



The socio-economic condition of fishermen in shrimp culture: Case study

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Abstract

The fisherman in shrimp culture is a working group in Bangladesh. This study explores the identity, working style, challenges, mitigation process, and the way of life of fishermen who are hired to capture shrimp as a day laborer in *Gher* (shrimp pond). This is a qualitative study in which the author has collected primary data through a semi-structured questionnaire interview from seven fishermen of Bagerhat district and observations of the sample population. Secondary data have been collected through web sites, reports, journals, and newspapers. This study has identified that they work hard and earn a minimum wage. By the income of this occupation, they neither lead their life nor bear the family cost and they have low prestige and status in their society, no political power, and no governmental help what other laborers get. By patronizing them, they can continue this important occupation. The findings of this study help to identify and make policy for a newly defined working group. Even, academicians and researchers can get information about the fisherman in shrimp culture.

Keywords: fishermen, shrimp, shrimp culture, the coastal area of Bangladesh, day laborer

1. Introduction

Bangladesh, a developing country has a large amount of population and a small amount of land. To develop this country, rapidly growing economy and improving the socio-economic state of Bangladesh, consenting in the fishing sector must be evaluated. A huge number of people are involved in the fishing sector and they contribute to a growing economy. The author has emphasized on a group of laborers in shrimp culture, for instance-fishermen who are hired to capture shrimp in shrimp *Ghers* (ponds). The fact that they are poor proves that they have a lower income than other day-laborers. Someone has a fishing net or not but works as a day laborer to catch shrimp and earns less money than other laborers who work in else sectors. Earlier, only a group of people was a fisherman who captured fish in canals, rivers, sea, etc. in Bangladesh. Nowadays, another type of fisherman has emerged in the coastal area of Bangladesh who is involved in catching shrimp. They enter in this field not because it is easy than other professions but because they have no work without it. Catching shrimp in *Gher* (pond) is not as like as catching fishes, rather this occupation is too hard and difficult to do.

Every poor man is a citizen of Bangladesh and he deserves to get governmental opportunities. The author would like to discuss fishermen in shrimp culture and their lifestyle in their society by this study. Also, other objectives are-

- a) To define the fisherman in shrimp culture who are hired as a day laborer,
- b) To know their problems facing in everyday life,
- c) To explore their social, economic, cultural and psychological state,
- d) To explore how to develop their economic condition,
- e) To examine how to mitigate their problems,
- f) To analyze their lifestyle.

2. Literature Review

2.1. The fisherman in Bangladesh

The shrimp has become a favorite food all over the world especially, the Americans eat more shrimp than any other country around the world. The shrimp is identified as Americans' favorite food, enjoyed both rich and poor^[2]. Bangladesh is the best place to cultivate shrimp especially, the coastal area of Bangladesh. On the other hand, to raise the economic state of Bangladesh, Shrimp production has a vital role. In 2014, ILO estimated that nearly 24.9 million people were living and working under the condition of slavery around the globe^[6]. Several recent reports have documented the exploitive conditions for workers in the shrimp industry, particularly, in Bangladesh. A lot of people are involved in shrimp culture, especially fishermen who have no opportunities and get a minimum wage.

A study was carried out which has shown that 1.2 million people are directly involved in shrimp culture and 4.8 million people are indirectly involved in Bangladesh which is the second workplace after the garments sector^[7]. These people are being pushed into poverty because of exploitive and abuse practices. They have several challenges, including- hazardous working conditions, many children, bonded labor, expensively low wages, health and self-violation, restricted union activities, verbal abuse and excessive hours^[7].

Karim *et al.* (2015)^[1] identified four categories of fishermen in Bangladesh, including-

- Traditional,
- Non-traditional,
- *Jalmahal* (who don't catch fish but help by giving net and trawler)
- The public who catch fish for subsistence purpose^[1]

The second type of fisherman is the focal point of this research. They are not fishermen traditionally but geographical and ecological impact make them fishermen. The fact of the matter is having been dwellers of coastal areas and due to rising salinity in those areas in which people turn themselves into shrimp culture from agriculture, they had to choose this task as an occupation. This view is widely held by general people that apart from this task, they are unemployed. Additionally, those who capture shrimp in *Ghers* (ponds or farms) are fishermen of shrimp culture to whom shrimp farm owners hire as day laborers.

