview guide covered all the themes of respondent about their life style, thinking, sufferings, experience and perception also.

2.8 Instrument and Data Collection

The design of the interview protocol was inspired by established studies such as those by Rodehaver (2008), Lowit and Teijlingen (2005), and Kerr and Smith (2001). The interview guideline was provided to lead the interview session so that the process could flow smoothly in accordance with the scope of study (Kerr & Smith, 2001). A semi structured Interview schedule, written both in Bengali and English will use to collect data for case study. In developing this, it is taken into account not only the objectives of

the study but also knowledge and information gather from other similar survey and available interview. The draft interview has been finalized through the discussion with the supervisor, keeping in mind particularly the following: length of the interview, sensitivity of the questions and the need to balance objective and subjective questions. The draft semi structured Interview schedule had the following contents:

- Demographic information of the respondents
- Communications and relationship with their parents, relatives, neighbors, friends
- Areas of living
- Opinion of the respondents

An interview guideline will use for in-depth study. For this study both primary and secondary data is essential. So the secondary data will be collected from different journals, papers, books, literatures, official documents and internet.

2.9 Processing and Analysis of Data

The information was collected through the in-depth interview has been complied for qualitative analysis. After conducting interviews researcher have transcribed these later on verbatim to understand the real theme of our respondents information and experiences. Qualitative data have been condensed through classification or categorization and coding. Because qualitative coding is an integral part of data analysis. In the perspective of qualitative data analysis we know that it is differ from quantitative analysis and less abstract than statistical analysis and closer to raw data. Neuman Kreuger (2003, p. 434) mentioned that-“qualitative analysis does not draw on a large, well established body of formal knowledge from mathematics and statistics. The data are in the form of words, which are relatively imprecise, diffuse, and context-based and can have more than one meaning. So researcher conducted analyzes data by organizing it into categories on the basis of themes, concepts, or similar features and develops new concepts, formulas conceptual definitions, and examines the relationships among concepts.”

This study, firstly the collected data from the research areas will be edited. Then it have classify and categorizing and coding according to its characteristics and analyzed the coding data. Processed data have presented through the help of MS Word.

2.10 Validity and Reliability and Generalize Ability

Among the most cited criticisms of qualitative research are the presumed lack of reliability and validity of its findings. In regard to field research, critics question the ability of qualitative research to replicate observations (reliability) or to obtain correct answers or correct impressions of the phenomenon under study (validity) (Kirk and Miller, 1986). Other criticisms concern the reactive effects of the observer's or the interviewer's presence on the situation being studied and selective perception or bias on the part of the researcher. Also of concern has been the researchers' inability to observe all factors that might influence the situation under study (McCall and Simmons, 1969; Schaffir and Stebbins, 1991). For example, agency time, staff, and financial constraints may limit an agency's ability to provide the researcher with the opportunity to review the entire range of cases pertaining to a particular topic.

Qualitative researchers have addressed these issues in several ways. Purposive sampling based on reviews of the literature and knowledge of the subject area, has been used to select cases under study, rather than as attempt to observe or collect data under study. Individual bias has been addressed by using teams of researchers to read cases and make observations, some qualitative researchers use the technique of "member validation," in which the respondent is given a copy of the observations or interview to provide feedback (ibid).

Although quantitative researchers are likely to address threats to validity through such techniques as random selection of participants and the use of controls, qualitative researchers are more likely to address validity throughout the data collection and analysis processes. As qualitative researchers review more cases, seeking common themes and patters and testing emerging hypotheses, they are in essence working to ensure validity (Maxwell, 1992).

Qualitative researcher also confronts issues of reliability and validity through triangulation- the use of different strategies to approach the same topic of investigation. Some researchers use multiple measures of the same phenomenon. For example, to measure of self-concept, investigators may use a standardized instrument such as the Hater Self- Perception Profile (Harter, 1985) as well as the Twenty-Statements Test (Kuhn and McPartland,1954), An open –ended measure. Observations of multiple comparison groups, Cross-site analysis, and acquisition of multiple view points of the

sample phenomenon are all techniques used to improve the reliability of findings (Jick, 1983). In data analysis, coding teams with high reliability scores are used to code each interview and thus improve reliability of findings (Miles and Huberman, 1984).

In the perspective of qualitative research I tried to ensure diversity of data but sample size was small which are inadequate in terms of big population. However in the qualitative research sample size is not a matter of concern to ensure the accuracy and maintain generalize ability. So it can be predicted that the study is reliable and valid and the findings which are also generalized. Are the findings applicable in other research settings? Can a theory be developed that can apply to other populations? For example, can a particular study about dissatisfaction amongst lecturers in a particular university be applied generally? This is particularly applicable to research which has a relatively wide sample, as in a questionnaire, or which adopts a scientific technique, as with the experiments.

2.11 Ethical Consideration of the Study

In all the steps of researcher process, the researchers need to engage in ethical practices. Practicing ethics is a complex matter that involves much more than merely a set of static guidelines such as those from professional associations or conforming to guidelines from campus institutional review boards. Ethics has become a more pervasive idea stretching from the origins of a research study to its final completion and distribution. Ethics should be a primary consideration rather than an afterthought, and it should be at the forefront of the researchers agenda (Hesse-Biber and Leavey, 2006) steps. Of all of the steps in the research process, it does tend to relate closely to the data collection and reporting, analyzing and distribution of reports than any of the other phases of research. The following are some basic aspects of ethical consideration which must be remained when works of a research study:

- Ethical Issues in data collection
- Ethical Issues in data processing
- Ethical Issues in data analyzing
- Maintaining Confidentiality
- Avoiding Misinterpretation
- Providing Security

➤ **Avoiding Deception**

Ethical issues are an integral part of social research process. As a student of social welfare the researcher followed the ethics that are mentioned in the code of ethics of social work. Interviewers' interest, willing and fruitfulness are very essential for accomplishing the study. The informed content, Confidentiality, and anonymity of respondents' personal profile are the basic consideration to conduct the research. The researcher conducted the interview with respondents according to their favorable time, place and willingness and didn't force to any of the respondent to participate in the research work. The data which are collected from the respondent also came from the respondent willingly. Before participating the respondents of the study a brief description was given on the purpose and procedures of the research and getting permission to take interview their suitable time and schedule. In the analysis of the respondents data I gave the respondents pseudonym as like A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J ; also maintain confidentiality throughout the study. In the part of building conceptual formwork through the using of literature review and secondary sources of data in the study, there have some limitation in terms of ethical consideration. I didn't able to get permission from the main author for using his or her book and works as a reference but I'm tried to give proper credit by using citation of their through *Harvard Referencing Style*.

2.12 Summary

This proposed research study will find out the situations of children in separated parents family in Dhaka city. Besides, it will also investigate the socio-economic condition and advancement of the children in Dhaka city. Further, this proposed work will also help to develop educational facilities and psychological nourishment in their family life and ensure social status for them.

Chapter Three

Literature Review

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Review of Literature

3.3 Conclusion

3.1 Introduction

Literature review shows that how far the researchers are aware of the literature study that is required in research area. Literature review is a substantial amount of reading materials before writing the research proposal. It shows that the researcher has theoretical knowledge in his chosen research area. By reviewing related literature, it will make the researcher aware of other similar work which has been done. It also exposes methodologies that the researcher has adopted and which he or she may use or adapt. It provides sources of information that the researcher does not have yet. Moreover, by reviewing related literature at this stage, it will inform if a chosen area has already been researched extensively and approaches that the researcher does not know before.

3.2 Review of literature

For any of research, review of literature is very necessary. It is an important, essential and integrated part to find out the knowledge gap. To endorse the rationality of the proposed study, the researcher tried to find out is regard through knowledge gap in this regard through study related literatures, which includes the books, Journal, reports and internet resources. It has been found that literature with specific focus on this issue is not sufficient. However, a brief review of literature is given below.

Howard, K., Martin, A. Berlin, Lisa J. (2011). **“Mother-Child Separation as a Disruption to the Family System Early Mother-Child Separation, Parenting, and Child Well-Being in Early Head Start Families.”** In addition to the implications that separations have for the child-mother attachment, separations may also be viewed as an indicator of family instability. A child who experiences a separation from his/her mother early in life may experience instability and chaos in other aspects of the home environment. Disorderliness, in terms of both family routines and the physical dimensions of a home such as clutter, noise and crowding, is associated with both emotional distress and lower cognitive functioning among young children (Brooks-Gunn, Johnson, & Leventhal, 2010; Evans, 2006). It appears that children in more predictable environments are better able to self-regulate, which has positive implications for both socio emotional and academic competence (Evans, 2006). Within

this context, an early parental separation child may be experienced as an unexpected disruption of normal family routine. It may also signal a household chronically subject to chaos.

Changes to the composition of a household also threaten the predictability of children's home environments, particularly when they cause separations between children and parents. The current literature on family stability illustrates associations between parent-child separations and negative outcomes for children and adolescents (Adam, 2004). The effect of family disruption, operationalized as parental separation or residential moves, on the adjustment of low-income adolescent, especially the girls. Parental separation was defined as residential separation from a parent or parent-figure, regardless of whether the parent or the adolescent moved out of the house. As hypothesized, a greater number of disruptions were positively related to adolescent adjustment problems. In particular, parental separation was related to earlier initiation of sexual intercourse and to educational and externalizing problems. In addition, although mother-child and father-child separation were both related to negative outcomes, the predictions from mother-child separation were particularly robust across multiple domains (Adam & Chase-Lansdale, 2002). Other research has identified links between family instability and children's behavior problems. They found associations between family instability and externalizing behavior problems when indexing instability with a number of indicators, including changes in intimate parental relationships and residence changes. Furthermore, other research has found that instability - particularly in family structure is more common among lower income and minority families (relative to higher income and White families; (Ellwood & Jencks, 2004). Similarly, Morrissey (2009) has demonstrated that instability in terms of multiple child care arrangements has been linked to behavior problems, particularly for girls.

Unstable family environments have also been associated with less sensitive and responsive parenting and with negative child outcomes in several domains. Osborne and McLanahan (2007) found that, poor-quality mothering mediated the link between instability (as defined by mother's number of romantic partner transitions) and children's internalizing and externalizing problems at age 3. Since many of the adverse outcomes associated with chaos and instability in the family system are associated with

maternal low education, poverty, and minority race/ethnicity status, all of which predict suboptimal parenting and child outcomes, it is crucial that controls for family characteristics be included in analyses of family instability and parenting and child outcomes.

This study is illustrated about the association of children with their parents in separated family and its negative outcome towards the children. The recent study will be helpful to take further information about the condition of children in the separated parents. The above study precisely describes the negative psycho-social situation that affect on children. Besides in the remaining study, operationalised the family disruption into several causes as a result, the current study can easily realize and determined the factor that are affecting in family disruption or parental separation. Furthermore, the existing research has found that instability - particularly in family structure is more common among lower income and minority families relative to higher income.

Though children completely avoided by maximum from fathers sometimes from mother or sometimes both of them after the parental separation and staying in their relatives home or in children village or any night center. In the remaining study predictions that, from mother-child separation were particularly robust across multiple domains. So before starting a new study this prime information will be more helpful during the data collection. In this research it shows that, family instability and externalizing behavior problems are create into the children when they are remaining in a instable situation in their residence. So prior to start a new study about this topic these data will help to find out the depth of the respondent; facing that situation.

Shaw, D. S. and Ingoldsby, E. M., “**Children of Divorce.**” Divorce is one of the most common environmental stressors experienced by children. Within the last two decades, the separation rate in the developed countries has increased substantially. Since 1958, when there were 2.1 separations per 1,000 populations, a gradual increase in the number of divorces has occurred, peaking at 5.3 per 1,000 populations in 1979 and 1981 and stabilizing at 4.7 as of 1990. Based on the increase of divorces over the last three decades and the prospect that a similarly high number will occur in the future, it remains imperative to understand the effects of divorce on children's adjustment. At a basic level, it can be stated with assurance that all separation involves change for

children. Some of these changes might occur prior to the parental separation; some might produce improved rather than worsened conditions. Whatever the outcome, these changes require that children adapt to new environmental conditions. In this study important issues related to children's adjustment to separation will be examined. This will include a review of factors that have been found to increase or decrease children's vulnerability to the effects of marital dissolution and a review of children's outcome to divorce in specific domains. Although many children from divorced families will never show signs of severe psychopathology, a substantive body of research indicates that divorce does place children at an increased risk for three different types of adjustment difficulties: (1) externalizing problems, (2) internalizing problems, and (3) cognitive deficits (Amato & Keith, 1991; Emery, 1988; Wallerstein, 1991; Zill, Morrison, & Coiro, 1993). Externalizing Problems Perhaps the most robust and consistent finding in the separation literature relates to the association between separation and children's externalizing problems. These include such behaviors as delinquency, aggression, and disobedience. Although early research on this relation did not attempt to control for such variables as the reason for the parental separation and socioeconomic status (SES), later more sophisticated research designs have replicated this result repeatedly. This study shows the children of divorced parents were found to have higher rates of externalizing problems than children from two-parent families according to mothers, teachers, and their own self-report. Besides Hetherington and colleagues shows a comparison of children from divorced and married families, also found children from divorced families to demonstrate more disobedient and aggressive behavior than peers from two-parent families. In addition, children from divorced families have been overrepresented among delinquents according to the self-report of boys Goldstein and girls and official delinquency statistics. But in the relation between divorce and internalizing problems has been less compelling than for externalizing problems. But the third variables Cognitive Deficits and Academic Problems on separation and children's adjustment perspective, the majority of investigations in this area have not partitioned out the effects of "third variables" in explaining children's functioning. Single-parent status and lowered family income, two common consequences of divorce, are two factors that need to be ruled out before attributing changes in child functioning to the parental separation.

This study is highly focused on the overall condition of children in the separated family. First of all this study categorize three adjustment difficulties by which it fully expose the actual children familial condition due to their parental separation. This study believes that associations to concur the separated children are at risk for externalizing problems, particularly boys. Not only that the existing study will also be helpful for further understanding of the children multi dimensional problem. like- (1) deficits in IQ scores (2) school achievement scores averaging less than one year in school; and (3) grade attainment of three-quarters of a year. And all these problems are happened only because of parental separation and excessive mental pressure. This literature also helps to previous understanding of the effects of SES and the reason for single-parent status. This will be more benefited that from before it is conceptualized that children from separated families do more poorly on academic tasks than children from other types of single-parent families. The remaining study also helps to the present researcher for understanding the psychological impact. Here psychological complexities are categorized into two parts (1) Short term (2) long term. Not only that the study nicely analyzes the process variables include changes and adaptations in the following areas. So lastly it can be highly praised that the remaining study really works as a guide and indicator for the recent researcher study, because all the aspects relating to the children in separated family are completely analyzed here.

Chaturvadi, T.N. (1997). **“Parental Influences in Juvenile Delinquency; Administration For Child Welfare.”** stated several chapter on child welfare. In chapter eight of this book highlighted the “separation and parental influences in juvenile delinquency” by K.D. Sikka. This research focused the wheel of the family and that wheel is none but the mother and Father of a family. A family cannot cart smoothly when either of them is removed or when relations between them are damaged. The structural break may be because of death, divorce or separation, or desertion. The broken family as one of the explanations for delinquency has persisted over the year on the belief that a separated family tends to rare children with sick personalities and sick personalities have unusual difficulty in conforming to social rules. A number of investigations have pointed towards the high incidence of structural breaks in the family background of delinquent youths. The Gluecks in their study (500 criminal

careers, published in 1930) of 500 youths committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory discovered “ in sixty per cent an abnormal, frequently unwholesome home situation during the children childhood by reasons of the long or complete absence of one or both parents.” (Glueck et al, 1974)

In this research researcher revealed that out of 299 delinquents and 305 non-delinquents traced and interviewed, 55% and 61% respectively belonged to separated family prior to their institutionalization. While it is very probable that, the factor of the parents separation may have strongly influenced judges in the direction of institutional commitment. (Children’s bureau, 1939).

Researcher viewed previous report on the related topics and find similarities. During the period 1941-1956 one- fifth of the offenders from separated family had lost both the parents. The research report indicate that, delinquents coming from separated family range from 30 to 60 per cent, the percentages rather tend to cluster around 40 %..Researcher discovered again an excessive incidence of separated family among the delinquent group, 60.4% against 34.2 % among non-delinquents control group a ratio of 1.8 to 1. In this research it also established that, further the actual breaking up of the home, except in cases of death, is preceded by much disruption, disorganization, and tension. (Sheth1, 1961)

Juvenile delinquency is rather an imprecise term to convey clear meaning. In this study delinquency is any act courses of conduct, or situations which can be taken cognizance of by a juvenile court or similar component source or indeed remains unattended. This research only highlighted the delinquency of children due to their family breakdown. The remaining study also highlighted physical, emotional, and environmental reasons of children delinquency which are created by parental separation and family disruption. Apart from this view this research indentified various environmental factors like the family, the school, the neighborhood, and the class environment etc., the contribution of family appear quite substantial in the ecologic influences woven into the tapestry of delinquency which roots create from the family disruption; it means parental separation. So from this corner of view the present study will get the further support to identify and analyze the children psychological and behavioral aspect.

Here researcher showed various statistical data but this statistics are comparatively less fruitful except in comparison with similar percentages for the non delinquent children

or for the total population. And the researcher cited that, “A home formally intact but daily and nightly rent as-under by quarreling parents is very likely to prove more injurious than a one parent family. But the present study is trying to identify that, interpersonal conditions of the family relationships are more important nonetheless than the physical break in the family with adequate relationships.

Besides these the remaining research data will be helpful for taking further programs and factors that severely affect the condition of children in a separated family.

Blanchet, T. (1996). **“Divorce of parents and its impact on children; Lost Innocence, Stolen Childhoods.”** this book highlighted the simultaneous polygamy of men and the dissolution of marriage life and its effect on children. This research is a qualitative study of researcher. So a in-depth study is applied to analyzed the situation of the children in a separated family. The polygamy of men is greater among the poor and it often leads to the separation or abandonment of wives and to the neglect of children born to these wives. Micro-level studies and popular views suggest that the number of separation and abandoned women with children have increased sharply in the last twenty years. This problem is generally attributed to poverty and makes sufferings for the children. The responsibility parents (and specially the fathers) have towards their children is seldom taken up as an issue.

There are no statistics on the number of children whose parents have separated in Bangladesh. Following their parents’ divorce, children continue to belong to the patrilineage, and father’s rights are seen to prevail over those of mothers. However a majority of divorced, separated and abandoned women look after their children when they are not claimed by fathers. These mother generally support their children alone as a result children suffers a mental pressure and faces different types abnormal and psychological disorder. Not only that even when fathers claim their children, mother is not given the right of access and often loses touch with their children. So it is clear that children often suffer anxiety and inferiority complex. In his research researcher find out two main impacts of separation on children, depending on the whether they stay with their mothers or fathers. In the first case children of separate are likely to face greater poverty since women generally do not own land, and are highly discriminated against in the labor market having less work opportunity than men, and getting systematically

lower salaries when they work. Their children are among the poorest and generally enter the labor force early.

Children in separated family, who stay with their parents, on the other hand are likely to live under a step mother since most separate men either young children, unlike women, do remarry. Such children physically less deprived, but emotionally they are more likely to suffer. The life histories of street children, domestic servants, and girls in brothels provide numerous examples of the difficult relationship children have with step mothers (Blanchet, Therese 1996).

Children of separated parents are sometimes cared for by members of the extended family. There is a moral responsibility to care for abandon and orphaned children related through the mother or father's line. However, discrimination towards a relative's child, especially if she is a girl and poor, is common.

The remaining study is completely a qualitative study and present study is also a qualitative study so these data will be more valid and essential for the present study. Because in the remaining study it shows that after the parental separation children staying in their relatives house from father side or mother side have to bearing unbearable suffers in their entire life. In this study though it expose that grand-mothers are said to be good mother substitute. But older women are often too poor and too dependent on their own sons to take the responsibility alone. So the present study will get another dimension from the existing one. Besides though this study is completely qualitative study so there is no statistical and graphical presentation on the number of children whose parents have separated in Bangladesh. And the remaining study mainly revealed the patrilineage role on separated family children weather the present study researcher will try to find out the emotional and family appearance of family on children which will provide researcher new information for the further researches.

Nabi, A. (1973). **“Negligence to the Children; Problems of Children and Adolescents in Bangladesh.”** focused on the children whose parents separated or stay outside of the home for most part of the day, do not get more care and attention and are deprived of parental love and affection. This study is a qualitative study, so the researcher makes an in-depth analysis of the children who get negligence family and also from the parents. According to an earlier estimation of 75% of the total number of

our households receive an income of less than tk.200 per month. A large section of child population has remained neglected, and is being exploited in some from either by the family or by the society. This bulk of unprivileged and the underprivileged children pose a great problem to our society. A recent study in Dhaka city it has been found that a significant number of children are left at home without any supervision whatsoever which means anxiety on the part of the parents, particularly the mother, o n the other hand non-fulfillment of the basic psychological and physiological needs of the children, on the others.

In this study it is showed that, even with the enjoyment of all the material facilities conducive to the physical growth of the children in some cases they suffer emotionally because of the protective love of parents. In other cases, the children suffer from excessive deprivation of emotional satisfaction. Emotional deprivation however, is not readily identifiable like physical malnutrition. It has been defined as the deprivation suffered by children when their parents do not provide opportunities for the normal experiences producing feeling of being loved, wanted, secure and worthy, which result in the ability to form healthy object relationships. Some parents may be neglectful in providing the needed emotional warmth, love and mental protection. A separated family or marital conflict in a family usually fails to satisfy the emotional needs of the children.

This study has clearly exhibited that excessive neglect, due to separation and currently and severe inconsistency between socializing practices are likely to cause some mental disorders particularly psychosis and schizophrenia. Researcher of this believes Emotional neglect may have more damaging effect on the children than that of physical neglect. But most of the physically neglected children tend to reveal their inadequacy through some form of delinquent behavior. In fact, family plays the most crucial part in children life. “Over protection” and “over rejection” by parents has same harmful effects on the personality formation at the later stage. Researcher also attempt to find out that, a healthy and happy family is obviously essential for children nourishment and development is increasingly wide spread.

This study finds out and analyzed different factors which are responsible for the negligence to children. Like:

- negligence in the economic factor

- negligence to the socio-cultural factor
- negligence to the psychological factor
- Physical factor
- And environmental factor

So considering the strength, the present study will be helpful for taking further suggestions concerning with children situation in such separated family.

In this study researcher find out some influential factors and analyzed these factors as a result, the anti social behavior of the children and the critical surrounding situations that badly effects on children is clearly describe in this study which will help the present researcher to narrate and draw suggestion and conclusion for further studies. The findings would also help the social planners, administrators, and the service rendering agencies to develop appropriate policy and programmers for the children's welfare. This study make sure that, the children do not perish before they bloom, all legal, social and legislative measures should be adopted and enforced.

Hadi, A. (2000). **“Child abuse among working children in rural Bangladesh: prevalence and determinants.”** Parents' divorce has also implications for children's abuse. Hadi (2000) explores the prevalence and determinants of child abuse in rural Bangladesh. Data from the 1995 sample survey of 4643 children aged 10–15 years in 150 villages were used. The study finds that 21% of the children were in the labor force although the Bangladeshi laws prohibited child labor. The prevalence of child abuse and exploitation was widespread in Bangladeshi villages as 2.3% of all children were physically abused, 2% were financially exploited, 1.7% was forced to involve in inappropriate activities, and 3% were forced to work for long hours. The I7of other types of abuse was higher among older children. Boys were more exposed than girls to abuse of any kind. Poverty was also significantly associated with child abuse. Multivariate analysis suggested that the out-of-school children and the children of illiterate, landless and unskilled laborers were more likely to be abused than others when age and sex of children were controlled. Hadi (2000) concludes that raising public awareness against child abuse and promoting preventive measures should be adopted to reduce child abuse in Bangladesh.

In the present study researcher showed a multivariate analysis of child abuse due to parent's separation and narrate a complete prevalence of physical assault among younger children and the probability of other types of abuse was higher among older children. But researcher has done the study only in the rural basis. This study will be helpful for further comparison on the effect of separation on children in rural and urban area.

Children's survival is also related to parents' divorce. For example, **Bhuiya, C.1997.** Conducted a study in Matlab, a rural area of Bangladesh, where a continuous registration of demographic events has been maintained by the *International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research*, Bangladesh since 1966. A total of 11,951 first marriages of Muslims that took place in the area between 1975 and 1987 were followed until the end of 1989, to examine the relationship between parental marriage breakdown and survival of first live-born children. The impact of divorce on survival of children during infancy and childhood was examined, using hazard analysis. Other independent variables included age of mother at birth, and mother's education, year of birth, sex of children, and residence at the time of childbirth. It is found that the net odds of death among children of divorced mothers in infancy and childhood were respectively 3.2 and 1.4 times higher than those of mothers whose marriages continued.

Report on, "**Divorce rate 'on the sharp rise' in capital**" prepared by Syfullah, Muhammad & Joarder, Maksud-UI-Islam staff reporter of UNB in 19 October 2014. In this report it has been published that, Twenty-three divorce petitions were filed a day on average in 2013 calendar year in the capital, showing a sharp rise in the divorce as well as separation rate, according to records of the two city corporations. The records of the two city corporations -- Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) and Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC) -- reveal that the number of women seeking separation is higher than that of men as more than 65 percent of the petitioners are women. Sociologists attribute the rising rate in separation to individualism, lack of patience and moral education, and cultural gap between partners.

In this study it is observed that only in 2013, the two city corporations received 8,191 separation petitions and 7,653 in 2012, while the undivided Dhaka City Corporation received 6,776 separation petitions in 2011 later they got divorced. In their petitions,

most of the women cited mental and physical tortures by their husbands and shows a careless attitude upon their children as the main reasons for seeking an end to their relationship while husbands mentioned 'disobedience and unrestrained lifestyle of their wives as the ground for seeking divorce or separation. Officials at the city corporations said only five percent of applications are *withdrawn* following arbitrations arranged by the city corporation authorities. This study also prevailed that, in the nine months of the calendar year of 2014, the DSCC alone received some 3,500 divorce petitions. It also received 4,470 divorce applications in 2012, while 4,518 in 2013. According to statistics of one of the 10 zones of the two city corporations, a total of 3,775 divorce petitions were lodged in seven years from 2007 to 2013. Of the 3775 petitions filed with Zone-1 DSCC, the number of women seeking divorce is 24,66 (65 pc) while that of men is 1309 (35 pc). Only 193 (five pc) petitions out of 3,775 were withdrawn, following arbitrations arranged by the city corporation authorities. This study it will be easily remained that women petitioners seek break-up voicing against physical and psychological tortures or extramarital relations of husbands in most cases.

Concerning the above study it will be utilized that, Terming the rise in such separation and divorce rate a sign of social degradation, sociologists think that the growing individualism, lack of patience and moral education, and cultural gap between partners are the prime reasons behind it. In many cases, upper-class women want separation for physical and psychological tortures, avoidance of children and extramarital relationship by husbands, while lower-class women seek divorce as husbands do not provide them with maintenance costs. In this study Dr Moshir Rahman, a professor of Dhaka University's Sociology Department, blamed rapid changes in society for the growing incidents of divorce, saying that most people cannot adjust with the rapid changes, including breaking up of joint families, growing individualism, increasing education and self-reliance of women and easy communication system. This study also focuses on combine approach of moral teaching and knowledge-based education for both family and educational institutions to prevent extramarital relationships and change the attitude towards women. And such authentic analysis and potential information will be helpful for drawing a strength and gist discussion for the remaining study.

By analyzing the above study it can be considered that women have become aware of their rights and financially self-reliant due to education, they are not ready to tolerate

physical and Psychological tortures by their husbands. “In the past, women used to endure torture by husbands in this patriarchal society, now they don’t.” *Viewing the study is can be assured* that rapid breaking up of joint families for the growing divorce rate, In many cases, no one comes forward to mediate when differences and conflicts surface between the partners in the nuclear family. Family breakups not only affect the lifestyle of a husband and wife rather it also suffers the innocent children further remaining in the family. And the present study will be able to find out the actual scenario of separation in Dhaka city to analyzing the inner conditions of the children and the behaving pattern of family member with the children.

3.3 Conclusion

Review of literature enhances the quality of research, in which the researcher read different types of books, journal, article and reports. After reviewing researcher find out what types of study he/she will operate. So it is very important for the researcher to conduct a good research.

Chapter Four

Critical analysis of the Approaches and Theoretical Framework of the Study

4.1 Conceptual Framework of Theory

4.2 Theories and Frames of Reference

4.2.1 Family Systems Theory

4. 2.2 Ogburn's Theory of Social Change and the Family

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4.3.3 Erikson

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4.4 Attachment Theory

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4.1 Conceptual framework of Theory

When a set of concepts is interrelated to describe and classify phenomenon- in this case, phenomena relative to the family-the concepts are generally defined as a conceptual framework. In a strict sense, a conceptual framework is not a theory. A framework is more frequently descriptive rather than experimental and is generally employed as a classification scheme or taxonomy.

Considerable changes have been occurred in the identification of current conceptual frameworks. In 1957, seven basic frameworks or Approaches were defined by Hill and others: institutional-historical, interactional-role analysis, structural-functional, situational-psychological habit, learning theory-maturational, household economics-home management, and the family-development of family life-cycle approach. (Reuben et al; 1957)

In 1960, in what has become a classical article by Hill and Hans en, the chief conceptual properties and basic underlying assumptions of five frameworks were provided in taxonomic table. Reuben et al; 1960) the frameworks delineated included these approaches: interactional structural-functional, situational, institutional, and developmental.

These frameworks include into large number of articles. These frameworks include conflict, legal, economic, institutional, exchange, evolutionary, biological, psychoanalytic, behaviouristic, balance, game, ecological, and general systems frameworks among them.

Five frameworks are covered finally in this chapter, namely structural-functional, social conflict, symbolic- interaction, social exchange and developmental these five tend to appear regularly in the family literature.

4.2 Theories and Frames of Reference

When it is possible to interrelate logically and systematically a series of propositions that explain some particular process, the result is a theory. A good theory should be testable, abstract, and cumulative; have wide application; and give grounds for prediction. Thus, a theory is far more than mere speculation or a random collection of concepts and variables. It is theory that gave meaning to research findings and enables the development of systematic, consensual explanations.

4.2.1 Family Systems Theory

The family systems theory is a theory introduced by Dr. Murray Bowen that suggests that individuals cannot be understood in isolation from one another, but rather as a part of their family, as the family is an emotional unit. Families are systems of interconnected and interdependent individuals, none of whom can be understood in isolation from the system.

According to Bowen, a family is a system in which each member had a role to play and rules to respect. Members of the system are expected to respond to each other in a certain way according to their role, which is determined by relationship agreements. Within the boundaries of the system, patterns develop as certain family member's behavior is caused by and causes other family member's behaviors in predictable ways. Maintaining the same pattern of behaviors within a system may lead to balance in the family system, but also to dysfunction. For example, if a husband is depressive and cannot pull himself together, the wife may need to take up more responsibilities to pick up the slack. The change in roles may maintain the stability in the relationship, but it may also push the family towards a different equilibrium. This new equilibrium may lead to dysfunction as the wife may not be able to maintain this overachieving role over a long period of time.

There are eight interlocking concepts in Dr. Bowen's theory:

- Triangles: The smallest stable relationship system. Triangles usually have one side in conflict and two sides in harmony, contributing to the development of clinical problems.
- Differentiation of self: The variance in individuals in their susceptibility to depend on others for acceptance and approval.
- Nuclear family emotional system: The four relationship patterns that define where problems may develop in a family.
 - Marital conflict
 - Dysfunction in one spouse
 - Impairment of one or more children
 - Emotional distance
- Family projection process: The transmission of emotional problems from a parent to a child.

- Multigenerational transmission process: The transmission of small differences in the levels of differentiation between parents and their children.
- Emotional cutoff: The act of reducing or cutting off emotional contact with family as a way managing unresolved emotional issues.
- Sibling position: The impact of sibling position on development and behavior.
- Societal emotional process: The emotional system governs behavior on a societal level, promoting both progressive and regressive periods in a society.

Critical Analysis of system theory

Systems theory emphasizes the interdependence of family members (Broderick and Smith, 1979). Family members do not live in isolation rather, what one does affects all the others. This theory stated that, a person with deep seated fears and anxieties and emotional instability, may upset everyone else in the family. People may be interdependent in terms of not only money, shelter and food but also love, companionship, socialization, and other unavailable needs.

There may be various subsystems and system combination in the total family unit. Children's may commit in a subsystem, and their two parents another relatives and their mother may constitute a system. In this way one person can be important to another person in the entire system area. In which way a person can be make important with another person and get help by other one in the same way they may be suffered by the other person into their family or in the system. For example: A chronic conflict in the family between husband and wife subsystem may have a negative impact on the children it means the whole system of the family life and the society. And to help the children from the conflictual situations a psychotherapist has to assist the spouses in dealing with the entire conflict.

