

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PHYSICAL LABOUR OF LOWER CLASS OLDER PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT: *Older people are familiar as ‘eldest citizens’ of the society, and they are respected by the family, society, and also by the nation. But due to several kinds of socio-economic causes, the traditional values and customs are not keeping entirely. Now old is an emerging issue which is a flourishing concern in the world, particularly in developing countries. Most of the older people of Bangladesh aren’t in a proper socio-economic condition due to different kind of problems, e.g., Poverty, Wage discrimination, want of essential goods and situation. This study conducted on the socio-economic condition of physical labour of lower class older people in Swaruppur, a Union of Maheshpur Upazila under Jhenaidah district of Bangladesh. The objective of this study is to explore the socio-economic condition among the older people of Maheshpur Upazila. This study based on both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data for this study collected through a questionnaire survey. In this study, research work has been conducted based on purposive sampling by selecting a sample of 60 people. And also the secondary data have been collected from various published and unpublished sources including books, journals, newspaper, magazines, annual report and websites of institutions. Analyzing the data obtained from the respondents, it is found that the socio-economic condition of the physical labour of lower class older people is very low, especially the financial problems. So, they can’t conduct their family properly because of low to income.*

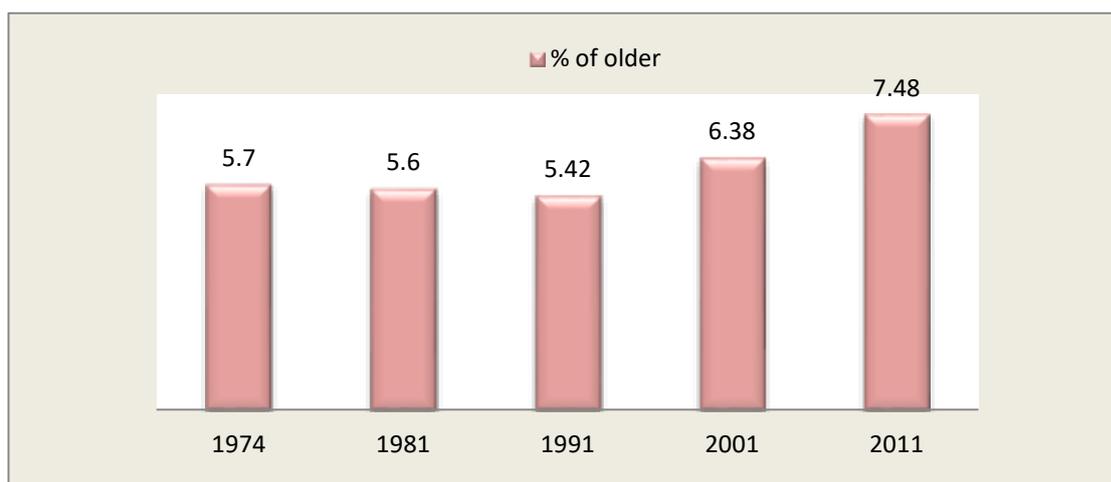
KEYWORDS: Older People, Socio-Economic, Physical Labour, Financial Problems.

INTRODUCTION

A person predominantly passes five echelons in his lifespan. Infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age are the echelons. Old age begins after sixty years of age and ends in death. Old age is one of the vulnerable situations in a natural process of life. In this stage, people experience decreased physical strength and deteriorating health conditions with age-related disease (Antoni Barikdar, 2016). According to UN by the year 2025, the total number of older people in the world will reach at 1200 million, which indicates that by this time 15% of the total population will reach 69 years or more (UN,1997). UN also stated that the world is experiencing an age-quake. Every month, one million people arrive at 60 years of age. In 1999 there were 593 million older people in the world and this figure will be triple to nearly 2 billion by the year 2050 (UN, 1999). It is true that the number of older people is increasing rapidly in the developed countries, but it is also increasing in the developing countries with great speed. More than half of the world’s older population lives in developing countries (UNFPA, 2002). All over the world proportion of elderly are increasing where numbers of children are decreasing. According to World Population Ageing Report 2013, World’s population 60+, 65+ and 80+ were 840628, 570459 and 120199 respectively. Moreover, this number were 468549, 307699 and 57576 in Asia, 60033, 38513 and 5248 in Africa, 169874, 125152 and 33239 in