2.1.1 Places of shrimp Culture

Bangladesh is a suitable place to cultivate shrimp. The *Bagda* (black tiger shrimp) is cultivated in about 145,000 hectares of coastal and tidal land, including *Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar (Chakoria and Teknaf)*, in 25-30 thousand *Ghers* (farms). The *Golda* is cultivated in 30,000 hectares of land and in 60,000 *Ghers* (ponds) of different districts of Bangladesh, including *Bagerhat, Khulna, Jashore, Patuakhali, Barishal, Chottogram, Lakshmipur, Feni, Gopalganj, Madaripur, Kishorgonj, Rajbari, and Dhaka* [5].

2.1.2 What fishermen catch

They catch shrimp with various type of fishes in *Gher* (ponds or farms), such as-

- a) *Golda* (English name: Freshwater prawn)
- b) *Bagda* (English name: Black tiger shrimp)
- c) with shrimp, other types of fish have been caught by them, including-
 - *Catla* (English Name: Katla)
 - *Mrigal* (English Name: Mrigal)
 - *Rui* (English Name: Rohu)
 - *Silver Carp* (English Name: Silver Carp)
 - *Miner Carp* (English Name: Common Carp)
 - *Grass Carp* (English Name: Grass Carp)
 - *Kalibaus* (English Name: Orange-fin-lobes)
 - *Harina Chingri* (English name: Brown shrimp)
 - *Chaka Chingri* (Indian white prawn)

2.1.3 Time of catching Shrimp

Farmers cultivate shrimp with other carp fishes. The carp fish is caught any times but the shrimp is suitable to be sold after 10-12 days of leaving slough on which catching shrimp is dependent. As leaving slough is dependent on the lunar circle, catching shrimp depends on the lunar circle, but the *Golda* (freshwater prawn) and the *Bagda* (black tiger shrimp) are caught at different times. Like-

- a. The *Bagda* (black tiger shrimp): the *Bagda* (black tiger shrimp) is caught two times per month, including- at the start of the lunar month and at the full moon time.
- b. The *Golda* (freshwater prawn): the *Golda* (freshwater prawn) is caught two times, including- before the end of the lunar month and before the full of the moon.

2.2 Background of the study

According to a study published recently, Bangladesh has 1, 47,570 square kilometers of land and 163.70 million inhabitants whose 4.2 percent of people are unemployed [4]. A recent report has revealed that 24.3 percent of people in Bangladesh are poor

[3], so without reducing poverty, development won't come here. Among those poor people, the fisherman, involved in shrimp farming to catch shrimp, in coastal areas are more vulnerable than other people. In a recent report, it emerged that 2,75,583 shrimp/prawn farms are situated in Bangladesh in which a lot of fishermen work to catch shrimp [1]. The reason why the author has identified them is that this type of fisherman is unknown and lives with the unprivileged condition. They have many works, such as-

- Generally, they work at day, sometimes they have to catch *Bagda* (black tiger shrimp) at night,
- Without this group, no one can catch shrimp properly and in due time,
- If they don't work, catching shrimp in deep water is impossible,
- Generally, at the start of the moon and the end of the moon, they have to catch shrimp, although they feel ill.
- They know that for diving into deep water, they are being ill, yet they work again.
- During the winter season, people don't leave home, they dive into deep water to catch shrimp.

2.3 Rationale of the study

The coastal area of Bangladesh is affected by environmental degradation, for instance- increasing salinity in ponds, canals, and soils, reduction of crops, reduction of fertility, a group of people hadn't work and they took this work, catching shrimp in *Ghers* (ponds) as their profession. As they have no economic help or adequate education, they don't start a business or get a job, they ultimately take this occupation.

Although all type of working people has got the attention of researchers, fishermen with their lifestyle and working condition in shrimp culture haven't got significance attention of researchers in Bangladesh or the research community yet. There are few kinds of research and studies that have been conducted in Bangladesh which has described them as s laborer in shrimp culture at different times but didn't particularize their status and their livelihood patterns in their society, and their importance in shrimp culture. In order to elicit their livelihood patterns, this case study has been conducted based on primary and secondary data.

3. Methods and Materials

This case study is initially started with reviewing previous research papers and policies on shrimp fishermen. The author has used a qualitative research approach in this case study and collected data based on the interview method.