The concept of interdependency of the father, mothers and the others members has been useful I the treatment of members in the traditional families. Chronic alcoholism, for entire family members may consider as a family illness. Because of one's illness the every person in the family are suffered mentally, socially and economically also. Family interaction between the family members is come habitual and therefore difficult to change this behavior even when they work as dysfunctional.

So it can be easily generalized that the system theory is basically a way if chain. When one subsystem is interrupt into another one; the whole system may suffered by that.

This study shows that what one does it affects all the others family members and this theory also divide the whole family pattern under subsystem and system and for analyzing the subsystem under system Broderick and smith 1979 emphasized the *traditional family*. Here we can relate the *structural functional theory*. In structural functional theory, theorist usually refers the nuclear family. From this point of view, the family is considered successful to the extent that it fulfills societal expectations and needs. Because in nuclear family, the family members are itself is a system and it works as a social organization. So being prioritize the social manner person plays their role effectively as a result nobody in the family cannot play any harmful activities that affect on the whole family system.

4. 2.2 Ogburn's Theory of Social Change and the Family

William F. Ogburn's work has had an important impact on American sociology the sociology of the family in particular-form the publication in 1922 of social change to 1955 when his last major work, *Technology and the changing family* was published with the collaboration of Meyer F. Nimkoff. Primarily concern of with the processes of social change. His contribution to sociology lies in the distinction he made between material culture and adaptive culture (values, ideas, attitudes, customs and so forth). He argued that the real social sources of progressive change were formed in material instructions with customs, beliefs and philosophies adapting themselves to the marital substructure. The fact that the adaptive culture follows the material culture led Ogburn to postulate the hypothesis of culture lag- Changes in the material culture occur and curse changes in the adaptive culture that result in the continuous social maladjustment between the two types of culture.

The family lives in Ogburn's ideas about the processes of social change and the impact of technology, innovations, and ideologies on family systems. Applying the theory on the family the argument is made that the family system changes as a result of theoretical changes; the family then, is an example of adaptive culture. This is the dominant theme of the Ogburn and Nimkoff historical study of the American family. In

this theory it has been found that, “the influence coming from many different inventions and scientific discoveries” (Ogburn and Nimkoff, 1955). They present the argument that inventions and discoveries modern technological society have led to the decline of the family’s economic, educational, recreational, religious and protective functions. This theory present some significant changes in the family style of that period. The list served as a prime illustration of the effects of cultural lag:

- 1) Increasing divorce rate
- 2) Wider diffusion of birth control and decline in family size
- 3) Decline in authority of husband and fathers
- 4) Increase in number of wives working for pay
- 5) Increase in sexual intercourse apart from marriage
- 6) Increasing individualism and freedom of family members
- 7) Increasing transfer of protective functions from family to state
- 8) Decline of religious behavior in marriage and family
- 9) Increasing the carelessness of children in the family bonding

Critical analysis of the theory

In summarizing the work of Orgburn and Nimkoff, We find that the strength of Ogburn’s work does not lie primarily in the theoretical formulations but in his exhaustive descriptions of the changed relations of the family and other institutional structures, which he documented for more than three decades:

- the increased participation government
- the economic enterprises
- Education and so on in the one private domain of the family.

The major theoretical criticism of Ogburn’s work lie in his oversimplification of the notions of material and adaptive cultures, this study observed that his under emphasis on the resistances to the area of material culture. Sociologists of the family have particularly criticized this theory because it views the family as a passive recipient adapting to changes in the materialistic culture, which is viewed as the active causal agent. They believe that the family may itself be a causal faction in the rate and growth of materialistic culture. But the final focus of that theory is prioritizing that- the loss of family functions has become a primary investigatory concern in the study of the family and social change.

4.2.3 Structural-functional frame of reference

The Structural-functional frame of reference, sometimes called functional analysis, is a major and dominant theoretical orientation in sociology. Within the family area, the scope of this approach is very broad; it provides a framework for dealings with relationships within the family (husband, wife and siblings, etc) as well as influence on the family from other systems within educational, religious and occupational, etc.

The Structural-functional frame of reference stems from the functionalist branch of psychology (especially the Gestalt position), from social anthropology and from sociology (especially as seen by social systems theories such as Talcott Parson). (Talcott; 1951).

To talk about social structures is to talk about social organizations, social system, norms, values, and the like. Cultural structures, social structures, structural interrelations and other structure related terminology refers to the inter-dependence of parts in a definite pattern of organizations. Family groups and systems and the individuals that comprise them, similar to the other components of a society, are orderly and predictable units that must be viewed in a social context. The social structure of a family refers to the arrangements of social units, the interrelationships of the part and the pattern of organizations. These patterns differ greatly around the world, but given a particular type of organization, definite consequences occur. Linda Bryan and others, for example, found that a family structure consisting of stepparents and stepchildren appeared to lend itself to negative stereotypes. Bryan et al. hypothesized that family structure is a cue by which stereotypes are formed that stepparents and step children are seen more negatively than married or widowed parents and their children but less negatively than divorce or never-married parents and their children.

To extend this argument- namely that structure produces or results in patterned, definite consequences- suggests that different outcomes will result if norms or values permit one wife or several, if newlyweds establish residence with or separate from parents, if the husband makes the basic decisions or both the husband and wife share making them, and if inheritance is given to the oldest child or to all children equally. Nuclear, arranged marriage, exogamy, primogenital, patriarchy, avunculocal, polyandry,

bilinear and consanguine are all words that define specific structural arrangements of given family –structure system.

It has been suggested that, for individual members, some manifest functions of the family are to provide basic personality formation, basic status ascription, nurturing socialization, and tension management. For the larger society, some manifest functions are to replace members, to socialize the members to the norms and values of the society, and to act as an agent of social control.

About forty years ago, Talcott Parsons and Robert Bales suggest that here are two basic and irreducible family functions: (1) primary socialization of children so that they can truly become members of the society into which they have been born and (2) the stabilization of the adult personalities of the society. (Talcott,1995). Evidence has shown that these two functions remain basic to the institution of the family today, as well.

Critical Analysis of the Talcott Parsons Structural-functional frame of reference Model

Talcott Parsons (1902-1980), was one of the most predominant and influential sociologists of the twentieth century. Arguing from a structural functionalist model, parsons proclaimed a theory of the family that has generated extensive research both in the United States and elsewhere on the characteristics of the family in cities. According to parsons, the isolation of the nuclear family “is the most distinctive feature of the American kinship system and underlies most of its peculiar functional and dynamic problems (1943:28).Parsons views American society as having been greatly changed by industrialization and urbanization. In particular this model highly believes the “differentiated,” with the family systems previous educational, religious, political and economical functions being taken over by other institutions in the society. And in this model differentiation, parson means the functions performed earlier by one institution in the society are now distributed among several institutions.

Unlike the social disorganization, anomic, and alienating assessments-made by such theorists as William F. Ogburn and Louis Wirth, among others-on the negative impact of industrialization on the family, here Talcoott parson sees the family as becoming a more specialized group, concentrating its functions on the socialization of children and providing emotional support and affection for family members. Talcott parsons see the

family as “institution to companionship” but other theorist sees the family as a “unity which develops out of mutual affection and intimate association of husband and wife and parents and children.” (Burgess and Locke,1945:27).

On the other hand persons further suggests that the isolated nuclear family may be ideally suited to meet the demands of occupational and geographical mobility that is inherent in industrial urban society. But this study cannot concur about this opinion. Because in the modern era nuclear family have been suffering several conjugal problem as a result, and at the end they are bound to live separate because of *ideological changes*. And in social change and family theory Ogburn sees that ideological changes as *Adaptive Culture*. And in contrast of that theory the traditional extended-family system bond of extensive, obligatory economic and residential rights and duties seen as to be dysfunctional for industrial society. This research also argues against parson’s position that the isolated nuclear family may be uniquely suited to meet the needs of an industrial urban society. But this study discuss the accumulated research that postulates the existence of variable kinship ties among many urban dwellers and examine the research on kingship family ties in the context of both geographical and social mobility. But at the same time Talcott Parsons arguing against the sociological-disorganization on the breakdown of the contemporary family, parsons (1955) finds support for the importance of the nuclear family in the high rates of marriage and remarriage after separation and divorce.

In summing, the family has become a more specialized agency than before, probably more specialized than it has been in any previously known society. This represents a decline of certain features which traditionally have been associated with families, but whether it represents a “Decline of the family” in a more general sense in another matter; we think not. We think the trend of the evidence points to the beginning of the relative stabilization of a new type of family structure, in a new relation to a general social structure, one which the family is more specialized than before, but not in any general sense less important, because the society is dependent more exclusively on it for the performance of its vital functions.

4.2.4 Social Conflict Frame of Reference

Perhaps the most basic assumption of a social conflict frame of reference is that conflict is natural and inevitable in all human interaction. Thus, rather than stressing order,

equilibrium, consensus and system maintenance, as does functionalism, the focus of a social conflict frame of reference is conflict management. Conflict is not viewed as bad or disruptive of social systems and human interaction; instead, conflict is viewed as an assumed and expected part of all systems and interactions.

At macro level the conflict may be between the family system and the work/employment/ economic system, between the sexes (male and female), between social classes, or between age groups. At a micro level, the conflict may be between a husband and a wife, a son-in-law and mother-in-law, or two sisters and two brothers. Since within this frame of reference conflict is quite natural and to be expected, the issue is not how to avoid the conflict but how to manage and resolve it. In so doing, conflict, rather than disruptive, may force change and perhaps make relationships stronger and more meaningful than they were before.

Basic to Marx and influential in the thinking of contemporary conflict theorists are ideas such as the following: 1) social relationships are rife with conflicting interests 2) thus, the social system systematically generates conflict which; 3) is an inevitable and pervasive feature of all social systems and 4) tends to be manifested in the opposition of interests that 5) occurs over the distribution of scarce resources, most notably power and material wealth, which 6) results in change in social systems. (Jonathan; 1986)

Hypotheses stemming from these assumptions suggest that:

1. The more unequal of the distribution of scarce resources, the greater the conflict between the dominant and the subordinate.
2. As the subordinate become aware of the collective interest, they increasingly question the legitimacy of existing patterns.
3. The more the subordinate question inequities, the more likely they are to join in overt conflict against the dominant group.
4. The more overt or violent the conflict, the greater the change and the redistribution of resources that will result.

Critical analysis of Conflict theory

Conflict theory has never achieved the same status in contemporary family life literature as have symbolic interaction theory, system theory and exchange theory.

Nevertheless conflict theory is useful in describing and understanding family conflict as members struggle for ascendancy and power. (Sprey, 1988)

Conflict theory begins by asserting that conflict in families in the normal state of affairs and that family dynamics can be understood by identifying the sources of conflict and the sources of power. What do family members fight for? Who wins, and how and why? What can be done about the conflict? The issue is not how to avoid conflict, but how to manage it, deal with it, and resolve it, When conflict is disruptive and negative, change needed, and so resolving the conflict becomes the motivation for establishing a more rewarding and meaningful relationship. Solutions come through establishing better communication, developing empathy and understanding, and being motivated to change. Solutions come as well through bargaining negotiation and compromise.

But in this study it opined that not only the family issues but also the others issues relating with the lifestyle of the people, their sufferings, causes of sufferings, finding out the agenda that plays role in their entire conflict and the sufferings faced by the children due to their familial conflict are also included in this conflict theory. Because all that issues plays a vital role on the smooth family relationship.

4.2.5 Symbolic Interaction Frame of Reference

Symbolic Internationalism describes a particular and distinctive approach to study of the group life and personal behavior of human beings. As a social- psychological frame of reference, symbolic internationalism addresses two issues- socialization and social interaction-both of which are of central concern to the family. The first concern is to how to the new born becomes social and on how human beings obtain and internalize the behavior patterns and way of thinking and felling of the society and culture in which they live. The second issue, social interaction, is basic to socialization itself and to all aspects of life it focuses on self in relation to others and on the social interchanges between individuals and groups.

The interactions' approach makes a number of basic assumptions:

1. Marriage and families must be studied at their own levels; that is the behavior of human, human interactions, and social system cannot be inferred from the study of nonhuman or infrahuman forms of life, such as animals.

2. Marriage and families and their components can only be understood in the context of the social settings in which each exist. For instance, the language spoken, the definitions given to situations and the appropriateness of given activities only make sense within specific social context.
3. The human infant at birth is neither social nor anti social but asocial. He or She learns through interaction with others what good and bad, acceptable and unacceptable behavior is.
4. A social human being is a n actor as well as an reactor; that is he or she can communicate symbolically and share meanings. Thus individual do not merely respond to objective stimuli but select and interrupt them. Individuals can interact with themselves, can take the role of others, and can respond to symbolic stimuli.

These assumptions are the basic to understanding the significance of the symbolic interaction framework as applied to both marital and parental interaction and to human behavior also.

Critical Analysis of the Ernest W. Burgess and Symbolic Interactionism

At the same time of the evolution of Ogburn's social change and family approach another approach was developing that focused on the examination of the internal relationships of family members. This new orientation centered on the organization of roles in family life; for example: what is the role of the father or mother in the family structure? Symbolic interactionism, as applied to the study of the family, is a social-psychological perspective that emphasizes the various forms of family interactional patterns: courtship, the honeymoon period, child-rearing practice, separation and divorce, the role of the elderly and so on. Ernest W. Burger who spoke of the family as a unity of interesting personalities" developed this perspective. Symbolic interactionism made important methodological contributions to the study of the family, including the social survey, interview and questionnaire schedules, and participant observation. The focus of the symbolic interactionism is on the study of the family as a small-scale social phenomenon. It becomes almost completely devoted to the study of the American middle class family structure. Whether William F. Ogburn, to explain the traditional functions of the family to outside agencies. Industrialization and urbanization are seen as primarily responsible for this shift.

This theory shows that the family was left with the functions of achieving the happiness and the personal growth of its member. The family now rested on “mutual affection, the sympathetic understanding and comradeship of its members.” *But the present study finds that* Family tradition is changing not only in the middle class changes of cultural pattern.

On the other hand extended patriarchal type of the family most closely approximates the institutional family. It is authoritarian and autocratic; it demands the complete subordination of each family member and his or her children to the authority of the husband or eldest male.

This study emphasize on the traditional family structure were marriage are arranged with an emphasize on prudence, economic and social status, and the subordination of the married couple to the extended family group. Now the family type moved away from an institutional character towards a “unity which develops out of mutual affection and intimate association of husband and wife of parents with children. (Burgess and Locke; 1945:27)According to the above analysis it can be remained that, the companionate family, on the other hand, is sustained by the emotional attachments among members.

4.2.6 Social Exchange Frame of Reference

Social exchange or social choice theory resets on the brief that human beings attempt to make choices that they expect will maximize their rewards and minimize their costs, Social exchange theory seeks to explain why certain behavioral outcomes occurs marriage, sex, employment given a set of structural conditions (age, race, gender, class) and interactional potentialities. The following assumptions are made:

1. Most type of human gratification originate in the actions of other humans (spouse, children, friends, colleague, fellow workers)
2. New associations are entered into because they are expected to be rewarding and old associations continue because they are rewarding.
3. As people receive rewards or benefits from others, they are under obligation to reciprocate by supplying benefits in return.
4. Earning social credit through giving is preferable to building social debt through receiving.

In brief, social exchange refers to voluntary social actions that are contingent on receiving rewarding reactions from others. These actions cease when the actual or expected reactions are not forthcoming.

Social exchange theory has followed two differing schools of thought, best represented by George (Homans, 1958) and Peter Blau (Blau, 1964). Homans, the recognized initiator of exchange theory, represented a perspective consistent with that of behavioral psychologists who believe in psychological reductionism and reinforcement theory, where the focus is on actual behavior that is rewarded or punished by the behavior of other persons. Human, like animals, react to stimuli based on need, reward, and reinforcement. It is expected that, in exchange relationships, the rewards will be proportional to the cost (a notion of distributive justice).

Throughout the text, note the value of different types of resources and the exchange processes at work in understanding authority and power, Husband/wife interaction, mate selection, kin relationships, sexual patterns, parent/ child conflict, and the like.

Critical analysis of Exchange reference theory

Exchange theory is based on the principle enter into relationships in which we can learn the benefits to us and minimizing our championships. People form associations that we expected warding, and we tend to stay away from companionship that brings us pain. People seek different things in relationships. Example: people marry for many different causes, love and companionship, sex, procreation, prestige, power and for financial security. Priority usually satisfied with relationship that at partially fulfill their expectations and that precede the price they expected to pay. Some relationships are one-sided; one does most of the giving, and the other does not giving. Over the long term, the giver is likely to become resentful and angry and to seek a more equal exchange.

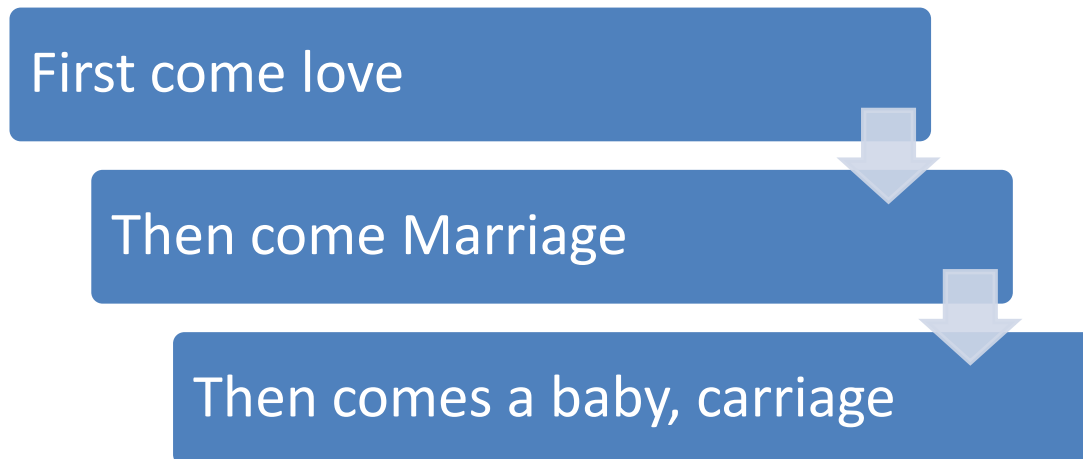
Equity theory is a variation of exchange theory holding that exchanges between people have to be fair and balanced so that they mutually give and receive what is needed. People cooperate for rewards. They learn that they can depend on each other.

4.2.7 Developmental Frame of reference

Originating in the 1930s, the family development approach to family study attempts to join together various parts of previously delineated theories. Hill and Hansen, who discussed the characteristics of the developmental framework, indicated that this

approach is not a preciously unique framework but an attempt to transcend the boundaries of several approaches through incorporation of their compatible sections into one unified theme. (Hill, etal)

Childhood socialization to the family development, through a rope- skipping rhyme. It Process:



4.2.7 Developmental Frame of reference

The developmental approach covers a very broad area and tends to be both macro and micro analytic in nature. The most systematic analytical, wide spread and long-term use of the family life cycle idea has been provided by Evelyn Duvall, who attempt to provided a link between life cycle stages and the developmental task concept. A developmental task is one that arises at or about a certain period in the life of individual, successful achievements of the task leads to individual happiness, social approval and success with later task, while failure leads to unhappiness, disapproval and later difficulties. Developmental task two primary origine:1)Physical maturation 2) and cultural pressures and privileges. The number of developing mental tasks an individual faces over a lifetime is innumerable. Many of them are delineated in human development textbook.

The developmental theory contends that, like individuals, families also face tasks at given stages at a certain stage in the life of a family life cycle. A family developmental task is “ a growth responsibility that arises at a certain stage in the life of a family, the successful achievement of which leads to prevent satisfaction, approval and success with later tasks whereas failure leads to unhappiness in the family, disapproval by

society, and difficulty with later family development task.” (Ibid, 61) For a family to continue to grow as a unit, they need to satisfy, at a given stage, a) biological requirements

- a) Cultural imperatives and
- b) Personal aspirations

Duvall recognized and depicted the family life cycle as consisting of eight stages:

Stage 01- Married couples (without children)

Stage 02- Childbearing families (Oldest child, birth-30 months)

Stage 03- Families with pre-school children (Oldest child, 2-6 years)

Stage 04- families with school children (Oldest child, 6-13 years)

Stage 05-Families with teenage (oldest child, 13-20)

Stage 06- Families as launching centers (First child gone to last child leaving)

Stage 07-Middle-age parents (Empty nest retirement)

Stage 08-Aging Family members (retirement to death of both spouses)

These stages are determined by the age and school placement of the child up to the launching stage6, after which the situation facing those remaining in the original family is the determinant. These types of scheme explicitly fail to recognize multiple-child families, overlapping stages, the death of a spouse, and many other variations in families.

Critical analysis of family developmental theory

Family developmental theory includes two basic concepts. *The first* is that of the family life cycle, which divides the family experience into phases or stages, over the life span and describes changes in family structure and roles during each stage. The traditional family life cycle is an early marriage, year devoted to childbearing and child rearing, empty-nest year, retirement, and the death of one’s spouse and widowhood. *Another concept* is that of developmental tasks, which Duvall (1977) defines as growth responsibilities that arise at certain stages in the life of the family. The successful completion of these tasks leads to immediate satisfaction and approval, as well as to success with later tasks. In contrast, failure leads to unhappiness in the family, disapproval of the society, and difficulty with later developmental tasks. In this theory it is said that parents needs to develop parenting skills when a child is born and the need to make adjustments at the time of retirement for the family to continue to grow,

biological requirements, cultural imperatives and personal aspirations need to be satisfied during each stage of the family life cycle. To be successful, family members need to adapt to the changing expectations of the larger kin network, the community, and society. Family members also need to attend to tasks that are necessary to ensure family survival. Family tasks can be grouped into five categories; a) physical maintenance, b) Socialization for roles inside and outside the family c) maintenance of family morale and motivation to perform tasks, d) social control, and 5) the acquisition of family members and their lurching when mature.

But this study opined that family members also have to attain the others task in their entire lifestyle which is necessary except their family life. Here family tasks are categories into several criteria but this study do not concur with these categories rather the study suggest that except these family category a person also has to follow some others task.

4.3 Development Theories

Childhood development become a subject for study at the turn of the century .since then scientists have been attempting to define the various faculties-mental ,psychological, social, moral –that are developed during childhood and to schematize the steps through which a passes on the route to growing up (Crain 1980).Here we will examine five theories ,those of jean Piaget , Lawrence Kohlberg, Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson the symbolic integrationists .

4.3.1 Piaget

The Swiss psychologists Jean Piaget studied and described the way in which a child's mental processes develop (piaget and inhelder 1967;Ginsberg and Opper 1969).Piaget proposed that an infant deals with the world through actions –such as sucking or grasping –and the related sensations ;thought per she is not involved .He called this the sensor motor stage .Next comes the stage of preoperational thought , in which children do use symbols and internal images related to thinking ,but in an unsystematic manner. During the stage of concrete operations ,children can reason systematically but only about some particular ,concrete object or action .Finally ,if all goes well, the adolescent arrives at the ability to think theoretically about classes of things in general ,which Piaget calls the stage of formal operations. Progressing through stages of mental

development is one of the tasks of childhood. Some of it is done in school, some rough play or other activities. There are many adults who have not gotten beyond the stage of concrete operations. Some persons especially the mentally distributed or retarded function mainly in the preoperational mode.

4.3.2 Kohlberg

The American psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg (1976) has attempted to extend piaget's model to include stages not only of cognitive development but also of moral development. In his research, Kohlberg asked children of various ages to judge hypothetical situations. For instance, a woman was dying for a disease but the druggist who owned the rare medicine that could save her was holding out for an exorbitant price that her husband could not afford to pay. So her husband stole drugs. Was he right or wrong to steal it? Kohlberg found that children's answers tend to go through certain stages.

Younger children begin at stage 1 with the belief that one must obey authority unquestioningly, or else one will be punished. Stealing is wrong because some said so, period. At stage 2, children become aware that there are different points of view: the druggist has his side of the issue; the man with the dying wife has his side. What is right is just a question of what side you are on.

Around age eleven to thirteen or thereabouts, Kohlberg found children began to acquire a sense of conventional morality, in the sense that they made judgments according to what other people would expect. At age 3, children say it all right for the man to steal the drugs for his wife because other people will realize his motives were pure. At age 4, children tend to say that he ought nevertheless to be punished, because everyone needs to obey the laws for the sake of maintaining social order.

Finally, in the later teens or adulthood, Kohlberg found some persons arrived at levels at which they made complex and abstract moral judgments. At what he called stage 5, one would say that the question of punishing the man who stole the drugs is a real dilemma. On the one hand, he had some moral right to do something for his wife; at the same time, the laws of the community were

Democratically made and should be respected. Finally at the stage 6, the person arrives at the sense that there are some abstract, universal moral principles, such as the right of fairness to every individual. These principles are more profound than the laws

themselves, and hence the laws ought to be interpreted as to how well they express this principle.

It should be borne in mind that Kohlberg's proposed stages are controversial. Not everyone goes through all of the "higher" stages, and the research does not take sufficient account of social influences on these judgments, such as social class.

4.3.3 Erikson

The neo-Freudian Erik Erikson (1959-1982) has also developed the terms of life stages. Earlier thinkers had placed all the major steps of developments in childhood; they treated the long stretches of adulthood as a sort of plateau extending until the final upheavals of old age. Erikson differed from these thinkers in seeing the entire lifespan as dynamic, with growth stages and turning points to be negotiated as long as one lives. Since Erikson viewed the stages of childhood and adolescence. One implication in the thinking of other life-stage theories has been that if a person does not pass through each stage successfully, later problems will result. Erikson makes this insight central to his theory of development: he sees each stage as revolving around a life problem that must be solved if personal growth is to proceed.

An infant, for example, either learns or does not learn to basically trust the world. The outcome depends on whether the children caretakers are generally consistent and concerned to meet his or her needs. However, if mistrust becomes the person's primary orientation, he has great difficulty in dealing with the reality of the outside world through the rest of his life. Erikson theorizes that psychosis is fundamentally the result of failing to acquire this level of basic trust.

Between the about eighteen months and three years, children gain some ability to express a will of their own. They often say no to requests just to prove them can-earning their reputation as "terrible twos". Actually they are trying to acquire autonomy. If they can gain some trust in their own ability to run their lives, within limits, they are on their way of becoming self-reliant persons. And if effort are generally unsuccessful-either because they are squelched or because they process their without guidance and get bad results-they may be dogged throughout life by doubt of their own ability to judge situations and make decision. Such people may be eventually managed to grow up in spite of their experiences.

In the pre-school years children (3-6) further horizons are broadened. They may attend nursery school; in case they generally venture alone outside the house and have playmates who are not family members. If these new adventures are mostly successful, kids tend to develop an attitude of initiatives.

During the school years many avenues competition are open. If children learn to his or her energies and does well in own way or another, goal oriented activity is reinforced.

Erikson most famous analysis of the next stage is the years of puberty. Freud has called this stage Genital stage, by which full sexual maturity occurred. Erikson however interrupted the major change here not biological but as social. Here Erikson term for teenage difficulties accompanying this period: an *identity crisis*. Sexual identities are of course involved I this, but so are the larger social identities of gender roles, future occupational choices, and prospective lifestyle.

Life Stages According to Erikson, Piaget and Kohlberg

Age	Freud's psychosexual stage	Erikson's Life Problem	Piaget's cognitive stage	Kohlberg's Moral stages
Birth to 1 ½	Oral	Trust vs. mistrust	Sensor motor intelligence	
1 ½ to 3	Anal	Autonomy vs. shame and doubt	Preoperational thought	
3 to 6	Phallic or Oedipal	Initiative vs. guilt		Preconvention morality stage 1. Unquestioning obedience to authority
6 to 11	Latency	Industry vs. Inferiority	Concrete operation	Stage 2. Relativistic hedonism: judgments in term of consequence
Adolescence	Genital	Identity vs role confusion	Formal operation	Conventional morality stage 3. Meeting with community approval stage 4. Maintaining social order and authority Post conventional morality stage 5. Democratically accepted law
Young Adulthood		Intimacy vs. isolation		Stage 6. Universal principle

Adulthood	Generatively vs. stagnation
Old age	Ego integrity vs. despair

Table 4.3.2 Life Stages According to Freud, Erikson, Piaget and Kohlberg

4.3.4 The social context of development

Most models of childhood development assume that socialization is a one way process: as children pass through various developmental stages, parents socialize them to conform to a know set of cultural standards. This premises sometimes called the” social “molding” perspective(Peterson and Rollins 1987) has been criticized by scholars who have come to realize that children socialize parents too, and that what get learned is rarely what one thing is begin taught. Socialization is at least bidirectional and attempts to account for influential of social context as well as direct parent-child relationships, extended kinship ties, the neighborhood, ethnic identification, social class, schools, churses, peer groups, and television are all strong socializing influences on children.

Psychologist Jerome Kagan (1986) notes that we carry three prejudices regarding the development of the child. The first is that, the children are seriously influenced by others. The second is that, children develop in a series of discrete stages that must be mastered in sequential order. The third and most important is that there is an identifiable set of psychological traits that are necessary for a child to develop into a happy, well adjusted adult. Contrary to the set of assumptions, Kagan says that children do not require any specific actions from adults in order to develop optimally. First of all, assumptions about what is appropriate or healthy behavior for children and adults can vary tremendously from one culture to the next. In order to specify the children need, one must first know what the specific demands of the community are. When the comparison of child rearing parent want to instill in their offspring. In an effort to identify what all children need, Kagan (1986) specifies the following general psychological requirements.

- Infants: Assailable environmental variety; regularity of experience; Predictability human caretaking skill.
- Preschoolers: Exposure to language (talk); affirmation of self-worth; and consistent standards.

- School age: mastery of schools requirements; success in some peer-valued activity; and models to identify with.

The specific actions that parents take with their parents take with their children may be less important than most of the theories suggest. Contrary to the volumes of marital written on the “correct” way to raise children, what children need depends most on their social context. In today’s world, that social context is changing faster than ever before.

4.4 Attachment theory

Attachment theory is a psychological model that attempts to describe the dynamics of long-term interpersonal relationships between humans. However, "attachment theory is not formulated as a general theory of relationships. It addresses only a specific facet" (Waters et al. 2005: 81): how human beings respond within relationships when hurt, separated from loved ones, or perceiving a threat. Essentially, attachment depends on the person's ability to develop basic trust in their caregivers and self. In infants, attachment as a motivational and behavioral system directs the child to seek proximity with a familiar caregiver when they are alarmed, with the expectation that they will receive protection and emotional support. John Bowlby believed that the tendency for primate infants to develop attachments to familiar caregivers was the result of evolutionary pressures, since attachment behavior would facilitate the infant's survival in the face of dangers such as predation or exposure to the elements.

The most important tenet of attachment theory is that an infant or child needs to develop a relationship with at least one primary caregiver for the child's successful social and emotional development, and in particular for learning how to effectively regulate their feelings. Fathers or any other individuals are equally likely to become principal attachment figures if they provide most of the child care and related social interaction. In the presence of a sensitive and responsive caregiver, the infant will use the caregiver as a "safe base" from which to explore. It should be recognized that "even sensitive caregivers get it right only about 50 percent of the time. Their communications are either out of synch, or mismatched. There are times when parents feel tired or distracted.

Attachments between infants and caregivers form even if this caregiver is not sensitive and responsive in social interactions with them. This has important implications. Infants cannot exit unpredictable or insensitive care giving relationships. Instead they must manage themselves as best they can within such relationships. Research by developmental psychologist Mary Ainsworth in the 1960s and 70s found that children will have different patterns of attachment depending primarily on how they experienced their early care giving environment. Early patterns of attachment, in turn, shape but do not determine the individual's expectations in later relationships. Four different attachment classifications have been identified in children:

- secure attachment
- anxious-ambivalent attachment
- anxious-avoidant attachment
- And disorganized attachment.

Attachment theory has become the dominant theory used today in the study of infant and toddler behavior and in the fields of infant mental health, treatment of children, and related fields. Secure attachment is considered to be the best attachment style. Secure attachment is when children feel secure in the presence of their caregivers. When the caregiver leaves the infant alone, the infant feels separation anxiety. *Separation anxiety* is what infants feel when they are separated from their caregivers. *Anxious-ambivalent attachment* is when the infant feels separation anxiety when separated from his caregiver and does not feel reassured when the caregiver returns to the infant. *Anxious-avoidant attachment* is when the infant avoids their parents. *Disorganized attachment* is when there is a lack of attachment behavior.

Critical analysis of the attachment theory

"The strength of a child's attachment behavior in a given circumstance does not indicate the 'strength' of the attachment bond. Some insecure children will routinely display very pronounced attachment behaviors, while many secure children find that there is no great need to engage in either intense or frequent shows of attachment behavior.

A toddler who is securely attached to its parent (or other familiar member or caregiver) will explore freely while the caregiver is present, typically engages with strangers, is often visibly upset when the caregiver departs, and is generally happy to see the caregiver return. The extent of exploration and of distress is affected by the child's

temperamental make-up and by situational factors as well as by attachment status, however. That means, when both parents and one detached from children it creates distress in children psychology and also the social surroundings.