Europe (According to World Population Ageing Report 2013). The statistical data of Bangladesh represent the number of the aged population has increased from 1.38 million to 7.59 million from the year of 1974-2001 (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2003). Bangladesh is the eighth largest populated (152.51 million) and most densely (1015 person live per square kilometres) country (Population & Housing Census Report 2011, Bangladesh). Furthermore, the nuclear family is increasing in Bangladesh day by day, and older people left alone living separately from their family and becoming vulnerable. This condition demands more welfare services and more provision to the older support system (M. Nazrul Islam, .K.M. Mustafizur Rahman). Social, Economic and Political Perspectives the older population is growing rapidly, and it is a big concern for Bangladesh. According to the National Census between 1974 and 2011, the growth of older people is gradually enhancing. In 1974, the populations between 60-64 years were 1682629, and in 2011 the numbers were 3218974. In the same way, aged between 65-69 years population were 735255 and 1998760 in 1974 and 2011 respectively. In the same period of time populations of elderly over 70 years were 1639056 to 1998760. The report shows that percentage of old people age between 60-64, 65-69, 70-75 and over 70 years were 37%, 21%, 20% and 22% respectively. According to the report of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics the trends of elderly population increase gradually.

Figure 1: Trend in percentage of older population in Bangladesh



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Adult children, particular sons, are considered to be the main source of security and economic support to their parents, particularly in the time of disaster, sickness and old age (Cain, 1986). As an Asian country, Bangladesh has a long cultural and religious tradition of looking after the older, and it is expected that families and communities will care for their own older numbers. But rapid socio-economic and demographic transitions, mass poverty, changing social and religious values, the influence of western culture and another factor, have broken down the traditional extended family and community care system. Most of the older people in Bangladesh suffer from some basic human problems, such as poor financial support, senile diseases and absence of proper health and exclusive and negligence, deprivation and socio-economic insecurity (Rhaman, 2000). The present study is done to gather overall information on socio-economic condition and problems of the physical labour of lower class older people in rural areas of Bangladesh.

Study Area

Swaruppur, a union of Maheshpur Upazila of Jhenaidah district, is located between 23°20' and 23°24' north latitudes and between 88°44' and 88°46' east longitudes. The Upazila is bounded on the north by the Shimanta Union of Jibannagar Upazila, east by the Pantapara Union, on the south and west respectively by the Bashbaria and Shyamkur Union of Maheshpur Upazila. The Upazila occupies an area of 32.71 sq. km. The Upazila consists of 11 wards, 144 populated mauzas, and 13 villages. (BBS, Community Report, February 2015) According to Population and Housing Census 2011, the total population of the Union is 22497 of which 11464 are males, 11033 are females, and the ratio of older people is 6.5 % (60 years and above). And population density is 687 per sq. km. The literacy rate of the Union is 37.1%.

