

REVIEW BOARD ON THE USE OF HUMAN VOLUNTEERS
CRL

Date Jan 19, 1978

Principal Investigator K. M. A. Aziz Trainee investigator (if any) None
Application No 78-007 Supporting Agency (if Non-CRL) Rajshahi University

Title of study Sex Socialization Project status: New Study
d Philosophies of Life in Relation () Continuation with change
Fertility Behaviour: An () No change (do not fill out rest of form)
anthropological Approach

Circle the appropriate answer to each of the following (If Not Applicable write NA):

1. Source of Population:
 - a) Ill subjects Yes ☒ No ☒
 - b) Non-ill subjects ☒ Yes No ☒
 - c) Minors or persons under guardianship ☒ Yes No ☒
 2. Does the study involve:
 - a) Physical risks to the subjects Yes ☒ No ☒
 - b) Social risks Yes ☒ No ☒
 - c) Psychological risks to subjects Yes ☒ No ☒
 - d) Discomfort to subjects Yes ☒ No ☒
 - e) Invasion of Privacy ☒ Yes No ☒
 - f) Disclosure of information possibly damaging to subject or others Yes ☒ No ☒
 3. Does the study involve:
 - a) Use of records (hospital, medical, death, birth or other) ☒ Yes No ☒
 - b) Use of fetal tissue or abortus Yes ☒ No ☒
 - c) Use of organs or body fluids Yes ☒ No ☒
 4. Are subjects clearly informed about:
 - a) Nature and purposes of study ☒ Yes No ☒
 - b) Procedures to be followed including alternatives used ☒ Yes No ☒
 - c) Physical risks Yes ☒ No ☒
 - d) Sensitive questions ☒ Yes No ☒
 - e) Benefits to be derived ☒ Yes No ☒
 - f) Right to refuse to participate or to withdraw from study ☒ Yes No ☒
 - g) Confidential handling of data ☒ Yes No ☒
 5. Will signed consent form be required:
 - a) From subjects ☒ Yes No ☒
 - b) From parent or guardian (if subjects are minors) ☒ Yes No ☒
 6. Will precautions be taken to protect anonymity of subjects: ☒ Yes No ☒
 7. Check documents being submitted herewith to Committee:
 - ☒ Umbrella proposal - Initially submit an overview (all other requirements will be submitted with individual studies).
 - ☒ Protocol (Required)
 - ☒ Abstract summary (Required)
 - ☒ Statement given or read to subjects on nature of study, risks, types of questions to be asked, and right to refuse to participate or withdraw (REQUIRED)
 - ☒ Informed consent form for subjects
 - ☒ Informed consent form for parent or guardian
 - ☒ Procedure for maintaining confidentiality
 - ☒ Questionnaire or interview schedule +
- * If the final instrument is not completed prior to review, the following information should be included in the abstract summary:
1. A description of the areas to be covered in the questionnaire or interview which could be considered either sensitive or which would constitute an invasion of privacy.
 2. Examples of the type of specific questions to be asked in the sensitive areas.
 3. An indication as to when the questionnaire will be presented to the Board for review.

We agree to obtain approval of the Review Board on Use of Human Volunteers for any changes involving the rights and welfare of subjects before making such change.

K. M. A. Aziz
Principal Investigator

None
Trainee

Please return 2 copies of entire protocol to Chairman, Review Board on Use of Human

INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN ABSTRACT SUMMARY

The Board will not consider any application which does not include an abstract summary. The abstract should summarize the purpose of the study, the methods and procedures to be used, by addressing each of the following items. If an item is not applicable, please note accordingly:

1. Describe the requirements for a subject population and explain the rationale for using in this population special groups such as children, or groups whose ability to give voluntary informed consent may be in question.
2. Describe and assess any potential risks - physical, psychological, social, legal or other - and assess the likelihood and seriousness of such risks. If methods of research create potential risks, describe other methods, if any, that were considered and why they will not be used.
3. Describe procedures for protecting against or minimizing potential risks and an assessment of their likely effectiveness.
4. Include a description of the methods for safeguarding confidentiality or protecting anonymity.
5. When there are potential risks to the subject, or the privacy of the individual may be involved, the investigator is required to obtain a signed informed consent statement from the subject. For minors, informed consent must be obtained from the authorized legal guardian or parent of the subject. Describe consent procedures to be followed including how and where informed consent will be obtained.
 - (a) If signed consent will not be obtained, explain why this requirement should be waived and provide an alternative procedure.
 - (b) If information is to be withheld from a subject, justify this course of action.
6. If study involves an interview, describe where and in what context the interview will take place. State approximate length of time required for the interview.
7. Assess the potential benefits to be gained by the individual subject as well as the benefits which may accrue to society in general as a result of the planned work. Indicate how the benefits outweigh the risks.
8. State if the activity requires the use of records (hospital, medical, birth, death or other), organs, tissues, body fluids, the fetus or the abortus.

The statement to the subject should include information specified in items 2,3,4 and 7, as well as indicating the approximate time required for participation in the act

ABSTRACT SUMMARY

SEX SOCIALIZATION AND PHILOSOPHIES OF
LIFE IN RELATION TO FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR:
AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH

K.M.A. Aziz

The factors in sex socialization from childhood through the fertile period of life, and philosophical factors about sex and family life, as related to fertility behaviour would be studied. This investigation would be approached through the individual in-depth life history collection of ever married individuals of both sexes and intensive interviewing of children. The background of ever married respondents would vary in respect of education, income, duration of marriage, number of children born alive, and proportion of living children out of the total born alive. The respondents would be Muslim holding the most common lineage title who mainly depend on small agricultural labour. The responses of ever married persons would be tape recorded maintaining anonymity. The individuals preferring not to be on tape would be interviewed only by manual recording of responses. Children as well as adult conversation and behaviour indicative of sex socialization would be observed and recorded.