On the other hand this theory also expose that, a child's attachment is largely influenced by their primary caregiver's sensitivity to their needs. Parents, who consistently (or almost always) respond to their child's need, will create securely attached children. Such children are certain that their parents will be responsive to their needs and communications.

In this theory it also expose that, from the four different classification of attachment theory securely attached children are best able to explore when they assuming, the parent's assistance is helpful. Therefore, secure attachment can be seen as the most adaptive attachment style. According to some psychological researchers, a child becomes securely attached when the parent is available and able to meet the all kinds of needs; of the child in a responsive and appropriate manner.

It can be analyzed that attachment theory has become the dominant theory used today in the study of infant and toddler behavior and in the fields of infant mental health, treatment of children, and related fields. Attachment theory is a psychological model that attempts to describe the dynamics of long-term interpersonal relationships between humans. This theory relates that how human beings reacts within their several relations especially how the children or infants needs to develop relationships with their parents and caregiver and analyzed the overall human relationships on a general basis. But study believe that if the original human nature and way to overcoming the immature response of human behavior especially the children can described besides analyzing the overall response of human relationship than it will be more demandable. It is also assumed that, if the theory of attachment will be analyzed relating with “*role theory*” than it will be more effective of discussing any socio-psychological perspective.

4.4 Conclusion

The conceptual framework has provided a comprehensive overview of the dimensions, contextual factors and frame of approach of family and familial conditions related to children. This framework has offered dimensions, contextual causes and multidimensional causes related to the aspects of family separation and its effects on children.

Chapter Five

Separation and Children in Developed Countries

5.1 Separation and Children

5.2 Reasons of Separation

5.3 Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors of Separation

5.4 Consequences of Separation

5.5 Separation and Divorce in Regional Context

5.6 Separation in Bangladesh

5.6.1 Socio-Economic Factors and Reasons of Separation

5.6.2 Initiatives to and Consequences of Separation

5.6.3 Marital Problems Leading to Separation

5.7 Conclusion

5.1 Separation and Children

Separation and divorce, and the events leading up to them, interrupt the stability and predictability that children need. Other than the death of an immediate family member, divorce is the most stressful event that can affect a family. Because the world as they know it has ended, children may feel a great loss as well as anxiety, anger, and sadness. Children may fear being abandoned or losing their parents' love. Also, for many reasons, parenting skills often worsen around the time of the divorce. Parents are usually preoccupied and may be angry and hostile toward each other. Children may feel guilty about causing the divorce. If parents ignore children or visit sporadically and unpredictably, children feel rejected.

Once parents decide to separate and divorce, family members move through several stages of adjustment. In the acute stage, the period when parents decide to separate, including the time preceding the divorce, turmoil is often maximal. This stage may last up to 2 years. During the transitional stage (the weeks around the actual divorce), the child is in an adjustment period to the new relationship between the parents, visitation, and the new relationship with the noncustodial parent. After the divorce (the post-divorce stage), a different type of stability should develop.

During the separation, schoolwork may seem unimportant to children and adolescents, and school performance often worsens. Children may have fantasies that parents will reconcile. Children aged 2 to 5 years may have difficulty sleeping, temper tantrums, and separation anxiety. Toileting skills may deteriorate. Children aged 5 to 12 years can experience sadness, grief, intense anger, and irrational fears (phobias). Adolescents often feel insecure, lonely, and sad. Some engage in risk-taking behaviors, such as-

- drug and alcohol use,
- sex
- Theft
- and violence

Others may develop -

- eating disorders
- become defiant
- skip school
- and join peers who are engaging in risk-taking behaviors.

Children need to be able to express their feelings to an adult who listens attentively. Counseling can provide children with a caring adult who, unlike their parents, will not be upset by their feelings. Children adjust best when parents cooperate with each other and focus on the child's needs. Parents must remember that a separation only severs their relationship as husband and wife, not their relationship as parents of their children. Whenever possible, parents should live close to each other, treat each other respectfully in the child's presence, maintain the other's involvement in the child's life, and consider the child's wishes regarding visitation. Older children and adolescents should be given increasing say in living arrangements. Parents should never suggest that their children take sides and should try not to express negative feelings about the other parent to their children. Parents should discuss issues openly, honestly, and calmly with their children; remain affectionate with them; continue to discipline consistently; and maintain normal expectations regarding chores and schoolwork. Most children regain a sense of security and support within about a year after divorce if the parents adjust and work to meet the child's needs.

For a child, remarriage of either parent can create new conflict but should restore a sense of stability and permanency if handled appropriately by all of the adults involved. Some children feel disloyal to one parent by accepting the other parent's new spouse.

Most people picture a traditional family as a married man and woman and their biologic children. However, a family may consist of a single parent, who live and rear children together. During the last several decades, increasing numbers of families have deviated from the traditional model. Divorce forces many children into single-parent families or blended families created by adults living together or remarriage. About 33% of children are born to single mothers, and about 10% of children are born to single teenage mothers. Many children are reared by grandparents or other relatives. Over 1 million children live with adoptive parents. Even traditional families have changed. Often both parents work outside the home, requiring many children to receive regular care outside of the family setting. Because of school and career commitments, many couples postpone having children until their 30s and even 40s. Changing cultural expectations have resulted in fathers spending increasing amounts of time rearing children.

Conflicts develop in every family, but healthy families are strong enough to resolve conflicts or thrive despite them. Whatever their makeup, healthy families provide

children with a sense of belonging and meet children's physical, emotional, developmental, and spiritual needs. Members of healthy families express emotion and support for each other in ways consistent within their own culture and family traditions.

5.2 Reasons of Separation

A trial separation is another alternative before divorce. A termination of cohabitation of husband and wife either by mutual agreement or, in the case of judicial separation, under the decree of a court (Encyclopedia of American Law, edition 2). Couples ask, "Do you think if we separated for a while it would help us to decide what we should do?" Separation can be an effective part of treatment method in some instances, especially if the separation is carefully structured and if marital therapy continues during the separation. Separation is not to be taken lightly. It is a time of emotional upheaval and extreme stress-for spouses and for children and it has both potential benefits and risks.

Structured separation may be defined as a time-limited approach in which the couple terminates cohabitation, commits to regularly scheduled therapy with a therapist and agrees to regular interpersonal contact, with moratorium on a final decision either reunion or divorce. Basically the object of separation is change; it is designed to interrupt old interactional patterns through the creation of an environment conducive to change.

A Number of different situations may support the decision to consider structured marital separation as a treatment method. (Gradvold and Tarrant,1983):

Extreme Conflict: The frequency, intensity, and duration of conflict are so overwhelming that the couple cannot tolerate it. Physical or emotional abuse and verbal aggressiveness may be so debilitating that no positive change can take place in the relationship.

Absence of spousal reinforcement: There is a little or no reward, pleasure or satisfaction from the marital relationship and separation may help raise the level of mutual positive exchange.

Felling constricted or smothered: One or both parents need more personal and emotional and jealousy, and an opportunity for personal growth and individual freedom while they restructure their relationship.

A situational or midlife transition: Situational transitions may include loss of a loved one, a job change, a move to a new community, or children leaving home. A midlife transition is characterized by evaluation of one's achievements relative to one's goals. It may result in increased satisfaction with the status quo, recalibration of one's current direction, or the identification of entire new goals. In extreme cases, it can include disillusionment, depressionlessness, and emotional upheaval. For these individuals, respite from the material relationship may allow them to deal with the crisis before they are confronted with an intense effort to change the marriage.

Though a number of different situations may support the decision to consider structured marital separation as a treatment method but sometimes these treatment methods may fail to preserve the marriage for any combination of the following reason:

One of the spouses doesn't want the counseling to succeed

They may have so tired of the marriage that they absolutely don't want it to continue. They may not believe counseling will succeed, so they do everything possible to sabotage it. They may have somebody else that they want to marry, so they want to break up this marriage.

Separation helps, but not by preserving the marriage

Sometimes the separation counseling helps to dissolve the relationship. As the couple learns more effective communication skills, it may become clear that divorce is the better alternative.

The couple lack commitment to the counseling process

They don't really try. There is no motivation. Without spouses strong willingness to try to do their very best, counseling cannot succeed.

Each Spouse blames the other and refuses to take personal responsibilities

Each spouse believes that the entire problem lies with the other person. Or they refuse to admit there is a problem. If they are not both willing to take responsibility for part of their problem, and for making the solution, the counseling will not succeed.

One of the spouses is rigid and inflexible

Separation counseling can go on for years, but if one of the spouses is not willing to make the changes necessary for the relationship to work, then it won't work.

The spouses are incompatible

They may be perfectly decent people, but they have different philosophies, values, habits and ways of doing things. It's not that they don't want to live together, but they find that they simply cannot.

One of the Spouses is too immature

A spouse may be so insecure, unstable, irresponsible, or angry or hostile that he or she causes a great disruption in the relationship and destroys anything valuable in it. Personality problems prevent the person from working out relationship problems.

The couple selected the wrong counselor

Each counselor has particular skills, qualifications, and specialties. The couple needs to select the person with the appropriate education, background and interests to deal with their particular problems.

Spouses listen to wrong advice from the family or friends

Instead of making their own decisions, they try to follow what other people tell them to do. Many times the advice is exactly the wrong way for them to work out the relationship.

The spouses' pasts constantly intrude on the present

Dysfunctional family backgrounds are carried over into the present relationship. Without resolving issues in their perspective parents-child relationships, they will be unable to work out their present relationship.

The spouses possess poor communication skills

One person won't talk; the other monopolizes the conversation; they get in highly destructive arguments, they won't stick to the subject; or they are not able to discuss issues in a positive way. So they never resolve any problems.

The Couple don't come to counseling long enough to achieve success

They may expect instant results and quit coming before the counseling can be of permanent help.

One of the spouses is mentally ill

The person who is depressed, paranoid or manic is not capable of living together in a positive way with another person. Unless the mental illness can be treated, the marriage will not succeed.

5.3 Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors of Separation

Glenn and Supancic (1984) in a study of social and demographic correlates of divorce and separation in the United States based on data from seven US national surveys conducted in the 1970s and 1980s, examine the role of ten social and demographic correlates on marital dissolution. Of the ten, they find race, age at first marriage and frequency of attendance of religious services to be the strongest correlates. Their main finding was that several of the high dissolution social and demographic categories were characterized by relatively low social integration. More explicitly, according to their study, people of the high dissolution categories of correlates (who infrequently or never attended religious services, those with no religion, and residents of the central cities of the larger metropolitan areas) were unlikely to be highly integrated, along with their spouses, into social groups characterized by solidarity, value consensus, and effective social controls (Glenn & Supancic, 1984). On the other hand, people highly integrated into such groups often were deterred from marital disruptions. Therefore, Glenn and Supancic's study reveals that social and religious integration largely influences the possibility of marital dissolution. Smith (1997) in a study of the growth of divorce in Great Britain finds that in the post-war period, legislative changes had temporary impact on the increase of divorce. His study includes the data from England, Wales and Scotland. His study finds many other factors significantly related to the growth of divorce in Great Britain such as women's increased opportunity of labor force participation and technological development in fertility control. According to his study, welfare facilities in the post-divorce life and difference in income of Spouses had no role in the growth of divorce (Smith, 1997). Thus, Smith's study reveals that on the macro-structural level, divorce related legislative changes are not causally related with the growth of post-war divorce in Great Britain, while women's increased economic opportunities and technological development have influenced the growth of divorce of Great Britain. The sharp rise of divorce in Australia in the late 1960s and early 1970s has been investigated by Carmichael and McDonald (1988), who brings forth demographic and socio-economic factors as causing the rise of divorce in Australia: the potential greater longevity of marriages due to early age at marriage and rising life expectancy; rising expectations concerning the quality of marital relationships; women's growing capacity of economic independence; the principles of the women's

movement facilitating demands for more egalitarian role sharing and emotionally fulfilling marriages; lengthening intervals between marriage and the first birth, which facilitate the termination of unsatisfactory marriages; conflicts about when to forego the second income in order to have children; unfavorable economic conditions; greater possibilities for both sexes to meet other potential marriage partners owing to the movement of more women into the workforce; and declining adherence to religious beliefs (Carmichael & McDonald, 1988, in Jones, 1997, p.101). South and Spitz (1986) in a study of determinants of divorce over the life course in America based on longitudinal data identifies the wife's labor force participation and the husband's employment and urban residence seem to influence the probability of divorce, irrespective of the stage in the marital life course. At the same time, the effect of the wife's education appears to decrease the probability of divorce in the early marital duration but to increase in the later duration (South & Spitze, 1986). Thus, many researchers have found that modernization and urbanization processes foster anonymity and impersonalization of social interaction, which in relation to the family weakens the stigma of divorce, and in turn increases divorce (Ogburn & Nimkoff, 1955; and Godde, 1971 in Ahmed, 2007, p.45; Breault and Kposowa, 1987). The development of urban and industrial economy and improved educational and employment opportunities for women have also been identified as causally related to the rising levels of divorce in western societies (South & Spitze, 1986). The above literature highlights that along with changes in demographic factors, socioeconomic factors have played a significant role in the rise of divorce in developed countries. More explicitly, urbanization and industrialization, women's education and employment and the socio-economic status of spouses are identified as causally related with the changes in conjugal perceptions and the consequential rise of divorce in modern societies.

5.4 Consequences of Separation

Divorce is probably one of the most stressful events that individuals may experience in their personal life. Divorced people tend to experience increased depressive feelings over time (Menaghan & Lieberman, 1986). Menaghan and Lieberman, in a study of changes in depression following divorce in Chicago, USA, find great psychological changes as a result of the decline in standard of living, current economic difficulties,

and reduced availability of intimate, reliable support following divorce. Thus, according to their findings even though “marital termination provides some escape from a distressing relationship, the transition of divorce brings a change in life conditions that has depressive consequences” (Menaghan & Lieberman, 1986, p. 326). Weitzman (1985) in a study of social and economic consequences of divorce for women and children in America finds unequal economic and social consequences of divorce for men and women and their children. Weitzman’s study shows that divorce causes a more downward economic and social mobility for women and children than for men in America. According to his study, reduction of income after divorce frequently result in inferior residence, move to less recreation and leisure, and intense mental pressure due to inadequate time and money. These factors may lead to extreme social consequences for women and children. Women’s economic hardships lead to social dislocation and loss of emotional support and social services and to intense psychological stress for women and children (Weitzman, 1985). However, his findings also show that despite of many pervasive economic and social consequences of divorce, women experience “a rise in competence and self-esteem” during the first year after their divorce. The majority of his informants found themselves functioning better in life than during their marriage. Thus, he finds a portrait of simultaneous resilience and resourcefulness of American women following their divorce. Kitson and Morgan (1990) argue that consequences of divorce are multi-dimensional and may vary according to gender, ethnicity, life cycle, social support, and social networks and continued attachment to ex-spouses. In their review of multiple consequences of divorce in America based on data from the 1980s’ research on divorce, Kitson and Morgan outline health and economic and social consequences of divorce. They find a heightened level of psychological and physiological risks for divorced and separated, as compared to single and often, widowed (Kitson & Morgan, 1990). Their review also shows sudden decreases in the standard of living of women and that divorce is economically less problematic for men. They also found difficulties in the performance of social roles for both partners at divorce. Thus, the consequences of divorce are unequal for men and women and it also depends on the social, cultural and institutional arrangements of a country. Uunk (2004) investigates institutional effects on the economic consequences of divorce for women in the European Union by using

longitudinal data from the European Community Household Panel survey from 1994-2000. According to his study, welfare state arrangements have a strong impact on the economic consequences of divorce. A country's level of social welfare and public childcare provision reduces negative economic consequences of divorce for women (Uunk, 2004). Women's reduced economic positions at divorce depend on the state's basic arrangements affecting women's income position, particular role of the state attached to it, the welfare provisions, the level of social inequality, and the public encouragement of female employment.

Kalmijn and Uunk (2007) in a study of social consequences of divorce in the light of stigmatization, finds that in regions where there is more disapproval of divorce, women experience greater decline in contacts with friends and relatives after divorce, both men and women experience greater decline in neighborhood contacts. They found that the stigmatization effect is primarily present for divorcees who did not move after divorce (Kalmijn & Uunk, 2007). The above literature reveals that divorce is stressful for both men and women in a range of modern societies, but women are in a more disadvantaged position after divorce. Decline in the financial ability after divorce makes women socially more isolated than their male counter parts. Even though divorce carries so many negative consequences for them, it has some positive outcomes too. Despite the common features of divorce outlined above, the consequences of divorce largely differ across societies based on the cultural, social and institutional arrangements.

5.5 Separation and Divorce in Regional Context

The trend of divorce is not as wide spread as in the neighboring region of Bangladesh including South and Southeast Asia, as it is in many developed countries. The rate of divorce in this context is also lower than it is in developed countries. Pothen (1986) in a study of causes and consequences of divorce in Hindu society based on 200 husbands and 200 wives in India, argues that divorce is a product of multiple factors; biological, psychological and environmental (familial, economic, social etc.). Causes of divorce are also multi-dimensional and overlapping. She finds a considerable number of causes of divorce in Hindu society in India such as, cruelty, husbands' interest in other women, husbands' failure in the provider role, and interference of in-laws / relatives

(Pothen, 1986). According to her study, the post-divorce consequences for the divorced were severe. Most of the divorced were stricken by personal problems like frustration, inferiority complex, shyness, loneliness, economic hardship and ill health. But the consequences of divorce were unequal for men and women. According to her study, women were subjected to more criticism and neglect than men. Men had no economic problems, while such problems were severe for women. On the other hand, women showed greater progress in education and employment in the post-divorce period. Remarriage more often for men compared to women. Pothen also found that the consequences of divorce were quite striking for the children. The majority of the children were not happy in their life and they experienced a divided loyalty, either for their mother or their father. Most of them were kept by their mothers. Thus, Pothen's study reveals that the life of children is also affected by the divorce of their parents, even though they are protected from total family disruption because of the traditional family and the culture as a whole.

A study done by Moinuddin (2002) on current position of divorced and separated Muslim women of two gram panchayats in two districts of West Bengal finds extra marital relationships of husbands, poor economic conditions of both parties and family quarrels as the most prominent reasons of divorce. Other reasons for divorce like dowry issues, infertility, second marriages and a reestablishment of relationship with the first wife were also present (Moinuddin, 2002, in Ahmed, 2007, p.44). It is the local arbitration council of the village based on social and customary practices. 10 Acharya (2005), based in a study among different caste and ethnic groups residing in Pokhara, a sub-metropolitan city of Nepal in 1997-1998, explores the causes of divorce in the city's growing urban context. His study identifies as causes of divorce - socio-economic differentiations such as educational differences between spouses, occupational status, unequal social and family background, role conflict and physical defects (Acharya, 2005). He also finds economic incompatibility and differences in the economic expectations of spouses, cruelty, and sexual incompatibility of the spouses after marriage as major causes of marital disruption. Acharya's study also reveals occupational mobility and the situation of agreement to the opposite sex, low age at marriage and immaturity, adjustment problems of new wives, and clashes between traditional and modern expectations among brides, mothers-in-law and sisters-in-law to

be causal factors of divorce in Nepal. The flow urbanization and industrialization are not alone major causes of the rise of divorce. The rate of divorce in a society is also related to broader social forces like cultural, social, religious and institutional settings. Drawing on Goode's argument about the link between modernization and divorce, Jones' study on divorce among the Malay-Muslims in Islamic South-East Asia shows that despite rapid economic growth, urbanization, rising levels of education and increases in women's economic participation, the divorce rate in Islamic South-East Asia was in decline in the 1960s and the 1970s (Jones, 1997). He identifies women's rising age at marriage and preference for self-selection of mates, strict official regulations against divorce, and the role of women's groups in generating less tolerant community attitudes towards divorce, legislative measures to strengthen marital stability, and increasing religious orthodox in relation to divorce as some of the significant factors influencing the decline in divorce. Thus, the finding of Jones study is a clear contrast from the findings from the reviewed studies of western societies, where modernization largely is identified as the main reason for the increased rate of divorce. His study suggests that divorce patterns across societies are relative, where variations in internal forces and factors influence the contexts of divorce in different directions. Moreover, a contrast between the studies of developed countries and the Asian context is that whereas divorce has been studied in developed countries as an outcome of broader structural changes, divorce in the Asian context has been studied as an outcome of personal and familial problems. A similarity in the studies of these two regions is that both regions show severe consequences of divorce for women. Social and cultural values and structural arrangements influence the attitudes of divorce in a society. Therefore, the more stigmas related to divorce, the more severe the consequences of divorce, particularly for women.

5.6 Separation in Bangladesh

The existing literature on divorce in Bangladesh is not very extensive. This may be due to the conservative attitudes towards divorce, or researchers' reluctance to study a sensitive issue like divorce. However, the existing literature relevant to this study is being presented here-

5.6.1 Socio-Economic Factors and Reasons of Separation

Ahmed (1987) in a study of socio-economic determinants of separation in Bangladesh based on data collected from ever-married women aged 15-49 by the 1975 Bangladesh Fertility Survey, finds divorce or separation to have a strong inverse relation with education. Moreover, it is related to current and childhood residence, regional origin, and age at marriage. It is more common among illiterates, Muslims, and rural and working women. Certain other factors, like social status through educational achievement, variation in egalitarianism in the conjugal life, women's failure of adult role performance at marriage, and variation in the negative sanctions by kinsmen between social classes were found to underlie the determinants of either divorce or separation in Bangladesh (A. U. Ahmed, 1987). Economic factors like failure in the provider role and in providing demanded gifts and dowry frequently also become important challenges to the marital stability. Childlessness is found to be strongly associated with divorce, and the duration of marriage at separation is found to be very low in Bangladesh. Ahmed finds that divorce and separation is causally related to socio-economic and demographic factors. The quality of conjugal life, social sanctions and women's performances are also related to separation. Shaikh (1998) has studied social and demographic correlates of divorce in rural Bangladesh by using data from the Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) for the region Matlab for the period 1974-1993. His study finds age, education and fertility to be important factors of divorce. His findings show that the number of divorce initiated by males declined during the period of 1975-1992, while the overall divorce rate was on the increase among younger couples in the rural Matlab. He also finds that a continuously declining rate of the median age at divorce for husbands has prevailed during the period, whereas a continuous increase in the median age at divorce for wives was noticeable in this period (Shaikh, 1998). Shaikh's study reveals that divorce mostly occurs in cases, where the husband is older than his wife but where the age gap is not more than 10 years.

According to his study, divorce is also related to the level of education of the husband and wife, with the incidence of divorce tending to decline with higher levels of education. Shaikh also finds that the incidence of divorce was closely related to the number of children (ibid). The presence of children is likely to make marriage more stable and the propensity to divorce declined significantly with the increase in family size. This study reveals that factors like fertility, age gap between husband and wife, level of education of husband and wife, occupation of husband and duration of marriage influence the propensity of divorce similarly separation in Bangladesh. This also supports Ahmed's finding mentioned above. Another study by Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) finds underage of wife for marriage, complaints of the husband's family members to the husband against the wife, physical and sexual incapability of spouses, dowry, mistrust related to marital relationships between spouses, and economic incapability of husband to be some of the significant reasons of separation (RDRS, 1990). Thus, the study finds age, quality of marital relations and physical and economic factors causally related to separation. Bhuiya et al (2005) in a study of divorced, abandoned and widowed women in a rural area of Matlab, Bangladesh, find second marriage and desertion by husband, non-fulfillment of the claim for dowries, physical and sexual abuses of the wives as the prevalent reasons for the marital disruption of the rural women (Bhuiya, Chowdhury, Momen, & Khatun, 2005). Their study shows that separated women faced lack of social support at the time of marriage termination and financial inability in their post-divorce life. Divorced women's lack of sources of regular income to support themselves and their children, heavy dependence on their parents and brothers, total responsibility for rearing the children, feeling of being guardian less and support-less, public ridicule, and insecurity and difficulty in the marriage of their grown up daughters were found to be the main problems faced by divorced women in their post divorce life. Thus, the study reveals that separation causes severe economic, social and psychological consequences for women in Bangladesh, as it does for women elsewhere in the world. The majority of separation took place at first marriage when the girl was 8-13 years old.

5.6.2 Initiatives to and Consequences of Separation

Jesmin & Salway (2000), in a study of urban slum areas in Dhaka city, suggest that marital breakdown is relatively more common among urban people than in rural areas,

and that it might be increasing. According to them, reduced social control against divorce and weaker familial ties because of increased female labor participation has given more freedom to women. Consequently women are more likely to be able to escape out of domestic violence by rejecting unfavorable marital ties or re-partnering (Jesmin & Salway, 2000). At the same time, this study found that women appeared to be suffering under the increasingly unstable and uncertain nature of marriages. Hence, on the one hand, separation from kin and familial ties gives urban slum women more freedom to decide marriage dissolution and re-partnering, on the other hand, the nature of marriage among urban slum dwellers is increasingly unstable. Ahmed (2001) argues that divorce is more common among rich and middle class, though it is not absent among poor. However, divorce is easier for poor because of the lack of large dowry and dower payments at the time of marriage. He also finds that instead of actual divorce, in most cases permanent or long separation is preferred (S. Ahmed, 2001). At the same time, divorce tends to disgrace the divorced women and their family, and children often become a burden if women cannot marry again. Whereas the previous study done by Jesmin and Salway (2000) finds a rural-urban difference in the rate of divorce, this study finds a class difference in divorce. Kafi (1982), in his research on divorced, separated, abandoned and deserted women from eleven districts in Bangladesh, finds that 89 percent of divorces were initiated by husbands. It is noticeable that men were initiating divorce more often than women, as three decades later, Ahmed (2007), in his recent study on the psycho-social and economic conditions of divorced women in Dhaka city, has found that the majority of the divorces are initiated by women (N. Ahmed, 2007). Most of them claimed not to have been influenced by others in their choice of divorce, and almost 97 percent of the divorced women had got the delegated power of divorce from their husband at the time of marriage. Nonetheless, among the informants of his study, the social situation of divorced women was not good. That is, 63.5 percent of them felt that they were the subjects of conversation of others, whereas only 31.5 percent never thought that their social status had suffered due to the divorce. 66.5 percent of the divorced women suffered from anxiety and insomnia, 73.5 percent of them had social dysfunction problems, and 66 percent of them had severe depression (N. Ahmed, 2007). The study also shows that the majority of the divorced women were not economically well off and had not received maintenance during the transitional

trial period. Many of them deferred dower and maintenance for their children from their spouses. Thus, the above studies show a change in the initiation of divorce over times, where Kafi in 1982 found that men initiated divorce most frequently; Ahmed in 2007 finds that women initiate divorce most frequently. The findings of the above studies of Bangladesh can be summed up in the following way: Demographic factors like age and fertility, and socio-economic factors like education of spouses, occupation, class, and location of residence, influence the rate of divorce in Bangladesh. Over the last decades the gender of the person initiating divorce has also been changed drastically. Together, this indicates a significant transformation in the divorce behavior in Bangladesh.

5.6.3 Marital Problems Leading to Separation

As discussed in the previous chapter, there was a mixture of traditional and modern values persistent in the lives of the informants and their families about how they aspire for their marital lives to be. As it was argued, contradictory values persistent within individuals among couples, and in families cause clashes in the daily marital life that may become serious and cause divorce in the long run. Reasons for and natures of divorce are varied among people, but lack of satisfaction in marriage often ends in divorce. This chapter focuses on the informants' narratives of their marital lives. It presents empirical data related to marital problems leading to marital disruptions and divorce, ways of dealing with those problems and an analysis of the narratives.

Problems Related to Sexuality and Reproduction

➤ Maladjustment in Sexual Relations

The sexual relationship is important for a happy marital life, because it is not only individual's biological need; it is closely related with the emotional bonding between husband and wife (Pothen, 1986). Therefore, the sexual relationship with its emotional strength plays a vital role in making a happy married life. Maladjustment of sexual relations often causes emotional damage and vice versa. In exploring the marital problems of the informants, maladjustment in the sexual relationship was identified as one of the significant problems for many of the informants.

➤ Infertility

Infertility is widely known as a reason of marital disruption in Bangladesh. The infertility of women sometimes leads husbands to lose interests in their marriage

relations with their wives. Infertility is considered as a common reason of polygamy and divorce in many traditional societies like Bangladesh (Alam, et al., 2000)

➤ **Extra-Marital Affairs**

The involvement of husbands in extra marital affairs is another severe problem in family life. In our country it often sees that husbands are involved with another intimate relationship though they have wife. Extra marital relationship is very harmful for both a couple and the whole family. Due to extra marital relationship family bonding are lose their tie. Because the relationships of husband and wife is based on trust but when one part betrayed with another part; none of the part and family member cannot accept this. Problems related to economy

➤ **Economic Deficiency of Husbands**

Economic deficiency of husbands was reported as a significant problem by many of the women towards their bad relationships with their husband. Maximum women are complaints about their husbands' earning capacity, which created bitterness in their marital. In several cases it can be found that economic crisis into the family creates a wide range of problem in family life. When husband cannot be able to earn sufficiently it often creates problem into the familial relationships. In another cases sometimes husband are used to leave every job and cannot be stabled in a job sector this attitude creates bitterness into wives mind and thus create separation into family life. Thus, marital stability of many of the persons was negatively affected by their husbands' failure in provider roles.

➤ **Dowry**

Now- a -days dowry is a social stigma in our country. Most of the girls in our country are suffered by this problem. There are many research and journal in our country about the worse condition and suffering of women into various social issues and dowry is one of them. Dowry is now regarded as a big traditional problem in marriages in Bangladesh (R. Ahmed, 1987). There many women who claimed that dowry as one of the main reasons of their marital problems.

Some women informed that before their marriage they are blackmailed by their husbands to bring dowry from their parent's house following their marriage. It was okay until they refused to continue to bring money. But when women resisted it,

problems arose in their family. Their husbands exposed them mental torture and very often physical torture.

➤ **Lack of Decision-making Power**

Many of the women and sometimes men are equally suffered by the dominance of their husbands or wives; as one of the problems of their marital understandings. To make any decision women do not have any freedom and everything what they want to do must be permitted by their husband. Many more sufferer persons thought that they faced challenges in exercising their decisions in their conjugal life. This made them frustrated and unhappy, which adversely affects their marital lives. Some women's are strictly bound to do anything on their husband wish. And their husband's wish to restrict their opportunity to work had been a central factor behind the deterioration of their conjugal harmony.

➤ **Imposition on Education**

Women are faced obstacles from the side of their husbands and in-laws in relation to continuing their education after marriage. This affected their marital understanding detrimentally. In our countries perspective male members are always in frail about girls' education. And when a girl wants to continue her study she has to suffer a lot of pain and constrain from their in laws house. Even some educated persons don't want to educate his wife after marriage.

This misunderstanding and narrow mentality quickly turns the marital relation into separation.

➤ **Alcohol and Drug Addiction**

Alcoholism and drug addiction was identified by some of the informants as one of the problems as what led to their marital disruptions and finally divorce. Above all alcoholism is one of the most painful and devastating causes of separation. In some well known family marital relationships are break up due to their husband addiction. Due to alcoholism romance in conjugal life is being disappear and gradually in a stage conjugal problems are getting worsen due to husband drug addiction

➤ **Domestic Abuse:**

Domestic abuse can be defined as mental, verbal and physical, and often lead to the deterioration of marital harmony. As long as the one part especially the women did not

express their grievances against their husbands, they were able to avoid physical abuse. When they voiced the complaints against their husbands, almost all the informants experienced physical abuse.

Many of sufferers were scared of their husband's physical aggression. In some cases the better half is so stubborn and tempered that the/she doesn't care any decision and concern of another. This understanding problem often leading to marital separation. So domestic abuse is a wide spread practice in Bangladesh (Ameen, 2005).

➤ **Problems Related to Emotional Attachment:**

Lack of emotional attachment was identified by almost all conjugal life. Sometimes in some family one part of the marital couple are emotionally not attached with another part.

There are many reasons working behind this-

- Excessive busyness,
- Career oriented,
- Economic responsibility,
- Reserved minded,
- Not emotionally expressive

Due to shortage of emotional attachment husband and wife are become forgotten their responsibilities. In maximum cases husband always aware of his dominance but not about his responsibilities. Even they were never repentant about their misdeeds. Unequal background of husbands merged with real problems and strengthened for frustrations in the marriage, which led to think of leaving their marriages.

5.7 Conclusion

From the above discussion it is clear that divorce is one of the most common environmental stressors experienced by children. As more has been learned about children's adjustment to parental separation and response to treatment, it is come to view that children situation at the time of their parental separation is as a complex series of transitions and adaptations, rather than a simplistic, unitary event.