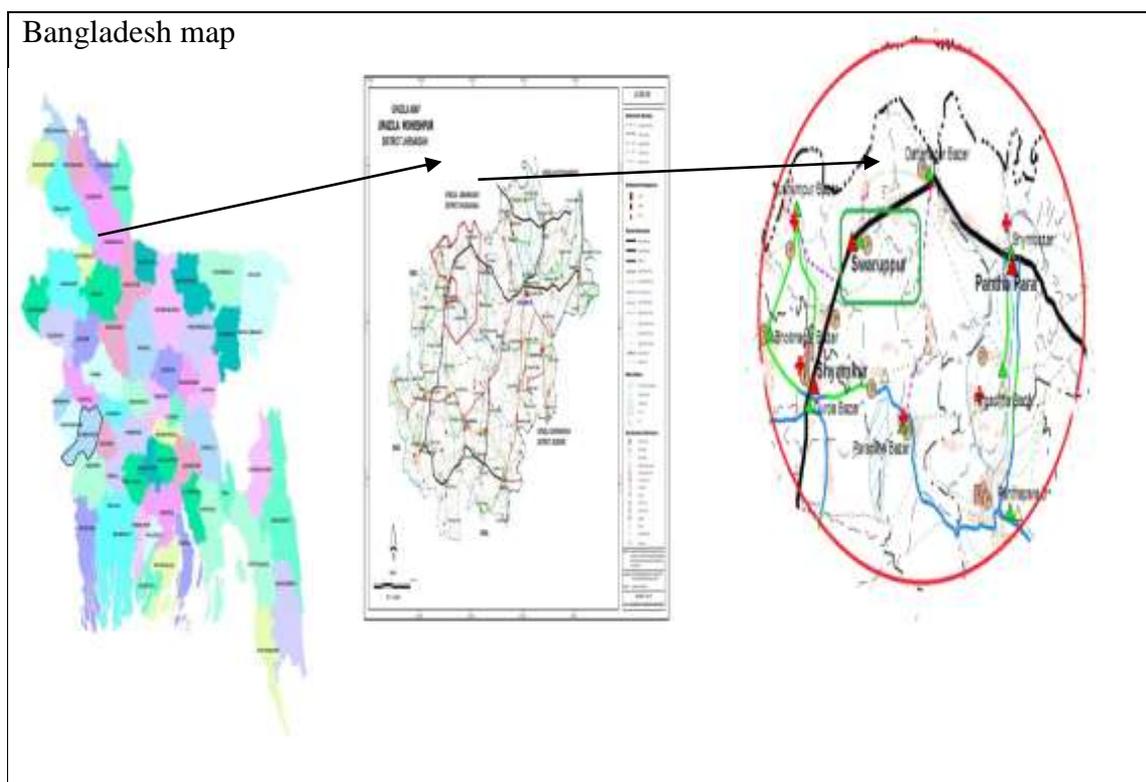


Figure2: Location of the study area (Swaruppur Union, Maheshpur Upazila, Bangladesh)

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Sources of Data and Sampling

The study has directed on Swaruppur Union of Maheshpur Upazila, district of Jhenaidah. The present study is an endeavour to disclose the socio-economic condition of physical labour of lower class older people in rural areas of Bangladesh. The data collection process started in December 2016 and lasted for about a month. This research based on primary and secondary data sources. The primary data for this study collected through empirical field observation and interview. A questionnaire survey conducted based on purposive sampling by selecting a sample of 60 people. And also secondary data have been collected from various published and

unpublished sources including books, journals, newspaper, magazines, annual report, and website of institutions.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

After completing the data collection under the objective of the study, at first, obtained the primary data have been appropriately executed. After that, these are categorized and tabled according to various characteristics and also a statistical method has been used to analyse these data such as percentage, mean, by using statistical software SPSS. The collected secondary data have also been edited, scrutinized, verified and reviewed by the researcher to avoid the overlapping, consistency, and errors. At the same time, edited data have been classified and presented by tables, chart, graphs, and diagrams to make those more meaningful and easily realizable to the readers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main aim of this study is to know the socio-economic conditions of the respondents of the study area since the socio-economic condition is the most important indicator to judge the physical labor of lower class older people life standard and social position of the older people in the society. In order to get in-depth information about the respondents, this study has been designed on the basis of socio-economic condition of the Physical labor of lower Class Older people which is related to their age, marital status, educational qualification, main occupation, income and savings, Children, Children help, types of the family, size of the family, Family master, Working place, problems etc. All these conditions of the respondents have been observed closely and intensively to justify the objective of the study.

Personal and Family Information of the Respondents:

In every research, the personal and family information show their social status or position in the society. As a part of the research, a survey has been carried out among the Physical labour of lower Class Older people in the study areas. In order to get in-depth information about these people, this section includes their personal and family information which is related to their age, sex, marital status, education qualification, type of family, size of family, children, children help, family master, etc. Data have been tabulated in accordance with the opinion of the respondents.

