



**TECHNIUM**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL**

**Vol. 20, 2021**

**A new decade  
for social changes**

[www.techniumscience.com](http://www.techniumscience.com)

ISSN 2668-7798



9 772668 779000

## **Women's Contribution to Sustainable Development on Patipata (*Schumannianthus dichotoma*) Based Cottage Industries in Sylhet Region, Bangladesh**

**Israt Eshita Haque<sup>1</sup>, Md. Sabbir Hossain<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Noakhali Science and Technology University, Noakhali-3814, Bangladesh, <sup>2</sup>MSc in Forestry, Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh

iehr.soc@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, sabbirrabbi@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract.** The role of women in sustainable development is very crucial in society. This study was intended to investigate women's contribution to sustainable development on patipata based cottage industries evaluating its productivity & profitability and also mentioning challenges & further recommendations at Angarzur village of Gowainghat Upazilla in Sylhet region, Bangladesh. The study area and 125 respondents were selected by purposive sampling because of its nature and subject matter in where survey research was carried out with a semi-structured questionnaire. Middle aged female are highly involved in patipata-based cottage industries in this area. Women produce different types of patipata-based articles that require 2- 7 days from where women earn annually about 77,965/=Tk. Women play a major part in the production process and around 333 numbers of articles are sold per year. For different types of articles, the net average cost ranges from 45 Tk. to 270 Tk. and net average profit ranges from 30 Tk. to 410 Tk. The demand of patipata based articles has found a significant distinction in rural-urban areas. However, the sustainability of women's contribution to this business faces some challenges that should be reduced through the collaboration of concerned authorities.

**Keywords.** Patipata, SDGs, Cottage industries, Production process, Profitability

### **Introduction**

A holistic and multidimensional view on development named 'The Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, was adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to ensure well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental protection (1). Gender issue has a close interrelation with sustainable management practices by performing different activities and tasks towards socio-economic development in society. A gendered division of labor has a direct impact on sustainable development (2). Whereas women make up over half of the world's population, it is impossible to develop a sustainable developed society in keeping women backward and behind hand. Women's role regarding the issue of sustainable development in society is very crucial in Bangladesh. If the socio-economic condition of women develops, the economy will accelerate and may sustain successfully over a long period of time. Women's empowerment can be

achieved by empowering women in all spheres of society, including socially, culturally, and economically (3). Hence, there is a need to examine whether women in a true sense are contributing to achieving sustainable development in society. This study tries to investigate the women's contribution to sustainable development in a specific sector named Patipata based cottage industries at Sylhet region, Bangladesh.

The Patipata based cottage industries play a dynamic role for the rural economy in some regions in where the average area of a homestead is 0.12 ha, ranging from 0.07 to 0.23 ha, of which 0.016 ha (13% of total homestead area) is used for Patipata based cottage industry (4). This study has carried out in a village named 'Angarzur' at Sylhet region, Bangladesh, where the women engage themselves in Patipata based cottage industries.

In Gowainghat Upazilla, Sylhet a wide range of articles are manufactured in small-scale Patipata-based enterprises, including bed mats, prayer mats, dining mats, showpieces and wall mats which are highly profitable depending on the basis of demand of urban-rural market throughout the country (5). These Patipata-based cottage industries affect significantly on women's development and are rapidly changing their standard of living. Henceforth, there is a need to assess the productivity and profitability of Patipata based cottage industries managed by women in Sylhet region. The research aims to evaluate the total product of the cottage-based industries and its profit rate in the study area.

About 77% of people of Gowainghat area are directly involved in Patipata-based cottage industries by which the maximum economic, social and environmental benefit of the rural people (mainly women group of this area) was ensured (4). Nevertheless, it is a matter of sorrow that these Patipata-based small-scale cottage industries are under threat (5). Thereby, this research intends to identify the challenges of Patipata based cottage industries faced by women and addressing possible solutions so that women can contribute to achieving sustainable development goals in Bangladesh.

