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Socioeconomic Condition of Female workers in Shrimp Processing Firms in Khulna Division

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Abstract

As of recent years in shrimp industry women's job fulfillment is lower than men's, given that women's employments are regularly inferior as far as compensation, self-rule and special open door that decrease the presentation and ruffians wellbeing. The reason for this investigation is to get data on economic and social advancement of female shrimp laborers and discover the issue to improve the part of female shrimp laborers. The sample size is 40 by utilizing purposive sampling. Information was gathered by the immediate meeting of respondent. All data are analyzed in descriptive method based on socio-economic perspective, for example, age, marital status, family size, individual salary, health hazard, family income, living pattern and so forth. By field survey and investigation, it is finding that married women are occupied with shrimp work for their jobs since they are separated by their husbands. The family size of the respondents is high a direct result of polygamy. Their pay level and consumption level is practically same. Since their pay level is lower yet they can't cut their measure of use. The living pattern of the respondents isn't all that great. The outstanding task at hand is twofold which trouble for them to work appropriately is. They face different medical issues and they don't get the best possible offices from the proprietor. This dissertation represents these suggestions that women workers of shrimp industries need training, significant compensation, maternity leave, well living pattern, lessen their remaining burden, legitimate wellbeing offices for improving their financial condition, way of life and wellbeing profile.

Watchwords: Shrimp firm, female workers, employments, financial condition, maternity leave.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study:

Bangladesh has encountered a fast extension of shrimp cultivating in the coastal regions districts as of recent years. The expansion in both zone and creation has been impacted by the money related benefit thought process of rural farmers combined with high worldwide requests for shrimps and ecological congeniality for shrimp aquaculture. In the past the conventional cultivating frameworks in the seaside belts of Bangladesh focused on rice crop. Conversely the presentation of shrimp aquaculture on a bigger/business scale has created shrimp-based cultivating frameworks. Shrimp cultivating itself is less work concentrated than rice development, particularly when extensive techniques for shrimp development are practiced. Subsequently, it has diminished on farm employment opportunity for country landless. In any case, shrimp creation requires a significant volume of work in off-ranch auxiliary exercises, to be specific shrimp fry gathering, shrimp feed accumulation, and shrimp handling and bundling for fare. The majority of this off-farm work is performed essentially by rural women. This procedure has incited a significant move in rustic work and word related structure in the shrimp belt. Shrimp creation has empowered rural women to acquire more money salary and to turn out to be increasingly dynamic pay gaining individuals in provincial family units. While they used to add to a lot of agrarian work in the estate before the shrimp development was presented, presently they for the most part work outside their homes. This has constrained them to remain outside of their homes for longer hours, which restrains their time for family's obligations, all the more uniquely taking care of kids. Every one of these components together has suggestions for the financial changes in the country society. The discoveries that rise demonstrate that a scope of components including rural power structure, focus outskirts issue, and provincial urban movement decide the example and degree of business. It is indistinct whether more prominent work open doors for rural women have engaged them or have removed them from different types of segregation and misuse.

1.2 Importance of the study:

Shrimp is the second biggest industry of foreign earning source of Bangladesh. Around 6500 specialists are working in shrimp processing plants and 80 percent of the production lines hands are included women (Social Activities for Environment, 2007). It is utilizing countless ladies laborers because of accessibility of uneducated, minimal instructed and untalented ladies at a modest work cost. The women laborers of the shrimp handling plants in Khulna city and nearby territories are paid not exactly the guys, as per an examination by a neighborhood NGO. More than 30,000 ladies, presently working in these shrimp processing plants, affirmed that they don't get legitimate compensation in spite of the fact that they work for more than 12 hours per day.

Women workers in Bangladesh can be portrayed as youthful and chiefly single, albeit some of them are separated, relinquished, or married. They give an adaptable supply of work and work in low-paying occupations for extended periods both at the working environment and at home. In rural zones, 83 percent of the employed women aged 15 years and over were locked in as unpaid assistants (BBS 1996). This is for the most part because of rising work costs in nonfarm exercises.

As per the Bangladesh Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI), a female worker in the manufacturing part earned just 53 percent of a male laborer's procuring in 1999-2000 (BBS, 2004). Such contrasts win in the greater part of the significant manufacturing ventures. In the conventional segment, ladies are occupied with low-gifted work with less pay. Pay rates are not determined in the greater part of the modern units. Despite the fact that their work is monotonous and work escalated and the hours are long, the scope of their employments is limited. Landless and poor women fill in as occasional, easygoing and transitory workers at lower compensation than their male partners. Women filling in as day workers, both in the rural and non-agrarian segments get less pay than men accomplish for a similar work. In different cases, the pay differentials reflect contrasts in abilities and instructive levels.