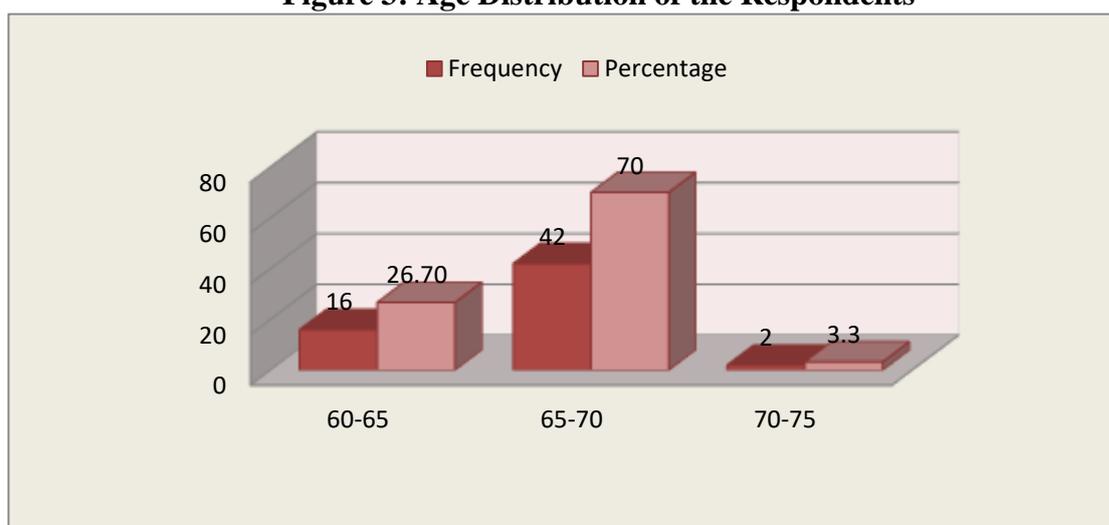
Table 1: Personal and Family Information of the Respondents

| Category | Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) | Total | Mean When applicable |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------|----------------------|
| Age Category | 60-65 | 16 | 26.7 | 100% | 66.3 |
| | 65-70 | 42 | 70.0 | | |
| | 70-75 | 2 | 3.3 | | |
| Education Qualification | Illiterate | 38 | 63.3 | 100% | |
| | Literate | 38 | 36.7 | | |
| Marital Status | Married | 52 | 86.7 | 100% | |
| | Widower | 8 | 13.3 | | |
| Types of family | Nuclear family | 34 | 56.7 | 100% | |
| | Joint family | 26 | 43.3 | | |
| Size of the Family | 1-4 | 23 | 38.3 | 100% | 5.2 |
| | 5-8 | 33 | 55.0 | | |
| | 9-12 | 4 | 6.7 | | |

Source: Field Survey December 2016

Age Distribution of the Respondents

There are some indicators to measure the socio-economic condition of the respondent and age is one of the most important indicators. The structure of the members of a society shapes their actual social status and roles significantly.

Figure 3: Age Distribution of the Respondents

Source: Field Survey December 2016

Average life expectancy is increasing day by day as a result of developing science and technology. The Figure 1 shows that between 70% respondent age is 65-70 years and 3.3 %

respondent age is 70-75 and between 26.7% respondent age is 60-65 years and their average age is 66.3 years. (Table 1). Most of the respondent age is in group 65-70 and those verily old people in our society. And also they do work as physical labour in society for their serving.

Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Education is one of the most significant parts of human life, and it is acknowledged by the constitution of the people's republic of Bangladesh. It also has a great role to get a good opportunity for finding excellent employment. But this study shows that majority person of the respondents (63.3%) are illiterate, and they don't know how to read and even signature. Rest of respondents (36.7%) is literate (Table 1), and they can signature and read. But they are not a properly educated person of their society.