### **Background and Justification of the study**

A number of studies have been found on sustainable development goals, women empowerment, and women's contribution to cottage industries, small-scale enterprises, and so on. In many previous types of research, women's role in different sectors has been analyzed, described, and also addressed in a different manner. For example, the research work titled "The Socio-Economic Contribution of Women Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh" depicted that, women entrepreneurs contribute in different sectors both for family and for national economic development constituting less than 10% of the total business entrepreneur in Bangladesh. Women are contributing to sustainable development by participating in the Agriculture, Ready-made Garments (RMG), and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in Bangladesh (6).

CARE Bangladesh [It is a non-profitable organization focusing on women empowerment, food security, workforce engagement, good governance, health, education, private sector engagement, and climate change (7)] organized a Conference titled, 'Women's Economic Empowerment–Investing in Emerging Priorities', on March 16, 2017, at the Spectra Convention Centre, Dhaka focusing on the need for women's participation on discourses on economic growth proposing three inter-related pathways for economic empowerment of women- (a) Financial Inclusion; (b) Women and Markets; and (c) Dignified Work (8). The study named "Women's empowerment and economic development: the cases of Bangladesh and Kenya" addressed that women's role in economic development is very crucial and their social and economic conditions need to improve significantly if an economy desires to grow fast (3). As Nobel Prize-winning economist, Amartya Sen has argued, "Nothing is more important for development today than the economic, political and social participation of

women". It is very important to address women's socio-economic empowerment and their contribution in different sectors to build a sustainable developing country. Women are considered as more contributors to their families; however, women can play an important role in all the sectors, including the economic, political, cultural, and also social sectors in Bangladesh (3). The problem of the identity of sustainable development in Bangladesh is itself a conceptual problem and its relationship with women's contribution to sustainable development is also a debatable issue. Therefore, evaluating women's contribution to sustainable development in society is very considerable work to know the real picture of women's socio-economic condition in society. To find out the answer to this research objective, it is suited to conduct the study among women group in homestead patipata-based industries in Sylhet region, Bangladesh.

A study titled "Nature, Profitability and Sustainability of Murta (*Schumannianthus dichotoma* (Sal.) Willd) based Small-Scale Enterprises in North-Eastern Bangladesh" was conducted to investigate their nature, profitability, and sustainability. The study showed that about 94% of people are involved in murta-based enterprises and almost 80% of the manufacturing work is done by women. The average annual income of the artisans is Tk.65733 (USD 939) and 62% of the total family income comes from murta-based small enterprises (5).

Another study named "Management and economic value of *Schumannianthus dichotoma* in rural homesteads in the Sylhet region of Bangladesh" showed that the techniques for traditional management of Murta plantations and their role in the household economy. On average, about 13% of the total homestead area is used for Murta plantations from which an average annual income is US\$216: 43% of total income, and net average profit per man-day from selling articles varies from US\$0.23 to 0.73. Therefore, Murta based production has great potential for the rural economy in Bangladesh (4). The article titled "Pati' bet, *Schumannianthus dichotomos*(Roxb.) Gagnap.-A Raw material for preparation of livelihood supporting handicrafts" found that rural people earn a considerable amount of money for a livelihood by producing various craft such as sital pati, hand bags, purse, hat, seat, prayer seat, school bag, hand handled fan etc. using pati bet raw materials (9).

Patipata (*Schumannianthus dichotoma*) is a very common Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) of Bangladesh. It has different local names in different regions of Bangladesh, such as Murta, Pati-jung, Mostak, Pat-bat, Paitrabon, has great potential for the rural economy of such areas (4). It is a great opportunity for women to support their sustainable livelihood in society by making a variety of handicrafts from Patipata-based cottage industries and they can also improve their living standard by earning a considerable amount of money from Patipata-based homestead production. Therefore, the requirement in the existing socio-economic conditions in society is to measure the productivity and profitability of Patipata based cottage industries produced by mainly the female group at Angarzur village in Sylhet region, Bangladesh. This research intends to evaluate the total product of the cottage-based industries and its overall profit rate in the study area. It is notified that to protect the damage of the validity of patipata based cottage industries, it is very important to find out the challenges of Patipata based cottage industries faced by women and addressing possible solutions to attain sustainability concerning the social and economic development of the society.