Fish laborers are presented to some notable hazard factors for musculoskeletal issue, for example, work at rapid, dull and tedious work and a substantial physical remaining task at hand. work in moderate cold condition is a solid hazard factor for a wide range of musculoskeletal issues, different considers, for example, contrasts air temperatures among

head and feet levels, presentation to inordinate virus water, absence of protecting from cold territories and high level of contact with cold fish items brings about high commonness of laborers feeling cold and increment the hazard for musculoskeletal manifestations. Musculoskeletal manifestations and clutters in the fish preparing industry have been portrayed in a bunch of articles already. The predominance of musculoskeletal side effects from the upper appendages was higher among fish laborers with a high level of monotonous developments and continued strong developments contrasted with fish laborers with other kind of work. Ergonomic working environment investigations in these enterprises have demonstrated sexual orientation isolation at work errands. Women were for the most part allotted amazingly tedious and short-cycled work assignments and most if the work undertakings enemy men were less dreary and some of them were substantial. The distinction in work undertakings may to a limited extent clarify the sex contrast in pervasiveness musculoskeletal indications with very nearly multiple times higher predominance of upper appendage grumblings among female fish laborers contrasted with male specialists, yet no critical contrasts for side effects from other body locales.

Women who are working in handling industrial facilities and cleaning and solidifying shrimps experience the ill effects of low temperatures, cold, hacking fits just as back and knee agonies from long periods of standing, however the proprietors don't give those satisfactory wages. A shrimp laborer said that evacuating shrimps' heads causes draining and contaminations of their hands. The vast majority of the ladies, working unpredictable hours in ranches and manufacturing plants, either gets incredibly low wages or are easygoing works employed by contractual workers who are not qualified for health advantages or maternity leave as they are not ensured by any work laws.

Women, for the most part, are in charge of conceptive tasks, for example, nourishment gathering and vitality supply for the family just as many consideration giving undertakings, for example, thinking about the kids, wiped out and old and the home and resources. In numerous social orders, socio-cultural standards and care giving duties keep women from relocating to search for haven and work when a fiasco hits. Water, sanitation and wellbeing difficulties put an additional weight on ladies if there should arise an occurrence of any debacle. Also, women are regularly observed to grasp hazard to protect others during debacle

circumstances in a typically benevolent frames of mind. An ongoing report led together by the London School of Economics, the University of Essex and the Max-Planck Institute of Economics, breaking down cataclysmic events somewhere in the range of 1981 and 2002 of 141 nations uncovers confirmations of socially developed sex explicit defenselessness of ladies incorporated with regular financial examples that prompts the generally higher female catastrophe death rates contrasted with those of men. For instance, the 1991 violent wind in Bangladesh murdered 138,000 individuals, huge numbers of whom were ladies and more established than 40 years.

Social division speculation comprehensively incorporates lodging, necessary essential and non-formal training, general wellbeing, and water and sanitation. Examination of women's entrance to social administrations essentially covers poor ladies' entrance to water and sanitation, wellbeing, and instruction. Access to essential civilities, for example, water and sanitation, lodging, and power differs by class as well as has ramifications for sexual orientation. Production lines in Bangladesh utilize for the most part women somewhere in the range of 20 and 29 years of age who have left their provincial towns looking for better occupations.

Khulna is one of the largest shrimp processing areas in Bangladesh. Shrimp processing factories hire female workers because of low wage rate and sincerity of the female workers. The female workers who are working in shrimp processing factories come from poor families and straggle to meet their basic needs by their earnings. To improve the socio economic conditions of the female workers the shrimp processing factories have to increase their wage rate and provide some basic facilities like yearly increment, medical facility and maternity leave.

1.3 Objectives of the study:

General objectives:

- To study the socio-economic condition of female workers of shrimp processing firms in Khulna city.

Specific Objectives:

- To assess the occupational status of that selected female workers.
- To assess the living pattern of female workers working in shrimp firms.

1.4 Rationale of the study:

Frozen fishes occupied a large part in the list of exported goods in Bangladesh. Main exported goods are garments and frozen foods are the next to its position. 2.6 percent of the total shrimp produced in the world comes from Bangladesh. Frozen fishes are exported in 40 countries from Bangladesh. There are 145 fish processing industries in Bangladesh. These industries are located in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Jessore, Satkhira, Bagherhat, Cox Bazar, Chanpur, Kishorgonj, Patuakhali and Munsigong. Khulna occupies about 74 percent of shrimp culture area of the country. Now there are 56 shrimp processing industries in Khulna Metropolitan Master Plan area and Rupsha Thana. These industries are employing a large number of women workers. But the industries are offering proper service facilities to the workers. The industries provide hardly any medical allowance, transport allowance, recreation facilities and residential facilities etc. All most all the women working in shrimp industries are poor and the most important socio-economic constraints in achieving proper nutrition is poverty. Other factors that aggravate the problem of malnutrition are lack of education, inadequate housing, large family size, lack of awareness about proper hygiene and sanitation practice, lack of maternity care etc. Thus the socioeconomic factors play an important role in nutritional status of community. This study would be helpful to find out the socio-economic profile of shrimp processing women workers. It will also identify livelihood pattern of female workers of shrimp industries.