3.1 Research approach

This study is qualitative research in nature and it utilizes a case study methodology. Generally, a case study provides a significant qualitative significant insight into the experiences of a selective group. This case study also has expressed a group of fishermen in shrimp culture and their way of life.

3.2 Data collection

Both primary and secondary data sources are used in this case study in order to gather essential data. Primary data are gathered through the case study method in which a semi-structured questionnaire has been used. The secondary data have been collected through journals, newspapers, and reports and used to

describe the discussion of research, design report, make the case study format, and a semi-structured questionnaire.

3.3 Instruments

a. Three key issues of fishermen have got the attention of the author.

- Income pattern of fishermen,
- The Social, economic, psychological state of them,
- Working and environmental impact on their body and family.

b. Based on research title and objectives, specific research questions were developed including-

- Questions are designed based on demographic data of farmers, including- name, age, location, and family members,
- Questions are made to generate information about their property, including- the number of fishing net,
- Questions are made to gather information about their occupation, including- involving duration, working hours, seasonal impact on income, changing pattern of income based on catching shrimp or seasonal impact, wage based on hours or day,
- Questions have emphasized on their income, including- whether this income is sufficient or not to lead their own life and family, social, economic, cultural, psychological impact and any discrimination for this occupation, environmental impact on their health and work,
- At last, questions are made to analyze their surrounding state, including- governmental help, NGOs' help, training, the reason for choosing this occupation, farmers-oriented association and the agreement on continuing this occupation.

Overall, the interviewer asked them how to mitigate their problems in order to achieve more sustainability of this occupation.

3.4 Data Analysis

Qualitative data were analyzed thematically and used independently. Findings have derived through analyzing all data collected from respondents and population observations.

3.5 Study period and area

3.5.1 Timing

March 01, 2019 to July 20, 2019- this time is used to review literature, identify gaps, select title, make questions, and collect data. July 21, 2019 to August 24, 2019- this time is used to analyze collected data from primary and secondary data sources.

3.5.2 Area

Bagerhat district has been known as the most salinity contaminating area because of year-round moderate saline water. The shrimp is cultivated in this area between February to November when the water of the surrounding rivers become saline. The dry season from November to February, those men have no work. *Bagerhat* district, a coastal area of Bangladesh on the bank of the *Bay of Bengal*, has divided into nine *Upazila* (Sub-district). Among them, *Bagerhat Sadar Upazila* (a sub-district) has been considered in this study, because there are a large number of fishermen are operating in this area, because of the available shrimp *Ghers* (farms or ponds). Seven fishermen were selected as respondents randomly for the sake of conducting the

interview, named Salam, Soukat, Abdul, Howlader, Naim, Mogbul, and Hafij.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Cases of the study

Case number 1: Salam, a 55 years old fisherman who is living in *Bagerhat Sader Upazila* under *Bagerhat* district. He started catching shrimp as a fisherman around twenty years ago. He lives in a family with his wife, a son, studying Diploma Engineering in Civil, and a mother. By the income of this occupation, he can't bear family expenses rather he seeks other ways of income, otherwise, his family won't be stable. Before this occupation, he worked in the field and sometimes caught fish in open water. Matter of fact that shrimp *Ghers* (farms or Ponds) are gradually raised in his region and he was losing the workplace and consequently entered in shrimp catching sector with a fishing net. Now, he has two fishing nets and continues his life and his family at a stretch by this occupation in trouble.

Case number 2: Soukat, living in *Baerhat Sader Upazila* under *Bagerhat* district is a 30 years old fisherman. He started catching shrimp around five years ago and still, this task is running. He lives in a family with his wife, a homemaker and has as usual no income. Before involving in this sector, although he worked in the field as a day laborer, due to rising shrimp *Ghers* (ponds), he has lost his income sources and entered in fishing business which turned over a new leaf in his life. As he has no capital so to say, he couldn't run his business. Then he was involved in catching the shrimp sector and continuing this task as an occupation at all. Besides this income, he tries to earn money in different ways. He has a fishing net and by this fishing net, he captures shrimp ever since in shrimp *Ghers* (farms or ponds).