A good number of works have already been done successfully constructed. Nevertheless, it is important to note that all these approaches are not homogeneous and are often profoundly and bitterly divided, tinted by theoretical differences, competing arguments, and assumptions. However, none of them have looked at the women's contribution to sustainable development in society in relation to Patipata-based cottage industry. Consequently, this study intends to find out that whether women have any contribution to sustainable socio-economic

development evaluating productivity and profitability in Patipata based cottage industries. So, this work may provide a new insight to understand the research objectives.

### Methodology

The study was conducted at Angarzur village of Gowainghat Upazilla in Sylhet region, Bangladesh (Fig.1). The study area was selected purposively because about 94% of people are involved in Patipata-based cottage industries and there is a clear division of labor between males and females. Most surprisingly, almost 80% of the manufacturing work in this area is done by women entrepreneurs (5). A reconnaissance survey was conducted to gain a general picture of the patipata based cottage industries. In this study, survey research was carried out in which a primary data collection instrument was used by developing a semi-structured questionnaire, from September, 2020 to November, 2020, to collect information regarding the objectives of the research. 125 women entrepreneurs (All the respondents were female because of its nature and subject matter) were selected by implementing purposive sampling because they were more representatives to find out the research objectives and all were interviewed at their convenient time. However, secondary data were collected from various secondary sources, including books, journal articles, newspapers, research reports, websites, and so on. In this research, after collecting both primary and secondary data, the data were analyzed in terms of descriptive statistics. In the time of conducting research, ethical issues, including voluntary participation, consent of the respondents, right to privacy, etc. were considered consciously.



Source: The Bangladesh Network, 2020 (10)

Figure 1: Map of Gowainghat Upazila

### Result and Discussion

#### Socio-demographic Characteristics

A total number of 125 female respondents were interviewed based on socio-economic and demographic characteristics such as age, level of education, religion, income type, and so on. They are directly involved in patipata-based cottage industries to produce different articles.

Table 01: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Age Distribution	Age Group	Frequency	Percent
	11-20	12	9.6
	21-30	24	19.2
	31-40	38	30.4
	41-50	31	24.8
	51-60	20	16
Education level Distribution	Education	Frequency	Percent
	Illiterate	16	12.8
	Primary	32	25.6
	Secondary	52	41.6
	Higher secondary	20	16
	Degree/Honors level	5	4
Religious Distribution	Religion	Frequency	Percent
	Muslim	88	70.4
	Hindu	37	29.6
Income types Distribution	Income types	Frequency	Percent
	Primary	98	78.4
	Secondary	27	21.6

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Only females were taken as respondents because of the nature of the study. The age distribution, with 10 years interval, of respondents, shows that about 30% of respondents are aged between 31-40 years and about 25% are aged between 41-50 years; nearly 20% of them are aged between 21-30 years; 16% are aged between 51-60 years and rest of them are aged between 11-20 years. Young people are highly involved in Murta-based small-scale enterprises (5). Nevertheless, this study shows that middle aged females are highly involved in patipata-based cottage industries because they have a long experience and knowledge of crafting beautifully. There is a notable variation in the educational status of the respondents in which shows that about 12% of respondents are illiterate people. The rest of them are literate (88%), having mainly about 25% primary, nearly 42% secondary, and 16% higher secondary level education. Only 4% were found to have degree/honors-level education that indicates that the quality of education in this area is not at a satisfactory level but they are constantly trying to improve the quality. This study shows a clear religious distribution in which about 70% are Muslim and the rest of them are Hindu.

Concerning the occupational status, this study displays that nearly 80% of respondents work on this patipata-based cottage industry as a primary source of income while only about 20% has taken this occupation as a secondary source of income indicating that the majority of the female entrepreneurs of this area are involved in this patipata-based cottage industries as a primary occupation. A few portions of female entrepreneurs are involved as a secondary occupation. Consequently, female entrepreneurs play a very important role in their total family income.