(1) The population to be interviewed will consist of about 200 children between 5 to 13 years of age and 50 ever married individual of both sexes. Sex socialization is defined here as the process by which individuals acquire the knowledge, skills, and dispositions that enable them to participate in sex roles and behaviour leading to fertility. Socialization is a life time process. The most important time for socialization is during childhood. Besides adult, the interviewing of children would be of special significance.

(2) No major psychological, social or legal risk is involved. Only the willing persons would be interviewed. Each of the interviews would be conducted in complete privacy. The identification of the individual and locality will be altogether absent in the analysis.

(3) For minimizing the difficulty in obtaining information from ever married females the services of a female research associate would be utilized. Normal compensation for the hours spent for interview would be provided to the ever married respondents. During the interview the children would be given candy and balloons.

(4) In the analysis the personal identification and address of the respondent would be absent. Both the record sheet and tape of interview would be identified by code numbers only. The explanation of the codes would be known only to the principal investigator.

(5) The purpose of the study would be explained to the subjects or guardians of the subjects. A consent form would be signed by every adult volunteer respondent. In the case of every child respondent either of the parents or the legal guardian would sign the consent form. They would be at liberty to refuse or withdraw at any time of the study.

(6) During the interview the areas of inquiry would include, (1) contribution of exposure to sex in the formation of individual philosophies, (2) sources of sex information and method of its communication, (3) learning of sex roles, and (4) in the case of adult respondents the psychological reasons for acceptance or non-acceptance of family planning. In the case of ever married respondents efforts would be made to arrange the interview in a nearby agreeable area where complete privacy during interview can be ensured. The children would be preferably interviewed within the household compound inside or outside the house. Each of the ever married respondents would be interviewed for a period of about 12 hours spread over upto 14 sessions. Each of the child respondents would be interviewed for about one hour spread over upto two sessions.

(7) This investigation would be able to provide data on the process of sex education which are relevant to family planning programme. The findings would be of assistance in planning family size by the members of the present as well as future generations.

(8) The study needs to record the age, date of marriage, pregnancy history, mortality history of children ever born. None of these are confidential in nature.

SECTION 1 - RESEARCH PROTOCOL

1. Title : Sex Socialization and Philosophies of Life in Relation to Fertility Behaviour : An Anthropological Approach
2. Principal Investigator : K.M.A. Aziz
3. Starting Date : June 01, 1977
4. Completion Date : June 30, 1979
5. Total Direct Cost : \$ 21,615
6. Abstract Summary (250 words or less)

The factors in sex socialization from childhood through the fertile period of life, and philosophical factors about sex and family life, as related to fertility behaviour would be studied. This investigation would be approached through the individual in-depth life history collection from fifty ever-married individuals of both sexes. Further, there would be intensive interviewing of about 200 children between 5 to 15 years of age whose dates of birth are known. Only volunteers with required criteria would qualify as respondents. The background of respondents would vary in respect of education, income, duration of marriage, number of children born alive, and proportion of living children out of the total born alive. The respondents would be Muslim holding the most common lineage title of Pradhanid who mainly depend on small agricultural land holding or agricultural labour. The adult responses would be tape recorded without the identification of respondent and locality. The individuals preferring not to be on tape would be interviewed only by manual recording of responses. Children as well as adult conversation, and behaviour indicative of sex socialization would be observed and recorded. The questions for children would be mostly in structured form, whereas for adults topics of inquiry would be mostly unstructured. The areas of inquiry would include : (1) contribution of exposure to sex in the formation of individual philosophies, (2) sources of sex information and method of its communication, (3) learning of sex roles, and (4) psychological reasons for acceptance or non-acceptance of family planning.

7. Reviews :

- a) Research Involving Human Subjects : _____
- b) Research Committee : _____
- c) Director : _____
- d) IIRC : _____
- e) Controller/Administrator: _____

SECTION II - RESEARCH PLAN

A. INTRODUCTION

1. **Objective** : An understanding of the factors in sex socialization from childhood through the fertile period of life, and philosophical factors about sex and family life, as related to fertility behaviour. It is anticipated that this may yield data on policy issues which address the fundamental questions : (a) Should sex education be given? (b) Who should give it? (c) How to give it? (d) What effect the sex education is likely to have on fertility behaviour? (e) At what stage of life do people feel greater or less psychological need for children?
2. **Background** : Anthropologists stimulated by the work of Freud (1913 : ix-162), have in increasing numbers turned their attention to the problem of cultural transmission. Ethnographies detailing this process, almost wholly absent in 1920, are now a common place. The evidence from comparative studies of socialization indicates that man as a bearer of culture is not just a primate who thinks logically or prelogically and whose feelings are based upon primary needs such as hunger, thirst, sex, fear, and the like. Further, as a consequence of the child-rearing methods of his society man has blind spots and distortions in his cognitive processes and specific anxieties which may form the emotional underpinning and raison d'être for elaborate rituals and beliefs (Whiting 1968:549).

The life history recording can be profitably utilised in studying socialization. The problem of how culture is acquired involving a knowledge of learning, motivation, and reward, as well as other psychological phenomena such as attitudes and effects can best be approached through the individual in-depth life history collection technique. This investigation has been oriented primarily toward seeking concrete understanding of specific cases with various rural socio-economic backgrounds.

The Life History in Anthropological Science by L. L. Langness published in 1965 is the only integrative and systematic publication on the use of the life history in anthropology since Clyde Kluckhohn's well-known The Personal Document in Anthropological Science, published in 1945. Both these reports deal with the use of personal verbal data in Anthropology. Interviewing intended to secure a long-range record of personal experience in a given community constitutes the life history technique. Life histories vividly demonstrate how the members of a community grew as they are. The life history technique also provide data on the subjective experiences of the respondents (Ford : 1941; Simmons : 1942; DuBois : 1944; Kardiner : 1945 and Honigsmann : 1949). Mandelbaum while discussing secular criteria and the attribution of jati rank in his book Society in India uses life history data in explaining specific aspects of general survey data (1970 : 218-219).