Marital Status of the Respondents

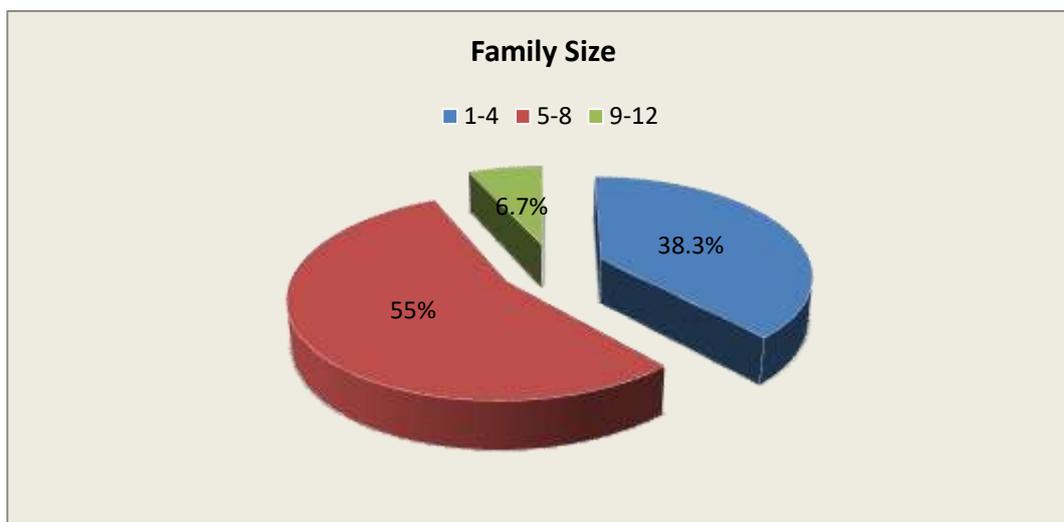
Marriage occupies a central place in the social structure of any society. It is very much important in social life (Julius Gould, 1964). Here. Marriage means that there is a wife and they do live together. This Study has revealed that the highest number (86.7%) respondents are married and 13.33% of respondents are widowed (Table 1).

Family Type of the Respondents

The family is the primary organization in the society (Margret Hewitt, 1968). It is known that the family is divided into two main types: nuclear and joint family. The term nuclear family is used in a family that consists of parents and dependent children. On the other hand, a joint family consists of a father, a mother and their working and non-working sons and unmarried daughters (Imtiaz Ahmed, 1973). In our patriarchal society, the head of the family is usually the father. Table-1 indicates that out of 60 respondents, 56.7% (34) respondents are included in the nuclear family, and the rest 43.9% (26) respondents belong to the joint family. So, it can be said that majority of the respondents belong to a nuclear family in the study area. Findings of the above table show that a small portion of the respondents of the study lives in a joint family.

Family Size of the Respondents

Family size of the respondents is an important socio-economic indicator to understand the socio-economic condition of the physical labour of lower class older people in the study area. It also indicates the characteristics and structure of the family organisation.

Figure 4: Family Size of the Respondents

Source: Field Survey December 2016

The family of the respondents can be classified as small, medium and large on the basis of their numerical strength. Family with 1 to 4 persons may be considered here as small, with 5 to 8 persons as medium and with 9 to 12 persons as large. The respondents here have been divided into three types by the size of the family which is presented by the figure no 2. The study unbolting that the family members of the maximum (55%) respondent are 4-8 persons and only (6.7%) respondent's family size is 9-12. The numbers of family members of the (38.3%) respondents are 1-4 persons. Findings of the table show that about half of the respondents' family size is medium. The average family size of the study area is 5.2 (Table 1).+

Children information of the respondents

| Category | | Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) | Total |
|----------|----------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| Children | Son | Son have | 53 | 88.3 | 100% |
| | | Haven't Son | 7 | 11.7 | |
| | Daughter | Daughter have | 52 | 86.7 | 100% |
| | | Haven't Daughter | 8 | 13.3 | |

Most of the Bangladeshi families produce birth to more children expecting for the son. According to the study shows that majority family of the respondents (88.3%) has the son and only 11.7% respondent haven't son. On the other hand, most of the family in Bangladesh is given more priority on son than the daughter. There are many families have, those who produce more daughter for expecting son. Above table shows that maximum (86.7%) respondents families have a daughter and 13.3% respondent's families haven't the daughter.