1.5 Scope of the study:

The shrimp business is the second biggest outside cash gaining part in Bangladesh. Outside cash is coming into our nations; our financial base is getting increasingly steady. Legitimately and in a roundabout way the destiny of around 6 needs individuals is identified with this area. Among them the greater part of the laborers are women in shrimp industries. Ladies for the most part work more hours independent of the family's pay status. They additionally relish less relaxation than men, regularly doing a few errands simultaneously in both house and outside. Women working time run from 16 to 18 hours including youngster rising and family unit the board as showed in different family unit studies. Women'

investment in formal part business was insignificant unit the ongoing past. In the modern division, ladies' interest is generally obvious in the development, business, gadgets, pieces of clothing and shrimp preparing. Ladies get lower compensation than the guys. Their salary level is lower than other employment segments. The reason for the pay, laborers are influenced their financial and wholesome status. The ladies' compelled material conditions limit their entrance to assets, administrations and great wellbeing. This is identified with their restricted instruction, capabilities and English familiarity. The absence of a sufficient pay especially influences families with new infants. The present examination was attempted so as to have understanding the financial state of female workers in shrimp ventures. It will advise the current circumstance regarding business of those laborers.

1.6 Limitations of the study:

Each and every study there exist some technical and practical limitations. My study is not a different one. The mentionable limitations occurred during the course of my study are as follows:

- The survey was conducted during the hot weather. So due to the excessive heat it was quite impossible to conduct field survey of a large number of targeted respondents.
- Most often the respondent of some locality seemed wrong perception on me as a staff reporter of a daily newspaper or informer of any NGO. For this reason it was difficult to get appropriate information from the respondents.
- The respondents expect immediate benefits from the study. Since the investigator was not to provide such benefits, often the investigation did not receive same degree of co-operation from all respondents.
- When collecting age of the respondents had some difficulties as they had no birth records and most of them could not remember the date of birth.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

Khan (1997) observed the overall service facility provisions for women workers of shrimp processing industries. He highlighted the working environment of female workers, ventilation facilities, water sources, health treatment, sanitation, maternity facilities, and childcare facilities, wage pattern of female workers. In his study, it is discussed that 'Export markets are profoundly focused and the Asian area, with modest work and moderately great access to assets, will in general appreciate an aggressive edge. At one level, fish preparing plants give work to a large number of laborers, especially women'. Notwithstanding, reports demonstrate that ladies will in general be utilized in low-paid jibs with low levels professional stability, regularly under poor states of work with long haul suggestions for their wellbeing, as has been accounted for.

CDP (2000) stated, independent livelihoods managed by female headed family units are additionally a significant part of provincial economy of South Asia, and contribute up to 15 percent of the country families' salary in Bangladesh. At the point when poor ladies lose their occupations, they slip further into destitution; the sexual orientation instigated imbalance and underestimation they experience the ill effects of additionally correspondingly increment. Environmental change subsequently represents a quite certain danger to their security. In Bangladesh, women's in low-salary family units are vigorously associated with financial exercises, for the most part around residence based generation, which contributes up to 16 percent of the family unit pay.

Das (2005) expressed in his examination those ladies laborers in shrimp enterprises in Khulna city keep on enduring in human conditions. Most ladies laborers live in pitiful, filthy, and clogged ghettos, close to the plants either with their families or with colleagues in wrecks, got paid lower than men laborers, work in a perilous situation, and bear physical and mental maltreatment.

Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) (BBS, 2005) demonstrates that the level of female-headed family unit is lower, on account of both extraordinary and outright destitution. On account of lower neediness line, the level of female-headed family units is 21.9 and 25.4 percent of male-headed families. So also, the level of female-headed family units on account of outright

destitution is 29.5 and of male-headed families is 40.8 percent. This is an intriguing discovering, which mirrors that throughout the year female-headed family units have had the option to lessen neediness. It additionally shows that they spend more on the welfare of their families and consequently could improve the neediness circumstance of their family units.

Islam (2006) centered the point of his investigation to inspect whether new gainful exercises of women upgrade women' societal position, family control, basic leadership, and affect sexual orientation connection. The fundamental focal point of his examination was sexual orientation, value, and destitution issues in shrimp aquaculture in Bangladesh. In his exploration he discovered, shrimp aquaculture in Bangladesh is profoundly gendered. Underway chain, extent of ladies support in the business is exceptionally low and restricted for the most part to handling focuses in urban communities, and fry gathering and arrangement of shrimp feed in towns.