Rural Bangladeshis normally do not get socialized as far as fertility control is concerned. Usually they do not openly talk about it. Unless the issue is viewed, discussed, and pros and cons are identified, the question of planning the family size does not arise. The arguments in favour or against fertility control is a new phenomenon, and for the adults it is only a recent development and consequently they have a difficult time in warding off fears and misgivings about adverse effects.

There are a lot of misconceptions and misgivings about sterilization, contraceptives, and their consequences. Prior to marriage the young girls should make every effort to avoid sexual intercourse. Chastity between puberty and marriage is highly valued. The culture does not provide a basis for planning sex behaviour. Therefore, modern birth control techniques are usually acceptable only to a few people who have changed their style of life. Under these circumstances there is a pressing need to ascertain the extent of parent-child communication on sex behaviour. Acceptance of role as a man or woman implies a style of life, a way of speaking, walking and behaving. Such style and manners are suggested from earliest childhood, and each lives his sex in relation to the other, plays his given role.

The sharp difference between the status of male and female, a difference which runs through all social relations, is presaged by the kind of welcome which is given to a new born infant son -- with drumming, singing, and proud public announcements -- while the birth of a daughter is much more quietly observed. One result of this differential interest is that fewer girl babies survive. The infant mortality rate for boys in one Khalapur sample was 25 per cent, for girls 41 per cent (Minturn and Hitchcock 1963 : 284). In this respect though not significant a higher infant mortality rate among infant girls is likely to be found in rural Bangladesh. Here the procreative function attains significance because of the institutional and organizational arrangements that become necessary with the coming of a male or female child.

A Dutch team of sociologists did research in the field of family planning in Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) from August 1970 to March 1971. The objective of the "Netherlands Family Planning Research Scheme" was defined as "Research into the motives, attitudes, knowledge and behaviour of the population of a number of selected villages with respect to Family Planning and the effects of the national programme on the local community" (1973 : i). But the Dutch report included a few pages only on sexual behaviour, attitudes toward sex in general and sex life, pre-marital sex

experiences, married sex life, extramarital relations, knowledge about fecundation, and abortion (Ibid : 48-59). Because of Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971 the Dutch study had to be discontinued before its completion. Though the data available through this incomplete study are inadequate, this is the only source of data on sex socialization related to family planning. The methodology used in collecting these data included the anthropological approach of free interviewing of the respondent.

This investigation will be conducted only among the Muslims in rural Bangladesh. The hadiths i.e., the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad, go beyond the Koran and give emotional attitudes as well as legal rules. Hadiths accept sexuality as natural and desirable, are opposed to celibacy, and favour marriage. Hadiths do not renounce the reproductive urge of man but rather integrate it into a religious code of behaviour. Marriage not only channels sexuality; marriage is held to have exceptional religious and spiritual value : when a man marries he has fulfilled half of the religion; so let him fear God regarding the remaining half (Ladipus 1976 : 95). In the proposed study area marriage is almost universal among Muslims. This research will investigate the religious instructions and individual philosophies in relation to fertility behaviour.

The importance of the present investigation among Muslims can be well understood from the following statement : "In countries with Muslim populations there may well prove to be a more prolonged resistance to a fertility decline than elsewhere. Several reasons can be given in support of this suggestion. In the first place the status of women is perhaps lower among Muslims than among communities of the other major religions in developing countries; experience suggests that an improvement in the status of women may be one of the necessary conditions for a fertility decline. Secondly, the population of almost all Muslim countries consists largely of a culturally conservative peasantry. Thirdly, in countries with a part Muslim, part non-Muslim population the fertility of the Muslim community is almost always higher than that of the non-Muslims. Fourthly, Muslim religious leaders are far from being unanimous in declaring that there is no religious objection to family limitation" (Roberts 1965 : 368). In the proposed study area 83% of the population are Muslims and the remainder are Hindus. Among these Muslims the fertility rate is slightly higher compared with the Hindus.

According to Moni Nag recent literature on the family planning movement in non-industrial societies very often refers to the cultural factors in these societies as barriers to the implementation of family planning programmes. The reference is made mostly by demographers, sociologists, and administrators. The study of culture has been the major preoccupation of anthropologists who have shown interest in family planning behaviour have deemphasized cultural factors as barriers to the adoption of family planning. Instead, they have tried to identify the cultural factors favourable to the adoption of family planning methods (1973 : 3). All social arrangements, including family structure, have evolved because they have survival value under given conditions. Structural change in families occurs as individuals and groups respond to social change.

Kroeber has made the following comments on the use of a small number of in-depth case studies : "A half dozen case histories of marriages are much more interesting, especially if the personalities are seized and rendered with spirit -- why he married Joan and not Marjorie, and why then and not a couple of years before. Such anecdotes not only are vivid, they can also be extremely illuminating, like most gossip by intelligent people. But they are obviously not going to be very informative scientifically unless one compiles great many cases and generalizes them" (1923 :242). In this study I want to generalize sex socialization ideas of a Muslim agricultural group with a commonly held lineage title.

Poffenberger and Poffenberger (1973 : 137) stress the need for intensive studies of small groups which take account of cultural differences and their implications for fertility. In 1962 the village of Rajpur in south central Gujarat State of India was selected for an intensive study of socialization practices and social change. Data on sexual behaviour and experiences were collected. Cooperation was possible to a greater extent with males than with females largely because the males could be interviewed in private, and they were cooperative in answering such questions. It was more difficult to interview females because they had to be interviewed in the home and were rarely alone. Although few women could discuss their own sex lives many of them supplied data related to traditional customs, which included sexual taboos, use of indigenous fertility control methods, lying-in-practices, "superstitions" relating to sex behaviour and fertility, and other beliefs that had relevance to adoption or rejection of family planning methods and to motivation to control family size.