Reason to live in nuclear family of the respondents

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| No Children's | 8 | 23.5 |
| No son | 7 | 20.6 |
| After marriage, son has separated | 10 | 29.4 |
| Cause of property | 2 | 5.9 |
| To have more family members | 4 | 11.8 |
| Other | 3 | 8.8 |
| Total | 34 | 100.0 |

Our family bond is decreasing day by day due to rapid industrialization and urbanization, and its impact has come on our joint family. At present joint families are breaking and making nuclear families. The reasons for breaking joint family are not only industrialization and urbanization but also internal family contentions. This study displays that around (56.67%, 34) respondents of the total respondent (100%, 60) have made nuclear family owing to more family members (Table, 1). In this regard, son of 29.4% respondents has separated from the family after marriage, and they have made the nuclear family. Respectively 23.5% and 20.6% respondents haven't children and son for this reason they have made a nuclear family. Under most, 5.9% respondents have created a nuclear family on account of their property. On the other hand, in some respects, 11.8% and 8.8% respondents live in the nuclear family to have more family members and other reason.

Information about despite being a member of a joint family, the reason for being engaged in physical labour of the respondents

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| Sons don't help | 8 | 30.8 |
| Son income not enough to maintain a family | 6 | 23.1 |
| Maintenance of family | 10 | 38.5 |
| Other | 2 | 7.7 |
| Total | 26 | 100.0 |

There are many joint families in Bangladesh yet. But still, the older people of the joint family engaged in physical labour due to the reality of society. Although there are many members (son, with wife, etc.) in the family who can earn for maintaining their family, nevertheless older people are doing work as physical labour for more family income, maintenance of family and self-satisfaction. Why older people engaged this, we would get an answer when we notice above table; this table shows that 38.5% respondents have answered about maintenance for their family. 30.8% respondent's son does not help them, 23.1% sons, not enough income for maintaining their family and finally 7.7% has other problems of the respondents that's why older people are including physical labour.

The head of the family information of the respondents

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----------|-----------|----------------|
| you | 36 | 60.0 |
| Son | 20 | 33.3 |
| Wife | 4 | 6.7 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 |

Bangladesh is mainly male-dominated society. So, traditionally most of the family master is older people. Especially older people would get proper respect from the family members. But there is some family has that family's members respect children even wife when they make a decision. This table reveals that most of the respondents (60.0%) are family master, 33.3% family master of the respondent's family is their son and under most 6.7 % family master of the respondent's family is their wife.

Information about children helps of the respondents

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| Help | 37 | 61.7 |
| Don't help | 23 | 38.3 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 |

This study has uncovered that 61.7% respondent's children help them properly when the respondents make something to maintain their family that time their children help them different way and 38.3% respondent's children don't support them.

Information about despite the help of children, the reason for being engaged in physical labour of the respondents

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Son income is not sufficient | 12 | 32.4 |
| For the happiness of the family | 9 | 24.3 |
| Spend money on daughter's study | 7 | 18.9 |
| For the maintenance family | 5 | 13.5 |
| Other | 4 | 10.8 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |

The recent discuss table of this study reveals that 32.4% respondent's children income are not enough to maintain their family for this reason the older people are engaged this occupation and they have also answered to the researcher in this regard, respectively 24.3%, 18.9% and 13.5% respondent involved this occupation for the happiness of the family, bearing daughter study expenses and the maintenance family and 10.8% other reason to include in the physical labour.

Information about the reason for not helping the children of the respondents

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Son live alone | 12 | 52.1 |
| Haven't son | 7 | 30.4 |
| Family members feel burden | 4 | 17.4 |
| Total | 23 | 100.0 |

When the question raises about the reason for not helping the children of the respondent, most of the respondents answered to the researcher in this regard that 52.1% respondent's son live alone and 30.4% respondents don't have son and 17.4% family members of the respondents feel the burden. So, this information shows that majority older people involved this occupation owing to their son live alone.