### **Women's Contribution to Production Process**

About 48.11% of total monthly family income came from selling patipata-based products at Patiya Upazila, Chittagong area (11). It has already been noted that a wide range of articles is manufactured by women groups at Angarzur rural area of Gowainghat, Sylhet. "In general, women participate more in rural industries which can be conducted at home in breaks

between household work, and less in those that require them to work outside the home, since males do the marketing and control the cash" (12). In this study, women have ensured their participation in all aspects of the production process. Most of them are conducting these works as a primary occupation. Therefore, women are constantly participating in patipata-based cottage industries which help them to improve their condition in both family and society.

To weave different articles, women spend different periods of time. The most common types of articles in this area are mentioned below:

Table 02: The most common types of these articles

Types of articles	Standard size	Required time for weaving(Approximate)
Sital pati	5feet ×7feet	4 days
Simple Prayer Mat	4 feet × 3 feet	3 days
Colored Prayer Mat	4 feet × 3 feet	5 days
Simple Dining Mat	4 feet × 3 feet	2 days
Colored Dining Mat	4 feet × 3 feet	4 days
Simple Bed Mat	7.5 feet × 6 feet	5 days
Colored Bed Mat	5 feet × 6 feet	7 days
Colored Hand bag	Small, medium, Large	2-7 days
Basket	Small, Medium, Large	2-7 days
School bag	Small, Medium, Large	2-7 days

Source: Field Survey, 2020

In this study, women produce different types of popular articles in different sizes such as sital pati, simple prayer mat, colored prayer mat, simple dining mat, colored dining mat, simple bed mat, colored bed mat, colored handbag, basket, school bag and so on. Women spend different times producing articles, but no article requires more than 7 days.



Source: Field Survey, 2020

To complete the full process women play the most vital role. Raw materials are collected from local market although there is a notable thing in this research is that male members contribute more to collect raw materials than the female members. After collecting raw materials, the female members of the family take the responsibility of processing. They process the raw material in different indigenous techniques. Material processing includes the splitting of bet. The individual bet is splitted lengthwise into two equal halves to make chittor, and then the chittor is separated from inner pith through lengthwise split to produce Pati and Maji. Then the pati is processed into three segments from outside to inside depending on thickness. After that, boiling of pati is done in a container with water to make the pati soft and also to remove the redish color of pati. Then the dyeing of pati is done by joining different ingredients to make different color.

After that, materials arrangement is occurred, the pati is arranged according to their size, color, shape and so on. The pati are grades and chopped at the end as per sizes required for different mat development. Then the further process is to weave the articles by adding and inter-placing different graded, chopped and colored pati to produce the final article. After weaving the articles the finishing touch (i.e. putting chain on the bag, yarn around the product, putting lock etc.) is given for selling the final product. Finally, completing all the procedures of making articles, women used to hand over the products to the men for sale in the market. Sometimes traders come to their houses for collecting articles. The production cycle of patipata based articles with the contribution of women is presented the following figure:

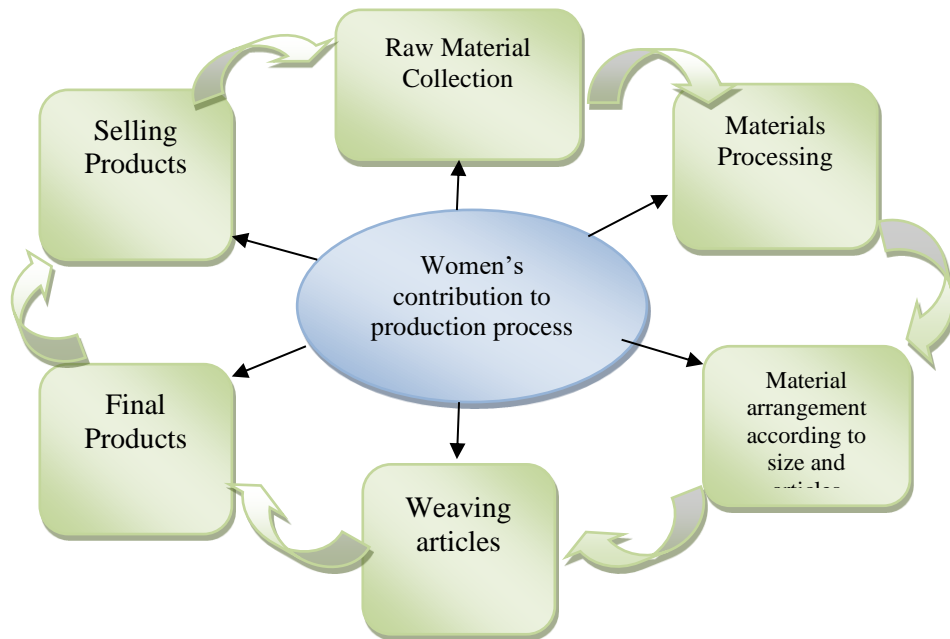


Figure 2: Women's contribution to production process  
Source: Field Survey, 2020

### Profitability from the articles

Rural female entrepreneurs are emerging artists with smart and dynamic in nature in the field of cottage industries. At present, they are capable of contributing to their families economically and socially. This is the indication of social transformation (13). By developing women's status in society with gender equality, it is possible to achieve the goals of sustainable development (SDGs, 2015). The cost, profit, average number of articles, expected income per year from the patipata based products vary in terms of size, location, color, the purpose of use, and so on.

Approximately 333 numbers of articles are sold annually and per article, net profit ranges from Tk. 30 to Tk. 410 in per article. However, women can earn about Tk. 77,965/= annually and Tk. 6,500/= monthly by producing patipata based products. This study shows that sital pati (Average selling price is 680 Tk. per sital pati) is the most expensive product because of its popularity and use in various Bangla festivals, for example, turmeric night, phool sajja, circumcision, etc. Colored & simple prayer mat, colored bed & dining mat are also profitable products because of the increasing rate of use.

Table-3: Profitability from the articles

Name of Articles	Net Average Cost Per Articles (Tk.)	Average selling price per Article (Tk.)	Net average profit (Selling price– Cost)	Average number of Articles sold /year	Expected Income (Tk.) (No. of Articles × Net average profit per articles)/ year
Sital Pati	270	680	410	65	26,650



Simple Prayer Mat	155	390	235	18	4,230
Colored Prayer Mat	180	425	245	36	8,820
Simple dining mat	155	370	215	25	5,375
Colored dining mat	175	410	235	30	7,050
Simple Bed mat	155	370	215	70	15,050
Colored Bed Mat	180	410	230	25	5,750
Colored Hand Bag	160	320	160	12	1,920
Basket	45	75	30	40	1,200
School Bag	180	340	160	12	1,920
			Total	333	77,965/=

Source: Field Survey, 2020

In rural areas, simple bed mat, dining mat, basket, etc. are highly demandable. "Besides, with aesthetic appeal and comfort of its utility, it has been increasingly visible in several towns, urban areas and attractive to a large section of consumers for its glossiness, smoothness, and fitness of texture" (9). On the other hand, sital pati, colored handbag, school bag, and colored prayer mat are more attractive in urban areas. Therefore, there is a huge opportunity for women to contribute long term socio-economic development through patipata based cottage industries.

### Challenges and Further Recommendations

"Women's knowledge, agency, and collective action has huge potential to improve resource productivity, enhance ecosystem conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and to create more sustainable, low-carbon food, energy, water, and health systems" (14).