In 1975 Asha Bhende completed a Ph. D. dissertation of Family Planning and Husband-Wife Relationship in an Indian suburban neighbourhood. The author inquired about the type of husband-wife relationship which goes with the acceptance of family planning. On the sexual relationship of marital partner the author writes, "As in all other aspects of the husband-wife relationship, the sexual relationship in the traditional family was also controlled by persons outside the conjugal relationship. Ideas of auspicious and inauspicious days and long periods of abstinence after child-birth minimized the number of days when the husband and the wife could come together" (Bhende 1975 : 34). In the proposed research inquiries would be made on the types of pressure for bearing children from relatives for ensuring continuity of lineage and fulfillment of psychological needs. Several authors agree that in India very commonly lineage relatives do share death pollution and contribute to the funeral expenses. They contribute also in money, goods, and by their presence to all the life-cycle observances of their lineage fellows (Mathur 1964 : 43-44; Orenstein 1965 : 75-79, 84-85; Madan 1965 : 198). In India Mandelbaum found that a person's family gets a major focus in shaping his life expectations and activities. Children constitute the chief source of lasting pleasure and prime goal of affection; they are the means of attaining respected status, the avenue for creativity and achievement (1974 : 23).

Margaret Cormack's study on The Hindu Women is a portion of her Ph.D. dissertation entitled Traditional Patterns in the Interiorization of the Ideals of Womanhood by Hindu Girls, presented in 1951 at Columbia University. It is its purpose to describe the Hindu feminine role and also how the dharma (function, duty) of a Hindu girl is interiorized primarily through the training in the home, in a carefully controlled structure of relationships, and in attitudes and duties still sanctioned by strongly maintained patterns of traditional femininity. The major source of data for the study is descriptive materials from ten Indian informants, women graduate students in Columbia University, coming from educated urban, and middle and upper-class backgrounds representing various geographical areas. There were extended interviews with the informants, based upon a prepared list of questions but not confined to it, the questions being chiefly open-ended and of a general nature, becoming more specific at the end of the interview (1961 : VIII). Based on intensive interview Rama Mehta produced two works. These two works are The Western Educated Hindu Women (1970), and The Divorced Hindu Women (1975). In each of these studies fifty Indian women were interviewed in-depth and the responses were tape recorded with the consent of the respondents.

In 1959 Oscar Lewis published a book entitled Five Families. This is a work on Mexican case studies in the Culture of Poverty. It is a revealing portrait of lives, customs, and emotions in Mexico. In this book the author attempted to give the reader an intimate and objective picture of daily life in five Mexican families, four of which are of the lower income group. In 1961 the same author wrote another book entitled The Children of Sanchez. This book is about a poor family in Mexico city. The author presented to his reader an inside view of family life and of what it means to grow up in a one room home in a slum tenement.

Carstairs' book The Twice-Born is a study of the differences in character which characterize three Indian castes. Through intensive study of individuals the author of this work has given a picture of the way in which caste position in India expands the imagination and limits the possibilities of the members of each independent caste. Explaining the aim of the book Carstairs writes : "Behind the individual experiences and predispositions can be seen many features which they share in common with their less sophisticated neighbours : and it is this recognition of such elements of consistency in a complex pattern which is the aim of this book" (1967 : 175).

The exploratory study entitled The Loop Comes to Shantipur, Nepal : a Personal View by Mark Poffenberger and Robert A. Miller utilizes the "focussed", "in-depth", or "clinical" interview procedures to examine fertility and family planning related factors of a single individual in a small town of Nepal (1975).

Gitel P. Steed studied one adult individual's personality formation through a method called "Augmented Life History". The augmented life history included the following six elements which were used whenever found applicable. (1) the individual's personal viewpoint expressed through unstructured interviews spread over upto a maximum of twenty-five sessions; (2) the individual's ideology, valuations and interpretations of institutional affairs obtained in structured and unstructured interviews with him; (3) biographical data which included facts and opinions about the individual gathered in interviews with other persons; (4) observations of the individual's roles and behaviour; (5) a battery of five projective tests Rorschach, Thematic Appreciation Test, Horn-Hellensberg, Colour Association, Draw-a-Man Women and child; (6) spontaneous free drawings and colours. Data to be obtained from these documents were expected to help ascertain the villager's world views, his values and his way of dealing with drives, especially as conflicts arise between outer demands and the compelling demands of inner impulses and desires (1955 : 106).

Rudolph and Rudolph presented an interpretation of adulthood in India which is based on personal document, the diary of a North Indian Rajput nobleman, Amar Singh, and particularly on his account, in the first seven of its eighty-seven volumes, of his late adolescence and early married years (1898-1905). While instructing the seventeen-year-old Maharaja of Kishengarh on love and marriage, Amar Singh presents the virtues and benefits of monogamy : "Marrying more than one wife would be very troublesome and would prove the ruination of one's enjoyment in life. In a house where there are two wives, the result can never be any other than quarreling. Besides this, it is not right by the laws of nature, ... one can never satisfy more than one woman ... he must be content with her in order that he not wander out in quest of debaucheries ... if a man is not satisfied with one, he will never be with two, three or any number. He will always be hungering for new one's (1976 : 161). Here the statement of Amar Singh can be termed as the philosophies of his life in respect to the virtues and benefits of monogamy.

3. Rationale : Attempts are now being made to introduce courses in sex education particularly in Britain and Netherlands (Seminar report 1975 : 2) to provide knowledge and guidance to growing child to adjust to his biological growth and attain emotional maturity. However, these courses are introduced in so few a number of places that they do not show any measurable effect. This investigation would provide basic research data on sex socialization which might be helpful in formulating a suitable sex education programme for rural Bangladeshis.