Chapter Six

Findings and Analysis of the Study

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Comparatively Uncomfortable Education Environment

6.3 Problem of Bear educational Expense

6.4 Loneliness and stigma problem

6.5 Create Hindrance to words the psychological development and cognitive physical development

6.6 Trauma problem or possible long Rang effect of the loss

6.7 Having a chance to commit a crime

6.8 Problem of Recognition

6.9 Separated children is more or less Seen as a Family burden

6.10 Stigmatize social Attitude

6.11 Relatives do not behave properly

6.12 Every situation is not Appropriate for a children from separated family

6.13 Children in a separated family have less chare to participate in different family programs

6.14 Relatively Double Harassment is waiting for them

6.15 Inadequacy of health care facilities

6.16 Children in a separated family have fewer channels to participate in different familial programs

6.17 Children from separated family have less scope to access in the family properties

6.18 Not Enough Participation in familial Decisions Making

6.19 They are not valued at the family and peer Group

6.20 Melancholy Oriented Feeling

6.21 Proper facilities can make the path easy for the children in separated family

6.22 Unconsciousness and Communication Gap regarding their rights

6.23 Creating Awareness about policy, Legal provision and Legal Institutions

6.24 Humanity and Morality is the best tonic to remove Prejudices

6.25 Comparatively Doubtful Future

6.1 Introduction

For children, divorce can be stressful, sad, and confusing. At any age, kids may feel uncertain or angry at the prospect of mom and dad splitting up. It is only within the context of the adult-child relationship that children accomplish the various developmental tasks related to psychological maturation. Separation from or loss of parents due to death, divorce, incarceration or removal to foster care will have a major impact on the child's psychological development and possibly on his/her cognitive and physical development as well (Susan Hois). Although the effects of parental separation will vary from child to child and family to family, the negative impact this has can be minimized if the child can live in an environment that is supportive to the grieving process and able to offer an explanation and understanding of his life events. Unfortunately, many, many children who have suffered this trauma have not received sufficient help in resolving loss issues and are, to one degree or another, psychologically "stuck" at the age of the loss of their primary attachment objects.

Children in a separated family are a part of the society as a human being, they are not out of society to get facilities like others, but in some cases it seems different scenario or sometimes the children alone suffers difficult problem due to their parents. In Bangladesh, poor children who have lost their parents due to separation are most likely to be found salving away as the most sufferers in the society. I am witness a paradigm shift along many dimensions in how society regards children in a separated family for an approximation of the representativeness of the study. This chapter presents the situation of children in a separated family such as: educational level,, housing facilities, existing sufferings, attitude of the society and peers, participation rate in various activities and later try to draw some recommendations. To conduct this study data was collected from Ten in-depth interviewers among Ten children those whom their parents have been separated considering their level like age, sex, educational status, causes of their parents separation, existing family care. There are five Muslim female children age 10,12,12,15 and 17, two Hindu female children age 13 and 15 years and Three Male children age 10,12 ,12 years and one of these children one female children is a little bit Mentally Retarded from Azimpur, Mirpur, Shaymoli, New polton, Banasshe and Lalbag area in Dhaka City. The study was analyzed with primary sources of data in qualitative way and tried to intermingle with secondary

sources of data and to build up theoretical knowledge through the secondary source of data. Triangulation approach was applied to discuss the findings descriptively and decorated here following the check list in this chapter. Maintaining the research ethics, anonymity and confidentiality, I gave the respondent's pseudonym as like A,B,C,D, E,F,G,H,I,J.

For analysis I gave some Subheading like:

1. Comparatively Uncomfortable Education Environment
2. Problem to bear educational expenses
3. Loneliness and stigma create problem
4. Create hindrance in psychological development and cognitive physical behavior
5. Truma Problem or possible long rang effect of the loss
6. Having a chance to commit a crime
7. Problem of recognition
8. Separated children is more or less seen as a family burden
9. Stigmatize social Attitude
10. Relatives do not behave properly
11. Every situation is not suitable for children in a separated family
12. Children in a separated family have less chance to participate in different familial programs
13. Relatively double harassment is waiting for them
14. Inadequacy of health care facilities
15. Children in a separated family have less chance to participate in different familial programme
16. Have less scope to access in properties
17. Not enough participation in financial decision making
18. They are not valued at the family
19. Melancholy oriented feelings
20. Proper facilities can make the path easy for the children in separated family
21. Unconsciousness and communication gap regarding their rights
22. Creating awareness about policy, legal provision and legal institutions
23. Humanity and Morality is the best tonic to remove prejudices.

24. Comparatively Doubtful Future

6.2 Comparatively Uncomfortable Education Environment

We all are known that education is the backbone of a nation and obviously no nation can stand properly without education. Education is an important indicator to determine socio economic status of an individual and one of the key determinants of lifestyle and status an individual enjoys in a society. It has a significant effect on all aspects of human life including demographic, health, behavior, good health and obviously good relation with all. To this study it is shown that more or less every children in a separated family faced uncomfortable educational environment. Social barriers, negative attitude of the family members, classmate and their irritating citation are the main obstacles, class environment not favorable, need not education for the children living in the separated parent's family fait in the normal people and also their near and dear ones.

Respondent A said that, *“Though now I’m a day laborer so I have not got the opportunity of education. But since when I was children I can remember that I completed class one. But after class one I cannot get that opportunity to continue my study because of my family poverty. And after one month leaving the school my parents got separate and later I cannot get the opportunity to continue my study, because everybody says that; why do you go to school, no profit will come to take education, and the also sad that go to Dhaka and earn your own livelihood and your mother. And make a support for your family.”*

Respondent (B) said that, *“Respondent B is admitted in a school but don’t get any kind of facilities which can help him to continue education. He mentioned that.... “My parents admitted myself in a Madrasha which is situated at Comilla. But after getting separation my father get another marriage. As a result we had passed a bad time and in the meantime my Madrashaw Create pressure to pay my due school fees. Already three month Madrashaw fees had been due, on the other hand I cannot get any change to create pressure upon my mother actually I feel shay to say about my Madrashaw fees.”*

Respondent (C) mentioned that, *“I’m a student of class six in Azimpur girl’s high school. She said that though we have financial problem, I continue my studies and*

school. I did not have the tutor opportunity but before the examination I take the help of my teacher. Some my classmate ask about my father then I feel vary hesitate ad those who know about my father, sometimes they commit fun of that matter and cannot give any priority of my opinion.”

Respondent (D) told, *I’m a student of Vicarunnessa Noon School at class nine. Now I live with mother and my grandparents. But Still I haven’t any problem to bear my educational expenses I have three tutor and enough educational facilities. But one thing that I suffered a lot that is- Mentally I’m not concentrate in my study, my classmate know this matter so they always ask irrelevant questions about my parents separation, who is responsible for the separation etc. I guess that, they ask that questions only for giving me shame.*

Respondent (E) mentioned on that question, *“I’m a girl of seventeen years old and I studied at Dhaka Commerce College. Education is my right and I know that anybody cannot deprive me from obtaining education. I wished that I build up my career as a lawyer.”*

Analysis of the less scope of education for the separated children- The state shall adopt effective measures for the purpose of establishing a uniform mass oriented and universal system of education and extending free and compulsory education t all children (BD Constitution). The rate of literacy of our country is about 53.7% in primary education 85%. (BBS,2013). But the study found that maximum children in separated family don’t get any chance to be educated. Though who get chance but they have to suffer a lot of comments. Firstly their family sends them in primary but further they don’t send them in secondary school or universities and about a few of children get chance for education. Their family and relatives formed to stay at home. So that, it proved that they have less scope of education for being a children from being separated parents.

6.3 Problem of Bear educational Expense

Education is the backbone of a nation. No one can prosper and build up their career without education. Proper uplift men of education can bring a bright and prosperous development of a nation. But Bangladesh is a developing country and due to a developing country Bangladesh still forcing lots of social and economical problem

parental separation is a social problem in our country and due to that many family face the sufferings of poverty. As a result children in separated family facing a problem to bear their educational expenses.

Respondent (F) told that, *“I’m a student at class nine at Azimpur girls High School. I obtain golden five (A+) in J.S.C examination at 2014. And this result has come after my hard struggle. I was determining that anyhow I have to obtain GPA-5 in my JSC exam. Any way my parents left me (got separated) when I was in 8 Till then I stayed with my grandparents and uncle my uncle does a government Job. To bear by educational expenses I hardly found any problem. Because some time my father contribute. Some time my mother or in another month my uncle contributes with the educational purpose.”*

Respondent (B) said that, *“I was a small boy when my parents got separated. My father is a driver. He has a van and he carried the food for the custody manpower. I was student of in a Madrasha Level. But my father cannot give the monthly fee properly. That is why I fell very embarrassed. And at a stage I could not continue my study.”*

Respondent (c) said that, *“Now I’m a student of class six and I’m still continuing my study without any critical problem. I couldn’t remember when my parents got separated. Now I’m staying with my grandparents and my mother but my mother doesn’t stay with us. She is doing a small job and income 5000-6000tk per month. And with the help of my mother and grandparents I’m continuing my study. Yes it’s difficult to bear my educational expenses. But I don’t know how long I could be able continuing my study.”*

Respondent (G) said that, *“I’m a girl of a slum area (Gundigorh). My mother is made servant and family income is highest 3,000/- tk. per-month. So it’s quite difficult for me to continue my school properly. Now I’m a girl at one year old but as in student of class 5 so I have to be at 81 years old. I’m admitted into school after a long struggle but I cannot know how long I can continue this. I have an intense desire but my overall Environment is against upon me”.*

Respondent (H) referred that, *“I’m Sha Ali , my parents being separated at the age of seven. I leave with my father. But a few days later my father again got married so*

everything is changed in my life. I have to stop my academic career. Because I have not any support for bearing my educational expense."

Respondent (I) told that, *"I'm a student of class six. After my parents separation I have still lived with my mother. I got (A+) at PSC examination. But at present I face some problem to bear my educational expenses. Because day by day the cost of my school is increasing. So it is really very tough for my mother to bear my educational expenses."*

Respondent (E) told that, *"I'm Reserved Girl my S.S.C result is not good. I'm not much more interested about my study. Now I'm a girl at 17 years old but my parents got separated when I was 10 years old. So from my childhood I'm the worst sufferer of parental separation I live with my mother in my grandpa's home my Mother is a housewife. So for economic purpose we have to depend on our grandpas' income it can be easy to realize that I face a lot of problem to bear my educational expense."*

Analysis of the problem to bear educational Expenses

According to Bangladesh Bureau of statistics the cost of basic needs CBN was conducted in 2005. It shows that above 40% live at the ultra poverty level. And below 25.1% live under the poverty level. And it is found that maximum children in separated families live in the poverty level. But children those who live comparatively well in families it's rare that they face educational expenses problem. Firstly maximum children go to the school.

Conclusion

Here it may be noted that the number of specific facilities institutions is rare who come forward to help such level of population. As a result many children who don't able to bear their educational expense are bound to level their school. But the children who have a financially solvent background they bear their educational expense and proceeding in their study. But it needs to mention that there are some social welfare org. which work for the street children and sometimes they run opportunities for the poor children of parental separated or divorce family as they can't able to bear their minimum educational expense.

6.4 Loneliness and stigma problem

Gloominess is more than frustration and frustration basically comes from loneliness. There are several types of mental diseases. And feeling loneliness is one kind of mental

disease of a child. It is common that children came out from a separated family suffer in loneliness and frustration problem. Especially it happens because they have to hard. We all are social being. We want to live socially by maintaining our social norms and culture Marriage is a social recognition for a male a Female member stay together and to give birth a child. But the same person (human being) do the most unpleasant activities a time in the society “Separation” is one kind of social problem like the person it also stigmatize the society. And the children in this separated family have to bear a Bearden of worse comments and blaming only because of their separate parents.

Respondent (F) said that, *“My neighbor and my friend after say that what about my father why are your father left your mom? Everyone shows their sympathy and domination upon me. Sometimes some of my relative and neighbor stood treat me that my mother a characterless women, She is a fraud that’s why my father left her etc. When I remember these things I feel loneliness.”*

Sometime after parental separation, being a good environment and wealth children I fell loneliness when their mom/ dad with whom the children stay facing loneliness problem. And if their parents mom/dad recommitted any relationship this create stigma problem for the children.

Respondent (D) said that, *“Having a lot of wealth, I still feel my father. I love my father a lot my mother committed another relationship with another person and still She is making contract with him and soon they will get marry. But what about myself and my younger brother? In a legal procedure my mother gets the responsibility of my brother and myself but still I miss my grandparents and my father.”*

Children are innocent. They haven’t any cause in behind of their parents separation. But still the innocent children have to bear the curse of some social stigma.

Respondent (G) said, *“I couldn’t remember that when my parents got separated. I never feel the test what is father love. Even till now my father didn’t take any news and care of mine. I’m really very unlucky. I feel very lonely when father’s Day come when my entire school friend talked about their parents I didn’t say nothing about my father.”*

Sometimes due to parents separation some children are kept in several orphan home or children village or in other serial service organizations. As a result many of the children

are bring up by an official mother care in a family having other siblings at the same organization. Here some children face save psychological and personality problem

Respondent (j) said that, *“I know my parents got separated when I was at the age of six. Then my mother admitted myself in this children village so that I will brought up properly and fulfill my basic needs. Here I live with a big family I have mother and I siblings. But above all, sometimes I feel loneliness. I wish that if I live with my family. I would be the happiest person in the world”.*

Respondent (H) said that, *“After getting separation my father again getting marriage though we stayed with my father after getting separation. So I had to bear the torture of my step mother even my father. Now I live in Dhaka city, I come here searching for work. But believe me I haven't any money and I don't know how I can pass my days. I feel very loneliness. And remain into a great depression.”*

Only one Respondent is said that she is happy what she has and passing her days with her Grandparents happily.

Respondent (E) said that, *“I live with my grandparents my mother stay another place due to her work purpose. I pass my time very happily. I never feel loneliness because my grandparents love me a lot. And nobody says any bad or stigmatic comments about my mother and me also.”*

Analysis of loneliness and stigma problem

Separation or divorce dose not normally end the involvement and responsibility as a parents. Children need the continue affection and support of both parents otherwise children feel loneliness or other problem. This study find that, The pain of separation can be felt in many ways children may feel lonely, desperate, depressed or grief stricken I also indentified that children may feel a failure and lose their self confidence.

Conclusion

Children in a separate family needs more care and love. The finding shows that, all of these feelings are normal responses to a separation. There is no doubt that this is a stressful period for a child but most recover and end up leading normal healthy lives.

6.5 Create Hindrance towards the psychological development and cognitive physical development

Separation family conflict and negative parental representations is associated with children's behavioral or emotional problems. Due to parents Separation children turn into a great deputation, separation children turn into a great deputation sometimes they full jealousy problem. Beside there is another Anxiety problem. A parental separated family makes thing very difficult for children. Adjustment to separation can take up to two years or even longer. A parental separated child will adjust to their parents' divorce, but some will continue to have parents divorce into childhood and also in their adulthood. Sometimes because of children limited cognitive abilities they after baffled by their parents divorce.

Eventually because of stress children may become anxious or distressed before and often staying with or visiting the other parents or they may start having problem at different social place.

Respondent (D) said, *"I couldn't adjust with my mom because my mother left my father and now she want to marry another person. I feel very Jealousy with my mother and can't bear it any more. Sometimes I get frustrated and I think why me, why thins always happened wrong with me."*

The same thing happened with **Respondent (E),** said- *"My father left my mother and now he married another woman. He doesn't contract with me and never my mother. Sometimes I want to get disparate but I can't. I get tensed that what will be happened with me?"*

Separation often results in much change in children living situations. Such as changing school childcare homes, sometimes even in dropping center etc.

Respondent (B) said that, *"Due to my parent separation I have to change my living situation. I have to stay in a dropping center because mother work at a made servant after my father left my mother. When I get alone I cry and I feel Jealous with other children who have parents."*

Every child from separated family wants to live again with their parents together. Because he she is a child that is the topic.

Respondent (C) said to that, *“I need both of my parents stay involved in my life please write letters make phone calls and ask me lots at questions. You don't stay involved with me, so I feel like I'm not important and that you don't really love me.”*

For children divorce can be stressful sad and confusing. At any age kids my feel uncertain or angry at the prospect of mother and father splitting up.

Respondent (H) said that, *“After my parent's separation my father took myself with him. He got second marriage and now he cannot take care of mine and my step mother torture me. She did not give me food, ever though she gives but for this I have to listen many thins. Now I cannot take everything easily. I cried all day and night even still, but there is nobody to stop my crying. I think that I did something wrong and I feel guilty. But in many times I feel revengeful towards my father.”*

Same thing said Respondent (F), *“A want to love both of my father and mother enjoy the time that I spend with then. But after separation I do not enjoy my time. I feel helpless. I feel that I'm living in a hell. I'm getting frustrate in all of my life matter. I'm very careless and unconscious about my study. I feel anxious and get me with drown from all social activities.”*

Analysis of Hindrance towards psychological development and cognitive physical development

“In this study it found that there are different psychological problem faced by the children from separated family. Especially Boys and girls tend to react different to their parents' divorce or separated. In generally girls tend to become anxious and withdrawn, while the boys tend to become more aggressive and disobedient. Girls from separated families may become sexually active earlier than girls from intact families. Besides, children of separated family tend to have long tern psychological adjustment difficulties when there is ongoing conflict between their parents.

In conclusion it must be mentioned that parental separation is the most crucial part of a children lifetime. Only for parents separation a children loss their psychological development and later these create cognitive physical development.

6.6 Trauma problem or possible long Rang effect of the loss

Trauma problem and anxiety in children is considered a very serious issue, because a child that is unable to be separated from his or her parents children tend to be “emotionally need have fears related to abandonment and may display acting out behaviors following their parent’s divorce or separation. The children are likely to become very distressed and traumatize during visit exchange. Because of Trauma and sadness about the family’s new situation is normal and sanders coupled with a sense of hopelessness and helplessness in likely to become a mild form of depression.

Separation anxiety at the extreme levels may be quite abacus. Those with an overwhelming attachment to a close relative to the point where they cannot leave their side without experiencing a panic attack are very likely to be suffering from separation ancient.

Respondent (E) said that, *“I always feel fear and as being feeling I remain alone and I always worried irrational concerns about infidelity.”*

Children from separated family always suffer on stressor so they stay calm in other case sometime burst out into extreme Jealousy.

Respondent (A) said that, *“I often feel Jealousy towards my friends who have parents due to deep jealousy I feel separation anxiety. A panic always works in my mind without any reasons.”*

Respondent (I) said that, *“I feel anxious when faced with big charge in my life and surrounding.”*

Same thing is said by Respondent (J), *“Now I live in a children village. Here I have to stay with other children. But I always pass my time feel of stress. I thought irrational thing and I like to keep myself in grief. I want to bad by life disparately. As a result I couldn’t concentrate on my study.”*

There are several reason for traumatize behavior. If the child’s parents have difficulty coping with stress the Childs adjustment will be at risk. In these perspective the children has suffers difficult temperament.

This study found two case who suffers into deep temperament and so that they live arrogantly.

Respondent (D) said that, *“I have significant problems because of my traumatize temperament. When I got tempered I couldn’t control myself I couldn’t trust of my*

mother because she cheat of my father but still I have to stay with her day by day this is unbearable to me. As a result, subconsciously I get worried about the matter.”

Respondent (B) said that, *“I problem is quite different after my parent separation my mother keep me in extreme strict and demanding condition. My mother makes an environment wearable to me because she thought someday I will leave her way so they try to control myself. But this create pressure upon me and as a result I always fell traumatize that if she get any avoidable behavior for me or not.”*

Analysis to trauma Problem or possible long range effect of the loss

This study finds that unfortunately a practical change that often happens with the separated children that is they loss their standard of living. This may cause severe traumatize activities and sometimes it overwhelmed on their day life style. Being traumatize children gradually loss their mental satisfaction and suffer a long range effect. Not only in the childhood but also such traumatize behavior create impact on children adulthood and both of their personality.

Conclusion

In general the accumulation of multiple stressors and charges create difficulties for children. The more stressful experience is that children encounter during their parents separation that time they have to face the more difficulty which causes severe traumatic behavior on the children.

6.7 Having a chance to commit a crime

Bangladesh is a developing country. As we know that poverty is the vital problem in our country especially in rural areas. According to (HIES)-(2010) in Bangladesh 31.5% people live in under the extreme poverty line. As a result maximum vulnerable children those who haven't any parental support often commit in criminal activities. There are many children they preceded disruption, disorganization and tension because only for the breaking up of the home children with separated family onset of conduct disorder attention deficit disorder with or without hyperactivity (ADHD) and antisocial personality disorders (ASPD) are more predisposed to a life of criminal activity. These disorders are after co-morbid, which means they arrest the occurrence of one or the

other and in the instances where a child has more than one disorder, the higher his inclination for adult criminality will be.

Respondent (B) said that, *“I have already went jail for two time for the crime of theft” I take drugs (Gaza, Fencidile and Fair Gram) with my friends they influenced me take the test. And when I children manage the drug money I commit in the of I still take drug but I try to give up these malpractice”*

Children’s development can be seriously hampered by exposure to hostility and violence. Overhearing or witnessing intense conflict is harmful and places them at risk of long turn emotional and delinquency problems.

Same thing is referred by Responded (E), *“I suffered severe mental stress and adjustment problem and to withdrawing myself from stressor I took drug. One of my close friend supplies drug to me. I just take drug to remain myself above pain and stress.”*

Basically parental separation effects on children physical and mental development Many children after suffer physical problem due to their parental separation.

Respondent (F) said that, *“When I fell extreme anxiety I cut my hand with bleed I cut off my hand several time. When it started high bleeding I took into doctor when I fell arrogant to relive from that I took drugs.”*

Family is the first crucial group in the life of the child and springboard for his social and personal growth. In the apt words of Sutherland and crassly, “Child is so constituted at birth that it must in evitable become a delinquent or that it must inevitably be law abiding and the family is the first agency to affect the direction which a particular child will take. (Sutherland, 1965)

A person do not make criminal activity without any reason there might be several causes work behind to create this problem. In this study found that children corns from separated family directly or indirectly connected with more or less criminal activities.

Respondent (J) said that, *“In most cases of time I tell a lie I know telling lie is a bad relation but I cannot control myself from doing this. Even I tell a lie with my teacher and my also telling lie is a matter of fun for me. I take it as fun but because of my lie many of my friends leave me I couldn’t have any head each I don’t know how I can overcome such malpractice.”*

Analysis of change to commit a crime

Children with conduct disorder after are also diagnosed with another disorder because the traits of aggression or behavior for each may overlap evidence show that so percent of variation of (ADHD) traits are passed down genetically. This is known to be true because the disorder has been passed down only between parent and child but not to an adopted child (Pratt. et al. 2002). But besides the it also be indentified that environment make a difference in shaping child young mind this study shows that there are few Childs who involve criminal activity because of their family breakdown and in this study it also can shows that because of their parental separation some involve in delinquency behavior like theft as their profession or earning their livelihood and some other take drugs and to relief from their pain. But on contrary there are also many children who doesn't involve any criminal activities although their parents live separated.

Conclusion

Separation leave an endowing legacy in the lives of children affected by it parents are the main asset of a children life when children lost this most precious asset they get derailed. As result children from separate parents are sometimes divorced themselves into drug use delinquency bracken marriage in their own lives and frustration.

6.8 Problem of Recognition

Generally by recognition we mean that an acceptance that something is true or legal. In Australia every year nearly 25,000 children under 18 years of age are getting separated from their parents. And in some Research it is showing that 50 percent of children still fantasies about their parents reuniting 10 years after separation. (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014). In Bangladesh 371400 cases are filed by separation and divorce related issue. As a result due to increasing the mentality of separation children lost their proper familiar and parental recognition.

Respondent (G) said that, *“I after suffer my recognition problem even I didn't saw my father when I was 5 my parents got separated I'm a poor girl and due to shortage of my recognition I couldn't admit into school. Now I'm a girl of 15 years but I got mitted*

myself in a local school. But to get admit in this school I have to use false guardian (father) name. I fell very badly when I use this fake name.”

Although the effect at parental separation will vary from child to child and family to family the negative impact this has can be minimized if the child can live in an environment that is supportive to the grieving process and able to after an explanation and understanding of his life events.

Respondent (B) said that, *“Sometimes I cannot recognize my identity I have to suffer for this in very sector. I’m a poor child and now I have no family no relation with my parents. After my parents separation I’m totally spoiled and I’ have no desecration in any fact.”*

When children’s are growing up with their parents or in same cultural members of their extended family in most cases they feel that their parents are most important and powerful people in their lives. But when they got separated from their parents they get hurt as a result it is very easy after separation for these adults to sometimes misuse their power because they feel so that and angry about what has hampered (Richmond-1999)

Respondent (D) said that, *“I ‘m girl of Hindu family It’s very rare to see separated family in Hindu religion but in the unlucky girl I after suffer recognition problem. Many of my neighbor whisper several bad comments about myself that time I fell very shy.”*

For the majority of children who experience he dissolutions of their parents marriage they effects are modes and relatively short-lived.

Respondent (H) said that, *“Due to my parents separation feel very distressed when someone asked me where I lived I couldn’t answer properly. I know that I have parents but due to their separation my father don’t live with us and my mother work as a maidservant so she didn’t get any chance to take any information about me.”*

But though recognition is a great problem for child in separated family but in this stay it finds some case those who don’t have any serious concern about their parental recognition.

Respondent (C) said on that, *“I know that I’m girl from a separated family and for that I have to suffer a lot. Now I’m staying with my grandparents but I doesn’t feel any recognition problem I think that everything is normal and it’s not a big problem for a person life.”*

Analysis of the Recognition problem

Children are innocent in nature. Children in (5-8) year's age group are beginning to be able to talk about their feeling. They often have an intense wish to restore their parents' relationship. This study had finds that children may feel reluctant to leave their parents. As they fell that they have no recognition and suffer difficulties in the society. Sometimes they get worried and tend to demonstrate behavioral problems.

Conclusion

Separation and divorce the events leading up to children and interrupt the stability predictability the children need. Recognition is one of the foremost needs for every person so children from separated family severely detached from this needs.

6.9 Separated children is more or less Seen as a Family burden

Children abuse is more than bruises and broken bones. While physical abuse might be the most visible but other types of abuse such as emotional abuse and neglect also leave deep lasting scars when parents get separated or divorce children in that family are faced with multiple stressor. Because when they live with their other relation they treat the child as a burden some time somebody behave roughly and couldn't give priority in any opinion. Besides, the departure of one parent and inadequate information about the reasons of separation sometime makes children before question to others. When a children of separated parents take shelter in their uncle and grandparents home it often seen that in that family environment the child have to hard many sensual comments about themselves and their parents and enough that he/she is stayed that house as a burden . According to UNHCR (United Nations with commission for Refugees) as of (2002) there were approximately 22 million displaced children in the word most of the children families think that no this can be achieved by them. It would be wastage of energy and resource which will spend for them so they are our family burden. Accounting to these statement minimum respondents indicated that,

Respondent (F) indicated... *"I live in with my uncle home after separation of my parents. They spend money about my nourishment and my study but my Aunty always saw negative comments and also whisper with my uncle that I couldn't do anything in future."*

Respondent (E) said that, *“I have no importance movable within the family I am neglected and avoided by all though I have nothing so I have to depend on other. My uncle not takes care myself like my cousin my cousins do not behave properly even not to say affectionately. They maltreated me in a rather inhuman way and trod me like a most Jealousy person when other family member sits down to take meal they don’t call or allow me to sit with them. They always maintain a distance from me I’m getting very shocked to receive such cured clearings from my coins and Aunt but have no language to protest such pain then I feel.”*

Every Child expects a golden day or time in his childhood. They try to enjoy the opportunities right facilities what is their legal and primary needs. But a child comes from separated family face the cruelty from their near and dear one.

Respondent (B) said that, *“I was stayed with my father after my parents separation my father remarriage. Here my step mother want that I works hard and earned money for the family she thought myself as a burden for her family she said that you better stay away from home don’t disturb us.”*

It is an important question when family headed as burden. Everybody deserve that their parents will maintain their family but when I turns into opposite it’s really makes painful.

Respondent (H) told about this statement.

“After my parents’ separation my father took myself with him and remarriage again when I grow up into 10 he said one to earn otherwise he cannot allow me into his home. He treats me as an animal. I feel very hurt but I cannot protest that.”

Sometime mother behave rude with her children because of their poverty.

Respondent (G) said that, *“My mother work as a maid servant and in beside that supply food place to place she is the only one earning member in our family. We live in slum. Mother has no capacity to admit myself in a school. So when I want to admit myself in a school she behaves rude with me and treat means a burden for her.”*

Sometimes rare family members behave positive attitude on children from separated parents.

Respondent (C) indicated that, *“I’m live with my grandparent and my uncle and Aunty I am really grateful to my family. They support me a lot. I am very happy to live*

with them even I never feel any sorrow about my parents because of them. They care me of lot.”

Analysis of children is more or less seen as a family burden

The study found that children from separated family do not get good behavior from their relatives or other member. They grow up amidst neglect within family. They cannot get the opportunities what the other get easily. It also found that they have to bound for work by their family. In this early age they have to earn their livelihood and play role as income generating member. Those whose father remarriage in that case children face extreme pressure by their step mother and siblings. Even they are neglected by their own father and mother also. A few of them get some honor and proper right from their family member. Though as a human being they have the equal right to their others family member but being a children from separated family they are now family burden.

Conclusion

In this modern era everybody has changed their traditional attitude. Now it's time to come out from the rigid idea and give equal priority to all. But throw this study it has been clear that children from separated family still face neglect and inhuman behavior from their feel lives member of the family maltreat then after and blame them as a sign of their parents' sin.

6.10 Stigmatize social Attitude

Society works as a mirror of a person day life style. Society is group of people involved with each other through a large social grouping sharing the same geographical or social territory and characterized by patterns of relationships between individuals who share a distinctive culture and institutions. Basically in our society many of us talk as high as they can but true is that nobody take it easy to accept a child from a separated family such child face problem from family to everywhere In School in college by family relatives by neighbor, by teacher or even by near and dear once. But from them nobody comes to know that what's going on in their mind. How they feel when they face that compressing question that where is your father or where is your mother “or why they couldn't live together?” etc.

Respondent (F) mentioned that, *“Many people in my locality (Para) pass by me but most of them just over look me as if I am not existed. Or if anybody come to talk with me others and wisher each other that somebody came to talk with me! When I pass on my area (para many of my neighbors asked me that my mother is a person of bad character because of that my father left her. Even some of my classmate doesn’t behave with me properly. I feel very shy and guilty for that. Why everybody have with me this way.”*

In the poor or comparatively worse family environment the condition of children is more fearful. All of them used to behave like a Doll.

Respondent (G) said that, *“I’m a girl from a poverty stricken family I bring up on a slum environment. I never saw my father. Everybody said that he left us when I was two. But only for him I have to listen such bad comments. Now I have no recognition. When I went to school my teacher asked my father name, I didn’t make answer of that question. Even my school friends often asked about my parents.”*

Divorce or separation still evokes social stigma for children that differs depending on their socio-economic level. This stigma is said to be shifting in certain classes.

Respondent (H) said that, *“I’m a boy of 12 years old but still I have to listen such bad comments about my father. Neighbor says that my father is a bad person, his character is not good. One day he kicks off me from the home. Beside nobody in my locality do not played with me so that I feel very alone.”*

Some family member doesn’t hate them rather relationship is very strong.

Respondent (E) referred that, *“I am really grateful to my family (Grandparents), I’m really a lucky girl to have such member I live very happily with them I never felt that in a girl from a separated parents my neighbor is also very concerned about myself. Rather they take a good care of mine and when I get upset they get anxious for me. Everybody loves me a lot.”*

Same condition is uttered by Respondent (I)

“Now I’m a girl of a children village. I live in a house at that village. I have a good family. There is 11 other family who are very cordial with me. I have never ever faced any stigma problem because in that village there are so many children and nobody asks me any irritating question about my past. My class mate and teachers are so helpful

and cordial they never treat me as child of a separated family. I feel good when everybody take with me in a smile face.”

Sometime parents wrong decision suffers the children in their life long actually there is many reasons work child it. The way they react depends on a number of things, but two important factors are the age of the child and the degree of conflict and animosity between the parents. Beside that stigmatize surrounding also makes the child condition worsen.

On that aspect Respondent (D) said that, *“My parents got separated because of my mother. I know, everything is happened only for my mother but still I have to stay with my mother. My all friend knows that my parents got separated As a result they can't contact me like before they all comments about my mom's character I'm getting a source of fun and mockery among them Besides that on are apartment other neighbor look down upon and my family also. It gets pain to me.”*

Analysis of the stigmatize social attitude

Past Research suggest that children who experience multiple transitions in family structure may face worse developmental outcomes than children has raised in stable two-parent families and perhaps even children raised in stable single parent families (Fomby, 1992).

The observation found that children from separated parents live in with so many stigmatize problem. They have to digest many mal comments and embarrassing situation in the society. Study finds that in this modern era we haven't changed our prolonged traditional attitude. Still our society looks down upon the children and treats them badly. But the children like to live in a society where there is no stigma about them no embarrassing questions no hesitation and no one neglect them anymore. They wish that everyone their relatives' friends' teacher neighbor accept then coordinately like others.

Besides that, study also find that some of people accept them cordially even they never felt any hesitation to get introduce the children with the other. They fulfill the children needs and accept their all wisher.

Conclusion

We must have to keep it mind, the children from such family is our asset and they are human being they are not out of the family as the society they have also the rights of free movement and make their dream true. At the age of civilization we should respect for the entire child who are suffering from that stressful problem.