Nupur (2010) said in her paper that, shrimp is one of the main exportable items in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is gaining around 500 a large number of outside money yearly by sending out shrimp and contributing 3.78 percent in GDP. Her investigation expectation to discover the issues identified with shrimp industry in Bangladesh to send out in the global markets. All things considered an examination study has been embraced on shrimp ranchers, specialists and government representatives of the shrimp cultivating territories. To check the possibilities of shrimp cultivating, the south-western district of Bangladesh has been considered as the center cultivating territories. In these paper discoveries the creator recommended that issues including high death rate, absence of infection screening office and the unreasonable practices ought to be considered for both employable and key level immediately.

Rahman et al. (2010) centered in their study, the status of the businesses and financial state of female laborers of these enterprises. It was seen that the majority of the seafood enterprises were built up after 1980 while just Bangladesh sea food int. ltd. was set up in 1969. In the sea food businesses explored ladies more often than not worked in all areas. Study results found that greater part of female workers were seen as youthful and 55 percent secured the age furthest reaches of 15-29. Among women laborers, most were Muslims and rest were Hindus while just few were Christians. The female laborers were separated and persecuted by their spouses. The education pace of the specialist is low. The female specialists needed to labor for 8-12 hours per day. In any case, in contrast with diligent work by male workers, their salary was poor and run

between 1400-2400 taka for each month. The additional time rate was likewise low and differed among day and night. The paying framework was unpredictable and 94 percent of the female laborers didn't installment normally. 81 percent of the female laborers were unsatisfied with their employments and for this activity versatility among the laborers was high. Close pretty much all female workers guaranteed that the administration and co-male laborers of the business carried on generally with them. Nonetheless, the general status of the five fish ventures identified with nature of fish items was extremely high.

Elahi et al. (2012) stated, shrimp area makes an enormous work segment and it is one of the fundamental remote money procuring products of our nation. Be that as it may, it has an enormous terrible effect as well. They incorporated into their paper the negative effect of unplanned shrimp culture on cropland and biodiversity of certain scientists and diary reports. They centered that shrimp culture has made different sorts ecological perils. These terrible effects are clearly influencing the public activity, as condition and public activities are intertwined. The administration, approach creators and shrimp merchants are empowering shrimp culture without thinking about the social, natural, social, political and numerous others negative effects of it. Shrimp culture is financially gainful for the enormous ranchers, it is expanding landlessness individual and ladies are losing their positions as well. It results word related, social, control auxiliary and different changes. Along these lines, the point of the paper to recognize the issues and concentrate in the grass root level.

Ahmed et al. (2012), stated, women commitment to little scale aquaculture is frequently unrecognized and the genuine advantages from their inclusion in movement are not unabashedly evaluated. Their present examination concentrated on the ladies' investment in Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA) helped little scale aquaculture extends in three waterfront Districts of Bangladesh. The discoveries in their paper reveal that in many undertakings women' job is critical.

Chapter Three

Methodology

✓ Data source: primary data are collected by direct interview from around 100 female workers on the Sonadanga, Zero pont, Rupsha area of Khulna city.

✓ Methods: Qualitative.

Chapter four

Results Analysis and Discussion

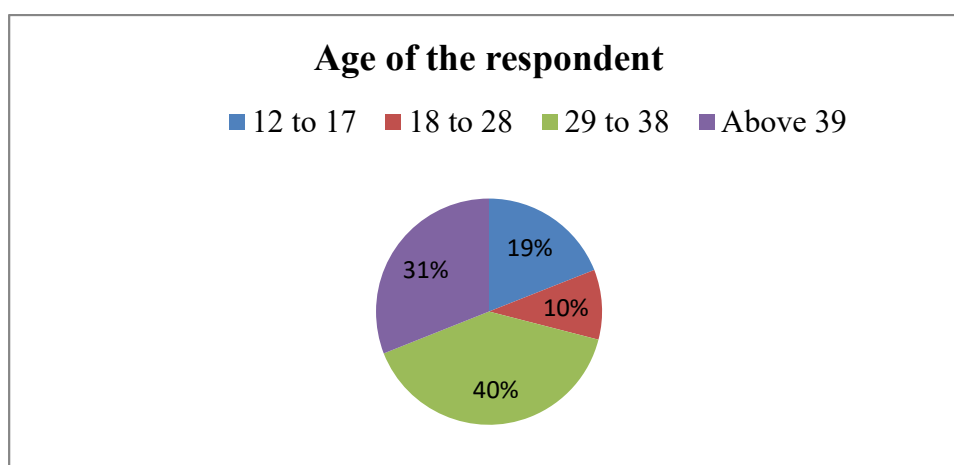
4.1 Socio-economic aspect:

Income is one of superlative indicators to measure the socio-economic status of any community. Livelihood pattern and economic status of a community is absolutely related with income and expenditure competence of them. Food contains the largest part among the other basic needs which acting significant role for survive the livelihood. Education also an important factors those effects on the attitude of livelihood status. It also helps to get a permanent job. The housing and environment, circumstances have direct and indirect affect their health and welfare.

4.1.1 Age of the respondent:

In this survey 40 percent female workers in age level 29-38 years, it is the highest rate. The women of this age group engaged this work for their household need and survive their family from poverty because their family size is too large. So, almost each member of the family who are able, engage in various types of work for earning money to meet their basic needs.