Case number 3: Abdul is a 24 years old fisherman and an inhabitant of *Bagerhat Sader Upazila* under *Bagerhat* district. Actually, he started catching shrimp around five years ago what wasn't in his expectations. He lives in a family with his mother and father. Naturally, he had passed the *secondary school certificate (SSC)*. At first, he searched work or job over and again but didn't get a job or work what made him fed up. At last, he was involved in the shrimp catching sector. He has no fishing net but hired from net-holder and used to catch shrimp in shrimp *Ghers* (ponds). As he has no fishing net, he gets less money than those who have a fishing net which is not sufficient to bear family expenses. So, he leads his family at sixes and sevens.

Case number 4: Howlader, a 24 years old fisherman, who started catching shrimp around three years ago. He lives in *Bagerhat Sader Upazila* under *Bagerhat* district with his parents. Before engaging in this occupation, at the outset he has tried to get a job or other work as far as possible but lost the day to get a job. In the long run, he took this occupation. In as much as he has no fishing net, he has to hire fishing net from others and uses that to catch shrimp. He earns around BDT 300 per day which is not sufficient to bear his family expenses.

Case number 5: Naim is a 20 years old fisherman who started catching shrimp around four years ago. He lives in *Bagerhat Sader Upazila* under the *Bagerhat* district with his mother and grandmother. His father has left them when Naim was not able to paddle his own canoe and his father lives at another place. Though he was immature, yet he has tried to get income sources far and wide. In as much as he has no skill, he has failed to get a task. In the teeth of unfavorable conditions, he has moved

forward. At last, he took this work as an occupation with a view to leading life. He has no fishing net and earns around BDT 300 per day. By this income, he can't bear his family expenses properly.

Case number 6: Mogbul is a 37 years old fisherman who started catching shrimp around ten years ago. He lives in Bagerhat *Sader Upazila* under Bagerhat district with his parents, wife and two school-going daughters. The income from catching shrimp is only the income of him and his family. He worked in fields but due to rising *hers* (ponds) in his region, he has lost his occupation. As a result, he started this work as a profession. He has three fishing nets and earns around BDT 350-400. Five-members-family can't be run properly by this income.

Case number 7: Hafij is an 18 years old fisherman who started catching shrimp around three years ago. Having been unskilled and at the impressionable age, he didn't get work and has entered in shrimp catching sector. He lives in a family with his parents and a sister. Although he is not the head of his family, he has own expense and responsibility to give money to his family. As he has no fishing net, he gets around BDT 300 per day.

4.2 Interview result: Thematical analysis

Indeed, workers have been being oppressed, suppressed and deprived of human rights across the world since human civilization. Bangladesh is no exception in this regard to other global countries in business. Furthermore, the world has considerably advanced in all branches of human knowledge but workers have improved very little. This continued suffering influenced by owner groups on laborers is visual for the time being. The fisherman is a group of people in the shrimp culture of Bangladesh who find it tough to meet two ends meet. On one hand, growing saline water has enabled unprecedented rates of development. On the other hand, a lot of challenges, like poverty, unemployment, and a widening income gap are generating deep uncertainty. It is natural in Bangladesh. Farm owners are behaving in unfair and exploitive ways. Thus, they should be made to pay and mutually beneficial transactions. The main goal of the analysis includes the problems and prospects of any group of people is to enhance the livelihoods them. This section has allowed us to be more strategic in identifying the challenges and solutions, leading to novel interventions.

4.2.1 Challenges of fishermen

This section is helpful for making decisions based on the challenges of a huge number of fishermen going about their daily activities. Fishermen have been for a long time plagued by several challenges. Addressing challenges must be done because these challenges bring about the worst of times. The following information has been prepared by analyzing interview data. A respondent said that a fisherman has left this occupation for diminishing social status. By analyzing data, the author has addressed several challenges which are ore scenario, like-

- a. Working Condition and bodily impact: As they are day-laborer, they work in difficult situations. Unfortunately, they are facing several incidents that are happening frequently. Such as-
 - In the winter season, they catch shrimp below cold water,
 - Cool or hot, they work without delay,
 - To catch shrimp, diving is common matter,
 - Sometimes, their whole body becomes cold,
 - They suffer from heart disease,

- Sometimes, water enters into their hears,
- During dive, they feel pain in the chest,
- Carp fish hits on their body,
- Sometimes, their legs are injured,
- Shrimp injures on their hands,
- In the summer season, they dive into hot water,
- Even being ill, they have to catch shrimp,
- Snakes and other water living animal attract on them,
- Fish attracts on eyes, nose, and head.