6.11 Relatives do not behave properly

There is no doubt that parental separation is a stressful partial for children. Sometimes it often a surprise for children and they generally experience many of the some feelings as adults. At this stage children can also grieve for quite a long time. And it becomes more intense when relatives do not support properly. It often found that children unaware of the problems their parents were having and they get shocked or sometimes they get puzzled what occurs between their parents. But even though children have to bear the blame of their parents upon them. After separation, own relatives get ready to behave roughly. It takes more worsen figure when children have share or live with their relatives.

Respondent (F) Referred that, *“Yah I’m happy but I don’t know where the problem is. I live with my uncle house. But my Aunty and my cousin do not behave properly I have to work hard in the house and along with I have to continue my study. They thought that I’m a burden of their family. They treat me that I’m nothing in the family. My cousin makes such attitude that I’m harmful for their family.”*

Children from separated family don’t get proper honor from their relatives some of them are hate and ignored at the time in any relatives home.

Respondent (C) told that, *“I live with my uncle Aunty and my grandparents. My mother stays another place due to her job purpose. It happens that in absence of my grandparents my uncle and Aunty behave myself rudely. They give pin about my past and sometime they didn’t introduce me with any guest. Besides relatives from my father family does take any information that how I am and not only that, they never wanted to agree that I’m their grandchild.”*

Some children don’t get any chance to build up or carry on relationship among their relatives; they feel nervous and scared to continue that.

Respondent (D) said that, *“I live with my mother in my grandparents’ house but I can’t contact with my others cousin. If I want to contact with them their parents didn’t take it easy. They thought that I’m a abandon person in the family. Sometimes I feel that I haven’t any existence in my family anymore.”*

In Some cases it found that there are much illiterated family who doesn’t have any concern about the children how had lost his her parental bonding.

Respondent (A) told that, *“I’m a boy from a very poor family. After my parents separation I didn’t got any support from my others family member. Even not a single persons didn’t felt necessary to take any massage from me that how passes my days are, what I eat and how I manage my daily commodities.”*

Some relatives behave normal. They believe that what was happened it’s not my fault. Rather study finds some unique example where children pass their life happily without carry stress and tension.

Respondent (E) mentioned that, *“My family members are more conscious about myself. They never point out the topic about my parents’ separation if I got hart. My uncle Aunty my cousins behave with me normally. They understand my situation and give support and consult me to do better in future.”*

Analysis of Relatives do not Behave properly

It has been shown in this study that our so called society doesn’t easily accept the children from separated family. Still we have many problems to accept them. Children may sometimes show distress in one form or other upon returning or seeing or staying with the relatives. The distress is usually real and a calm, sympathetic response will go a long way towards helping children work out their own way of capping with their relatives and parents separation. This study finds that minimum relatives knows that children haven’t any curse though their relatives do unexpected behavior with them and bound to make feel guilty about that matter. Even relative don’t take any information that how the children feel. They make selfishness towards the children. But still there are some relatives who take care of such children. They make positive attitude on them but this number is very few from the social norms and values relatives should respect another relatives; they may be children from separated parents or a happy family.

Conclusion

Children from separated family are not the burden they are human and they have the right to get proper priority and respect. Though in our society still there is a tendency of avoidance of such children by their relatives and dear ones but now this is the high time to change this narrow mentality.

6.12 Every situation is not Appropriate for a children from separated family

Children are the weakest part of the society. They can easily be misguided in any where life is all about attitude. It means that what we perceive about it and just make of it. So everything is being remained control of our own attitudes. And ones attitudes are positively shaped when one contains logical and well concept towards one's mind. But our country is a developing country and still we haven't grown any positive and ideological thought in our mind. If anybody feel that you can be successful, you'll have a positive attitude about yourself that'll help you to successes. But if you feel that you can't be successful, you'll have a negative attitude about yourself that'll help you fell. A positive attitude is the key to opening many doors in life similarly. A negative attitude is never going to unlock any of those doors. But actually children from separated family always rare a negative attitude about themselves not only that they also suffer inferiority complex and thought that they are alone and always wrong things happen birth them. But this is not their Psychology their need and their wish. We are always look down upon on them and separating them from all kind of Opportunities.

Respondent (G) said that, *“I live in a slum first thing is that, than I am girl from a separated family. I always feel guilty for that and I never take it easy. I'm a girl of 15 years old but I just in class five. Because I child did not admitted into school because of the social soundings.”*

Same statement mentioned respondent (J) that, *“When I contemplate about myself. I find myself filled with sadness, Sorrow and frustration. I live in a children village. I know my life is quite different from others. I have to maintain some rules and regulation. I couldn't live a life like the others normal children. I have a dream that I will be a good singer but still I don't know that it's just a day dream for me.”*

Like other children from normal family, children from separated family are now continuing their study in several well known schools. And strange thing is that, they are

performing well although they pass their days with full of sufferings. But the real thing is that children from this background have to hear comments from their friends.

Respondent (D) said that, *“I’m a student of vicarunness Girls school and I get (A+) in my PSC examination 3 years ago my parents got separated. This pain is really unbearable to me and I can’t accept that still. Now I know that nobody take me seriously. I cannot take part in any school performance. Everybody just show their hatredness towards me. It gives me to pain I can’t bear it anymore.”*

Children from separated parents may have a decreased standard of living sometimes they may have more responsibility placed on them. After children initially focus on these immediate negative effects of the family breaking up and do not find comfort in knowing that other families that have separated eventually okay.

Respondent (H) referred that, *“In a very early age my parents got separated till than I have to maintain more responsibility my father don’t give me food if I don’t work my step mother always torture me so I have to left out my school I want to continue my study but I can’t right now it is impossible for me.”*

But some women from separated family are happy though they have lost their family bonding. They think that what I’m today it’s my life and that’s the reality. They compare themselves with other ready children who are more suffers than them.

Respondent (I) referred that, *“I feel really good that now I’m live with a happy family and I have mother and such pretty siblings. I can continue my study disappointed to think about my past but late I think that I’m really lucky to live in this children village.”*

Analysis of everything is not suitable for children from separated family

This study finds that as a children from separated family they are still continuing the life with full of struggle. Yes they feel bad, get hart from others but never stop their running. They feel better when some good opportunities are waiting for them. It observed that children are doing better when they get increase and inspired. We must keep in mind that they have nothing they have already lost their father or mother or both of them but still they are fighting for their life so why are so called good society give too much pain to them.

Conclusion

It is known to us that everybody needs a positive attitude to get through the program, earning, moving and continuing life. Every children wish that they get good behavior, love and care from others and fill up their wish. But things are different. The children from separated family don't make their wish fulfill because their path of life is not smooth. Everything is not appropriate and suitable for them.

6.13 Children in a separated family have less chance to participate in different family programs

Children are generally fun loving. They want to enjoy their life. And by attending different social programmes children can learn different behaviors of society which helps them for socialization. Socialization is an important aspect of human life. As a human being one has to socialize to meet their socio-cultural and psychological needs. Participating familial programme enhance the capacity of a person socialization process because by participating several programs a person can get a change to communicate with other relative and can learn how to behave with another how to gritting how to show courtesy and specially how to mixed up or cope with an occasional environment But children from separated family have less chance to participate in social functions with their family members. Because, separation does not normally end and children are involved with their parents. That is why they have to suffer a long way with a big hope if they attain any familial program sometimes they have to face several embarrassing situation some relatives doesn't take it easy to attain such child in a party. Beside some family member doesn't agree to invite such children in any familial program in case any of the relative raise up their familial topic it shouldn't be easy to answer that question rather it can be better to keep them away from such program.

Respondent (F) referred that, *“I wish that again I can participate any familial Program. When I stayed with my parents we together attained every party. But now I just hate such programs because everybody treat me as a burden nobody talks much and if they talk at the end they repeat the topic of my parents' separation. I feel very uneasy.”*

Respondent (E) said about same statement

“I love to attain any kind of program and it is familial then I'm very eager to attain that one, but now some of my relatives specially women criticize to one another saying that

she will stay at home, need not to participate in any program. At that time I feel lonely and cry.”

Just not only familial program rather to participate any sort of program children are feel scared to attained that. In school college and university there help several types of program, though these are our study place so after family a child went to these institutions to achieve Education. But In educational Institution program, a child has not attained. Because here the parents of other student or friend sometimes criticize upon them.

Respondent (G) told about this statement, *“Though I have been admitted into the school late so more of less everybody is already knows my matter. So, attending any cultural programs is also a problem for me. Even I admitted myself into the school at 15 years old but I read with the too young child so I also a matter of shame for me. And when anybody asked me about the reason of being admitted late into the school I couldn’t make any specific answer of them.”*

Respondent (D) stated that, *“Now it’s a matter of great shame for me that every classmate has known the matter of my parents’ separation. Even my (miss)/ teacher are also know the matte. In classroom they didn’t get the change to ask question about that but I any sort of school occasion they asked different types of embarrassing question and sometime my friends’ parents criticized about my mother stigma. So I give me so pain.”*

Only two respondent (C) and Respondent (J) told that *“they can participate to any familial programs without any situation. Their family member are too cordial and encourage themselves to attain in the programs rather to sit down in the room whole day.”*

Respondent (J) Said that, *“Though I sing well so everybody loves me much. I can participate in every cultural program in my school and everybody appreciate me. Nobody raise any question about my parents matter though everybody knows that I’m a girl from a separated family.”*

Even I went to my friend’s Birthday and any occasion of marriage that are invited. I don’t like to miss any program. Basically what everybody says on behind of myself I don’t have any headache at all.”

Analysis of children from separated family has less chance to participate in different familial programs or even they cannot attend any school cultural program. Some of them have panic to attend the party if anybody wants to know about their parents' matter; they feel shy in front of others. Most of the respondents are subjected to relative behaviors and experience indifferent attitudes from other participants. Besides, family members don't accept them in familial programs coordinately. But it also found that a few respondents regularly attend in different familial and social programs like marriage ceremony, milad mahfil, Death Ceremony, birthday party, Eid gatherings and Puja etc. And still there are some institutions and social beings who still give priority to such children and take them cordially in the occasional and social programs.

Conclusion

It is a problem of all ending in any familial and social program for a child from a separated family, not only for the child but also for the relatives who take the child in the programs. Sometimes they face several embarrassing and occluded situations. So, in fear of social limitations, relatives do not accept the child in any familial program, but they cannot feel the mental condition of the children, what they feel and how much they get hurt?

6.14 Relatively Double Harassment is waiting for them

Parental separation leaves children struggling emotionally. Harassment is intentional behavior which is found threatening or disturbing. Basically, it covers a wide range of multiple wrong and illegal behaviors. Children from separated families are severely harassed by their family members and relatives. Most of them are mentally tortured in several ways. Because of the mental harassment, they become sad and feel bad, leading to isolation, loneliness, and social difficulties. Due to harassment, children may also underperform academically. Besides the mental harassment, separated family children also face harassment in school and college and several cultural and social programs arranged by their relatives. There are several types of harassment occurring in our society:

- Physical harassment
- Mental harassment

- Sexual harassment

Though they are children but in our society are after find they of they are physically abused by their relatives some sometime they have to live in a hostile family environment which help to learn offensive behavior.

Respondent (B) mentioned about the harassment

“I am a boy of 10 years old now I stay in a dropping center but before that I live was with my father and my step mother in my home my step mother tortured me she didn’t give me food even she do not entered me into my house. Several day I had passed out of my home and In Dhaka city I get harassment by my Malik Here I’m a day laborer and it I take rest for few minutes during the work he harass me physically and some timing cut off my daily payment if I absent only one day.”

Same statement is said respondent (A); referred that, *“My life is totally different and it is full of sufferings. I face harassment in different place. First of all my father did not like me after the separation. He did another marriage but rather than my step mother my father torture me both mentally and physically. He never talked me and always sees as I’m burden in their family. Beside my step sibling always criticized me and felt jealousy it gives me too shock. So that one day I came to Dhaka. But still nobody take any sort of information about me.”*

Sometimes children from separate family are being faced different types of harassment by relatives and neighborhood. If they are alone then most of the people try to harass them because our society has negative attitude upon them.

Respondent (F) referred that, *“I live in with my grandparents’ house with my uncle and Aunty also live with us. But when they went outside from home some of my neighbor show their interest about myself. He try to take care of myself I first I thought but later I can understand that he try to make sexual abused myself.”*

Some children from separated family are harassed by their relatives and cousin.

Respondent (E) told, *“When sometimes my other relatives are came into my grandparents house they asked me several embarrassing question about myself and my parents. They harassed me mentally, they says that nobody come to marriage me and I will suffer the same sufferings that my mother suffered.”*

In our country there many place which is still remain underdeveloped as a result several types of unusual behaviors crime and misconception are still actually dominate in that place which is another sort of harassment for the children.

Respondent (G) mentioned that, “ *I live in a slum area namely Ghundi Garh. I think no good mentality person are lived in that place people of that area always use mal comments about my mother which is unbearable. Sometimes I have to suffer different occurred situation. Though im a child but still the male members are irritating me in different way even they give me bad proposal but I can tolerate this I don't know how long I have to tolerate such type of staidness.*”

Analysis of relatively Double harassment is waiting for them

What is harassment everything is unlawful and this all are the form of discrimination that violates title (VII) of the civil right Act of 1964. And basically child rent from separate parents suffers the guidance problem as result they don't know how to cope up with such unlawful condition. The study found that children from needy and comparatively poor economic status harass physically and mentally both the physically harassed into the family by the own step parents and siblings.

It also found that some children are mental harassment by their neighbor and relatives. Even some respondent referred that their next door neighbor is very disturbing and even he gave bad proposal some of one girl Respondent.

Only for their parental condition they are facing harassment in everywhere at home in community, at school, in roadside or in any other place. But we all should keep remained that they are also human being so they have also feeling of respect love care and sharing's they are our near once so everybody should pay a deep concern about their safety and enlighten.

Conclusion

Children are the weakest and the most vulnerable group in our society. Still they are children and they have to depend on some other one. We think to be proud that they are tackled the painful condition to loss their parents. Still Reaming in painful condition they are also harassed in our so called society. So every people should take it concerned that not to harassment anymore in anywhere.

6.15 Inadequacy of health care facilities

Separation and Divorce are painful process that disrupt the normal lives of children in their family. It has been happened out the common reaction to parental separation and identified ways to ease the painful process. Basically for the majority of children who experience the dissolution of their parents' marriage the effect are modest and relatively short live (Amato, 1991). But not only mental disease let also when they suffer physical problem it also create problem on their psychology. Even due to the shortage of money they cannot take proper treatment a result the silly health problem turns into a severe one and its causes a long term health sufferings.

Respondent (B) said that, *“I cannot sleep properly, Maximum every night I have passed sleepless. As a result I have a headache on my head and suffocation problem. Beside these I have a problem on my knee and due to that I have to surgery on my knee and now my medical cost is bear by this (Akota day care center) center. They brought me Antibiotic and penicillin.”*

Respondent (G) mentioned that, *“In my family my mother is the only one earning member. I have different physical problem. Dr. said that. I have to take nutritious and protein food. They also said me that I have to take seasonal fruit because I have a problem of “Anemia.” As a result I feel weak. But how can I arrange these entire costly food menus.”*

Parental conflict before during and after the separation has harmful effects on children However at the time of conflict there is a clear consensus among the clinicians that the child best interests are served by maintaining a relationship with both parents. During and after result of separation is more fearful that suffers the children a long-term physical and mental problem.

Respondent (i) told about that, *“I feel weak in my body. Though I live in a family I never suffer food and hygiene problem. But when I thought about my past and what will be in the future that time I feel weak and beside I have a problem of insomnia.”*

There are many physical problems which have a conjugation with mental problem.

Respondent (H) referred that, *“I have suffered seasonal viral fever in every year that time I feel very weak. I haven't any ability to make any medicine due to shortage to money. In my childhood I get hurt in my knee and recently I feel that it again suffer me a lot. But there is nobody who helps me to buy medicine. In some case its found that*

some children in their relatives family. As a result they get the money from their relatives but proper cure and mental support is absent when they feel sick.”

Respondent (C) said that, *“When I feel sick I go to the medicine dispensary and take medicine. But when these normal medicines cannot work properly this time I go the doctor check up. But it needs a good amount of figure that time I suffer a lot because my mother doesn’t stay with me and my uncle doesn’t get time to take me in hospital.”*

Children who have experienced their parents’ separation display a range of emotional and behavioral reaction. Following their parent’s separation, children may regress, display anxiety and depressive symptoms, appear more irritable and demanding a noncompliant. (Hetherington, 1999)

Respondent (D) referred that, *“When I got sick my mother takes me to doctor so I don’t have to suffer any physical illness. But I face another problem when I got sick my mother passes her time so busily so at the time of my sickness she don’t get me support and time she just do her duty. But such mental loneliness suffered me a lot.”*

Analysis of Inadequacy of Health care facilities

The study found that most of the respondent suffers to get health problems. Maximum children said that they didn’t get the chance to take health care facilities-Nevertheless most children report painful feeling about their parents separation and a significant minority of children suffer extended and prolonged symptomatology related to parental separation that may include both internalizing and externalizing problem. (Emery,1999).

The study found that, although some children are live with their relative’s house but they aren’t mentally satisfied as a result due to their worse mental condition it leads to another physical disease. Two respondents already mentioned that they have a problem of bad headache and when they thought about their life and get bore with their lifestyle they take this as a burden and suffer extreme fever. But the basic observation of the study give more emphasizes on their psychological weakness and also observed that maximum children only because of the children from separated family.

Conclusion

Health is the fundamental needs of a person. In Bangladesh constitution Article (18) fevered that, “The state shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the

improvement of public health as among its primary duties and in particular shall adopt effective measures to prevent the consumption, except for medical to prevent the consumption except for medical purposes or for such other purposes as may be prescribed by law of alcoholic and other intoxicating drinks and of drug which are injurious to health. So from this study it is clear to us the every person or children is he she come from separated family or other uncomfortable condition should take a proper medical care for their physical longitibility.

6.16 Children in a separated family have fewer chance to participate in different familial programs

Culture enhances the ideological ability of a person. Basically to identify and develop a country society people take the help of socialization process. Because we know that, Socialization is an important aspect of human life. When a society can improves its social aspect the standard of living of the people can also be developed. And as human being one has to socialize to meet his or her socio cultural and psychological demands. Socialization is achieved through participation in various social functions and gatherings. May be cultural May be social, may be familial and it may be economical gathering or political also.

But children from separated family have less access to attend such programs or gathering or political also. But children from separated family have less access to attend such programs or gathering, especially when it is familial programs they have bound to not attained in the party. Because in our society people are not easily accept such children in any social programmes. Some children also understand the same matter so that they do not want to face any of their relatives and not to attained in any sort of finical foretimes with respect to the behavior patterns sometimes children experience in familial programs and gathering some of them feel that they a received cordially and with positive behavior from other participants of various gatherings.

Respondent (F) Said, *“I do not get any opportunity to attain any sort of families gathering after my parent separation. In my uncle family I heard that they get several gritting it may be familial or others but they never told one do went with them. Sometime I wish that they offer me to come with them”.*

Respondent (C) referred about same statement, *“Though I live with my grandparents at my uncle have so, I never get the opportunities to participate in any familial program. They if I attained with them in the party the other relatives of our family feel irritating with them or may be asked that why they bring me with them.”*

School College is not out of society, as we know that after home school and college is the second place where we acquire, knowledge. So our educational Institution have different curriculum and as a student of that institution every children have to participate each of its programme. But children from separated family sometime miss the opportunity to attain these programs.

Respondent (i) told about that, *“Attending Social and cultural programs is also a problem for me. Because I admitted into the school lately, so my age is comparatively senior then the other students. A few of my friends accepts me as their friend but other are not. So I attained any of their familial programme or they party their relatives doesn't accept me as their friends and they asked about my family which is very embarrassing for me”.*

In our children who pass a unbearable stressful life due to their portents separation, Their parent did not wrongs but the children get the result of the cause of their parents. As a result they are deprived from all sorts of their relative and family programs.

Respondent (A) told that, *“I'm child of a poor family once upon a time I attained a gathering of marriage ceremony of my uncle with my parents, But later on I didn't get any chance , But last one year ago I have attained in another gathering of Milad Mahfil of my grandpas death anniversary but more or less everybody look down upon myself and they whisper about my mother and myself with themselves.”*

Respondent (D) referred that, *“From the childhood I live up in a sophisticated society. But after my parents separation I live with my mother and I had to attained different party in my house or my relatives house but I never ever present there because all of my family member behave me just like a rubbish I don't like any of them. Because most of them asked me different dirty questions about my parents.”*

Another two **respondent (I) and (J) told that**, they can participate to any family programs without any hesitation. Their family members don't participate in any program without them.

One of them respondent (J) Said that, *“I attained different types of cultural and religious function in family and outside the family. Though I sing well so everybody invite me in several gathering (i.e) Birthday, marriage ceremony, Eid, Puja etc and they all coordinately accept me rather they hospitality me a lot. Really I'm very lucky to have such as nice family”*.

Analysis of Children from Separated family has less chance to participate in different familial programmes

In this aspect the study found mixed type respondent. It means study found some respondents who regularly attend or participate in familial and social programs. And on the opposite site the same relatives' attained different types program organized by the children family.

This study also found that some children are never like to attain any familial programme and basically a fear always wore on their that if anybody ask any questions about his or her parents so that they don't bother with that such party. On the opposite side the study also showed that, some children are bound to confined into a room when any occasion is going or their house or sometime members at the family do not accept other or sometimes do not be have them properly because they are socially excluded.

Conclusion

Every children have a dream that they pass their time with full of enjoyment. But when their dream doesn't come true or when they get stuck by any irrational boundaries it's really very tough for them to overcome.

Cultural program give pleasure into the children's mind but when they are excluded from the society and their social relatives it's really very inhuman attitude. But now the time is to thought such poor outlook and to see the earth with the children's color eyes.

6.17 Children from separated family have less scope to access in the family properties

Property is a concept related to more or less material wealth. It's an idea of physical or intangible entity that is owned by a person or jointly by a group of people. The nature of property is that the owner of the property has the right to consume, sell, transfer, rent, exchange, mortgage or destroy it, or to exclude others from doing these things. Every person has a right to get the exact proportion of the properties what they get inherently. But in our society girls children are always deprived from those opportunities even sometimes brothers are struggling with another because of the captured properties, and specially the children from separated families have faced different complications to get their legal property rights.

The restatement of property defines property as anything, tangible or intangible whereby a legal relationship between persons and the state enforces a possessor interest or legal in that thing. This mediating relationship between individual, property and state is called as property rights. It's really very difficult to regulate once property properly.

Respondent (F) said that, *“My father has some lands but I don't know the exact figure. But after my parents separation my father doesn't sign any of his property for me. Two years had been passed of my parents separation but he doesn't say me that he gives me any of his properties for my future.”*

Family comparatively less economic ability has a chance to deprive the children from their family property. Because children from that family are not conscious about their rights and also have less priority in their staged family.

On that aspect Respondent (N) said that, *“My fathers have 2 Pieces of land and a cow and I have two brothers. Though my father left me away from my home and said to earn my livelihood by myself after my parents separation so I don't have any opportunity to get access on my property. And if I complained on that account I don't know whether it will work or not”.*

Respondent (H) referred a little bit same statement: *“Properties are limited to me; After my parents separation my mother died up then I came to my father, but he behave myself properly. I'm boy from poor family I father have a piece of land*

and a goat. But I have a step mother so I know that I will not get the any ownership of my father property.”

Some of the respondents have properties but no right. Their relatives don't want to give them chance to get that.

Respondent (C) said that, *“Actually I'm a little girl even I don't know the concept of property but I hard this word many time from my mother. As I know my relatives (parents family) do not want to deprive myself from my portion of Property.”*

Respondent (E) referred that, *“My father have some properties, it had been passed 6 years of my parent separation. Though still my mother do not want any segment of properties of my father for myself, So I think maybe I don't have get any chance of properties portion of properties.”*

Only one respondent get her rights to access in properties, and to achieve this rights. She doesn't face any problems. Because her family is educated and very much conscious about her girls right.

Respondent (D) referred that, *“Actually my mother has several business and my Ground Parents have small company so in tall we have a big amount of properties. And now I'm in class nine. But when I was in class 8 my mother filed me my portion at her properties.”*

Analysis of Children from separated family has less scope to access in properties

Everybody wants to get the same opportunities in every sector of social life. Right of Properties in one of the fundamental rights of every citizen in a century. In our Bangladesh constitutions here is an article about the right to property. In article 42(1) mentioned that _ “ Subject to any restrictions imposed by law every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold, transfer or otherwise dispose of property and no property shall be compulsivity acquired, nationalized or requisitioned save by authority of law. “Study finds that some children do not access to their parents properties and they don't know that is they get any portion of property are not. Study also finds that, some children for less economical ability do not think about to access in their property right. But on the other hand a few of them mentioned that they have not any problem to obtain their property right. As the study finds that,

basically the right of property to children totally depends and the family ideology and family condition.”

Conclusion

Right and smooth access of property is not an easy task for the people in Bangladesh. The socio-economic perspective of our country is quite irrational. Though we have a fundamental Right to access in property but in many cases, it is found that the relatives even if family members are betrayers with one another. Especially children from separated families are the worst off and they often get victimized by family members and their relatives' equal portion of property rights.

6.18 Not Enough Participation in familial Decisions Making

Separation and divorce are the events that lead up to the children, interrupting the stability and predictability that children need, other than the death of an immediate family member. Separation is the most stressful ever that can affect a family. As a result, children may fear being abandoned or losing their parent's love and care. After parents' separation, when children stay in another family, it may be with their relatives or it may be with their mother or father alone, but whatever it is, usually the children have lost their right in any sort of decision making.

Decision making is regarded as the cognitive process resulting in the selection of a course of action among several alternative securities. Each Decision making capacity enhances a person's capacity when a person wants to make his/her decision if it means that he/she is going to be mature and a self-understanding is working inside their mind. For effective decision making, a person must be able to forecast the outcome of each option as well, and based on all these items determine which option is the best for that particular situation. And by participating in national opinion means to keep a role on national issues and prove to be a part of the nation. At the same time, participation in the family decision making process indicates one's position in the family. Our country's most families don't pay any concern or priority to the opinion of children from separated parents. Because many in the society still carry on a thought that these children are the abandoned part of the society.

Respondent (B) told that, *“My family doesn’t get any priority on my concern about the family. Even when sometimes I give my opinion in any matter for the betterment of our family it doesn’t accepted by the members of my family”.*

Respondent (H) referred the same statement, *“ I have no priority in my family sometime I thought that I’m just a burden of my family, My father don’t asked me any suggestion before to take any decision. Basically I’m not allowed to take any kind of discussion.”*

In some literate family the family member wants to dominate the children who have lost their family. They think that if the children have learned to take family decision the others family member don’t dominate then any more.

On that aspect Respondent (F) said, *“I live with my grandfather in my uncle’s house. My aunty and uncle don’t encourage me to take any kind of familial decision. Even which dress I should was asked from them. If I give any opinion for the betterment of the family, they make me stop and say it’s not your business so if you silent it would be better”.*

In some case children who come from poor and shabby family background they don’t get any change to take their decision. Because the quality their family environment is quality different from the normal one and specially the children from separated family, so they are socially excluded.

Respondent (G) stated that, *“I live with my mother when I was 2 years old my father left my mother, now we live in a slum area. My mother is a day laborer, so it needs not to take any decision in any familial matter. And if I give any suggestion to my mother, she say that I just stay quit than it will be better for her.”*

But in our society there are some family who are educated but still very restricted. Their ideology is that children from separated family have no right to make any decision.

Respondent (D) said that, *“I have a well educated family but still I cannot give any decision to my mother. She always say’s to me it not my age to give any opinion and sometimes underestimate me that my age is not worthy of make any decision.”*

One the other hand in some family children have the full freedom to provide their decision in facilities matters and it is very surprising that some family valued the children opinion and do the work as they say. Because they thought that, if the

family engage such children in decision making process in future the children from separated family are not dependent upon any one.

Two respondents said that, they have the full from making decision in familial matter.

Respondent (i) referred that, *“My family gives me the right of making familial decision. They accept my suggestion and prioritize my decision thought in a girl of separated parents.”*

Analysis of not enough participation in decision making process

In the present study it is found that the present situation and participation of children from separated family in decision making phenomenon. The study found that most at the children doesn't get the opportunity of making familial decision and most of the cases children from separate family treated as a of their own family and own relatives. So where they treats as a burden. In some family children from poor family background doesn't know the matter of decision making because they thought that “Making Decision” is an ideological concept. So it is not applicable for them. On the other hand in some family study found that children from separated family have fully enjoyed the opportunity of making decision. Their concept is that it's any right, I am a children of separated family so what, I'm a human being so definitely in have the right of making decision. It's not my, fault that in a daughter of separated parent's , In Bangladesh Constitution article 39(1), mentioned the “ Free down of thought and conscience and of speech guaranteed.”

So it is realized that, every person is she/ he is a child of separated family they also have the right to make their familial decision.

Conclusion

Decision making is a important factor for any family as well as in a person life. In our country children from separated family are always avoided from their basic right, society thought that they are the burden of our society, So to build up a equal society and a equal family relation we must ensure for the participation of children from separated family in decision making process.

6.19 They are not valued at the family and peer Group

Family is the main shelter for a person and family and kinship are the core of social life. But a children from separated family have split up and no longer share a single family have as a family Unit. Since there is so much discussion of the effects of parental separation on children in their family. The overall result of my study found that children from deprecated families are on average, somewhat worse off than children who have lived in a intact families. The overall result of many student found that, children from separated families are on “ Overage”. Somewhat worse off than children who have live in a intact families. These children have also more difficulty is school. More behavior problems more negative self concept more problems with peers and more trouble getting along with their parents (Amato, 2001)

Being separated from their mother or father children have lost. Their value in their existing family. Family members do not give them value and also do not show any sort of priority to these children . More other three quarters at children in a separated family have suffered less self confidence because from the children such children are not get any value from their existing family member and program.

Respondent (H) said that, *“I have no value in my family. My father, my step mother and my sibling don’t give any priority of my opinion. They thought that I’m a poor child and I don’t have enough age to give any decision about my family matter. Besides my peers often said me that I’m not able to take any decision”.*

Respondent (F) Said that, *“I’m living with my uncle family but I never get any chance to share my opinion. If I suggest and opinion about any matter they don’t value my opinion only because of I’m children from a separate family. I try my level best to do any work of the family properly but I never make them happy to my work.”*

In a family there are many familial work and activities. So to be made a good familial bonding every family member have to work hard and disseminate sharing and opinion with each other.

On that Perspective (E) Said that, *“Basically I live with my mother in my uncle house. So we have some right to share our view, but they do not call me to*

participate in their decision making time. If I want to suggest something then they say, you need not care so sit inside home.”

In our country family bondage is very strong. All of the members of family work together in any vital situation of a family. But except children from separated family always keep inside and not allow to provide any suggestion in any familial rainy day.

Respondent (D) Said that, *“I am a girl of proficient family. We have well economic background and my mother and grandparents are educated too but problem is that I have no chance to express my view. They behave me that I’m a doll in the family. Nobody listen my talk, nobody prioritize my suggestions and nobody access myself is the familial confidential matter.”*

But one respondent said that they don’t feel that they are not valued by their family. Even their family member are too cordial and deliberate about themselves and their family get a deep value about their opinion, about their thought and about their needs and demands.

Respondent (I) Said that, *“I’m really lucky enough that my family give me respect and priority in several matters. They never make me feel that, I’m separated from my family rather they care me a lot and always give me priority to take any family decision.”*

Analysis of Children is not value in that family

Children are the weak part in a society. There are many special programs which have been taken by our government only for the children. But it is matter of sorrow that, children in from separated family are not valued by their own family members. Children are mentally gets weak after their parental separation. The study found that, the children are deeply suffer by they own family member. Children are mentally gets weak after their parental separation. The study found that, the children are deeply suffered by their own family member. Children do not get change in making family decision, they do not take part in any important family matter or even to take any decision about their own life and career family member don’t give any change do the children to taken their own decision. The study also found that, still there are a few family when children are valued in their

own decision. Even economic property or other vital fanatical issues the family members give the children first priority.

Conclusion

Study found that a large percentage of children from separated families than intact families are likely to have serious problem. Besides psychological problem of children have suffer social problem economic problem avoidance problem. When a children don't get values from their family members they suffer several psychological and durational fear problem. The children lose their self confidence and get frustrated when they feel that the same family member who had valued them before but not valued after his /her parental separation.

6.20 Melancholy Oriented Feeling

Sticks and stones may break my bones but words will nerve's me? Contrary to this old saying emotional abuse or harassment can severely damage a child's mental health or social development. And specially the children from separated is leaving lifelong psychological scars. And from psychological scars child sometimes Melancholy problems. As a result a long term sadness and departments is aroused throughout their life. Melancholy oriented facing effects children normal lifestyle and its result coats a long suffering to their whole life. Sometime children from separated family feels inferiority complex and suffer with a serious injector. Undercover depression or anxiety other times or down abase may impart Judgment and the ability to keep a child safe.