The types of behaving with old people by the family members of the respondents

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Respect | 36 | 60.0 |
| Don't respect | 6 | 10.0 |
| Neglect | 8 | 13.3 |
| Don't behave expectedly | 10 | 16.7 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 |

Traditionally older people are the very respectful person in Bangladesh. But this flow has changed for some customs in the society. The discuss table displays that 60.0% respondents get respect from the family members and only 10.0% family members don't respect the respondents and 13.3% members neglect them. 16.7% members of the respondent's family don't behave expectedly with the older people.

Reason for not asking for decision

| Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Being old | 11 | 47.8 |
| The aloofness of the members | 2 | 8.7 |
| Financial hardship | 6 | 26.1 |
| Other | 4 | 17.4 |
| Total | 23 | 100.0 |

This table shows that to become old of respondents, 47.8 % respondent's family members don't take a decision from the respondents. Actually, in Bangladesh, the competence of older people decreases day by day when he became old. But when he did the work then he made a decision for benefiting their family. On the other hand, 26.1% family members don't ask deciding for family owing to respondent's financial hardship, and 17.4% other reason. 8.7 % respondents don't express their decision for favouring family on account of the aloofness of the family members.

Occupation and workplace information of the respondents

Occupation is the regular or temporary employment of a person by which he passes most of the time and earns money for livelihoods. It includes participation in various parts of daily living, which are self-care, productivity, and vacation. It has been used to refer to a person's participation and self-maintenance, work, leisure and play (L. Mary, S. Sandy, 1998).

Table 2: Occupation and workplace information of the respondents

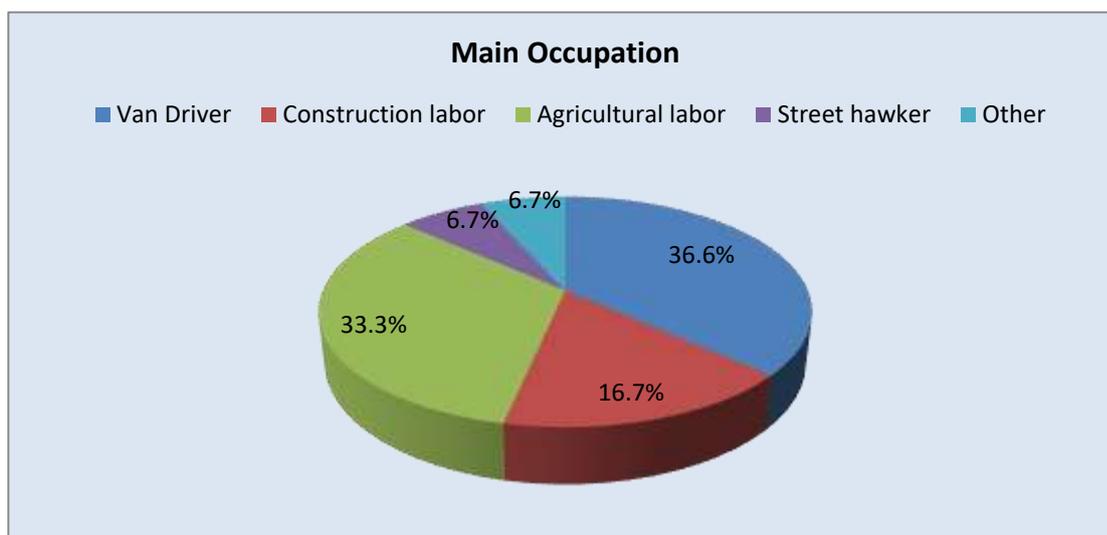
| Category | Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) | Total | Mean When applicable |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------|----------------------|
| Main Occupation of the Respondents | Van Driver | 22 | 36.6 | 100% | |
| | Construction labor | 10 | 16.7 | | |
| | Agricultural labor | 20 | 33.3 | | |
| | Street Hawker | 4 | 6.7 | | |
| | Other | 4 | 6.7 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Work in a day(hours) | 6-8 | 21 | 35.0 | 100% | 9.35 |
| | 9-11 | 31 | 51.7 | | |
| | 12-14 | 8 | 13.3 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Daily income of the Respondents | 75-100 | 9 | 15.0 | 100% | 141.35/= |
| | 101-125 | 11 | 18.3 | | |
| | 126-150 | 19 | 31.7 | | |
| | 151-175 | 7 | 11.7 | | |
| | 176-200 | 14 | 23.3 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Daily expenditure of the Respondents | 75-100 | 23 | 38.3 | 100% | 115.28/= |
| | 101-125 | 22 | 36.7 | | |
| | 126-150 | 7 | 11.7 | | |
| | 151-175 | 4 | 6.7 | | |
| | 176-200 | 4 | 6.7 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Expenses of expenditure | Own need | 9 | 15.0 | 100% | |
| | Family purpose | 37 | 61.7 | | |
| | Spend on children studies | 10 | 16.7 | | |
| | Etc. | 4 | 6.7 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Savings Status of the Respondents | Yes | 21 | 35.0 | 100% | |
| | No | 39 | 65.0 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Every month savings | 500-1000 | 9 | 42.9 | 100% | 1083.62 |
| | 1001-1500 | 10 | 47.6 | | |
| | 1501-2000 | 2 | 9.5 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Deposit place | Self | 13 | 61.9 | 100% | |
| | Association | 3 | 14.3 | | |
| | Neighbor | 1 | 4.8 | | |
| | Etc. | 4 | 19.0 | | |