No single research to date gives this in-depth coverage among Muslims as is being proposed for the present study. In rural Bangladesh no study witnesses the use of the proposed methodology which covers in-depth interviews from adult ever-married individuals of both sexes along with verbatim recording of

statements revealing individuals' private and personal views on the topic of investigation. This study includes intensive interviewing of children between 5 to 13 years of age which is a new approach to the understanding of the process of sex socialization among children.

Many countries are promoting early sex education -- not necessarily to reduce fertility, but rather to promote conjugal and parental responsibility, to increase the life expectancy of children and, in an indirect way, to promote national integrity. There is also good reason to believe that sex education may defer the moment of first intercourse, and, therefore, of first pregnancy, and that the later a first pregnancy occurs, the less the likelihood of high fertility (Brody and Cohen 1974 : 152-153).

B. SPECIFIC AIMS

In this research the following specific questions would be investigated :-

1. What is the contribution of exposure to sex in the formation of philosophies of life of the individual.
2. Sources of sex information and method of its communication.
3. How sex roles are established from childhood.
4. Play expectation role of boys and girls.
5. What parents think about sex education through various agencies and availability of contraceptives to children within and outside marriage.
6. Whether ignorance of sex information leads to a reaction and once sexual activity begins it attains a great intensity.
7. Whether knowledge of sex during youth is related to making choices in fertility behaviour during the fertile period of married life.
8. Effect of death in all stages of life on fertility.
9. Sex preference of child and its relationship with sexual behaviour.
10. Religion and philosophy in relation to fertility behaviour.

11. What the relationship is between pardā and family communication as related to fertility behaviour.
12. To what extent women are made to feel shy in different stages of life.
13. To what extent people themselves behave as though sexual activity outside of marriage is sin
14. Types of pressure for bearing children from relatives with the objective of the continuity of lineage and fulfillment of psychological needs.
15. Authoritarianism within family circle and its role in the adoption and non-adoption of family planning.
16. Quality and intensity of communication between husband and wife in relation to family planning.
17. The extent and attitude toward the use of traditional and non-traditional contraceptives for regulating fertility in relation to cultural features.
18. Non-coital sex practices, and their relationship to fertility.
19. How far the individual feels the need of having the semen outside of female organ during sexual union.
20. Homosexual, pre-marital and extra-marital sex experiences and its relation to fertility.
21. The extent of sex regulations and fertility regulation among the grand-parents when they get grand-children.
22. The number of children felt required to build up old age security.
23. How far ~~children~~ are viewed as a source of affection.
24. Under what conditions and in what stage of life parents feel burdened and regretful for begetting children.
25. Real psychological reasons for adoption or giving up of family planning in relation to various phases of fertile period of life cycle.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE

In this investigation the respondents would include Muslim ever-married adult males and females within the limit of fertile period. Further, there would be about 200

children within the age category 5 to 13 years with recorded date of birth who would participate in this investigation as respondents. All the respondents would come from households dependent mainly on small agricultural land holdings or agricultural labour without landownership. There would be topical augmented life history collection for approximately 50 once married men and women with equal representation coming from several Muslim agricultural villages.

Some of the limitation of the present study are as follows : (1) only persons dependent mainly on agriculture or agricultural labour are to be studied; (2) all the respondents would belong to Islamic faith and Sunni sect (3) all the respondents would be selected from the households having the most commonly held lineage title of Pradhania to reduce multiple cultural variables; (4) only once married persons are included in the study.

The villages where this investigation would be conducted belong to the Chandpur subdivision of Comilla district in Bangladesh. In all these villages the Cholera Research Laboratory field workers have been regularly registering all births, deaths and movements since March, 1966. Each birth record contains pregnancy history of the mother. These demographic records would provide certain relevant background data for the child and adult respondents. Only the willing persons (volunteers) with required criteria would be selected as respondents. The children and the adult male respondents would be interviewed by the author. The female respondents would be interviewed by a trained female research associate with social science background and field work experience. The following chart will serve as a guideline for distribution of the adult respondents according to education, income and sex distribution :

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	LEVEL OF INCOME*	APPROXIMATE NUMBER	
		MALE	FEMALE
Illiterate	Lowest Income	3	3
Illiterate	Middle Income	3	3
Illiterate	Higher Income	3	3
Primary	Lowest Income	3	3
Primary	Middle Income	3	3
Primary	Higher Income	3	3
Secondary	Lowest Income	3	3
Secondary	Middle Income	3	3
Secondary	Higher Income	3	3

* Before the selection of respondents the income levels would be specifically defined according to the local standard of income.

Efforts would be made to select volunteer respondents with varying duration of marriage, varying number of children born alive, and varying proportion of living children out of the total children born alive.

The adult female respondent must not be over 45 years of age and the male respondent must not be over 65 years of age. With informed consent the responses of the adult respondents would be tape recorded. The respondent would be assured that in the tape as well as in the analysis the personal identification and locality would be completely absent. In addition to tape recording with informed consent the responses would be recorded immediately following the interview session on each occasion. If the respondent does not wish to be on certain portions of the tape then the relevant portions would be erased immediately. If the respondent does not wish to be on the tape then the interview would be conducted with the help of taking down notes only in the respondent's presence.

Among both the adult and children respondents efforts would be made to tap whatever relevant information available through natural conversation. Children as well as adult behaviour indicative of sex socialization would be observed and recorded. The questions to be asked to children would be mostly in structured form, whereas in the case of adults topics of inquiry would be presented mostly in an unstructured manner. Here the adult individual tells his own life story in his own words centering the topic of inquiry. The in-depth adult interviews are likely to reveal an intensity of feeling and human warmth, and a sense of individuality. During the interview the interviewer would be a good listener. This will be an attempt to cover systematically a wide range of topics on the subject of investigation.

For socialization to reveal the philosophies of life one has to have a personal approach towards the subject to be interviewed. Only by this method necessary information would be available on a sensitive area of inquiry like sex socialization and its relation to fertility behaviour. Sex is a very personal area of investigation and socialization is a very unique experience which each individual gains in his or her life time. Only a depth interview can probe into the private and personal life of the individual and can reveal data which the survey method fails to elicit.