Respondent (E) uttered that, *“Really I suffered a lot because I'm alone in the world. I' have parents but I does not get them close. I'm depriving of from my parents love and affection. When I see my pees with their parents, i really feel sad and from saddens jealousy is around on my mind.”*

Respondent (I) said that, *“I feel alone in my family. Though I'm live in a family at a children village so definitely, I feel better because here I get all kinds of facilities and opportunities. But after all sometimes fall into a great depression. I feel deep*

despair and pair with such thoughts or days even canceling into the horrific memories of the dreadful event of my post.”

The victim children of a family parental separation might not show outward sign of neglect, becoming used presenting a competent face to the outside world, and even taking on the role of the parent. But at the end of the day, negative children are not getting their physical and emotional needs met.

On that aspect Respondent (H) said that, *“I’m a children of poor family, I wish that if I were a boy of rich family than my condition is not getting so worse like present day. I have no family not percent (though I have father) and no money to bear my expenses I give up my studies and my peers. I have no one in the whole world I’m so alone...he was crying.”*

Every child has a dream that he / she will build up his or her own career in future. In this regards children from separated family also have a interaction about their own future, Because without having a good future they haven’t any available assets in their life.

Respondent (G) said about her dream and melancholy oriented feeling, *“I’m a girl of Slam dwellers girl. Now I’m fifteen years old. Although I was late but now I read in class five. But I’m worried about my future. Because I want to continue my study beside these I have a dream that I take the training course of computer, to learns computer programming is my dream from childhood, but I will take 516 thousand taka which is not possible for me. I also want to learn the parllaring work but it also take 8-9 thousand taka how I manage these money, shortage of money I cannot fill up my dream I don’t not is it possible or not?”*

On the same perspective Respondent (j) said that,

“Everybody says that I sing very well, I have a dream that I will continue my singing in the future and I want to establish my career on singing. Though I’m a child from separated family and now my address in a children village so I think that it will not possible to fulfill my dream.”

Children do not always communicate with words. Their responses to their family and parents separation may be expressed in behavior.

Respondent (D) mentioned that, *“I don’t feel any affection and love of my mother. Because she bound my father to get left us and later she bound me and my brother*

to take with him. I don't know in if I'm behave normal with my mother in future or not, really I passed my time with full of anxiety and frustration."

Same thing is happened with another respondent, **Respondent (A) Said that**, *"I'm just fed up with my father, first he left my mother than myself. He doesn't think me as his son any more. Now my future is totally uncertain. I don't not what will he happen with me."*

Children from separated parent can do everything like other normal children. They work hard to get success in their life, but own society and such so-called educated person don't take them easily in their family.

Respondent (E) said that, *"I'm happy in my family, but sometimes I feel that I some cases people and my family member also don't take me easily, as I'm a child of separated parents. I see this world to be very cruel and blame the so-called conscious people for me odds of life. Sometimes I also blame God for all of my pairs and sufferings."*

Analysis of Melancholy Oriented feeling

For Children lengthy Separation from parent can be a source of intense emotional distress. A child has a very different concept at time than does as adult. As the study found that separation at the age (6-8) years can be major crises for these children and they can react with shock or depression and these shock work as a Melancholy. The study also found that more or less each child's are suffering Melancholy related feeling. Some are says that sometimes they don't feel the sufferings but an intense depression and sadness is offer arose in their tender mind. These children are wanted to live with joyfully in society. But still in our society such children are not accepted cordially. Still they have to face different scandal, stigma and bad comments. But all above on that, they dreamt and hope that one day our society will accept them cordially.

Conclusion

Young children are not usually ready for the responsibility as they are not generally mature enough to make the important decision at their life. But in our society it is found that many at the children have to take their as decision of life even they have to earn their livelihood but in this age they have to gone in school. This is their fate.

On the after hand some separated children have no freedom in the family where they live. So there is a mixed problem have aroused in our society. But we should come forward to have that children and have to come out them from melancholy.

6.21 Proper facilities can make the path easy for the children in separated family

Facilities can enhance the way of any narrow field. We know that, the condition of children in a separated family is so narrow that they cannot uplift their condition. And if the facilities will be sustainable then it will create the more opportunity for the children. Sustainable facilities refer to a mode at human development in which resources use aims to meet human needs with ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment. In sustainable facilities many items can be included such as, extra preference in education system, special scholarship in school and college level donation from the poor fund and establish added organization in than, district and derision, psychology treatment center, special trauma and adjustment therapy should be improve the correlation at the children in the social context.

Respondent (F) said that, *“I’m a girl from a separated family. I’m my school and community everybody know the matter so more or less everybody treat me like that I’m a person of their mercy. I don’t like that I live with their mercy, I war to get equal rights.”*

Respondent (B) said that, *“I’m a poor boy, after my parents’ separation my father left me out from the home. Now I live in a dropping center temporarily, how can I live my day, if anybody help me he was crying.”*

Children are usually innocent form their mind. Everything they take very simple. So, it can be said that many of them can still control their emotion and struggle with their cruel life.

Respondent (j) said that, *“I’m really happy what I have. I know my father and mother is still alive but because of their separation now I’m is a children village, sometimes I thought that why me. It our govt. will take any rule that nobody left out their children, which would be better.”*

Simultaneously the same mentality and observed or some other respondent.

Respondent (H) said that, *“I’m a little boy, my age is near about 10/11, I cannot work properly but due to my parents separation my father wants that – I must have to involve in Income Generating activity, it’s very difficult to me. I wish that it our govt. have any rule to rehabilitation program like the children if used.”*

Due to parental separation children are faced different psychosocial and adjustment problem when they are not adjusted with their environment and new parental system they feel very uncomfortable and sometimes they behave irrational behavior with their peers and other members of the society. So if counseling and therapy center will be established then it will be helpful for the development of it such children.

Respondent (D) said that, *“I know I have no scarcity of money and others thing, and my family is well established but I have no mental satisfaction. I need support I need care but I don’t get that even my mother do not give me enough time as a result I doesn’t share my problem. So if Govt. social service Dept. has run any available counseling and treatment program than it will be good for the children like us.”*

Education is the basic needs for all the children and for children primary education is compulsory. But it after found that there are many children in our society droop out from the school at a very early age.

As Respondent (A) said that, *“My family Background in very poor. I give up my study when I was 8. I continue my schools only class one. But though I was poor boy but I have a wish that I continue my study. So it there is any special preference for the children those who are detached from their families as well as parents.”*

Analysis of Facilities can make the path Easy for the children in Separated Family

The study found that there are many children who have been suffering from several mental and physical diseases. So if here are any facilities for counseling and treatment opportunity then it will be helpful for the children in a separated family. Study also finds that, a large amount of children from separated family doesn’t get the opportunities to continue their school. We know that sustainable situation. Study found that maximum children from separated family have passed a vulnerably life. They have no expectation, no gain, no future plan. From this study it has been clear that most of the respondents don’t want charity, but a few of respondents shared that

if any organization managed any working opportunity for them. Basically they want sustainable activities such as: training programs, computer skills, parlaying training involvement in singing course, microcredit, and other development programs in which they can maintain themselves and build up their career. In our country there Government hasn't any children charity on allowance for the abandon children. But our government and Department of social welfare jointly run "Shishu paribar", day care center, Night center and Dropping center the those special children's care. But the curriculum of these programme are limited, because most of the respondent said that they didn't know the government service organizations and didn't able to contact with these organization. So for the sustainable development governmental programs and also the no governmental programs should be expand and deliver a smoothly.

Conclusion

Though the children are the most vulnerable group in our society and especially the children from separated parents should prioritize extra support and service. They should get equal opportunity in education and all other legal system "However, from several discussions, it was revealed that many of the above opportunities proposed by the participants for children in separated family were in general and they would like keenly interested to see consciously.

6.22 Unconsciousness and Communication Gap regarding their rights

Children are an integral part of development in a nation. Children are the greatest asset at any country. They are the future in any society. But we people are really unconscious about the right of children. A right basically means the Human rights. Human rights are commonly understand as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being. Human rights are these conceived as universal and egalitarian.

The task of child rights protection law is to determine the rights of a child, freedoms and his / her protection, by taking into consideration that the child as a physically and intellectually immature person needs special protection and care. But it is great matter to regrets that the most of the children are do not know about their right,

their family doesn't concern about their children rights and even Bangladesh govt. doesn't take any initiative to include such important topic into their syllabus. Basically there is a strong communication gap between our educational system and "in accordance with which a child's behavior shall be controlled and his./her responsibility determined, it regulates the rights of parents and other physical and legal persons. Obligations and responsibility for securing a child's rights, as well as determines the system for protection of the child rights and the legal principles for its activity." But in reality, there have any effectively of the child rights protection low in our society only because of people's unconsciousness and communication limitation.

Respondent (D) Said that, *"I'm a student of class nine at vicarunnessa girls high school. Yes I know the right about the children. In our Bangladesh Constitution it's clearly highlighted that "all citizen in the state shall endeavor to ensure equal opportunity."*

But it offer found that people are not seen us as equal as other children.

Respondent (H) Said that, *"I came from poor family; I don't get the chance to continue my study. And I myself don't know the children rights. This is the first time I heard this world."*

There have extra rights and facilities for the special children. But regarding the rights have no sufficient knowledge about their rights and facilities.

Respondent (C) Said that, *"No! I don't have any idea about child rights. Nobody tell me before about the rights is there any rules to reunion my parents together? Actually my father left us and now my mother stay away from myself. So, I have a desire to repack them by the help of any law."*

Respondents (B) Said that, *"I'm a poor body. I don't manage my meal two times in a day so how can I know about the child rights. Even I never heard this law. This is my first time."*

But there are some children from separated family who live in an educated family and they are also going to school and college. But they are not were about their child rights. If the children are conscious about their rights then they can improve their situation.

Respondent (E) referred that, *“I’m a girl of 57 years old and read in Mirpur Commerce College. But sorry I don’t know about child rights, what its article says but I know that our Bangladesh Govt. have a constitution where it mentioned that all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection at law.”*

But come children conscious about the child rights and they more or less properly know the UN child right convention. (UNCRC)

Respondent (I) said that, *“I’m a girl in a children village. Here our authority gave us a training workshop about UN child rights convention. What is our right, which bandings must have to maintain by our house mother, which behavior is offensive for a child all are trained on that workshop.”*

The same opinion came out from Respondent (J)...

Respondent (J) she said that, *“I know about the UN child rights and I also know that though there is a strict act but nobody maintain that rules. And I think every children must be to know the child rights otherwise they will be suffer in a long Run.”*

Analysis of the Unconsciousness and communication Gap regarding the Rights

The Government of Bangladesh has declared that the Child rights week 2010. I was observe nations that on (4—10) October. Children at our country are engaged in endless struggles to survive. Children from separated family pass their life with full of struggle. They have been victims of injustice and poverty. Study found that maximum children have the ignorance about the child rights. Even some respondent were heard the word (child Right CRC) first time. The study also finds that, children lived in an organization; know it about the child right. What is the right say, what is facilities are get a children and how they nourish into a family all are known by the children. There are several research on children and it has been carried out in economically developed countries and it is not clear of its relevance to the so children whose living conditions are very different. According to the UNCRC, a child is “every human being below the age at 18 years.” Our government circulated Draft National children policy 20.

But it has been assume that, there are 45% people of total population below 18 years in Bangladesh. Unfortunately children are the most affected part who are deprived of their rights and faced various form of tortures.

Conclusion

Children from separated family are not at of society. As a human being they have the rights for everything sometimes more than. But in our society we have seen the different picture that, they a severely suffered by several psychosocial problem. So we have to rescue their rights as possible as.

6.23 Creating Awareness about policy, Legal provision and Legal Institutions

Separation is one of the most common environmental stressors experienced by children. Although many children from separated families will never show signs of severe psychopathology, a substantive body of study indicates that separation does place children at an increased risk for three different types of adjustment difficulties: (1) externalizing problems (2) internalizing problems, and (3) cognitive deficits (Amato and with 1991; Emore, 1988; wallerstein, 1991; zill, Morrison, and coiro 1993). But to combating all these different types of maladjusted mental problem General people should create awareness about the issue. Awareness especially on policy, legal provisions and institutions helps to seek and establish the rights for the welfare to the children from separated family there are some legal provision laws and policies which has enacted by the Bangladesh Government. And besides all of these at present days Several NGOs and social service organization have been implemented different services for the children and the families of the victim children in Bangladesh.

Respondent (H) said that, *“I don’t know that is policy, right and legal provision. I didn’t get the opportunity to go school so how can I know this?”*

Respondent (B) said that, *“My parents were illiterate and after their separation my schooling was stopped so there wasn’t anybody who discriminate the information. Now I’m a working children’s, so it’s not possible for me to aware about the children laws.”*

In our society a few children are know the child right but they don’t know the other legal provision and policy. So different types of programs should enhance to increase their scope of knowledge.

Respondent (E) said that, *“I am college going girl. I know that we have legal right and policy from which we take support but I don’t know how is its procedure, where we get these Support and is there need any tips to get the support?”*

In separated family it after found that sometime the father do not get the expenditure cost for the children. It’s a big problem in our country perspective. But if the family and children aware about their right they didn’t suffer as much as they suffer.

Respondent (A) said that, *“After my parents separation I live with my father but a few days later he got married but now he didn’t give any living cost for me. He said that – I should earn. And left me out from his home.”*

The something is said by **the respondent (G) She said that,** *“After my sense I didn’t so saw my father, he left us and now he didn’t give any cost for me. I’m a girl of 14/15 years old, but I don’t know about the legal way by which I can get my expenditure from my father.”*

In some family children are bought up properly but the educated family members didn’t think the necessity to inform the children about their legal Rights.

Respondent (F) said that, *“I live with my uncle house my uncle is a government service holder but he never told me about my legal rights. Even I don’t know my date of birth is still registered or not.”*

Analysis of creating awareness and about the policy legal provision and institutions

Naturally when one party wants to separate from his/ her partner in a very few cases the other party accepts the same which turns into a relation obviously anything positive and then the party having passive part in divorce tried to stop the separation. But due to the conjugal delimit and collision the children are getting suffers. They are drop out from their exact track.

The study finds that most of the respondents do not have any idea about policy, legal provision and institutions. A little over one fourth of the children from separated families are aware of the erected provision and legal procedure. Simultaneously, most of the families are don’t conscious to inform the children about their child rights and legal procedure. However, the majority lacked of awareness on them and regarding the awareness about the specific provisions of the laws.

In Bangladesh perspective there are some special provisions which are made in the policy and laws for the benefit of special children. Besides, the Muslim Family Laws ordinance, 1961. Family law and marriage law, convent are implemented for such aspect.

The (CEDAW referred Uganda’s contention in that children may not be separated from their families or the persons entitled to bring them up against the will of their

families or of these persons, except in accordance with the law. Affirmative action in favor of marginalized group.”Art 32)

Conclusion

For every aspect legal status is very essential. Especially for the ethical and societal phenomena legal procedure is one of the facts attempt. Thought the condition of children in a separated family is a social issue so legal rights and procedure can play a big role. It after found that the majority of our population are illiterate and in frail about education, as a result many of as haven't any concise knowledge about the rights and legal procedure of children and family related issues. If she separated family children are have minimum awareness and knowledge about the child right issue easily they can in frail about education, as a result many at as haven't any concise knowledge about the rights and legal procedure of children and family related issued. If the separated family children have minimum awareness and knowledge about the child right issue easily they can enjoy the help of those legal institution and can combated their sufferings.

6.24 Humanity and Morality is the best tonic to remove Prejudices

For children parental separation is one of the most pressures experience. Emery (1988) and Hetherington (1984) have suggested that the psychological impact of parental separation on children needs to be divide into at least two levels. The first level relates to the short term effects of the parental separation on the children's adjustment, a process that all children must undergo. The second level is related to the long term, children's functioning reflects the family's adaptation to the changes necessitated by the separation. Whatever it is, all the sufferings of the children from separated family is known our humanity. Our humanity is being able to feel pain, heart, sympathy, compassion and mercy. It is to love others and enjoy company and accepting others for who they are (regard, 2008). And another is our morality. Morality is the inner sense which wakes up our insight, grow up our inner sense, differentiation our intention, and utilize our good action and decision which are right and which are wrong. The philosophy of morality is ethics. A moral code is a system of morality (according to a particular philosophy religion culture etc) and a

moral is any one practice or teaching within a moral code (Antony Flew, 1979) In our society if we people really the matter of children from separated family intensely it is sure that our morality and humanity woke up and grew a deep concern about their painful feelings.

Respondent (H) mentioned that, *“I left out my home never about 2 years ago. When I was in my community my neighbors irritated me and intentionally avoid my company. Even some of my company was stopped to play with me.”*

Respondent (G) mentioned that, *“I’m a slum dweller girl this is one kind of my stigma rather my parents live separated that means my future is full of stigma. That’s why I never think of any positive thinking. Because things are always going to wrong with me.”*

In more or less all community there is a problem of misconception. In the traditional form we can see these prejudices. And in our society there are full o Prejudices and the children who are from separated parents normally they have to suffer the stigmatize problem.

Respondent (F) referred about her experience, *“I live with my grandparents in my uncle’s house, already I have to bear criticism from my aunty and all of that the community people also accepted me negatively. They were called me by bad names, ridiculed and unjustly rebuked. And I have always been a soured of negative discursive and criticism of the society.”*

On the other hand Respondent (C) uttered that, *“Actually I haven’t any feelings about my sufferings because I’m just used to about that. I never tolerate this anymore. My relatives peer’s, classmate even the senior community members gossip about me, they look down upon me, but if they thought themselves in the place of mine they can understand the matter.”*

It often found the sometimes the economic loss and unequal strata of family status enhance the chance of separation. But money is not all in a life. But when the economic factors stand between the one relationships it often create a great problem. We after know that the social status and economic condition and other perspectives give borer and power of man. And when one living in a poverty all under economic status, they are ousted from all kind of facilities and also they cannot get value is the society. It’s one kind of prejudices.

Respondent (D) said that, *“I have a good economic background but my father haven’t enough economic ability that’s why my mother got separated from my father and now, engaged with other person, but she never thought about myself. I’m mentally tortured by my own family rather than my society. Yeah, I know my neighbor also discuss about myself as a criticized notion. But nobody think about my condition.”*

They comments ridiculous comments and teased this hurt me a lot. Beside these my school friend even some show their curiosity to know the history of my parents separation. It also shamed me a lot. But anybody don’t think about myself I tried to overcome all these and socialize with all of my friends, but when they again and again hart me I can’t tolerate them anymore.

Analysis of Humanity and Morality is the best tonic to remove prejudices

The study finds that the children from separated family are suffered different societal stigma problem. They get the behavior which is at of humanity. The respondents are said that, the normal people behave with then just like a burden. Everybody make themselves as a subject of criticism. Everybody discuss about them and sometime, whisper about their familial matter. The study also found that due to the derivational attitude and the children feel insecure and suffer psychological problem. Their logic is that); If people take themselves (children from separated family) easily in the society at least they can be mentally satisfied. They want the humanity and moral behavior from the people. So it can be said that humanity and morality is the best tonic to remove prejudices.

Conclusion

The social prejudice is the neither big nor maid creation. Every a society should be established where everybody is same and nobody will face the negligence of the societal people. Because the children are innocent, they haven’t any curse about their situation rather they are the worse suffered their parents curse. So everybody should pay an equal and moral consensus towards them.

6.25 Comparatively Doubtful Future

Every person has a future plan. Future plan helps a man to concrete his / her future. If anybody doesn't specify his or her future plan definitely he or she will be face a great problem. A child in a separated family are quite in balanced than any other children from in fact family children from divorced families have a higher chance of experiencing peer pressure and becoming part of destructive peer groups, because they tend to have lower self esteem and social competence than children from non-divorced families. Like many other person the children from such destructive family has also future plan. But due to the Social and Economic barrier it cannot be possible to fill up their future plan. And it is common that, many children and also the adolescents distance themselves from their families and seek other activities outside the home.

Respondent (G) mentioned that, *“I have a dream that, in future I will be a computer engineer. From my childhood I have a passion about computer and I have strong desire to fulfill my dream. But I know that it is impossible because in a slum dweller girl and my future plan come to be true.”*

The same thing is describe by respondent (J) she said that, *“Everybody tell that I sing well so from that inspiration I have grew up a dream that in future I will be a good singer. I have a good teacher for my singing.”*

Future plan is a very important matter for a person life. But children from separated family are doesn't care about their future place

Respondent (H) said that, *“I give up my school when I was 6 years old. I don't know what does mean by future plan. But now I can under Stan. Though I have to maintain my own expenditure so I wish that will have a small shop and I run my business without any problem.”*

Respondent (E) mentioned about that, *“I have to see a conflict between my parents in my childhood. And after that my parents got separated. So since then I have an aversion about family chaos. So I want to be a lawyer in future. Though in a student of commerce but I knew future I want to practice on law.”*

Children in a separated family need flexibility in arrangements to whom them to participate in normal adolescent social activities. They have also dream or plan for

future but their overall situation is not flexible as a result in most of the cases their future plan cannot be preceding.

Respondent (I) said that, *“Now I’m a girl of in a children village. I see dream for my future and I also make a plan for my future. I want to be a doctor. And that is why; I have to struggle a lot. I know that my way of dream is not smooth. So I don’t know that is I’m successful in my future or not.”*

But one Respondent has a different plan in her future. Everybody wish what they have to build their career but like this respondent there are many children who want to success their future plan.

Respondent (F) said that, *“I know every person have desire to be a doctor, engineer lawyer, Banker, service holder or Businessman. But I have a different future plan and that is – is future when I will be more mature I reunion my parents. And Inshallah I will do it. My Allah Must be help me.”*

Analysis of comparatively doubtful future

Separation and Divorce can be extremely traumatic for children they can see the dramatic changes in their world as a loss of care stability. Ever though the children suffer from various problems due to their parent’s separation many of them have a clear notion of their future. As the study finds that more or less every children have a future plan or future dream. And they have a strong desire to fulfill their plan. The study also found that comparatively low earner children want to become a businessman. The study found that children who had suffer much chaos situation in his family. They want to be a lawyer and they have a dream to mediate all the family related matter. Their dreams are not too unrealistic. In this study, the study also observed that children who have fascination on a topic they want to build up their future on that specialized field. So all above the analysis it can be said that everything is possible if the children above to get a proper and friendly environment. But thought it seems to be too hard but it is true that children living in a family environment. It is not conducive to fulfill their dreams. As a result they always suffer a measurable condition in their future.

Conclusion

Children from separated family have to live in an uncomfortable environmental which is not fit for their physical and mental condition. If their parents or other relatives become sincere and take goat care of their children, then esterase children can grow up to become valuable citizen of the country.

Chapter Seven

Discussion

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Discussion

7.3 Summing up the Results

7.4 Suggestions for the future Research

7.5 Conclusion

7.1 Introduction

In this chapter an attempt has been made to present the major changes and summing up of the study. After the broad analysis, this part only focuses on the major findings of the situation of children in the separated family. The in-depth form of the main points emerging from the preceding chapters has been provided in the form of discussion. Mainly the Discussion part has been focus or the real Sergio and sufferings of the respondents' children.

7.2 Discussion

Marriages that end in separation typically begin a process of unraveling, estrangement, or emotional separation years before the actual legal divorce are obtained. During the course of the marriage, one or both of the marital partners begins to feel alienated from the other. Conflict and emotional misunderstanding with each other and with the children intensify, become; more frequent and often go unresolved. Feelings of it bitterness, helplessness and anger escalate as the spouses weight the costs and benefits of continuing the marriage versus separating. (Gay C. kitsons (1992).

A) Age of parents' separation and Reasons work behind of it

The prime observation of the study found that children are loss their parents on different age limit. There is no specific age limitation which is certain for children loss of children parents separation. For example some respondent said that doe their parents got separated when their sense does it create. Some said that at the age of 5 or 6 their parents left them. Some children mentioned that when they read in class 6 or 7 their parents got separated. And some respondent noted that they feel very shame that, when they are getting so matured this time their patents got separated. And as a result they suffer a lot to face any social occasion and sometimes the fell embarrassed for being their parental separation. The study also found that the respondent parents are got separated not only any exact reason but also many reasons accumulate into a big reason and then it turns into separation the in-depth findings of the study finds that Economic insolvency, mental dissatisfaction between husband and wife, Husband extramarital relationship, influence by their person works behind the cause of parental separation.

It has been clear from the study that, the socio economic condition largely play on a bad impact of parental separation. Though Bangladesh is a developing country so still there are many people who are act of the touch of education and being illiterate they are not conscious about their family life and children's future. As a result many people make severed irrational decision and get separated from their family and on the same time the children getting parent less within knowing the reasons behind of it.

(b) Social Attitudes of children in the separated family

The review of the study found that children from separated families are not overwhelming worse off psychologically. Children whose parents have separated these young people still seem to experience considerable distress about the breakup of their families and that these feelings linger. Besides all of the linger psychological feelings children are also face different crucial social attitude. The observation of the study found that the experience of the respondent children towards their society and social attitude are bitter. In home family members don't behave properly and always talk on a commanding voice. The relatives and others member of the family look down upon them and irritated them with asking several illogical question about their parents. Some of the respondent said that, their family treat themselves as a burden of their family they the children doesn't get proper behavior from their family members. Some of the respondent deeply emphasize that they are being tortured by their family member and tell them to earn by their onset. So being a small child they have to stay alone without their home and earn their own livelihood. But the study also found that a few of them get donor, care and love by their family member and the family member treat them as equal as the other members of the family.

From the stay observation it call be clearly said that, society does not want to accept them. People talk or comment several bad comments about the children, in which society they stay. But on the other hand staying at home. Some children enjoy their freedom and have the right to expose their opinion but still in this new era they have to face the comment, uneasy situation and avoidance from the society people.

(c) Loss of vital Relationship

Due to parental separation children also have a higher risk of losing significant relationships with friends' family members, and especially the nonresident parent, usually the father. Children's relationship with their fathers frequently deteriorates, because they see each other less frequently. The observation of the study found that the respondent children live with their father as well as their mother after their parents' separation. The study also found after the separation guardians kept their children in children village some time. But whether the children kept in children village or in a family, the children felt the loss of their parents. Children who stay with their mother, has missed their fathers care and love. Some respondent said that due to loss of their father they face identity problem. In our society between 18 and 25 percent of children have no contact with their fathers. 2-3 years or more after separation. (J.B. Keely; 2003)

This study found respondent children who live with her mother but she loves her father a lot. She tries to talk with her father and reunite her parents once again. But her mother is not agree on that proposal and she never give the permission to her daughter to visit with her father.

Many factors such as restricted visitation times, interfering mothers geographical constraints, economic scarcity, psychological problems in fathers and new parental relationships and remarriage of any one (father or mother) contribute to the diminished relationships between children. The study deeply observed that some girl children are very annoyed with their parents and they never want to reunite their parents. On the other hand boys especially need a close relationship with their father and react more strongly to deprivation of parent contact. Some children purposefully limit the relationships with their fathers if they have abusive and disorders.

(d) Participation Rate of children in family and social programme

Participation is one of the main approaches to get success in any aspect of life. As a person we have to participate several familial, cultural, Educational, Relational and other programme. As a result many of us can gather a wide array of knowledge and social behavior by participating various familial and social programme. But the study found that the participation of children from separated family is very low.

Because nobody accepts them and there is a misconception is that, if such children has participate in a social programme nothing to be good or blessed on that programme.

Furthermore, there are some children who have poor economic background, never get a change to attain any familial and social programme. The study have shown that, relatives are don't behave properly and behave rudely with the children from separated family. As a result children are suffering psychological stressor, mental imbalances' lack of confidence and make up a sense of mean minded. Children who live with their relatives house they after feel very scared to attained any social programme that if anybody asked them about their past. The depth observation of the study found that children from separated family carrying a miss-conception that nobody love theme and accept them like the other children in the society. Basically they have much bitter experiences about familial and social programmes so they feel scared to attain in any social and familial programme though they have a acute consensus to attain the family and social programme.

(e) Risk of Resilience in children coping with parental separation

Due to parental separation children has face a Risk with their adjustment problem. And to overcome from that situation they need to find out Resicillience strategy. A few major longitudinal studies have supported strong negative effects on children from divorce families. (Waller stein et al; 2000). This study found that children from separated family have suffered in a great Risk at coping with parental separation. Separation represents one of the most stressful life vents for both children and parents. Major stressors and Risk factors include the initial period after separation, parental conflict, the loss of vital relationships, financial problems. and reprinting or re-marriage. On the basis of this stay it can be assumed that, a complete married family can give the proper support and nourishment of the children. Besides that, it can be mentioned that, many educators, politicians' mental health workers, family theorists. Social work and other human rights worker portray that separated families as unfit for the successful upbringing of children. Not only physical development but also mental and intellectual development is also humped due to family separation. In this study it is found that, Children are drop out from their school and bound to involve themselves into the workplace and the study also

found that, some innocent children remain involve themselves into criminal activities (such as: Theft, Hijack, taking drugs etc.) The study found that, the children have a tendency of taking drugs and some of the children give themselves punishment by cutting their hands with Bleed and some children remain hunger without taking food. Such types of mentality give the future signal of Risk behavior of such children and the resilience, capacity to coping up with the parents, family or with other relatives remain very difficult.

(f) Recommendations and take some opinions how to change the overall attitude towards them

In terms of divorce and separation adverse effects have been noted due to severed father child relationship. (Lamb, M.E;2002). In Bangladesh perspective, both the government and NGOs have individual and joint programme for the children who have lost their father or mother or both of them. The any of the do not play a vital role to overcome the present Critical situation of children from separated family. Although some educated family and the local people came forward to help and care of them but the legibility of that sympathies is very short. Even some family does not talk and behave properly with the children. In our country some organization Ain O Salish Kendra, Bangladesh Manobadikar society Bangladesh sishu Unnayan Foundation, Bluest etc have played a remarkable role for the development and rehabilitation for the vulnerable children those who lose their parents and parents care.

Therefore in terms of separation it is important to maintain regular interaction between children and both parents. But it is therefore unfortunate that the contemporary practice relationship is not fostered between the children and the non-custodial present in separation procuring, (Maccoly et al 1992). Bangladesh government has taken several steps for the orphan children but specifically those haven't any Governmental ORP service for the children of separated family. In the Sorkari Sishu Paribar, legal aid service for the husband and wife. And financial cost for the children, such types of services are provided for the venerable children. Though different NGOs run different day care center, training center, dropping center assistance and other steps for the venerable children. But these programs is limited most of the respondent did not get it. So for their sustainable development

governmental programs and rehabilitee programs should be increased. In Bangladesh, both the government and not government organizations have programs and curriculum that are being implemented especially for the benefit of the children from separated family.

7.3 Summing up the Results

- * This study is an attempt to know the perceived knowledge of the people of different section regarding children in the separated family. A cross sectional and in-depth study design has been used to know the real situation of children of the separated family. Not only to know the situation suggest but also to know their opinion and people's perceptions towards them in the society.
- * The Observation found that in study were most of the respondent are more or less sufferer due to their parental separation. In this study it found that children from different class and status are got victim of the vulnerable situation. It means both the children in educated family and Illiterate family faced the worse situation. But Education is important for every human being. It facilitates both material and spiritual development. On the other hand it is also a tool through which welt being could be ensured. It is because the study found that children grow up in a educated family but separated parents can lived comparatively better position than the uneducated family.
- * The observation found that the respondent children are lived with their relative (like uncle, Grandparents) or sometimes with their father or mother or sometimes in a children village. But Any where they live, they have to suffer a lot. When they live into the relative's house they heard comments about their parent and suffer the mental torture. And then they live into any children home they miss their family core and opportunities.
- * The study found that children got the victim of parental separation due to extra marital relationship of parents, mental misunderstanding economic causes, of family tie, rearranging of father or mother, scalping and so on. Most of the respondent told that they have to bear unbearable comment, shame and irritating behavior.

- * Due to parental separation children has face extreme mental pressure. They suffer anxiety disorder and other phobia. Because the world as the known it has ended, children may feel a great loss as well as anxiety anger, and sanders, Children may fear being abandoned or luring their parents love. Parents are usually pre occupied and may be anger and hostile towards each other. Children may feel guilty about causing their parents separation. In this study it also observed that some children feel themselves rejected because their parents ignore them and visit sporadically and unpredictably.
- * In our society perspective children from separated family faced the adjustment problem in their educational institution. During the separation, school work may seems unimportant to the children and school performance after worsen. The study found that, some of the respondent children mentioned that they didn't got any inspiration from their family member about school. And some other children said that they live with their father but their father made a in frail attitude, so those children felt trisected and barren for their family as a result they gave up their school.
- * Family is a important part of human growth but most of the respondents do not get proper take care from family. they feel that they are the burden in their family. In which family they are live most of the respondent said that they have to suffer a lot in their family. The study observed that some respondent children leave their family because they have to bear fortunated by their other family members. They didn't get any priority and some says that, even their family member didn't gave them food and cloth properly.
- * Due to family separation children has faced various physical problem. It has been observed that, most of their physical problem is the result of different psychological pressure. Children aged 5 to 12 years can experience sadness, greet, intense anger and irrational fears. After that they feel insecure, loosely and sad. Many of the respondents have found that they engage in risk taking behaviors, such as drug and alcohol use, theft, and violence. It has been observed that different psychological disorder develop eating disorders, defiant, or join peers who are engaging in risk taking behaviors.