Women face many obstacles to accelerate the patipata based cottage industries and still they are facing. Although women meet the basic needs of the family through this business, they are not given the respect they deserve by their male family members. So the first challenge comes from the family. Previous documents demonstrated that female workers in the cottage industries faced several problems including unequal distribution of land, nucleation of the family, livestock, labor, and sex discrimination in employment (15). This study indicates that women are getting unequal opportunities in terms of education, traditional responsibility, income generation, decision-making, and participation of employees. These challenges of women hinder achieving the 5th goal of sustainable development. Financial deficiency, the problem with product marketing, improper location, and inadequate infrastructure facilities are obstacles to the development of cottage industries (13). Concerning issue here is that patipata based products are being replaced by different types of plastic products. In the past, people used patipata based products in their daily lives especially in rural areas, but nowadays both in rural and urban, these products are seen to be used only for various traditional occasions. Rising

production costs and scarcity of materials, the inadequacy of new designs, and lack of technical knowledge are the major obstacles for the development of patipata based cottage industries in the area.

The study indicates the possible recommendations to capitalize patipata based cottage industries moving towards sustainability. Getting due respect, considerable freedom, and necessary support from family members are needed to accelerate women's participation in these industries. To attain sustainable development in society, women need to be getting rid of illiteracy and also need to enhance their technical education. There is a need to focus on financial support from the government and non-government organizations (NGOs) for the large-scale production of this business (16). Products utilities have to be enhanced through providing new types of products and applying modern designs on the patipata based articles. Mass media and networks can play an inevitable role to make awareness among common people about the sustainable use of patipata based products. These products especially, sital pati, prayer mat have a history of thousand years of Bengali indigenous culture. Here, the mass media can highlight these products both in the national and international markets. However, this study identifies some challenges of women in patipata based cottage industries and addresses possible recommendations to achieve sustainable development in Bangladesh. Through the collaboration of government, NGOs, and other concerned authorities (i.e. financial institutions, forest departments, etc.) women's development can be ensured in society. Furthermore, sustainable socio-economic and environmental development can be achieved to reduce the threat of patipata based cottage industries by taking necessary steps as mentioned earlier.

### **Summary and Conclusion**

One of the main agendas of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the empowerment of women to ensure gender equality (14). Increasing participation of women in different sectors in society contributes more to achieve sustainable development in Bangladesh. Patipata based cottage industries are the important source for the women in the rural area to empower themselves in society. Middle-aged females are highly involved in patipata-based cottage industries in this area because they have a long experience and knowledge of crafting these articles beautifully. However, young aged women have found less engagement in these industries due to decreasing demand, low profit, less financial support in patapata based articles. Therefore, there should be carried out training as well as motivational work to encourage women of all ages. Women produce different types of patipata-based articles that contribute as the main source of income for their family in where women play the lion share of the production process including raw materials collections, materials processing, material arrangements, final articles production as well as selling products in the market. However, women can earn approximately 77,965/= taka annually from patipata based products. At present sital pati is the most expensive and profitable product among all articles. There is a clear distinction of the use as well as the demand of patipata based articles in both rural and urban areas.

There have found some challenges for women in these industries such as rising production costs and scarcity of materials, the inadequacy of new designs, and lack of technical knowledge, continuous replacement by plastic products, traditional responsibilities at home, illiteracy, gender inequality in all sphere and so on. Sustainable socio-economic and environmental development can be achieved by reducing the threat of patipata based cottage industries through the integrated initiatives of Government Organizations, NGOs, and financial institutions, forest departments, mass media, and so on. Women-dominated patipata based cottage industries are sustainable practices by which women can enhance their condition in society sustainably and can give support to the environment of that area as well as can contribute

to the national economy. The result of the study will assist policymakers of government & non-government organizations to promote the society and also would be helpful for the professional groups (i.e. sociologists, economists, feminists, and ecologists) in further examining the contribution of women to sustainable development in Bangladesh.

