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Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Bangladesh: Its Social and Legal Aspects

Mohammad Asecur Rahman

[ASA University Review, Vol. 8 No. 1, January-June, 2014 P. 191]

Abstract

The paper aims at to improving our understanding about the prevalence and determinants of child abuse in Bangladesh. For fulfillment of this aim some statistic has been shown for understanding the present picture of Bangladesh in this regard. Some case study has been given for better understanding of the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Then some existing international and national legal framework which gives the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation of children has been discussed. Then the lacking of domestic laws in this regard has shown in this paper. Finally some recommendation has been given to overcome commercial sexual exploitation of children problem in Bangladesh. Children in Bangladesh are vulnerable to being trafficked into bonded labor or brothels; being sexually abused at home, in the workplace, community and at school; and being sexually exploited. It also includes forms of transactional sex where the sexual abuse of children is not stopped or reported by household members, due to benefits derived by the household from the perpetrator. The paper concludes that raising public awareness against child abuse and promoting preventive measures should be adopted to reduce child abuse in Bangladesh.

On the Maximum Term and Rank of Entire Functions in Several Complex Variables

Md. Muklesur Rahman

[Hamdard University Bangladesh, Vol. 1 No. 1, September, 2014, p. 163]

ABSTRACT

We consider entire functions represented by multiple Dirichlet series in several complex variables. The aim of this paper is to establish the relationship between the maximum term and the rank of the maximum term of these functions.

Multi-narrator Technique: Author's Absence in William Faulkner's As I Lay Dying and the Reader

Kazi Shahidul Islam

[Metropolitan University Journal, Vol. 4 No. 1, 2014, p. 68]

Abstract

The most prominent structural aspect of William Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha novel *As I Lay Dying* is certainly the multi-narrator continuum of the plot through the attribution of narrative turns to characters who tell their parts of the story respectively and independently, and at the same time, delineate themselves and others' personae. Hence, people, particularly to mention the Bundren family members, in the novel are not only simply characters but also narrators. Though the family's focal concern is burial of Addie Bundren in her kindred's town in Jefferson, the characters speak of each other in relation to their memories of incidents centering around that end. This multi-narrator technique, which gives the author a whole session of absence, facilitates free speech for each character, and thus authorizes the reader to understand characters more actively and critically, is the subject of this paper.

Lives Gone Astray: The Impact of Dysfunctional Families on Literary Characters

Sifat-E-Rabbani

[A Journal of English Studies, Vols. 4 & 5, 2014, 97]

Abstract

This article aims to highlight the depiction of the negative effects of unfavorable family situations on literary characters. The vastness of the topic compels me to concentrate on the portrayal of some characters from American plays written in the first half of the 20th century. The discussion will, therefore, focus on three American dramatists who have very skillfully drawn the lives of some of their characters who are thrown off balance because of the disturbances in their families. These dramatists are Eugene O'Neill, Arthur Miller, and Edward Albee. Each of them has presented characters suffering from different psychological problems. The causes of which were rooted in almost the same types of problems, that is, their dysfunctional families.

Theater of Deschooling: Safdar Hashmi's Conscientization Theater

Vellikkeel Raghavan

[A Journal of English Studies, Vols. 4 & 5, 2014, P. 105]

Abstract

Safdar Hashmi's oppositional theater is aimed at dismantling the caste, class, and gender-ridden establishment. It explores a strategic way for the establishment of a society that is free of any biases. In this struggle, Hashmi, as a theater activist with a political purpose, uses theater as his weapon. A communist with an aesthetic bent of mind and an artist who took his theater to the masses, Safdar was the co-founder of the militant political theater of protest, Jana Natya Manch. His commitment to giving vent to the aspirations of the toiling masses gave his performance and writing a sense of urgency and the need to act purposefully. He proceeded with this fight for justice against exploitations and discriminations from a left leaning point of view. This paper explores Safdar Hashmi's use of theater to mobilize the public conscience.

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Low Market Penetration of Takaful Among Malaysians: Non-Takaful Customers' Perspective

Dr. Omaila Eltahir Babikir Mohamed & Prof. Datuk Dr. Syed Othman Alhabshi

[International Journal of Ethics in Social Science Vol. 3 No. 1, June 15]

Abstract

The Malaysian Takaful industry has experienced encouraging growth since its commencement in 1985. Annual growth rate of the industry has been estimated at 20%. Despite this rapid rate of growth the rate of penetration is still not impressive. This paper seeks to find the reasons for this relatively low penetration rate of the Takaful industry among Malaysians from the perspective of Malaysians who do not participate in the Takaful industry. The method employed to achieve the objective of this paper was the survey method; Data analysed using Logistic Regression Model (LR). This research finds that marketing, is a robust predictor of Takaful demand, as 50% of the respondents have not been approached by any Takafull agents, while religion has a significant relationship with Takaful consumption as majority of the respondents do not plan to have Takaful policies as they opine that Takaful is not permissible being similar to conventional insurance (Haram). Also age was a significant factor among the young respondents not planning to participate in Takaful policies