- * Health care facilities are basic rights for every person. But they study observed that the children living without their parents or with a single parent after suffer inadequacy of health care facilities. Respondent children are told that when they get sick they take primary medicine but it is rare that they get the opportunity to appoint with any specialized doctor. It also observed that children who came from a poor family background they totally didn't get any kind of opportunities for their health treatment but some children said that their parents (Father or mother) gave a contribution when they got sick.
- * Relatives are a part and parcel of our life in our country relationship among relatives is better than other countries, but they study observed that children who lived with their relatives house due to their parental separation; got a bitter experience and behavior from relatives. In Bangladesh perspective relatives are behave just like a made servant with the children. Children haven't any right to expose their opinion.
- * Socialization is achieved through participation in various social functions and gatherings. But it has been found that children from separated family rare can get the chance to attain any familial program. Or if any one attained it and social or family programme other peers, neighbors or relative whisper about their parents matter. Many of the respondents have said that they have a wish to join any programme but they fear of the societal stigma.
- * In the present study it has been found that children in the separated family got a rare chance to participate in decision making process. The decision which is related to the family wellbeing there, they didn't exposed their opinion. Even of, their self interest and important matter anybody didn't pay any concern about their opinion. Only because of that they are children from separated parents.
- * The study found that, most of the respondent children are faced identity problem. Some respondent children live in children village and some live in slum area they said that after being sense they didn't sound other father. So they suffer a serious identify problem.
- * During that last several decades, increasing numbers of families have deviated from the traditional model. The study found that, separation forces many

children into single parent families or indented families created by adults living together or re-marriage. Many children are reared by grandparents or other relatives.

- * The study found that, due to the shortage of parental love a care child commit in several criminal activities. As a result they cannot make themselves in a good frock again. In the respondent children few children are severely involved with offensive activities, or a few are taking drugs. They opinioned that they take the drugs only for that they want to restrain from the unbearable shocked.
- * They study found that most of the respondent have a acute desire to reunion their parents. But they know that, it is a big task. But still they make a hope that, one day they can again stay together. But some respondent don't want to reunion their parents. Their logic is that, their father gave a lot of pain to their mother and themselves. So it will be better if they stay alone with their mother.
- * One important things in observed in this study, that most of the respondent children don't know about their constitutional right. Even they don't have any idea that they can right against to back their proper facilities. Many of the children are now lost their everything and at present they have to earn their own livelihood and there is none of them that, who can extend a helping hand toward them.
- * It has been clear from the study that, children in the separated family have to suffer a lot. We know that, conflicts develop in every family, but healthy families are strong enough to resolve conflicts or thrive despite them. Whatever their, makeup, healthy families provide children with a sense of belonging and meet children's physical, emotional, developmental and spiritual needs. Members of healthy families express conation and support for each other in ways consistent within their own culture and family traditions.

7.4 Suggestions for the future Research

The study is about the vulnerable children who are suffering and had suffered for their parental separation. This study has focused at a number of situation and questions which could help direct about future research on those vulnerable children in Dhaka city. It questions the adequacy of traditional methods of conducting study in near future and it has also pointed to the need for a broader conceptualization of children's on such condition. This study given emphasize the children lives in the separated family in Dhaka city and to study on that topic it has to make questions about the adequacy and availability of surceases of data on those children. It can be noted that, this study is completely done by qualitative study and it has demonstrated that qualitative study helps to conduct and measuring the actual social and psychological condition of any social issue. So, the findings of the study indicate the demand for further research on issues related to situation of children in the separated family.

- ⇒ This study was carried out in the Dhaka city. So, a further study can be close on children lives in separated families in another area on Bangladesh;
- ⇒ Separate study can be undertaken to unveil the perceptions of general people towards the vulnerable children;
- ⇒ This study is about the children in separated family on Dhaka city, but such types of study will be conducted on different cities and area basis also;
- ⇒ This study was focused on the real pathetic condition of children in the separated family, so it can be helps to make the family people aware about the condition of the children;
- ⇒ On the basis of findings, a research on the conditions of human rights issues of children lives in the separated family and identifying the violation of such rights can be done;
- ⇒ The in-depth analysis of the psycho-social and economic condition of the children can also helps to the social worker psychologist and the human right worker to provide a sustainable service of the children;
- ⇒ For further research a standardized attitude scale can be used for measuring the attitudes of family. Society, school peers, relatives and guardian also towards children lives in the separated family;

7.5 Conclusion

This study has viewed and examined the overall scenario of the children living on a Separated family, their problems, social values towards them, familial condition, Social and environmental attitude, rights and prejudice inclusion based perceptions towards the poor children in our society. However, we have come into a decision that, though we have many rules and agenda for the betterment and wellbeing of the children but still it cannot work only for proper consciousness of the general people. Children are the future wealth or our nation. But it is clear from the study that it is very tough for the children to survive properly in the family as well as the society after their parental separation. In addition, researcher believes that the results of the study will provide additional insights, further wellbeing and better living standard of the children on separated family.

Chapter Eight Conclusion and Recommendations

8.1 Recommendations

8.2 Conclusion

8.1 Recommendations

A separated family is one where the parents (mother and father) of a child or children have split up and no longer share a single family home as a family unit. This is also known as a broken home. In recent year, global concern for children vulnerabilities within the family or outside in the family has come to the center stage of the international and national development discourse. Most people are aware of the term separation. It's usually used to talk about children. Separation anxiety in children is considered a very serious issue, because a child that is unable to be separated from his or her parents becomes more likely to miss out on important psychosocial development opportunities, and could develop further anxiety problems later on in life. Child neglect- a very common type of child abuse is a pattern of failing to provide for a child's basic needs, whether it be adequate food, clothing, hygiene, or supervision. Child neglect is not always easy to spot. Several multilateral and bilateral national and international organizations are effectively working with the matter. But being a developing country we have many limitations to implement the proper support. The current study revealed that in respect to the above, Bangladeshis no exception in formulating national policies, enacting legislation and establishing organizations and providing proper support for the children living in the separated family.

However in the light of the findings and observation, the following recommendations should be in concerned:

1. There should be the implementation of law that Children, who are living with their mother after their parental separation, will get the proportion of property of their father.
2. A Rehabilitation programme should be implemented properly for the women and children who are vulnerable and haven't any shelter and food.
3. For the people awareness on the issue and the rights of the suffer children, Voluntary organization can play an effective role to disseminate the real condition and sufferings of the victim children.
4. Organizations working for the benefit and rights of the children should be networked to develop a common advocacy strategy and programme for the establishment of rights and policy change in favor of the sufferer children living

in the separated family. This will be more forceful in exerting pressure and intensify the movement for policy change.

5. Extreme poverty is one of the major problems in many societies, which undermines the good intentions of many poor countries to implement policies that would redress the discrimination and inequality that affects children especially the vulnerable children. So poverty alleviation is a must to improve the situation of the children living in the separated family.
6. Greater attention should be given to the improvement of living conditions in particular health and education of girls and boys living in the separated family; school enrolment and attendance of boys and girls should be included in monitoring systems for program performance and impact assessment of development interventions.
7. Scarcity of basic rights for the children living in the separated family Bangladesh paves the way for a bright future for the entire nation and children suffers most than other people. Nutritious food should be provided to all children. Because they will be healthier, more productive and will contribute in their family and society.
8. Provision of child rights would implement and followed by every family and societies.
9. Organizations concerned with the children rights and justice can be sensitized to pay attention to the vulnerable situation relating to the children who are the sufferer for their parental separation.

8.2 Conclusion

This study is a qualitative study, which has perceived and examined the social and familial condition of the children those who passing a vulnerable life because of their parental separation. It is clear that, children lives in the separated family have to bear difficulties in every spare of their life. But we should remain in mind that, they are the integral part of our own family and society, so definitely they deserves love and affection from their family members. They have the right to get and enjoy the equal opportunity like the other persons. In addition in this study the researcher expect that, the results and analysis of the data will provide additional insights on children literature and this can also contribute for the better and enjoyable lifestyle of the children lives in the separated family.

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Appendices

Appendix I-Semi-structured Interview Guide

Appendix -II- The Inform of Consent

Appendix- III- The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance-1961

Appendix-IV- The Divorce Act-1869

Appendix-V- Children Act- 1974

Appendix I- Semi-structured Interview Guide

A Study on Situation of Children in Separated Family in Dhaka City

Thesis Paper, M.S.S

Institute of Social Welfare and Research

University of Dhaka

(Collected information will be used only for research & the secrecy of information gives will be maintained)

A) Say about yourself (Name, Age, Sex, Level of education, Occupation, Religion, Permanent address, types of family, family Income source, others Family information)

6. Say about your residential place where you live now?
7. With whom do you live in now?
8. Age of yours when you're Parents' got separated?
9. Which Reasons works behind the Separation of your parents?

B. Educational Facilities for the Respondents

10. Are you studying in any institution? Mention please.
11. Did you go to school before your parent's separation?
If answer is no, than why?
12. Do you have any Access of Private Tutors?
13. Do you have Sufficiency of Educational Expenditure?

C. Health Care Facilities of the Respondents

14. Do you have faced any Health Problems?
 - Yes
 - No
15. Could you please tell What Types of Health Problems you face?
16. Could you please tell what types of Inadequacy you face in Healthcare Facility?
17. Do you have had any health care support from your parents?

D. Relationships between Family Members and Community Members

18. Indicate the attitudes of family and society toward you?
19. Behavior of other family members towards you mention please?
20. Indicate the attitudes of relatives towards you?
21. Say something about your neighborhood?
22. Did your neighbor make any bad comments towards you?
23. Do you have any Interaction Opportunity with your Family Members?
24. Say about your Interaction with Peer-Group Members.

E. Socio-Psychological Alienation of the Respondents

25. How much have you scope to participate in different familial programmes?
26. Mention about your participation in different types of incidents (marriage, birthday, religious
27. Which type of frustration you face, mention please.
28. Do you have face any panic about this situation in your life?
29. Do you have face any identity crisis?
30. Articulate about your opinion in familial decisions.
31. Have you committed any crime after your parent's separation?

F. Future Plans of the Respondents

32. Tell something about your future plan.
33. Do you have any desire of reunion your parents?
34. Do you have any idea about the constitutional rights of children?

Appendix -II- The Inform of Consent

To Whom It May Concern

It is my pleasure to certify that a student of masters (2013-2014) of the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka, In conducting thesis on “A Study on Situation of children in Separated family in Dhaka City” under my supervision and guidance. It is an Academic work. In order to complete this thesis, she needs to collect relevant literature and information from the concerned institutions.

In this regard, you are requested to extend your helping hand, cooperation to her in doing her work more accurately and perfectly.

Thanking you in anticipation

Institute of Social Welfare and Research

University of Dhaka.

Dhaka-1205

Appendix- III**THE MUSLIM FAMILY LAWS ORDINANCE, 1961**

(ORDINANCE NO. VIII OF 1961).

[2nd March ,1961]

An Ordinance to give effect to certain recommendations of the Commission on Marriage and Family Laws.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect to certain recommendations of the Commission on Marriage and Family Laws;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the seventh day of October, 1958, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:-

Short title, extent, application and commencement	<p>1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961.</p> <p>(2) It extends to the whole of Bangladesh, and applies to all Muslim citizens of Bangladesh, wherever they may be.</p> <p>(3) It shall come into force on such date as the ³[Government] may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.</p>
Definitions	<p>2. In this ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-</p> <p>(a) “Arbitration Council” means a body consisting of the Chairman and a representative of each of the parties to a matter dealt with in this Ordinance:</p> <p>Provided that where any party fails to nominate a representative within the prescribed time, the body formed without such representative shall be the Arbitration Council;</p> <p>(b) “Chairman” means-</p> <p>(I) the Chairman of the Union Parishad;</p> <p>(ii) the Chairman of the Paurashava;</p> <p>(iii) the Mayor or Administrator of the Municipal Corporation;</p> <p>(iv) the person appointed by the Government in the</p>

	<p>Cantonment areas to discharge the functions of Chairman under this Ordinance;</p> <p>(v) where the union Parishad, Paurashava or Municipal Corporation is superseded, the person discharging the functions of such Parishad, Paurashava or Corporation or as the case may be, appointed by the Government to discharge the functions of Chairman under this Ordinance:</p> <p>Provided that where the Chairman of the Union Parishad or Paurashava or the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation is a non-Muslim, or he himself wishes to make an application to the Arbitration Council, or is, owing to illness or another reason, unable to discharge the functions of Chairman the Union Parishad, Paurashava or Municipal Corporation shall elect one of its Muslim members or Commissioner as Chairman for the purposes of this ordinance;</p> <p>(c) “Municipal Corporation” means the Municipal Corporation constituted under the Chittagong Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1982 (XXXV of 1982), or the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983 (XL of 1983), or the Khulna Municipal Ordinance, 1984 (LXXII of 1984), and having in the matter jurisdiction as prescribed;</p> <p>(d) “Paurashava” means the Paurashava constituted under the Paurashava Ordinance, 1977 (XXVI of 1977), and having the matter jurisdiction as prescribed;</p> <p>(e) “Prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under section 11;</p> <p>(f) “Union Parishad” means the Union Parishad constituted under the Local Government (Union Parishads) Ordinance, 1983 (LI of 1983), and having in the matter jurisdiction as prescribed.</p>
<p>Ordinance to override other Laws, etc</p>	<p>3. (1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding any law, custom or usage.</p>

	(2) For the removal of doubt, it is hereby declared that the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1940, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and any other law regulating the procedure of Courts shall not apply to any Arbitration Council.
Succession	4. In the event of the death of any son or daughter of the porosities before the opening of succession, the children of such son or daughter, if any, living at the time the succession opens, shall per stirpes receive a share equivalent to the share which such son or daughter, as the case may be, would have received if alive.
Registration of marriages	5. [Registration of marriages.- Omitted by section 15 of the Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Act, 1974 (Act No. LII of 1974).]
Polygamy	<p>6. (1) No man, during the subsistence of an existing marriage, shall, except with the previous permission in writing of the Arbitration Council, contract another marriage, nor shall any such marriage contracted without such permission be registered under the Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Act, 1974 (LII of 1974)].</p> <p>(2) An application for permission under sub-section (1) shall be submitted to the Chairman in the prescribed manner, together with the prescribed fee, and shall state the reasons for the proposed marriage, and whether the consent of the existing wife or wives has been obtained thereto.</p> <p>(3) On receipt of the application under sub-section (2), the Chairman shall ask the applicant and his existing wife or wives each to nominate a representative, and the Arbitration Council so constituted may, if satisfied that the proposed marriage is necessary and just, grant, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be deemed fit, the permission applied for.</p> <p>(4) In deciding the application the Arbitration Council shall</p>

	<p>record its reasons for the decision, and any party may, in the prescribed manner, within the prescribed period, and on payment of the prescribed fee, prefer an application for revision to the Assistant Judge concerned and his decision shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.</p> <p>(5) Any man who contracts another marriage without the permission of the Arbitration Council shall-</p> <p>(a) pay immediately the entire amount of the dower, whether prompt or deferred, due to the existing wife or wives, which amount, if not so paid, shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; and</p> <p>(b) on conviction upon complaint be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand taka], or with both.</p>
Talaq	<p>7. (1) Any man who wishes to divorce his wife shall, as soon as may be after the pronouncement of talaq in any form whatsoever, give the Chairman notice in writing of his having done so, and shall supply a copy thereof to the wife.</p> <p>(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand taka] or with both.</p> <p>(3) Save as provided in sub-section (5), a talaq unless revoked earlier, expressly or otherwise, shall not be effective until the expiration of ninety days from the day on which notice under sub-section (1) is delivered to the Chairman.</p> <p>(4) Within thirty days of the receipt of notice under sub-section (1), the Chairman shall constitute an Arbitration Council for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation between the parties, and the Arbitration Council shall take all steps necessary to bring about such reconciliation.</p>

	<p>(5) If the wife be pregnant at the time talaq is pronounced, talaq shall not be effective until the period mentioned in sub-section (3) or the pregnancy, whichever be later, ends.</p> <p>(6) Nothing shall debar a wife whose marriage has been terminated by talaq effective under this section from re-marrying the same husband, without an intervening marriage with a third-person, unless such termination is for the third time so effective.</p>
Dissolution of marriage otherwise than by talaq	8. Where the right to divorce has been duly delegated to the wife and she wishes to exercise that right, or where any of the parties to a marriage wishes to dissolve the marriage otherwise than by talaq, the provisions of section 7 shall, mutatis mutandis and so far as applicable, apply.
Maintenance	<p>9. (1) If any husband fails to maintain his wife adequately, or where there are more wives than one, fails to maintain them equitably, the wife, or all or any of the wives, may in addition to seeking, any other legal remedy available apply to the Chairman who shall constitute an Arbitration Council to determine the matter, and the Arbitration Council may issue a certificate specifying the amount which shall be paid as maintenance by the husband.</p> <p>(2) A husband or wife may, in the prescribed manner, within the prescribed period, and on payment of the prescribed fee, prefer an application for revision of the certificate to the Assistant Judge] concerned and his decision shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.</p> <p>(3) Any amount payable under sub-section (1) or (2), if not paid in due time, shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.</p>
Dower	10. Where no details about the mode of payment of dower are specified in the nikah nama, or the marriage contract, the entire amount of the dower shall be prescribed to be payable

	on demand.
Power to make rules	<p>11. (1) The Government may make rules to carry into effect the purposes of this Ordinance.</p> <p>(2) In making rules under this section, the Government] may provide that a breach of any of the rules shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred taka, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Rules made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.</p>
Place of trial	<p>11A. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an offence under this Ordinance shall be tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction-</p> <p>(a) the offence was committed; or</p> <p>(b) the complainant or the accused resides or last resided.]</p>
Amendment of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (XIX of 1929)	<p>12. In the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929,-</p> <p>(1) in section 2,-</p> <p>(a) in clause (a), for the word “fourteen” the word “sixteen” shall be substituted;</p> <p>(b) in clause (c), the word “and” shall be omitted; and</p> <p>(c) in clause (d), for the full stop at the end a comma shall be substituted, and thereafter the following new clauses] shall be added , namely:-</p> <p>“(e) “Municipal Corporation” means the Municipal Corporation constituted under the Chittagong Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1982 (XXXV of 1982), or the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983 (XL of 1983), or the Khulna Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1984 (LXXII of 1984), within whose jurisdiction a child marriage is or is about to be solemnised;</p> <p>(f) “Paurashava” means the Paurashava constituted under the</p>

	<p>Paurashava Ordinance, 1977 (XXVI of 1977), within whose jurisdiction a child marriage is or is about to be solemnized;</p> <p>(g) “Union Parishad” means Union Parishad constituted under the Local Government (Union Parishads) Ordinance, 1983 (LI of 1983), within whose jurisdiction a child marriage is or is about to be solemnised”.</p> <p>(2) section 3 shall be omitted;</p> <p>(3) in section 4, for the words “twenty-one” the word “eighteen” shall be substituted ;</p> <p>(4) in section 9, after the words “under this Act”, the words “except on a complaint made by the Union Parishad or Paurashava or Municipal Corporation, or if there is no Union Parishad or Paurashava or Municipal Corporation in the area, by such authority as the Government] may in this behalf prescribe, and such cognizance shall in no case be taken” shall be inserted; and</p> <p>(5) section 11 shall be omitted.</p>
<p>Amendment of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (VIII of 1939)</p>	<p>13. In the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, in section 2,-</p> <p>(a) after clause (ii), the following new clause (iia) shall be inserted, namely:-</p> <p>“(iia) that the husband has taken an additional wife in contravention of the provisions of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961;” and</p> <p>(b) in clause (vii), for the word “fifteen” the word “sixteen” shall be substituted.</p>

Appendix-IV**THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869**

(ACT NO. IV OF 1869).

[26th February, 1869]

² An Act to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Preamble	WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the divorce of persons professing the Christian religion, and to confer upon certain Courts jurisdiction in matters matrimonial; It is hereby enacted follows:-
	CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY
Short Title Commencement of Act	1. This Act may be called the Divorce Act, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1869.
Extent of Act	2. This Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh.
Extent of power to grant relief generally and to make decrees of dissolution, or of nullity	Nothing hereinafter contained shall authorise any Court to grant any relief under this Act except where the petitioner or respondent professes the Christian religion, or to make decrees of dissolution of marriage except where the parties to the marriage are domiciled in Bangladesh at the time when the petition is presented, or to make decrees of nullity of marriage except where the marriage if solemnized, before ³ [the 26th day of March, 1971, has been solemnized in Pakistan] and if solemnized on or after that date has been solemnized in Bangladesh and the petitioner is resident in Bangladesh at the time of presenting the petition, or to grant any relief under this Act, other than a decree of dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage, except where the petitioner resides in Bangladesh at the time of presenting the petition: Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to authorize any Court to grant any relief under this Act where

	the petitioner or respondent is a Muslim.
Interpretation-clause	<p>3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,-</p> <p>(2) "District Judge" means a Judge of a Principal Civil Court of a district.</p> <p>(3) "District Court" means, in the case of any petition under this Act, the Court of the District Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction, or of whose jurisdiction under this Act, the husband and wife reside or last resided together:</p> <p>(4) "Court" means the High Court Division or the District Court, as the case may be:</p> <p>(5) "minor children" means, in the case of sons of fathers domiciled in Bangladesh], boys who have not completed the age of sixteen years, and, in the case of daughters of fathers domiciled in Bangladesh], girls who have not completed the age of thirteen years: in other cases it means unmarried children who have not completed the age of eighteen years:</p> <p>(6) "incestuous adultery" means adultery committed by a husband with a woman with whom, if his wife were dead, he could not lawfully contract marriage by reason of her being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity (whether natural or legal) or affinity:</p> <p>(7) "bigamy with adultery" means adultery with same woman with whom the bigamy was committed:</p> <p>(8) "marriage with another woman" means marriage of any person, being married, to any other person, during the life of the former wife, whether the second marriage shall have taken place within Bangladesh or elsewhere:</p> <p>(9) "desertion" implies an abandonment against the wish of the person charging it: and</p> <p>(10) "property" includes, in the case of a wife, any property to which she is entitled for an estate in remainder or reversion, or</p>

	as a trustee, executrix or administratrix; and the date of the death of the testator or intestate shall be deemed to be the time at which any such wife becomes entitled as executrix or administratrix.
	CHAPTER II JURISDICTION
Matrimonial jurisdiction of High Court Division to be exercised subject to Act Exception	4. The jurisdiction now exercised by the High Court Division in respect of divorce a mensa et toro, and in all other causes, suits and matters matrimonial, shall be exercised by such Courts and by the District Courts subject to the provisions in this Act contained, and not otherwise: except so far as relates to the granting of marriage-licenses, which may be granted as if this Act had not been passed.
[Omitted]	5. Omitted by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision And Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).
[Omitted]	6. [Omitted by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision And Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).
Court to act on principles of English Divorce Court	7. Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, the High Court Division and District Courts shall, in all suits and proceedings hereunder, act and give relief on principles and rules which, in the opinion of the said Courts, are as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England for the time being acts and gives relief: Provided that nothing in this section shall deprive the said Courts of jurisdiction in a case where the parties to a marriage professed the Christian religion at the time of the occurrence of the facts on which the claim to relief is founded. of the parties, draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with the Court's own opinion thereon, to the decision of the High Court

	<p>Division.</p> <p>If the question has arisen previous to or in the hearing, the District Court may either stay such proceedings, or proceed in the case pending such reference and pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court Division upon it.</p> <p>If a decree or order has been made, its execution shall be stayed until the receipt of the order of the High Court Division upon such reference.</p>
Extraordinary jurisdiction of High Court Division	8. The High Court Division may, whenever it thinks fit, remove and try and determine as a Court of original jurisdiction any suit or proceeding instituted under this Act in the Court of any District Judge within the limits of its jurisdiction under the Act.
Power to transfer suits	The High Court Division may also withdraw any such suit or proceeding, and transfer it for trial or disposal to the Court of any other such District Judge.
Reference to High Court Division	9. When any question of law or usage having the force of law arises at any point in the proceedings, previous to the hearing of any suit under this Act by a District Court or at any subsequent stage of such suit, or in the execution of the decree therein or order thereon, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any.
<p>CHAPTER III</p> <p>DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE</p>	
When husband may petition for dissolution	10. Any husband may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court Division, praying that his marriage may be dissolved on the ground that his wife has, since the solemnization thereof, been guilty of adultery.
When wife may petition for dissolution	Any wife may present a petition to the District court or to the High Court Division, praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that, since the solemnization thereof, her husband has exchanged his profession of Christianity for

	the profession of some other religion, and gone through a form of marriage with another woman; or has been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of marriage with another woman with adultery, or of rape, sodomy or bestiality, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce mensa et toro, or of adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards.
Contents of petition	Every such petition shall state, as distinctly as the nature of the case permits, the facts on which the claim to have such marriage dissolved is founded.
Adulterer to be co-respondent	11. Upon any such petition presented by a husband, the petitioner shall make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent to the said petition, unless he is excused from so doing on one of the following grounds, to be allowed by the Court:- (1) that the respondent is leading the life of a prostitute, and that the petitioner knows of no person with whom the adultery has been committed; 2) that the name of the alleged adulterer is unknown to the petitioner although he has made due efforts to discover it; (3) that the alleged adulterer is dead.
Court to be satisfied of absence of collusion	12. Upon any such petition for the dissolution of a marriage, the Court shall satisfy itself, so far as reasonable can, not only as to the facts alleged, but also whether or not the petitioner has been on any manner accessory to, or conniving at the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any countercharge which may be made against the petitioner.
Dismissal of petition	13. In case the Court, on the evidence in relation to any such petition, is satisfied that the petitioner's case has not been proved, or is not satisfied that the alleged adultery has been committed, or finds that petitioner has, during the marriage,

	<p>been accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, then and in any of the said cases the Court shall dismiss the petition. When a petition is dismissed by a District Court under this section, the petitioner may, nevertheless, present a similar petition to the High Court Division.</p>
Power to Court to pronounce decree for dissolving marriage	<p>14. In case the Court is satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved, and does not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved in the manner and subject to all the provisions and limitations in sections 16 and 17 made and declared:</p> <p>Provided that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it finds that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been guilty of adultery, or if the petitioner has, in the opinion of the Court, been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition, or of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage, or of having deserted or wilfully separated himself or herself from the other party before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse, or of such willful neglect or misconduct of or towards the other party as has conducted to the adultery.</p>
Condonation	<p>No adultery shall be deemed to have been condoned within the meaning of this Act unless where conjugal co-habitation has been resumed or continued.</p>

Relief in case of opposition on certain grounds	15. In any suit instituted for dissolution of marriage, if the respondent opposes the relief sought on the ground, in case of such a suit instituted by a husband, of his adultery, cruelty or desertion without reasonable excuse, or, in case of such a suit instituted by a wife, on the ground of her adultery and cruelty, the Court may in such suit give to the respondent, on his or her application, the same relief to which he or she would have been entitled in case he or she had presented a petition seeking such relief, and the respondent shall be competent to give evidence of or relating to such cruelty or desertion.
Decrees for dissolution to be nisi	16. Every decree for a dissolution of marriage made by High Court Division, not being a confirmation of a decree of a District Court, shall, in the first instance, be a decree nisi, not to make absolute till after the expiration of such time, not less than six months from the pronouncing thereof, as the High Court Division by general or special order from time to time directs.
Collusion	<p>During that period any person shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court Division by general or special order from time to time directs, to show cause why they said decree should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not being brought before the Court.</p> <p>On cause being so shown, the Court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the decree nisi, or by requiring further inquiry, or otherwise as justice may demand.</p> <p>The High Court Division may order the costs of counsel and witnesses, and otherwise arising from such cause being shown, to be paid by the parties or such one or more of them as it thinks fit, including a wife if she has separate property.</p>

	Whenever a decree nisi has been made, and the petitioner fails, within a reasonable time, to move to have such decree made absolute, the High Court Division may dismiss the suit.
Confirmation of decree for dissolution by District Judge	<p>17. Every decree for dissolution of marriage made by a District Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court Division.</p> <p>Cases for confirmation of a decree for dissolution of marriage shall be heard (where the number of the Judges of the High Court Division is three or upwards) by a Court composed of three such Judges, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail, or (where the number of the Judges of the High Court Division is two) by a Court composed of such two Judges, and in case of difference the opinion of the senior Judge, shall prevail.</p> <p>The High Court Division, if it thinks further enquiry or additional evidence to be necessary, may direct such enquiry to be made or such evidence to be taken.</p> <p>The result of such enquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court Division by the District Judge, and the High Court Division shall thereupon make an order confirming the decree for dissolution of marriage, or such other order as to the Court seems fit:</p> <p>Provided that no decree shall be confirmed under this section till after the expiration of such time, not less than six months from the pronouncing thereof, as the High Court Division by general or special order from time to time directs.</p> <p>During the progress of the suit in the Court of the District Judge, any person, suspecting that any parties to the suit are or have been acting in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court Division by general or special order from time to time directs, to apply to the High Court Division to remove the suit under</p>

	<p>section 8, and the High Court Division shall thereupon, if it thinks fit, remove such suit and try and determine the same as a Court of original jurisdiction, and the provisions contained in section 16 shall apply to every suit so removed; or it may direct the District Judge to take such steps in respect of the alleged collusion as may be necessary to enable him to make a decree in accordance with the justice.</p>
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Appendix-V
The Children Act, 1974
(ACT NO. XXXIX OF 1974).

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the custody, protection and treatment of children and trial and punishment of youthful offenders.

PART I
PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Children Act, 1974.
- (2) It shall come into force in such areas and on such dates as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-
 - (a) “adult” means a person who is not a child;
 - (b) “approved home” means any institution which is established by any association or body of individuals and recognised by the Government for the reception or protection of, or prevention of cruelty to, children and which undertakes to bring up, or give facilities for bringing up, any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the religion of his birth;
 - (c) “begging” means-
 - (i) soliciting or receiving alms in a public place, whether or not under any pretence such as singing, dancing, fortune-telling, reciting holy verse or performing tricks;
 - (ii) entering in any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;
 - (iii) exposing or exhibiting with the object of obtaining or extorting alms any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease;
 - (iv) having no visible means of subsistence and wandering about and remaining in any public place in such condition or manner as makes it likely that the person doing so exists by soliciting or receiving alms; and

- (v) allowing oneself to be used as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;
- (d) “certified institute” means a training institute established or any training institute, industrial school or educational institution certified by the Government under section 19;
- (e) “Chief Inspector” means Chief Inspector of certified institutes appointed under section 30;
- (f) “child” means a person under the age of sixteen years, and when used with reference to a child sent to a certified institute or approved home or committed by a Court to the custody of a relative or other fit person means that child during the whole period of his detention notwithstanding that he may have attained the age of sixteen years during that period;
- (g) “Code” means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898);
- (h) “guardian”, in relation to a child or youthful offender includes any person who, in the opinion of the Court having cognizance of any proceedings in relation to the child or youthful offender, has for the time being the actual charge of, or control over, the said child or youthful offender;
- (i) “Juvenile Court” means a Court established under section 3;
- (j) “place of safety” includes a remand home, or any other suitable place or institution, the occupier or manager of which is willing temporarily to receive a child or where such remand home or other suitable place or institution is not available, in the case of a male child only, a police-station in which arrangements are available or can be made for keeping children in custody separately from the other offenders;
- (k) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (l) “Probation Officer” means a Probation Officer appointed under section 31;
- (m) “supervision” means the placing of a child under the control of a Probation Officer or other person for the purpose of securing proper care and protection of the child by his parent, guardian, relation or any other fit person to whose care the child has been committed; and
- (n) “youthful offender” means any child who has been found to have committed an offence.

PART II
POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF COURTS HAVING JURISDICTION UNDER
THE ACT

Juvenile Courts

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, establish one or more Juvenile Courts for any local area.

Courts empowered to exercise powers of Juvenile Court

4. The powers conferred on a Juvenile Court by this Act shall also be exercisable by-

- (a) the High Court Division,
- (b) a Court of Session,
- (c) a Court of an Additional Sessions Judge and of an Assistant Sessions Judge,
- (d) a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and
- (e) a Magistrate of the first class, whether trying any case originally or on appeal or in revision.

Powers of Juvenile Courts, etc

5. (1) When a Juvenile Court has been established for any local area, such Court shall try all cases in which a child is charged with the commission of an offence and shall deal with and dispose of all other proceedings under this Act, but shall not have power to try any case in which an adult is charged with any offence mentioned in Part VI of this Act.

(2) When a Juvenile Court has not been established for any local area, no Court other than a Court empowered under section 4 shall have power to try any case in which a child is charged with the commission of an offence or to deal with or dispose of any other proceeding under this Act.