b. Income Patterns

As a day laborer, a fisherman earns BDT 300, and per fishing net earns BDT 50. Who have fishing net, they get BDT 350 and who have no fishing net, they get only BDT 300. It has other criteria, like-

- In July-August, some male *Golda* becomes ill and old and during this time, farmers would like to catch them. When fishermen catch a few *Golda*, they get less money than wages.
- In harvest seasons, farmers don't give more money than wages,
- As the income of this task is less than any occupation, they seek another way of income source.
- People in power don't pay them exact wages,

c. Social impact

Equal right for everyone is fixed by the constitution of Bangladesh. But Having been fishermen, they have lower social status and pariah dogs in their society. In Social institutions and social programs, they have less access than others. Also, they are victimized by verbal abuse head over heels in their society. Notably, they don't get equal social justice when they ask for that to people in power, because they are not social butterflies.

d. Economic Impact

Generally, the economy is an apple of discord or way of getting peace. It is a simple matter that they earn a small amount, they are poor, they have no capital to run other business. To live with family, children, parents, they have many expenses. It is clear that the economy makes developed everyone. Therefore, they, having low income, the bad condition of food and clothes, and unhygienic houses are very poor people in Bangladesh.

e. Cultural Impact

They and their families have lost their dignity by taking this occupation what is not desirable. It sounds uneasy to hear that some people seem them as cuckoos in the nest and named them *Jele* (a Bangla word, English word: fisherman) in order to neglect them. Even their children are victimized by such stigmas. But they are not traditionally fishermen. Even in cultural programs, they are neglected by verbal abuses. There have been other cases that their children have been humiliated by their teachers for this occupation.

f. Psychological Impact

It is okay, having low income and low prestige in society, everyone feels inferior himself to others and drives over the edge. Fishermen are the same, they, have low income and lack of other opportunities and in the doldrums feel inferior themselves root and branch to other people. Not only thinking of their own life

but also their children's future and family are creating pressure on their heads. Typically, this situation is a serious concern. What the other matter is that they have to think about the way of income during the dry season.

g. Political Impact

As a citizen of Bangladesh, everyone has the right to vote and to be elected. As a matter of fact, having this occupation, they have no chance to share his opinions and be elected. Even local politicians keep them in dark and turn a deaf ear to their rights. In fact, they only can vote for the candidate. Thereupon, it is obvious that local general people and politicians are completely insensitive to them in participating elections. It is undoubtedly an obstacle to a fair and credible election.

4.2.2 The Mitigation of challenges

There is no denying that without identifying the solutions to their challenges can help to develop their situations. The bottom line of this paper is identifying several solutions to their problems as a shoulder to cry on. A few important issues must be clarified to exist this type of people in the coastal area of Bangladesh and will be essential in achieving the sustainable development agenda of Bangladesh. Moreover, the efforts are desirable for the sake of their existence. Because they are suitable laborers to catch shrimp. Reproducing the detailed and exact solutions to their problems is impossible for the author by this case study. Yet the author has identified several solutions to their problems based on data analysis and this section consists of those solutions. Including-

a. Awareness

Awareness, is assumed makes opportunities for everyone. At a time when every people are aware of their own and others' rights, the people will get a peaceful life up to the hilt, taking development ahead. To all intents and purposes, the awareness is desirable of both shrimp farmers and fishermen which leads to a peaceful workplace and dynamic economy of Bangladesh.

The author discusses two strands here. Firstly, shrimp farmers should be careful about fishermen who work to catch shrimp in *Ghers* (ponds). Secondly, fishermen have to be aware of their current situations and seek another way of income besides catching shrimp. It is, therefore, imperative that the authorities concerned take serious steps to make local people aware of it.

b. Helped by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Several NGOs, it is well-known to us work in Bangladesh to develop marginalized people. As fishermen in shrimp culture are a marginalized group in the coastal area of Bangladesh, NGOs have to lend helping hand on them and their livelihood patterns with an eye toward strengthening sustainability. These people are few in number, but their activities can never ignorable and less demandable. The success of NGOs in reducing poverty is creditable over the past few decades across the world. However, the important matter that they are actually poor people and they deserve help aided by both national and international NGOs.