Figure 1: Age of the respondents



4.1.2 Marital status of the respondents:

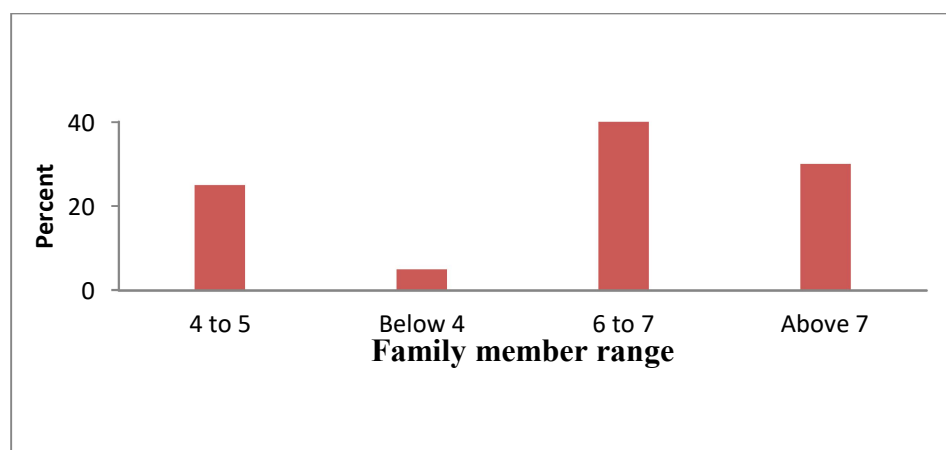
To know the marital status of the worker is important because female workers are come from slum area that are deprived by their husband. Most of the women are divorced or their husbands leave them with their children. The economic condition of this family is very poor. So, these women work in the shrimp industry in low wage.

Marital status	Percent
Unmarried	27%
Married	55%
Divorced	18%

4.1.3 Total family member of the respondents:

From the survey, we see the sizes of the family are too large. Most of the family has more than five children. It means the workers are not conscious about family planning. According to case study I found some respondent whose husbands have more than one wife because of male polygamy. It means large family are shown today among their community.

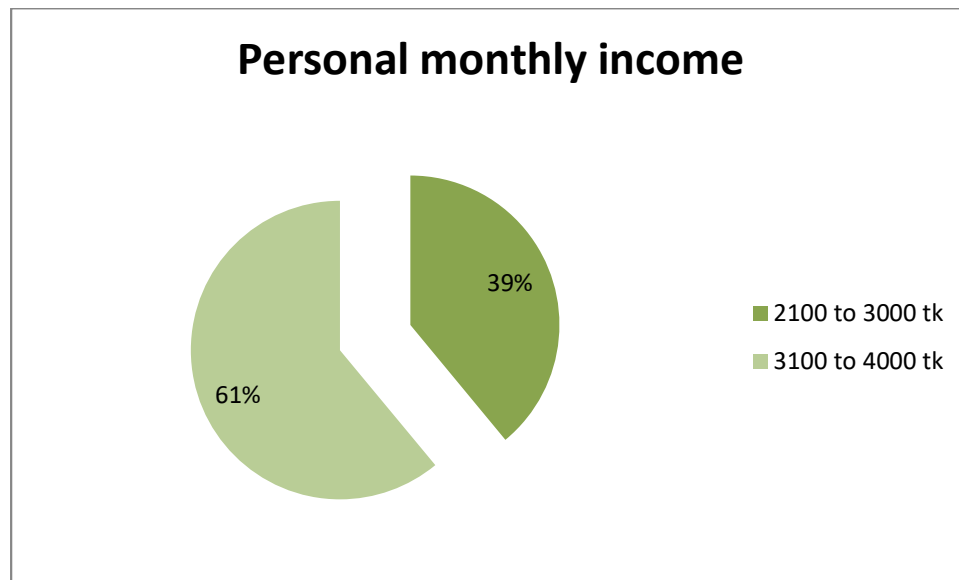
Figure 2: Family size of the respondent



4.1.4 Monthly income of the respondent:

The main part my study is to see the economic status of the respondent which is focused by personal monthly income of individual. But the average income of the worker is included between 3100 to 4000 taka ranges. The company does not increase the wage of female worker. So they injustice to them. As a result the wage rate of the female worker is always lower than man.