(3) When it appears to a Juvenile Court or a Court empowered under section 4, such Court being subordinate to the Court of Session, that the offence with which a child is charged is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, it shall immediately transfer the case to the Court of Session for trial in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Act.

No joint trial of child and adult

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 239 of the Code or any other law for the time being in force, no child shall be charged with, or tried for, any offence together with an adult.

(2) If a child is accused of an offence for which under section 239 of the Code or any other law for the time being in force such child but for the provisions of sub-section (1) could have been tried together with an adult, the Court taking cognizance of the offence shall direct separate trials of the child and the adult.

Sittings, etc of Juvenile Courts

7. (1) A Juvenile Court shall hold its sittings at such places, on such days and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) In the trial of a case in which a child is charged with an offence a Court shall, as far as may be practicable, sit in a building or room different from that in which the ordinary sittings of the Court are held, or on different days or at different times from those at which the ordinary sittings of the Court are held.

Adult to be committed to sessions in a case to be committed to sessions

8. (1) When a child is accused along with an adult of having committed an offence and it appears to the Court taking cognizance of the offence that the case is a fit one for committal to the Court of Session, such Court shall, after separating the case in respect of the child from that in respect of the adult, direct that the adult alone be committed to the Court of Session for trial.

(2) The case in respect of the child shall then be transferred to a Juvenile Court if there is one or to a Court empowered under section 4, if there is no Juvenile Court for the local area, and the Court taking cognizance of the offence is not so empowered:

Provided that the case in respect of the child shall be transferred to the Court of Session under section 5 (3) if it is exclusively triable by the Court of Session in accordance with the Second Schedule of the Code.

Presence of persons in Juvenile Courts

9. Save as provided in this Act, no person shall be present at any sitting of a Juvenile Court except-

- (a) the members and officers of the Court;
- (b) the parties to the case or proceeding before the Court and other persons directly concerned in the case or proceeding including the police officers;
- (c) parents or guardians of the child; and
- (d) such other persons as the Court specially authorises to be present.

Withdrawal of persons from Courts

10. If at any stage during the hearing of a case or proceeding, the Court considers it expedient in the interest of the child to direct any person, including the parent, guardian or the spouse of the child, or the child himself to withdraw, the Court may give such direction and thereupon such person shall withdraw.

Dispensing with attendance of child

11. If at any stage during the hearing of a case or proceeding, the Court is satisfied that the attendance of a child is not essential for the purpose of the hearing of the case or proceeding, the Court may dispense with his attendance and proceed with the hearing of the case or of the proceeding in the absence of the child.

Withdrawal of persons from Court when child is examined as witness

12. If at any stage during the hearing of a case or proceeding in relation to an offence against, or any conduct contrary to, decency or morality, a child is summoned as a witness, the Court hearing the case or proceeding may direct such persons as it thinks fit, not being parties to the case or proceeding, their legal advisers and the officers concerned with the case or proceeding, to withdraw and thereupon such persons shall withdraw.

Attendance at Court of parent of a child charged with offence, etc

13. (1) Where a child brought before a Court under this Act has a parent or guardian, such parent or guardian may in any case, and shall, if he can be found and if he resides within a reasonable distance, be required to attend the Court before which any proceeding is held under this Act, unless the Court is satisfied that it would be unreasonable to require his attendance.

(2) Where the child is arrested, the officer in charge of the police-station to which he is brought shall forthwith inform the parent or guardian, if he can be found, of such arrest, and shall also cause him to be directed to attend the Court before which the child will appear and shall specify the date of such appearance.

(3) The parent or guardian whose attendance shall be required under this section shall be the parent or guardian having the actual charge of, or control over, the child:

Provided that if such parent or guardian is not the father, the attendance of the father may also be required.

(4) The attendance of the parent of a child shall not be required under this section in any case where the child was, before the institution of the proceedings, removed from the custody or charge of his parent by an order of a Court.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the attendance of the mother or female guardian of a child, but any such mother or female guardian may appear before the Court by an advocate or agent.

Committal to approved place of child suffering from dangerous disease

14. (1) When a child, who has been brought before a Court under any of the provisions of this Act, is found to be suffering from a disease requiring prolonged medical treatment, or a physical or mental complaint that is likely to respond to treatment, the Court may send the child to a hospital or to any other place recognised to be an approved place in accordance with the rules made under this Act for such period as it may think necessary for the required treatment.

(2) Where a Court has taken action under sub-section (1) in the case of child suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, the Court, before restoring the said child to his partner in marriage, if there is one, or to the guardian, as the case may be, shall, where it is satisfied that such action will be in the interest of the said child, call upon his partner in marriage or the guardian, as the case may be, to satisfy the Court by

submitting to medical examination that such partner or guardian will not re-infect the child in respect of whom the order has been passed.

Factors to be taken into consideration in passing orders by Courts

15. For the purpose of any order which a Court has to pass under this Act, the Court shall have regard to the following factors:-

- (a) the character and age of the child;
- (b) the circumstances in which the child is living;
- (c) the reports made by the Probation Officer; and
- (d) such other matters as may, in the opinion of the Court, require to be taken into consideration in the interest of the child:

Provided that where a child is found to have committed an offence, the above factors shall be taken into consideration after the Court has recorded a finding against him to that effect.

Reports of Probation Officers and other reports to be treated confidential

16. The report of the Probation Officer or any other report considered by the Court under section 15 shall be treated as confidential:

Provided that if such report relates to the character, health or conduct of, or the circumstances in which, the child or the parent or guardian of such child is living, the Court may, if it thinks expedient, communicate the substance thereof to the child, or the parent or guardian concerned and may give the child or the parent or guardian of such child an opportunity to produce evidence as may be relevant to the matters stated in the report.

Prohibition on publication of report disclosing identity, etc, of child involved in cases

17. No report in any newspaper, magazine or news-sheet nor any news giving agency shall disclose any particular of any case or proceeding in any Court under this Act in which a child is involved and which leads directly or indirectly to the identification of such child, nor shall any picture of such child be published:

Provided that, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court trying the case or holding the proceeding may permit the disclosure of any such report, if, in its opinion, such

disclosure is in the interest of child welfare and is not likely to affect adversely the interest of the child concerned.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, to apply unless excluded

18. Except as expressly provided under this Act or the rules made thereunder, the procedure to be followed in the trial of cases and the holding of proceedings under this Act shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Code.

PART III

CERTIFIED INSTITUTES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Establishment and certification of Institutes

19. (1) The Government may establish and maintain training institute for the reception of children and youthful offenders.

(2) The Government may certify that any training institute not established under subsection (1) or any industrial school or other educational institution is fit for the reception of children or youthful offenders.

Remand Homes

20. The Government may establish and maintain remand homes for the purposes of detention, diagnosis and classification of children committed to custody by any Court or Police.

Conditions for certification or recognition of institutes, etc

21. The Government may prescribe conditions subject to which any training institute, industrial school, educational institution or approved home shall be certified or recognised, as the case may be, for the purposes of this Act.

Management of certified institutes

22. (1) For the control and management of every training institute established under section 19 (1), a superintendent and a committee of visitors shall be appointed by the Government, and such superintendent and committee shall be deemed to be managers of the institute for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every institute, school or institution certified under section 19 (2) shall be under the management of its governing body, the members of which shall be deemed to be the managers of the institute, school or institution for the purposes of this Act.

Consultation with managers

23. The managers of a certified institute shall be consulted by the Court before any child is committed to it.

Medical inspection of certified institutes and approved homes

24. Any registered medical practitioner empowered in this behalf by the Government may visit any certified institute or approved home at any time with or without notice to its managers or other persons in charge thereof in order to report to the Chief Inspector on the health of the inmates and the sanitary condition of the certified institute or approved home.

Power of the Government to withdraw certificate

25. The Government, if dissatisfied with the management of a certified institute, may at any time by notice served on the managers of the institute declare that the certificate of the institute is withdrawn as from a date specified in the notice and on such date the withdrawal of the certificate shall take effect and the institute shall cease to be certified institute:

Provided that before the issue of such notice a reasonable opportunity shall be given to the managers of the certified institute to show cause why the certificate shall not be withdrawn.

Resignation of certificate by managers

26. The managers of a certified institute may, on giving six months' notice in writing to the Government through the Chief Inspector of their intention so to do, resign the certificate of the institute and accordingly at the expiration of six months from the date of notice, unless before that time the notice is withdrawn, the resignation of the certificate shall take effect and the institute shall cease to be a certified institute.

Effect of withdrawal or resignation of certificate

27. A child or youthful offender shall not be received into a certified institute under this Act after the date of receipt by the managers of the institute of a notice of withdrawal of the certificate or after the date of a notice of resignation of the certificate:

Provided that the obligation of the managers to teach, train, lodge, cloth and feed any child or youthful offender detained in the institute at the respective dates aforesaid shall, except so far as the Government otherwise directs, continue until the withdrawal or resignation of the certificate takes effect.

Disposal of inmates on withdrawal or resignation of certificate

28. When an institute ceases to be a certified institute, the children or youthful offenders detained therein shall be either discharged absolutely or on such conditions as the Government may impose or may be transferred by order of the Chief Inspector to some other certified institute in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to discharge and transfer.

Inspection of certified institutes and approved homes

29. Every certified institute and approved home shall be liable to inspection at all times and in all its departments by the Chief Inspector, Inspector or Assistant Inspector of certified institutes and shall be so inspected at least once in every six months: Provided that where any such certified institute is for the reception of girls only and such inspection is not made by the Chief Inspector, the inspection shall, wherever practicable, be made by a woman authorised by the Chief Inspector in that behalf.

PART IV

OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES

Appointment of Chief Inspector, etc

30. (1) The Government may appoint a Chief Inspector of certified institutes and such number of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of certified institutes as it thinks fit to assist the Chief Inspector.

(2) The Chief Inspector shall have such powers and duties as this Act specifies and as may be prescribed.

(3) Every Inspector or Assistant Inspector shall have such of the powers and duties of the Chief Inspector as the Government may direct and shall act under the direction of the Chief Inspector.

Appointment of Probation Officers

31. (1) The Government may appoint a Probation Officer in each district:

Provided that where there is no person so appointed in a district, any other person may be appointed as a Probation Officer from time to time by a Court in that district for any particular case.

(2) A Probation Officer, in the performance of his duties under this Act, shall be under supervision and guidance of the Juvenile Court where such Court exists or, where there is no such Court, the Court of Session.

(3) A Probation Officer shall, subject to the rules made under this Act and to the directions of the Court-

- (a) visit or receive visits from the child at reasonable intervals;
- (b) see that the relative of the child or the person to whose care such child is committed observes the conditions of the bond;
- (c) report to the Court as to the behaviour of the child;
- (d) advise, assist and befriend the child and, where necessary, endeavour to find him suitable employment; and
- (e) perform any other duty which may be prescribed.

PART V

MEASURES FOR THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF DESTITUTE AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Children found homeless, destitute etc

32. (1) A Probation Officer or a Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police or any other person authorised by the Government in this behalf may bring

before a Juvenile Court or a Court empowered under section 4 any person who, in his opinion, is a child and who-

(a) has no home, settled place of abode or visible means of subsistence, or no parent or guardian exercising regular and proper guardianship; or

(b) is found begging or is found doing for a consideration any act under circumstances contrary to the well being of the child; or

(c) is found destitute and his parent or other guardian is undergoing transportation or imprisonment; or

(d) is under the care of a parent or guardian who habitually neglects or cruelly ill-treats the child; or

(e) is generally found in the company of any reputed criminal or prostitute not being his parent or guardian; or

(f) is residing in or frequenting a house used by a prostitute for the purpose of prostitution and is not the child of that prostitute; or

(g) is otherwise likely to fall into bad association or to be exposed to moral danger or to enter upon a life of crime.

(2) The Court before which a child referred to in sub-section (1) is brought shall examine the information and record the substance of such examination, and, if it thinks there are sufficient grounds for making further inquiry, it shall fix a date for the purpose.

(3) On the date fixed for the inquiry under sub-section (2) or on any subsequent date to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the Court shall hear and record all relevant evidence which may be adduced for and against any action that may be taken under this Act and may make any further inquiry it thinks fit.

(4) If the Court is satisfied on such inquiry that such person is a child as described in sub-section (1) and that it is expedient so to deal with him, the Court may order him to be sent to a certified institute or approved home or may order him to be committed in the prescribed manner to the care of a relative or other fit person named by the Court and willing to undertake such care, until such child attains the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter period.

(5) The Court which makes an order committing a child to the care of a relative or other fit person may, when making such order, require such relative or other person to

execute a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the child and for the observance of such other conditions as the Court may impose for securing that the child may lead an honest and industrious life.

(6) The Court which makes an order committing a child to the care of a relative or other fit person under this section may, in addition order that he be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer or other fit person named by the Court.

Un-controllable children

33. (1) Where the parent or guardian of a child complains to a Juvenile Court or to a Court empowered under section 4 that he is unable to control the child, the Court may, if satisfied on inquiry that it is expedient so to deal with the child, order the child to be committed to a certified institute or an approved home for a period not exceeding three years.

(2) The Court may also, if satisfied that home conditions are satisfactory and what is needed is supervision, instead of committing the child to a certified institute or approved home, place him under the supervision of a Probation Officer for a period not exceeding three years.

PART VI

SPECIAL OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF CHILDREN

Penalty for cruelty to child

34. If any person over the age of sixteen years, who has the custody, charge or care of any child assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes such child or causes such child to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned or exposed in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary suffering or injury to his health, including loss of sight or hearing or injury to limb or organ of the body and any mental derangement, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to Taka one thousand, or with both.

Penalty for employing children for begging

35. Whoever employs any child for the purpose of begging, or causes any child to beg, or whoever having the custody, charge or care of a child, connives at or encourages his employment for the purpose of begging, or whoever uses a child as an exhibit for the purpose of begging, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to Taka three hundred, or with both.

Penalty for being drunk while in charge of child

36. If any person is found drunk in any public place, whether a building or not, while having the charge of a child, and if such person is incapable by reason of his drunkenness of taking due care of the child, such person shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Taka one hundred.

Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug to child

37. Whoever in any public place, whether a building or not, gives or causes to be given to any child any intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug except upon the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner in case of sickness or other urgent cause shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to Taka five hundred, or with both.

Penalty for permitting child to enter places where liquor or dangerous drugs are sold

38. Whoever takes a child to any place where intoxicating liquor or dangerous drugs are sold, or being the proprietor, owner or a person in charge of such place, permits a child to enter such place, or whoever causes or procures a child to go to such place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Taka five hundred.

Penalty for inciting child to bet or borrow

39. Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or otherwise incites or attempts to incite a child to make any bet or wager or to enter into or take any share or interest in any betting or wagering transaction or so incites a child to borrow money or to enter into any transaction involving the borrowing of money shall be punishable with

imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Taka two hundred, or with both.

Penalty for taking on pledge or purchasing articles from child

40. Whoever takes an article on pledge from a child, whether offered by that child on his own behalf or on behalf of any person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to Taka five hundred, or with both.

Penalty for allowing child to be in brothel

41. Whoever allows or permits a child over the age of four years to reside in or frequently to go to a brothel shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to Taka one thousand, or with both.

Penalty for causing or encouraging seduction

42. Whoever having the actual charge of, or control over, a girl under the age of sixteen years causes or encourages the seduction or prostitution of that girl or causes or encourages any person other than her husband to have sexual intercourse with her shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to Taka one thousand, or with both.

Explanation. For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to have caused or encouraged the seduction or prostitution of a girl if he has knowingly allowed the girl to consort with, or to enter or continue in the employment of, any prostitute or person of known immoral character.

Young girls exposed to risk or seduction

43. If it appears to a Court on the complaint of any person that a girl under the age of sixteen years is, with or without the knowledge of her parent or guardian, exposed to the risk of seduction or prostitution, the Court may direct the parent or guardian to enter into a recognisance to exercise due care and supervision in respect of such girl.

Penalty for exploitation of child employees

44. (1) Whoever secures a child ostensibly for the purpose of menial employment or for labour in a factory or other establishment, but in fact exploits the child for his own ends, withholds or lives on his earnings, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Taka one thousand.

(2) Whoever secures a child ostensibly for any of the purposes mentioned in sub-section (1), but exposes such child to the risk of seduction, sodomy, prostitution or other immoral conditions shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to Taka one thousand, or with both.

(3) Any person who avails himself of the labour of a child exploited in the manner referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), or for whose immoral gratification such child is used, shall be liable as an abettor.

Penalty for abetting escape of child or youthful offender

45. Whoever-

(a) Knowingly assists or induces, directly or indirectly, a child or youthful offender detained in or placed out on license from a certified institute or approved home to escape from the institute or home or from any person with whom he is placed out on license or any child to escape from the person to whose custody he is committed under this Act; or

(b) Knowingly harbours, conceals or prevents from returning to certified institute or approved home or to any person with whom he is placed out on license or to the person to whose custody he is committed under this Act a child or youthful offender who has so escaped, or knowingly assist in so doing,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to Taka two hundred, or with both.

Penalty for publication of report or pictures relating to child

46. Whoever publishes any report or picture in contravention of the provisions of section 17 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to Taka two hundred, or with both.

Offence under this part cognizable

47. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, all offences under this part shall be cognizable.

**PART VII
YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS**

Bail of child arrested

48. Where a person apparently under the age of sixteen years is arrested on a charge of a non-bailable offence and cannot be brought forthwith before a Court, the officer-in-charge of the police-station to which such person is brought may release him on bail, if sufficient security is forthcoming, but shall not do so where the release of the person shall bring him into association with any reputed criminal or expose him to moral danger or where his release would defeat the ends of justice.

Custody of child not enlarged on bail

49. (1) Where a person apparently under the age of sixteen years having been arrested is not released under section 48, the officer-in-charge of the police-station shall cause him to be detained in a remand home or a place of safety until he can be brought before a Court.

(2) A Court, on remanding for trial a child who is not released on bail, shall order him to be detained in a remand home or a place of safety.

Submission of information to Probation Officer by police after arrest

50. Immediately after the arrest of a child, it shall be the duty of the police officer, or any other person affecting the arrest, to inform the Probation Officer of such arrest in order to enable the said Probation Officer to proceed forthwith in obtaining information regarding his antecedents and family history and other material circumstances likely to assist the Court in making its order.

Restrictions on punishment of child

51. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, no child shall be sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment:

Provided that when a child is found to have committed an offence of so serious a nature that the Court is of opinion that no punishment, which under the provisions of this Act it is authorised to inflict, is sufficient or when the Court is satisfied that the child is of so unruly or of so depraved character that he cannot be committed to a certified institute and that none of the other methods in which the case may legally be dealt with is suitable, the Court may sentence the child to imprisonment or order him to be detained in such place and on such conditions as it thinks fit:

Provided further that no period of detention so ordered shall exceed the maximum period of punishment to which the child could have been sentenced for the offence committed:

Provided further that at any time during the period of such detention the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that in lieu of such detention the youthful offender be kept in a certified institute until he has attained the age of eighteen years.

(2) A youthful offender sentenced to imprisonment shall not be allowed to associate with adult prisoners.

Commitment of child to certified institute

52. Where a child is convicted of an offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment, the Court may, if it considers expedient so to deal with the child, order him to be committed to a certified institute for detention for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than ten years, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the child will attain the age of eighteen years.

Power to discharge youthful offenders or to commit him to suitable custody

53. (1) A Court may, if it thinks fit, instead of directing any youthful offender to be detained in a certified institute under section 52, order him to be-

(a) discharged after due admonition, or

(b) released on probation of good conduct and committed to the care of his parent or guardian or other adult relative or other fit person on such parent, guardian, relative or person executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not

exceeding three years, and the Court may also order that the youthful offender be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

(2) If it appears to the Court on receiving a report from the Probation Officer or otherwise that the youthful offender has not been of good behaviour during the period of his probation, it may, after making such inquiry as it deems fit, order the youthful offender to be detained in a certified institute for the unexpired of probation.

Power to order parent to pay fine, etc

54. (1) Where a child is convicted of an offence punishable with fine, the Court shall order that the fine be paid by the parent or guardian of the child, unless the Court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that he has not conducted to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child.

(2) Where a parent or guardian is directed to pay a fine under sub-section (1), the amount may be recovered in accordance with the provision of the Code.

PART VIII

MEASURES FOR DETENTION, ETC., OF CHILDREN AND YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Detention of child in place of safety

55. (1) Any Probation Officer or police officer not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector or a person authorized by the Government in this behalf may take to a place of safety any child in respect of whom there is reason to believe that an offence has been or is likely to be committed. (2) A child so taken to a place of safety and also any child who seeks refuge in a place of safety may be detained until he can be brought before a Court:

(2) Provided that such detention shall not, in the absence of a special order of the Court, exceed a period of twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for journey from the place of detention to the Court.

(3) The Court may thereupon make such order as hereinafter provided.

Court's power for care and detention of child

56. (1) Where it appears to the Court that there is reason to believe that an offence as stated in section 55 has been committed or is likely to be committed in respect of any child who is brought before it and that it is expedient in the interest of the child that action should be taken under this Act, the Court may make such order as circumstances may admit and require for the care and detention of the child until a reasonable time has elapsed for the institution of proceedings against the person for having committed the offence in respect of the child or for the purpose of taking such other lawful action as may be necessary.

(2) The order of detention made under sub-section (1) shall remain in force until such time as the proceedings instituted against any person for an offence referred to in sub-section (1) terminate in either conviction, discharge or acquittal.

(3) An order passed under this section shall be given effect to notwithstanding that any person claims the custody of the child.

Victimized child to be sent to Juvenile Court

57. Any Court by which a person is convicted of having committed an offence in respect of a child or before which a person is brought for trial for any such offence shall direct the child concerned to be produced before a Juvenile Court or, where there is no Juvenile Court, a Court empowered under section 4 for making such orders as it may deem proper.

Order for committal of victimized children

58. The Court before which a child is produced in accordance with section 57 may order the child-

(a) to be committed to a certified institute or an approved home until such child attains the age of eighteen years or, in exceptional cases, for a shorter period, the reasons for such shorter period to be recorded in writing, or

(b) to be committed to the care of a relative or other fit person on such bond, with or without surety, as the Court may require, such relative or fit person being willing and capable of exercising proper care, control and protection of the child and of observing such other conditions including, where necessary, supervision for any period not

exceeding three years, as the Court may impose in the interest of the child: Provided that, if the child has a parent or guardian fit and capable, in the opinion of the Court, of exercising proper care, control and protection, the Court may allow the child to remain in his custody or may commit the child to his care on bond, with or without surety, in the prescribed form and for the observance of such conditions as the Court may impose in the interest of the child.

Supervision of victimized children

59. The Court which makes an order committing a child to the care of his parent, guardian or other fit person under the foregoing provisions may, in addition, order that he be placed under supervision.

Breach of supervision

60. If it appears to the Court on receiving a report from the Probation Officer or otherwise that there has been a breach of the supervision order relating to the child in respect of whom the supervision order had been passed, it may, after making such inquiries as it deems fit, order the child to be detained in a certified institute.

Warrant to search for child

61. (1) If it appears to a Juvenile Court or a Court empowered under section 4 from information on oath or solemn affirmation laid by any person who, in its opinion, is acting in the interest of the child that there is reasonable cause to suspect that an offence has been or is being committed or unless immediate steps be taken will be committed in respect of the child, the Court may issue a warrant authorizing any police officer named therein to search for such child and if it is found that he has been or is being willfully ill-treated or neglected in the manner hereinbefore stated or that any offence has been or is being committed in respect of the child, to take him to and detain him in a place of safety until he can be brought before it and the Court before which the child is brought may, in the first instance, remand him in the prescribed manner to a place of safety.

(2) The Court issuing a warrant under this section may, by the same warrant, direct that any person accused of any offence in respect of the child be apprehended and brought before it or direct that if such person executes a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed

by the Court the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

(3) The police officer executing the warrant shall be accompanied by the person laying the information if such person so desires and may also, if the Court by which the warrant is issued so directs, be accompanied by a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(4) In any information or warrant under this section the name of the child shall be given, if known.

PART IX

MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF COMMITTED CHILDREN

Contribution of parent

62. (1) The Court which makes an order for the detention of a child or youthful offender in a certified institute or approved home or for the committal of a child or youthful offender to the care of a relative or fit person may make an order on the parent or other person liable to maintain the child or youthful offender, to contribute to his maintenance, if able to do so, in the prescribed manner.

(2) The Court before making any order under sub-section (1) shall enquire into the circumstances of the parent or other person liable to maintain the child or youthful offender and shall record evidence, if any, in the presence of the parent or such other person, as the case may be.

(3) Any order made under this section may be varied by the Court on an application made to it by the party liable or otherwise.

(4) The person liable to maintain a child or youthful offender shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), include in the case of illegitimacy his putative father:

Provided that, where the child or youthful offender is illegitimate and an order for his maintenance has been made under section 488 of the Code, the Court shall not ordinarily make an order for contribution against the putative father but may order the whole or any part of the sums accruing due under the said order for maintenance to be paid to such person as may be named by the Court and such sums shall be applied by him towards the maintenance of the child or youthful offender.

(5) Any order under this section may be enforced in the same manner as an order under section 488 of the Code.

Provision as to religion

63. (1) In determining the certified institute, approved home or fit person or other person to whose custody a child is to be committed under this Act, the Court shall ascertain the religious denomination of the child and shall, if possible, in selecting such certified institute, approved home or fit person have regard to the facilities which are afforded for instruction in his religion.

(2) When a child is committed to the care of a certified institute or approved home in which facilities for instruction in his religion are not afforded, or is entrusted to the care of a fit person who has no special facilities for the bringing up of the child in his religion, the authorities of such certified institute or approved home, or such fit person shall not bring the child up in any religion other than his own.

(3) Where it is brought to the notice of the Chief Inspector that a breach of sub-section (2) has been committed, the Chief Inspector may transfer the child from the custody of such certified institute, approved home or fit person to any other certified institute or approved home as he may deem proper.

Placing out on licence

64. (1) When a youthful offender or child is detained in a certified institute or approved home, the managers of the institute or home may, at any time, with the consent in writing of the Chief Inspector, by license, permit the youthful offender or child, on such conditions as may be prescribed, to live with any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license willing to receive and take charge of him with a view to train him for some useful trade or calling.

(2) Any license so granted shall be in force until revoked or forfeited for the breach of any of the conditions on which it was granted.

(3) The managers of the certified institute or approved home may, at any time by order in writing, revoke any such license and order the youthful offender or child to return to the institute or home, as the case may be, and shall do so at the desire of the person to whom the youthful offender or child is licensed.

(4) If the youthful offender or child refuses or fails to return to the certified institute or approved home, the managers of the institute, or home, as the case may be, may, if

necessary, arrest him, or cause him to be arrested, and may take him, or cause him to be taken, back to the institute or home, as the case may be.

(5) The time during which a youthful offender or child is absent from a certified institute or approved home in pursuance of a license under this section shall be deemed to be part of the time of his detention in the institute or home, as the case may be:

Provided that, when a youthful offender or child has failed to return to the institute or home, as the case may be, on the license being revoked or forfeited, the time which elapses after his failure so to return shall be excluded in computing the time during which he is to be detained in the institute or home, as the case may be.

Action by police with escaped children

65. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, any police officer may arrest without a warrant a child or youthful offender who has escaped from a certified institute or approved home or from the supervision of a person under whose supervision he was directed to remain, and shall send the child or youthful offender back to the certified institute or approved home or the person, as the case may be, without registering any offence or prosecuting the child or youthful offender and the said child or youthful offender shall not be deemed to have committed any offence by reason of such escape.

(2) When a child absconding from a certified institute or approved home has been arrested, he shall be detained in a place of safety pending his removal to the certified institute or approved home, as the case may be.

PART X

MISCELLANEOUS

Presumption and determination of age

66. (1) Whenever a person, whether charged with an offence or not, is brought before any criminal Court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence, and it appears to the Court that he is a child, the Court shall make an inquiry as to the age of that person and, for that purpose, shall take such evidence as may be forthcoming at the hearing of the case, and shall record a finding thereon, stating his age as nearly as may be.

(2) An order or judgment of the Court shall not be invalidated by any subsequent proof that the age of such person has not been correctly stated by the Court, and the age presumed or declared by the Court to be the age of the person so brought before it shall, for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the true age of that person and, where it appears to the Court that the person so brought before it is of the age of sixteen years or upwards, the person shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed not to be a child.

Discharge

67. (1) The Government may, at any time, order a child or youthful offender to be discharged from a certified institute or approved home, either absolutely or on such condition as the Government may specify.

(2) The Government may, at any time, discharge a child from the care of any person to whose care he is committed under this Act, either absolutely or on such conditions as the Government may specify.

Transfer between institutions

68. (1) The Government may order any child or youthful offender to be transferred from one certified institute or approved home to another.

(2) The Chief Inspector may order any child to be transferred from one certified institute or approved home to another.

Compensation for false information

69. (1) If in any case in which information has been laid by any person under the provisions of section 61, the Court after such inquiry as it may deem necessary is of opinion that such information is false and either frivolous or vexatious, the Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that compensation to such an amount not exceeding Taka one hundred as it may determine be paid by such informer to the person against whom the information was laid.

(2) Before making any order for the payment of the compensation, the Court shall call upon the informer to show cause why he should not pay compensation and shall consider any cause which such informer may show.

(3) The Court may by the order directing payment of the compensation further order that in default of payment the person ordered to pay such compensation shall suffer simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days.

(4) When any person is imprisoned under sub-section (3), the provisions of sections 68 and 69 of the Penal Code (XLV of 1860), shall, so far as may be, apply.

(5) No person who has been directed to pay compensation under this section shall by reason of such order be exempted from any civil liability in respect of the information, but any amount paid as compensation shall be taken into account in any subsequent civil suit relating to such matter.

Removal of disqualification attaching to conviction

70. When a child is found to have committed any offence, the fact that he has been so found shall not have any effect under section 75 of the Penal Code (XLV of 1860), or section 565 of the Code or operate as a disqualification for any office, employment or election under any law.

Words ‘conviction’ and ‘sentenced’ not to be used in relation to children

71. Save as provided in this Act, the words ‘conviction’ and ‘sentenced’ shall cease to be used in relation to children or youthful offenders dealt with under this Act, and any reference in any enactment to a person convicted, a conviction or a sentence shall, in the case of a child or youthful offender be construed as a reference to a person found guilty of an offence, a finding of guilty or an order made upon such a finding, as the case may be.

Custodian’s control over child

72. Any person to whose care a child is committed under the provisions of this Act shall, while the order is in force, have the like control over the child as if he were his parent, and shall be responsible for his maintenance, and the child shall continue in his care for the period stated by the Court notwithstanding that he is claimed by his parent or any other person.

Bonds taken under the Act

73. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act.

Chief Inspector, Probation Officers, etc to be public servants

74. The Chief Inspector, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Probation Officers and other persons authorized or entitled to act under any of the provisions of this Act shall be

deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

Protection of action taken under the Act

75. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Appeals and revisions

76. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, an appeal from an order made by a Court under the provisions of this Act shall lie-

(a) if the order passed by a Juvenile Court or a Magistrate empowered under section 4, to the Court of Session; and

(b) if, the order is passed by a Court of Session or Court of an Additional Sessions Judge or of an Assistant Sessions Judge, to the High Court Division.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of the High Court Division to revise any order passed by a Court under this Act.

Power to make rules

77. (1) The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for-

(a) the procedure to be followed by Juvenile Courts and other Courts empowered under section 4 in the trial of cases and the hearing of proceedings under this Act;

(b) the places at which, dates on which and the manner in which a Juvenile Court shall hold its sittings under section 7 (1);

(c) the conditions subject to which institutions, industrial schools or other educational institutions shall be certified or approved home shall be recognized for the purposes of this Act;

(d) the establishment, certification, management, maintenance, records and accounts of certified institutes;

(e) the education and training of inmates of certified institutes and the leave of absence of such inmates;

(f) the appointment of visitors and their tenure of office;

(g) the inspection of certified institutes and approved homes;

- (h) the internal management and discipline of certified institutes and approved homes;
- (i) the conditions subject to which institutions shall be recognized as approved places for the purpose of section 14 (1);
- (j) the powers and duties of the Chief Inspector and Probation Officers;
- (k) the manner of authorizing persons for the purposes of sections 32 and 55;
- (l) the form of bond under the proviso to section 58;
- (m) the manner in which a child shall be remanded to a place of safety under section 61 (1);
- (n) the manner in which contribution for the maintenance of child may be ordered to be paid under section 62 (1);
- (o) the condition under which a child may be released on license and the form of such license under section 64;
- (p) the conditions subject to which a child may be committed to the care of any person under this Act and the obligations of such person towards the child so committed; and
- (q) the manner of detention of a child under arrest or remanded to police custody or committed for trial.

Repeals etc

78. (1) The Bengal Children Act, 1922 (Ben. Act II of 1922), is hereby repealed.
- (2) The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), shall be deemed to be repealed in any area in which this Act is brought into force under section 1 (3) from the date of such enforcement.
- (3) The provisions of section 29B and 399 of the Code shall cease to apply to any area in which this Act shall be brought into force.