In the case of adults during the response of open ended questions further probing would be done to get into the depth. Through in-depth interview alone one can assess the individual's fears, anxieties, hopes and aspirations centering the topic of investigation. Legends and ceremonies mentioned by the informants would be checked with the relevant literary sources.

The inquiry would begin with matters that do not provoke anxiety, such as age, and then proceed to items which are sexual but for which the individual

does not personally feel responsible. Thus inquiry on spontaneous orgasm would be made first before inquiring about masturbation. The fact that anxiety associated with each type of behaviour differs among social groups and between the sexes affects the ordering of the questions (Klausner 1968 :207). The children would be preferably interviewed within the household compound inside or outside the house. The initial structured part of adult interview would be done in the houses of respondent concerned. Following this, efforts would be made to arrange the interview taking in a nearby agreeable area where complete privacy during interview can be ensured. During the interview culturally expected entertainment would be offered. At the time of home visit for child and adult interviews the required observation and listening to the normal conversation would be done. Anthropological field methods, employing observation and informant interviews, have been used to gain information about both the occurrence of behaviours and their meanings.

In this research it is expected that an intensive field work for a period of six months should be sufficient for bringing home the required field data. But the time required for the analysis would almost be double than that of the indicated time requirement for field work. Certain specific procedure would be followed in organizing the great mass of data to be available. Initially the data on tape would be transcribed. The transcribed and other recorded data would be assigned specific unique code numbers according to types of information. Following such coding the data would be processed manually by the author for final analysis.

In summary, to elicit relevant information from adult volunteers selected for intensive individual inquiries, a composite method designated as the "augmented topical life history" will be developed. The augmented topical life history would contain the following three elements all of which would be applied whenever feasible : (1) the individual's own narrative of his or her sex socialization process as given in structured and unstructured interviews upto a maximum of 14 sessions covering an approximate total interview time of 12 hours per respondent; (2) life history data based on facts and figures about the individual gathered in interviews with other persons and from available documented evidences; (3) observations about the individual's roles and behaviour related to the topic of investigation ; (4) listening to the verbal communication related to the study topic.

The augmented topical life histories in each case would have a biographical character beginning from early childhood to the present day related to the topic under investigation. It should have some measure of continuity built around experiences of a meaningful kind, in terms of the objectives of the research.

D. SIGNIFICANCE

This study would highlight the sex socialization of the individual as revealed through their attitudes and beliefs which in turn would reflect the conditions of acceptance

or non-acceptance of family planning. Family Planning is conditioned by sex education and sex education is conditioned by the value of the society. To the extent the values of the society loosen, the pattern of sex education will change. The changing pattern of sex education would lead to changes in the attitude towards family planning. The present investigation would be able to provide data on the existing format, contents and process of sex education which might be useful to develop and organize programmes in sex education with particular emphasis on relevance to family planning programme. The proposed research has applied value and the results would be useful to the policy makers. The unexplored psychological aspects revealed through the investigation would offer the policy maker very good background knowledge of some of the important causative factors which stand on the way of successful implementation of the family planning schemes.

FACILITIES REQUIRED

For two persons office space would be required at Matlab for a period of six months (January to July, 1978) and at Dacca for a period of one year (July 1978 to June 1979). About twenty run hours of speedboat service around Matlab would be required. Around Matlab approximately 600 miles of land travel by motor vehicle would be required. About twenty-four Dacca-Matlab round trips by CRL transport for two persons would be needed. Two battery operated tape recorders with tapes and battery for about 650 hours of interviewing would be needed.

For adequate literature and expert consultation not available in Bangladesh the investigator undertook a 65 day tour in 18 cities of India during September to November, 1977 and proposes to undertake a one month tour for similar purposes in New Delhi and Calcutta in December, 1978.

COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

This research protocol has been accepted as a Doctoral dissertation research proposal. This work would be carried out under the guidance of Dr. Clarence T. Maloney, Visiting Professor of Anthropology at the Institute of Bangladesh Studies, Rajshahi University, Bangladesh.

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SECTION III - BUDGET

A. DETAILED BUDGET

June 1, 1977 thru June 30, 1979

1. PERSONNEL SERVICE:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>% of effort or number of days</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Project Requirements</u> <u>Taka</u> <u>Dollar</u>
1. K.M.A. Aziz	Investigator	234	94,000	56,400 ^{1/} -
2. -	Field Asst.	152	20,000	13,400 -
3. -	Field Asst.	152	20,000	13,400 -
4. -	Research Associate	From March 1978	35,124	20,500 ^{2/} -
				<u>103,700</u> <u>-</u>

1/ Includes salary Feb.1,1978 to Sept.30,1978.

2/ March 78 thru September 78.

2. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Project Requirement</u> <u>Taka</u> <u>Dollar</u>
Pen, Ball point, Black	\$ 0.15	24 each	- 4.00
Refill, Black	\$ 0.04	400 each	- 16.00
Pad, Foolscap Ruled (200 sheet pad)	\$ 0.28	300 each	- 84.00
Thick Typing Paper	\$ 1.95	5 Reams	- 10.00
Wooden Pencil	\$ 0.03	2 Dozen	- 1.00
Candy	-	-	500 -
			<u>500</u> <u>115.00</u>
			<u>=====</u> <u>=====</u>

EQUIPMENT

<u>Items</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Project Requirement</u>	
	<u>Taka</u>		<u>Taka</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Tape Recorder (National Panasonic Battery and Electricity operated)	2,000.00	2 each	4,000.00	-
Cassette (Tape: 60 minutes duration per tape)	5.83	600 each	3,500.00	-
Battery Torch 1.5 volt	3.33	900 each	3,000.00	-

PATIENT HOSPITALIZATION

Not applicable

OUT PATIENT CARE

Not applicable

CRL TRANSPORT

Taka 1.40 per mile

643 miles land transport Taka 900.00

20 run hours of speedboat service at Matlab for field work = Tk.2,000.00

Trip to Rajshahi by commercial transport 500.00 each trip x 7 = Taka 3,500.00

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS

Local Travel

/Twenty-four Dacca-Matlab round trips by CRL transport for two persons Taka 290 x 20 : 2 = Taka 2,900

35% D.A. and subsistence allowance Taka 160 x 20 x 5 = Taka 16,000

International Travel

Investigator's one 65 days trip to India \$ 3,100.00 (Ticket and Per diem)

TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS

None

1/ Out of total trip 50% is charged to this protocol.