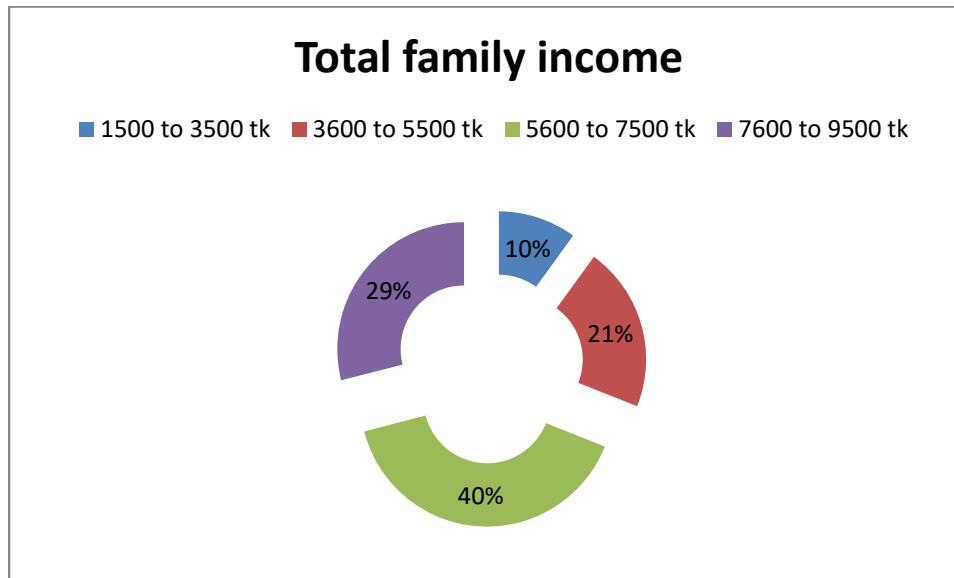
Figure 3: Personal monthly income



4.1.5 Monthly total family income of the respondent:

Income is one of the major indicators to make a relationship between income and expenditure. The expenditure increase or decrease depends on the income. It is observed that the amount of total family income rate of the respondent is high but still it not meet the expenditure requirement.

Figure 4: Total family income



4.1.6 Maternity facilities of the respondents:

Every woman in all sectors gets maternal facilities during the period of pregnancy. All the industry should be given these facilities to their female workers. But the entire study worker does not get these facilities to their female workers. So, they face physical problem in that case which is harmful for them.

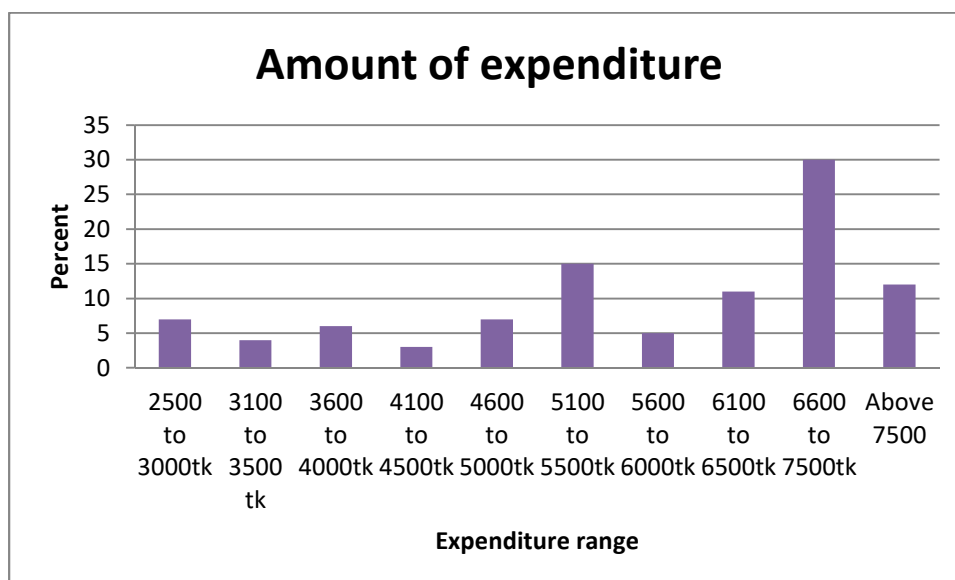
4.1.7 Yearly increment of the respondents:

All the respondent of my job do not get yearly increment from the industry.

4.1.8 Amount of expenditure of the respondents:

The rate of expenditure is almost same to the income because the low status family income is low. So they do not reduce their expense. Because the daily expense of the people is increased day by day than income this is unexpected for the lower class family.

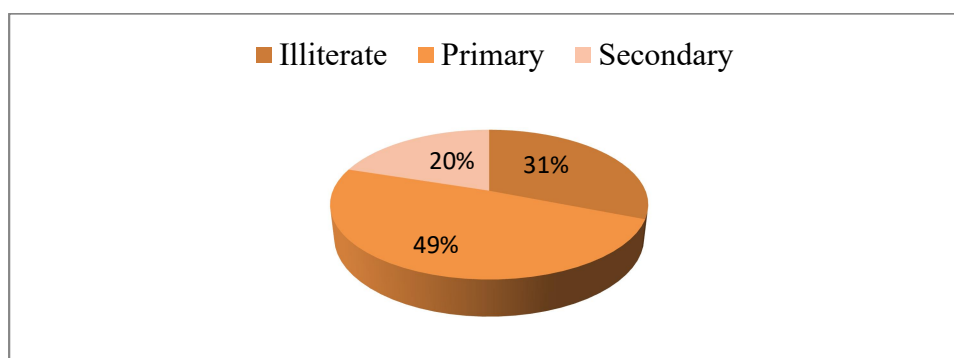
Figure 5: Amount of expenditure of the respondents



4.1.9 Education status of the respondents:

Education is the basic need of people. Education is viewed as important for achieving economic development and technical progress. Because of lack of education most of the female workers do not get suitable employment opportunity.

