



PHOTO: STAR

## Tears in tea gardens

Plight and struggle of tea workers continue forever

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**BASANTI BAURI**  
who works for a renowned tea estate as a "plucker"

MD SHAHNAWAZ KHAN CHANDAN AND  
MINTU DESHWARA

Basanti Bauri, 40, of Moulvibazar works for a renowned tea estate as a "plucker". Her day starts at 5:00am sharp. After paying homage to the family deity, she prepares food for her three children and husband.

The meal consists of slices of bread and a mixture of dried and crushed tea leaves, salt, a little pepper and onion. Sometimes she cannot even afford onion and pepper.

Basanti has to work from 9:00am to 5:00pm at a stretch. She has to pluck a minimum 22kg of tea leaves to avoid forced pay-cut. However, to earn some extra, she always tries to gather 30 to 40kg of tea leaves daily.

She takes two more slices of bread and the tea leaf mixture with her for lunch. Her children and husband, who is a worker in the processing factory of the tea estate, have to eat the same bland food for lunch and afternoon snacks.

"We can have rice only for supper. I try to grow vegetables which I cook at night. Most days, we eat rice, pulse and potatoes. We cannot afford egg or fish with our meagre salary," said Basanti.

Also, most of the tea workers cannot afford quality education, accommodation, healthcare and other daily necessities with their meagre salary of only Tk 120 per day.

With the rise in the prices of essentials, their situation has become more desperate, leading more than 100,000 tea workers of Sylhet and Chittagong districts to take to the streets on August 13, demanding a wage hike.

In accordance with rising inflation, they demanded Tk 300 daily wage.

However, stating that tea workers get daily benefits worth Tk 402.88, the owners refused to increase their wages and, while writing this report on Thursday, workers of most of the tea estates were continuing their work abstention.

These correspondents talked to tea workers

schooling at the primary level in the tea garden areas is 2.9 years, compared to the national average of 6.2 years.

School students in tea garden areas do not access any benefit under the Primary Education Stipend Programme while a total of 5.4 percent of primary school-going children did not get back to school after Covid outbreak.

Most of the tea garden workers cannot send their children to secondary schools, let alone colleges and universities.

According to Nripen Pal, acting general secretary of Bangladesh Tea Workers' Union, there are only one or two high schools in Moulvibazar district, where 20 to 30 children from the plantation worker communities usually get enrolled every year.

High schools are located so far away from the gardens that their children cannot access them.

"Secondary education is not free. There are expenditures for books and tuition fees which are not affordable for most tea worker families. Before completing their secondary education, most of the students get a job in the tea garden or cultivate land that we obtain from the tea estate for rice cultivation," said Nripen.

As a result, the lives of tea garden workers remain confined to the labourers' quarters of the tea estates generation after generation.



And, living in the quarters is too miserable to believe. Tea estate authorities built houses for their workers, but most of them are very small and have become dilapidated.

The area of each of these houses is usually 12 by 18 feet – suitable for four people. However, in houses of this size, sometimes eight to ten people have to cram together along with their cattle and poultry. Most of these houses are made of mud walls with roofs made of asbestos, tin or clay tiles.

According to Bangladesh Labour Rules 2015, tea garden authorities are liable to build pucca houses for their workers at the rate of 10 percent a year. However, many of the owners did not abide by this rule.

An estimation of Bangladesh Tea Board shows there are 18,490 pucca houses for workers in all the tea estates whereas the number of mud houses is 57,059.

"We live like animals in these houses," Haribhajan Bauri, Basanti's husband, said. "Even pets of our owners are better treated and get better accommodation and food than us."

Such an unhealthy living environment and the arduous nature of their job create a lot of health hazards among tea workers.

Shunil Biswas is a private practitioner in Moulvibazar district and many of his patients are tea garden workers.

"Many of my patients come to me with symptoms of urinary tract infection, uterine problems and symptoms of severe lung infection," he said.

"Living in unhealthy conditions, lack of sanitation, early childbearing and high consumption of tobacco can be the causes of their frequent health hazards."