9. RENT, COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES

None

10. PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION

	<u>Project Requirement</u>	
	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Memeography	500.00	-

11. OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Compensation to 50 adult respondents Taka 2,500.00 -
@ Tk.50.00 each.

12. CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION AND ALTERATIONS

None

B. BUDGET SUMMARY

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	<u>Oct. '77-Sept. 30 '78</u>		<u>Oct. 1 '78 - June 30 '79</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1st Year</u>		<u>2nd Year</u>			
	Tk.	\$	Tk.	\$	Tk.	\$
11 - PERSONNEL SERVICES	103,700	-	103,300	-	207,000	-
21 - TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	25,300	3,100	2,500	1,500	27,800	4,600
22 - TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 - RENT, COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 - PRINTING & REPRODUCTION	500	-	4,000	-	4,500	-
25 - OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	2,500	-	500	-	3,000	-
26 - SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	500	115	200	-	700	115
31 - EQUIPMENT	10,500	-	-	-	10,500	-
	143,000	3,215	110,500	1,500	253,500	4,715
	or		or		or	
	\$ 9,533		\$ 7,367		\$ 16,900	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

INFORMED CONSENT (1)

(Only for married male or female)

There is a great dearth of knowledge, rules and regulations learned through social contacts on the biological and mental behaviour of the members of our society related to having or not having a child. Through a certain number of topics I want to know your views on this important subject related to the current rules and thinking process which is known to you and acquired through personal experience. Your views though confidential and very personal in nature may be very helpful in formulating future working programmes aiming at the present day big problem of limiting the number of children according to the felt need. This is a first attempt in our country for a thorough deep consideration of the individual learning and experience of an ordinary citizen in solving a problem. You are requested to express your frank views in your own style.

It would take about 12 hours time to complete the detailed personal statements for which I am approaching you. But at a stretch more than an hour's time would not be taken from you. It might be required to sit with you upto 12-14 occasions in order to complete the presentation of your personal views. Under no circumstance your name, address and given views would be disclosed to any one which could be the cause of social or pecuniary damage.

Your personal opinion would be described in a research paper leading to a higher degree (Ph.D.) undertaken as a joint programme of the Cholera Research Laboratory and the University of Rajshahi.

Please sign or put your thumb impression below if you are willing to offer your personal opinion. There will be no difficulty in obtaining treatment or other benefits from the cholera hospital if you decide not to participate in this work. Participation in this work, continuation or discontinuation of participation would depend entirely on your personal wish.

On my own behalf I am putting signature/ thumb impression voluntarily.

Signature _____

Thumb impression _____

Address _____

Date _____

(কেবল মাত্র বিবাহিত পুরুষ বা স্ত্রীজাতকের জন্য)

আমাদের সমাজে মানুষ মেয়ে-পুরুষের জৈবিক ও মানসিক আচরন যাহা সন্মান
হওয়া না হওয়া সম্বন্ধে সামাজিক সুদে প্রাপ্ত জ্ঞান, ও বিধি-নিষেধ সংক্রান্ত সে সম্বন্ধে
তথ্যের খুবই অভাব রয়েছে। এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়ে প্রচলিত নিয়ম ও চিন্তাধারা যাহা
আপনার জানা আছে এবং অর্জিত নিজস্ব অভিজ্ঞতার আলোকে আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বক্তব্য
কতগুলো নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক বিষয়, দুচ্চার মাধ্যমে আমি জানতে চাই। আপনার বক্তব্য
সদিত গোপনীয় এবং একান্ত তাতে নিজস্ব ভাব ও ইচ্ছা বর্তমানের বড় সমস্যা অর্থাৎ প্রয়োজন
অনুযায়ী সন্মান সংখ্যা সীমিত রাখার উদ্দেশ্যে তথ্য এবং কর্মপন্থা তৈরীর জন্য খুবই সহায়ক
হতে পারে। একজন সাধারণ দেহবাসীর ব্যক্তিগত শিক্ষা ও অভিজ্ঞতা গভীর তাতে তলাইয়া
বিশ্লেষণ করা ও তাহা একটি সমস্যা সমাধানের কাজে লাগানোর চেষ্টা আমাদের জরুরি
এই প্রথম। আপনার বক্তব্য খোলাখুলি ভাবে এবং আপনার নিজস্ব কাণ্ডদায় ব্যক্তি করার
অনুরোধ করছি।

যে বিশদ ব্যক্তিগত বিবরণীর জন্য আমি আপনার কাছে এসেছি তাহা শেষ করতে
প্রায় ১২ বন্টা সময় লাগবে। কিন্তু এক নাগড়ে এক ঘন্টার বেশী আপনার সময় নেওয়া
হবে না। কাজেই আপনার নিজস্ব বিবরণী দেওয়া শেষ করতে আপনার সংগে ১২-১৪ বার
বসার দরকার হতে পারে। আপনার নাম-ঠিকানা এবং আপনার দেওয়া বিবরণীর কোন
কিছুই কাহারও নিকট কোন অবস্থাতেই প্রকাশ করা হবে না বাহা আপনার সামাজিক ও
আর্থিক কতির কারন হতে পারে।