## References

1. *A Systematic Study of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Interactions*. Pradhan, Prajal, et al. s.l. : AGU publications, 2017, Earth's Future.
2. *Enabling A Gender-Responsive Process For The Developmen Of The Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework: Supplementary Background And Tools*. El-Sheikh, Sharm. Egypt : s.n., 2018. Convention On Biological Diversity.
3. *Women's empowerment and economic development:the cases of Bangladesh and Kenya*. Gocio, Dawn and Kulkarni, Kishore G. 2016, International Journal of Education Economics and Development, pp. 113-132.
4. *Management and economic value of Schumannianthus dichotoma in rural homesteads in the Sylhet region of Bangladesh*. Ahmed, Romel, et al. 2007, International Journal of Biodiversity Science and Management, pp. 252-258.
5. *Nature, Profitability and Sustainability of Murta (Schumannianthus dichotoma (Sal.) Willd.) Based Small-Scale Enterprises in North-Eastern Bangladesh*. Rahman, Mizanur, et al. s.l. : Springer, 2010, Small-scale Forestry.
6. *The Socio-Economic Contribution of Women Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh*. Roy, Ishita. s.l. : Global Journals Inc. (USA), 2016, Global Journal of Management and Business Research.
7. *CARE Bangladesh*. [Online] 1974. [Cited: July 30, 2020.] [https://www.carebangladesh.org/about\\_care.php#sc\\_2](https://www.carebangladesh.org/about_care.php#sc_2).
8. *The Daily Star*. [Online] May 16, 2017. [Cited: July 30, 2020.] <https://www.thedailystar.net/round-tables/womens-economic-empowerment-1406011>.
9. *Pati' bet, Schumannianthus dichotomos(Roxb.) Gagnap.-A Raw material for preparation of livelihood supporting handicrafts*. R.N.Mandal, Bar, R and Chakrabarti, P.P. 2014, Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources, pp. 365-360.
10. Zannat. *The Bangladesh Network*. [Online] March 23, 2020. [Cited: May 11, 2021.] <https://www.thebangladesh.net/sylhet-division/sylhet-district/gowainghat-upazila-sylhet.html>.
11. *Marketing Channels and Profit Analysis of Patipata Based Small Scale Enterprises in Patiya Upazila of Chittagong, Bangladesh*. Hoque, A.T.M Rafiqul, Uddin, S.M Mijan and Uddin, M.d Iqram. 2012, Int.J.for Usuf.Mrgt, pp. 61-67.
12. Karim, Nilufer Ahmed. *Jobs, Gender and Small Enterprises in Bangladesh:Factors Affecting Women Entrepreneurs in Small and Cottage Industries in Bangladesh*. Geneva : ILO Publications Bureau, 2001. pp. 1-115.
13. *Rural Women Entrepreneurs: A Case Study for Cottage Industries of Dang District*. Jariwala, Vijay. 1, January 8, 2016, Indian Journal of Technical Education, Vol. 1, pp. 1-8.
14. UNWomen. *Gender Equality and Sustainable Development*. United State : United Nations publication, 2014.
15. Harris, Betty J. *Female Workers in Cottage Industries and Factories in In: The Political Economy of the Southern African Periphery. International Political Economy Series*. London : Palgrave Macmillan UK, 1993, pp. 134-164.
16. *Mushroom Cultivation as a Small-Scale Family Enterprise for the Alternative Income Generation in Rural Bangladesh*. Easin, Mohammad Nura, et al. 1, February 14, 2017, International Journal of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Vol. 5, pp. 1-8.

17. Adler, Freda, O.W. Mueller, Gerhard and S. Laufer, William. *Criminology*. 9. Newyork : McGraw-Hill Education, 2018. pp. 47-48.
18. *GENDER, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL*. DENNO, DEBORAH W. 1994, THE JouRNAL OF CRIMINAL LAw & CRIMINOLOGY.
19. Ahmed, Rizvi. *Theory and Practice of Criminology*. Second. Dhaka : tit publication, 2017. p. 150.
20. *DoesMarriageReduceCrime?* Skardhamar, Torbjørn, et al. s.l. : Research gate, 2015, Crime and Justice, p. 436.
21. *he Effect of Education on Crime: Evidence from PrisonInmates, Arrests, and Self-Reports*. Lochner, LANCE and Moretti, ENRICO. 2004, THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, p. 1.