According to Nripen, most of the tea gardens do not have access to water and sanitary latrines near the tea garden. Workers, many of whom are female, have to relieve themselves in the open and clean themselves with water from



about the benefits they receive from the estates and found stark contrasts between the claims of the authorities and what the workers said.

According to them, lack of nutritious food, lack of quality education, liveable accommodation and healthcare, along with outrageously low salaries, have pushed the workers to the limit.

Harihar Gaddi, an organiser of the ongoing protest, said, "We are Bangladeshi citizens and we are voters but we are deliberately kept in such a condition that we shall work in the tea estates generation after generation. We cannot continue our education after the primary level or learn any other trade except plucking and processing tea leaves."

Harihar's claim is also supported by a recent survey conducted by Unicef.

The survey reveals that 61.4 percent of tea garden workers and families are poor, which is almost three times the national poverty rate while the rate of extreme poverty in tea garden areas is estimated at 42.7 percent.

According to the survey, the average span of

schooling at the primary level in the tea garden areas is 2.9 years, compared to the national average of 6.2 years.

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## What owners claim is 'misleading'

Philip Gain, director of Society for Environment and Human Development (SEHD), has been researching tea workers for decades. He is the editor of the book "The Story of the Tea Workers in Bangladesh". Md Shahnawaz Khan Chandan of The Daily Star has talked to him about the ongoing crisis.

**TDS:** Tea workers have been continuing strikes since August 13. However, still their demands have not been met and the tea industry is also suffering from huge losses due to work abstention in the peak season. How are you seeing the future of this movement?

**Philip Gain:** Tea workers are some of the most marginalised, exploited and impoverished communities in Bangladesh. They have to stage protests every two or three years demanding wage increase. This year, their condition has become extremely bad due to severe inflation and price hike. Tea workers continued their work throughout the pandemic when all other industries were closed. These extremely low paid



● Bangladesh is currently listed as the world's ninth largest tea producer

● 166 tea estates in the country cover almost 280,000 acres of land

● 90 of the tea gardens are in Moulvibazar

● Total production of tea in 2021 was 96.506 million kg

● Estimated amount of domestic consumption in 2019 was 95.20 million kg

● Domestic consumption rises by 6-7 percent every year

● Annual tea consumption may shoot up to 130 million kg by 2025

● The country earned \$2.44 million from tea exports in fiscal 2012-13 and then \$4.47 million in fiscal 2016-17

● Foreign currency earnings from the product dropped to \$2.14 million in the last fiscal year

workers are the main force behind the booming tea industry. However, they have to stage protests for days to increase only Tk 20 to 40 in their daily wage. It will be totally unacceptable if BTA does not increase the daily wage to at least Tk 200 per day in this time of inflation.

**TDS:** The owners' association stated that the workers are getting Tk 402.88 worth of daily benefits which make their daily income even higher than some Indian tea gardens. What is your comment on that?

**Philip Gain:** BTA's calculation of the Tk 403 daily wages and benefits that it claims to give to workers is seriously flawed. According to sub-section 45 in section 2 of the Labour Law, it must exclude around half of what they are including as part of the "payment" from wage calculations, such as festival leave and sick leave. They cannot translate all the benefits they provide in-kind into monetary benefits. It's misleading.

India's minimum wage commission has increased wages of tea workers of Brahmaputra Valley up to Rs 232 and Barab Valley up to Rs 210. Auction price in Bangladesh is only 20-25 cents less than the international auction price. So, it is not appropriate to say that the industry will suffer massive losses if they increase workers' wages.

**TDS:** Tea workers are demanding the prime minister's intervention at present. Do you think the workers and owners will be able to reach a win-win situation?

**Philip Gain:** There will be a win-win situation if the owners increase their wage to at least Tk 200 per day. If the wage is increased up to this level, the lives of tea workers will be improved. Keeping the workers in miserable condition will not help the industry to flourish. And, it is really unfortunate that the prime minister herself has to intervene in this matter. Minimum wage board or the labour ministry could easily solve the crisis by negotiating with the owners. However, I hope that the prime minister will definitely find a solution so that tea workers get their due rights.