কলেরা গবেষণাধার ও রাজশাহী ইউনিভার্সিটির যৌথ কর্মসূচী অনুযায়ী উচ্চতর
ডিগ্রী (পি-এইচ, ডি) পোতের জন্য আপনার ব্যক্তিগত অভিমত ও গবেষণা মূলক বইয়ে বর্ণনা
করা হবে।

এই ব্যক্তিগত অভিমত দিতে রাজী হলে নীচে সই / টিপসই দিন। আপনি এই কাজে
অংশ গ্রহনে রাজী না হলেও কলেরা হাসপাতালে চিকিৎসা বা অন্য সুবিধাদি পেতে কোন
অসুবিধা হবে না। এই কাজে অংশ গ্রহন এবং তাহা চালু রাখা না রাখা পুরাপুরিতাবে
আপনার ইচ্ছাধীন।

আমি আমার পক্ষে স্বেচ্ছায় সই / টিপসই দিলাম।

নাম সই

টিপসই

ঠিকানা

তারিখ

INFORMED CONSENT (2)

(Informed consent by father/mother/legal guardian on behalf of male or female child)

There is a great dearth of information received directly from the children on (1) the procedure of learning knowledge, experience by the male and female children of our society and (2) how they move, mix and play with each other. Specifically I want to know and record the information given by children on how the masculine and feminine roles are internalized and followed.

On the proposed subject the use of internalized lessons and experience would be considered by a thorough review in planning a limitation to the family size. This is a pioneering effort in our country.

More than an hour's time would not be taken in collecting relevant information from a minor boy or girl. In obtaining replies to a questionnaire of one hour duration from a boy or girl one to two sittings might be required. Under no circumstances the name and address of the boy or girl and the given replies to the questionnaire would be disclosed to any one which could be the cause of the respondent's or guardian's social or pecuniary damage.

The responses to the questionnaire would be described in a research paper leading to a higher degree (Ph.D.) undertaken as a joint programme of the Cholera Research Laboratory and the University of Rajshahi.

Please sign or put your thumb impression below if you are willing to allow your minor male or female child to be interviewed. There would be no difficulty in obtaining treatment or other benefits from the cholera hospital if you decide not to allow participation in this work. Participation in this work, continuation or discontinuation of participation would depend entirely on your and the minor respondent's personal wish.

On behalf of my minor child I am putting my signature/thumb impression voluntarily

Signature _____

Thumb impression _____

Address _____

Date _____

১ নাবালক ছেলে বা মেয়ের পক্ষে পিতা/মাতা/আইনগত অভিভাবকের সম্মতি পত্র

আমাদের সম্মতের ছেলে-মেয়েরা : (১) কি পশ্চাত্তম মেয়ে বা পুরুষের কর্ম সম্মতের
জান আহরন, অভিজ্ঞতা অর্জন এবং (২) কিতাবে একজন অপরাধের সংগে উঠা-বসা,
মেকআপ ও খেলা-ধুলা করে থাকে তাহা সম্পর্কে সরাসরি ছেলে-মেয়েদের নিকট হতে পাওয়া
তথ্যের খুবই অভাব রয়েছে। মেয়ের আচার ব্যবহার ও ছেলের আচার ব্যবহার কি ভাবে
শিক্ষা দেওয়া হয়ে থাকে এবং কি ভাবে এখুঁদ শিক্ষা গ্রহন ও পালন করা হয়ে থাকে বিশেষ
করে তাহার বর্ণনা ছেলে-মেয়েদের নিজ মুখ হতে জানতে ও লিখতে চাই। আলোচ্য বিষয়ে
নাবালক ছেলে বা মেয়ের ব্যক্তিগত শিক্ষা ও অভিজ্ঞতা গভীর ভাবে তলাইয়া বিবেচনা করাও
তাঁরা পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা সীমিত রাখার পরিকল্পনার কাজে লাগানোর চেষ্টা আমাদের
দেশে এই প্রথম।

একজন নাবালক ছেলে বা মেয়ের নিকট হতে প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে এক ঘন্টার
শেষী সময় ব্যবহার করা হবে না। একজন ছেলে বা মেয়ের নিকট হতে এক ঘন্টা সময়ের
জন্য প্রশ্নোত্তর পেতে হলে এক হতে দুই বার তার সংগে বসতে হবে। ছেলে বা মেয়ের নাম
ঠিকানা এবং তাহার দেওয়া প্রশ্নোত্তর তাহারও নিকট কোন অবস্থাতেই প্রকাশ করা হবে না
তাহা উত্তর প্রদানকারী বা অভিভাবকের সামাজিক ও আর্থিক কতির কারন হতে পারে।

কলকাতা গবেষণাগার ও রাজধানী ইউনিভার্সিটির যৌথ কর্মসূচী অনুযায়ী উচ্চ ডিগ্রী
(পি-এইচ,ডি) লাভের জন্য এই সব প্রশ্নোত্তরগুলি গবেষণা মূলক বইয়ে বর্ণনা করা হবে।

এই প্রশ্নোত্তর সমূহ নাবালক ছেলে বা মেয়ের নিকট হতে সংগ্রহ করতে দিতে রাজী
হলে নীচে সই / টিপ সই দিন। এই কাজে অংশ গ্রহন করতে দিতে রাজী না হলেও কলকাতা
হাসপাতালে চিকিৎসা বা অন্য সুবিধাদি পেতে কোন অসুবিধা হবে না। এই কাজে অংশ
গ্রহন এবং তাহা চালু রাখা না রাখা পুরাপুরি ভাবে আপনার ও উত্তর প্রদানকারী নাবালকের
ইচ্ছাধীন।

আমি আমার সন্তান বা নাবালকের পক্ষে স্বেচ্ছায় সই দিলাম।

নাম সই _____
টিপ সই _____
ঠিকানা _____
তারিখ _____