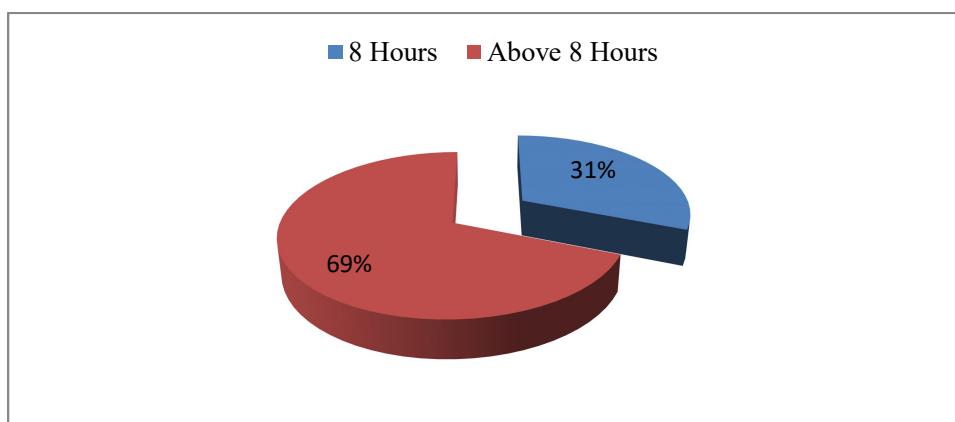
Figure 6: Distribution of the respondents by their educational status



4.1.10 working time of the respondents:

There are three shifts in working area. The duration of per shift is eight hours. The table shows that 69 percent respondent work above eight hours. The workload is burden for them.

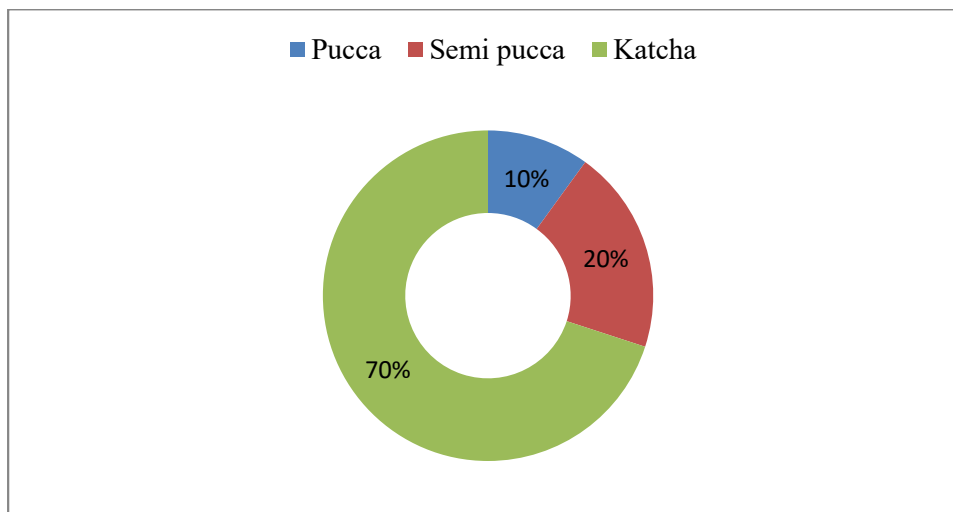
Figure 7: Working hour of the respondents



4.2 Residence pattern of the workers:

Majority of the shrimp workers go to the working sites and return to their residence after the work. A percentage of the shrimp workers were found to live in different types of house near the industry sites. The house is built with flimsy materials such as wooden sheets, tents, bamboo, straw etc.