c. Governmental Project

The Bangladesh government has focused on every group of people. But fishermen are left out from that consent. Although those fishermen have got a card but haven't got any relief or subsidy. Since they are poor people in Bangladesh, the government should consider helping them with alternative means

of earnings. Yes, a fund helps them temporarily but in the long run, they will able to involve in other sources of income. Thus, the government can play a big role in assisting its development. Just as a farmer must have got help, so fishermen also must have to get help to exist.

d. Soft Loan

Typically, a soft loan is a cash cow for poor people all over the world. They work for 4-5 hours, after catching shrimp, when they sit idle, they can start any type of business at their location, such as rearing cattle, cultivating vegetables, working in the shrimp market, etc. Due to a lack of capital, they are neither moving enough nor mitigating challenges. Most of the fishermen put heads together to get a soft loan and it can be done. One can only imagine on the basis of their arguments that they have to need a soft loan. On top of that, there is no reason to believe that soft loans won't yield in the coastal area of Bangladesh.

e. Vocational training

We are quite happy to learn that hundreds of people, in Bangladesh change their economic state by getting vocational training on different works. The reason why the author has mentioned the importance of vocational training is if they have vocational training, after finishing their work, they can earn money. They had better enter any income sources than sit idle. One key area of vocational training is arranging a substitute way of income and another is reducing poverty.

4.3 Discussion of findings

Analyzing any marginalized group and their problems is just not for identifying them but important for internal policy-making and ensuring the equal human right for everyone. Most important, both rich and poor make a country developed more broadly. This case study paper has cleared that fishermen in coastal areas who catch shrimp in *Ghers* (ponds) are a marginalized group in Bangladesh and without rapid and far-reaching changes in their current situation, rapidly growing economy in shrimp sector will be irreversible. And yet, to sustain shrimp culture and growing economy, helping them is obviously needed which is precisely what they deserve.

With so much to gain and lose from inaction in shrimp culture, ensuring labor's rights at every sector of shrimp culture must be needed. Business executives, scientists, policymakers, investors, farmers and workers who are working have to work to transform the ongoing challenges of fishermen in the coastal area of Bangladesh. In case, the government of Bangladesh, it will be heartened matter form probe bodies to investigate this case which shows their seriousness to prevent the challenges of fishermen and to mitigate them. Hopefully, these findings will raise awareness among all related to shrimp culture regarding how they should behave with fishermen even with their family members.

Further research, building on this issue will surely uncover further insights. Accordingly, the author has made information about fishermen and their lifestyle, underlying this paper public for further analysis.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Finally, we can say that fisherman in shrimp culture is essential to run this culture. We should be aware of them and their rights so that this occupation will exist. Because, when they leave from

this occupation and get other occupations, catching shrimp in due time will be disrupted. So far, I can guess, with concerning in other sectors, Bangladesh government and NGOs, universities should come forward to exist this occupation in the coastal area of Bangladesh. Education also has a vital role to develop their current situation. Their family lives below the poverty line when their children are educated and job holder, their economic condition will rise. Where there everyone gets his rights there is peace. We won't be able to be a developed nation without concerning them and their livelihood patterns, under no circumstances. It is only when we have learned to love one another that we will make a good nation. The message is clear that there is a need for a cooperative effort for them to change their current situation. The world we want in the future will arrive only when we choose solidarity over division.

6. Limitations of the Study and Study Forward

The author has shown qualitative findings on the basis of non-probability sampling in this study. This study hasn't shown statistical findings. As only seven respondents gave information about fishermen's livelihood patterns, this study can't be suitable to generalize on the whole fishermen in the coastal area of Bangladesh. Also, there are many limitations in this study, including-

- The study area is remote area and far distance from the city,
- The hesitancy of fishermen and fear of fishermen to give data,
- Comparatively a little time is used to analysis.

Although this study doesn't give a vast solution to the problem of fishermen in shrimp culture but makes a picture of their livelihood pattern. To formulate policies for a new group of working people who are fishermen in shrimp culture, this case study must be helpful. Several NGOs work in Bangladesh for working people but this group of people is left out from the help of NGOs. So, NGOs can use this case study paper for consenting to fishermen. On the other hand, researchers will be able to use this study in the future who would like to study the whole laborers in shrimp culture.

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