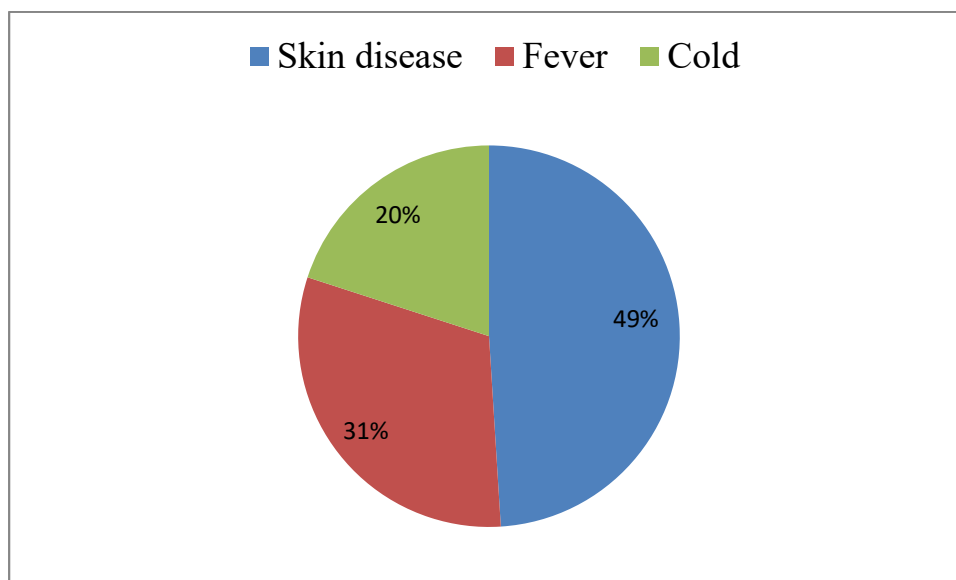
Figure 8: Residence pattern of the workers



4.3 Health hazard in working place:

Workers complained of a number of health problems or diseases associated with their work. They frequently get so cold in the water that they shiver cannot feel their limbs. Various health complications due to fry work found in the survey.

Figure 9: Types of disease of the respondents



Chapter five

Concluding Remarks

5.1 Findings:

In my study paper, the main findings are based on the socio-economic aspect. In this case I find that, the age group (29-38) is the highest rate because they are married but their husbands have more than one wife. So, they engage in this work for earning money. Their personal monthly income is very low. The size of their family is too large because they maintain unconscious family planning. They could not meet their expenditure by their income. The education status of the female workers is much lower. So, they could not get the higher position like male worker. They spend more time in work and their work load has doubled. The industry does not give maternity leave, yearly increment and other facilities which are necessary for the worker. They suffer various type of disease but they could not get proper treatment from the owner. Although their living pattern is not well in condition.

5.2 Recommendation

- Shrimp occupation choices won't generally be accessible to female workers in all zones, and are particularly increasingly constrained in the southeast. In these regions the center ought to enable the female specialists to access basic property assets, for example, Khasland to be utilized for home planting, duck, chicken, and goat raising, shellfish and crab development, development of coarse grass for tangle weaving, and development of golpata for rooftop development. Miniaturized scale credit will likewise requirement for different kinds of salary age, for example, unimportant and crafted works.
- Income level ought to be expanded, and severe implementation of important laws, for example, Equal Remuneration Act and Minimum Wages Act ought to be taken.
- Special consideration will be given to the necessities of ladies in the arrangement of safe drinking water sewage transfer, latrine offices and sanitation inside available reach of work environments just as families.
- The outstanding burden of the worker ought to be diminished.

- The Education level ought to be improved.
- The appropriate wellbeing offices maternity leave and augmentation offices ought to be given by the business.
- The arrangement of elective business openings and welfare bolster alternatives will require the assets and backing of an assortment of organizations notwithstanding the Department of Fisheries. The private part can likewise assume a job in making elective business open doors for female laborers inside the shrimp business.
- They will keep on taking part in other work exercises attached to the shrimp area. These incorporate development and support of banks, water the board, guarding fields, weeding fields, getting, evaluating and cleaning shrimp (principally ladies and youngsters), and snail exchange to nourish shrimp.
- Social insurance measures would be actualized for toe to three years to give destitute individuals an opportunity to pick up the aptitudes important to seek after feasible job choice.
- Supplement and elective wellspring of salary ought to be recognized. There should be complete national approach for producing elective wellspring of salary.
- Government, NGOs and the rich men of the general public should assume liability for the job of female laborers.
- Workers ought to have simple access to normal assets (Govt. possessed assets) and that entrance ought to be guaranteed by the Govt. to keep up economical wellsprings of elective salary.
- The government ought to guarantee standardized savings of the laborers in the business.

5.3 Conclusion

In this study various issues have been recognized and investigated on the shrimp businesses female worker. The primary examine part is the financial condition, word related status the living example of female worker of shrimp laborers of shrimp preparing firms in Khulna city.in shrimp industries, ladies are working three movements and which create pressure and burden on them. Working hours are factors that reason the most worry for women in the working environment. The compensation of ladies ought to be given all offices as indicated by their law. To guarantee the clean working environment for expelling the defilement of various infections. Additionally, female need consolation, security, compassion, training, equivalent cooperation, nourishing learning, and sound social and family condition. In the event that female efficiency and work are not raised and gainful that prompts improvement of female position in respect to men, mankind can't accomplish its delegated wonder and he most elevated accomplishment just when ladies are liberated and without beneficiary dynamic and willing collaboration nothing monstrous and enduring can be accomplished.

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