Source: Field Survey December 2016

Main Occupation of the Respondents

For the better understanding of the socio-economic condition of physical labour of lower class older people, it is necessary to obtain information on their occupation and to analyse their occupational pattern.

Figure 5: Main Occupation of the respondents



Source: Field Survey December 2016

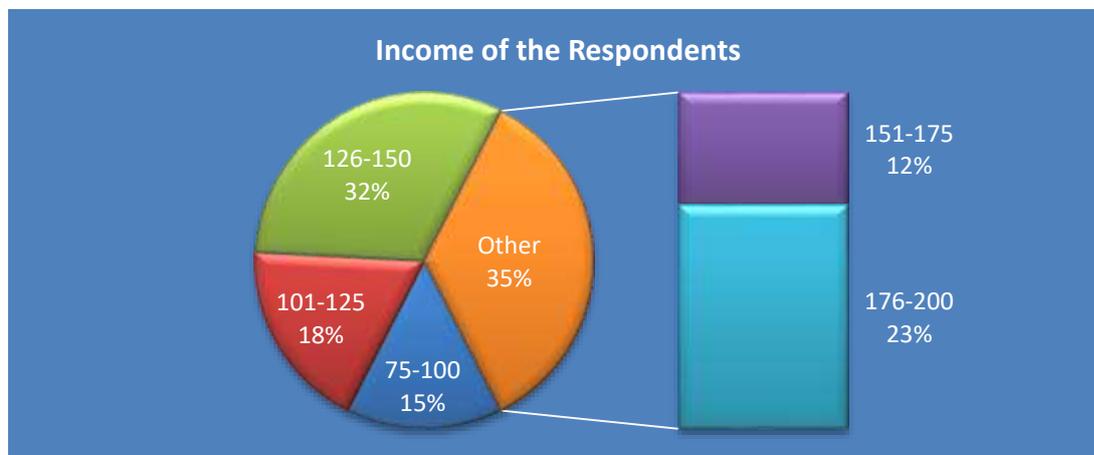
Table 2 and above figure of this study revealed that maximum 36.6% respondents engaged in as a van driver (one kind of vehicles driver) and 16.7% respondents also engaged in construction labour. On the other hand, 33.3% respondent's occupation is agricultural labour. Respectively 6.7% and 6.7% respondents include a street hawker and other occupation. According to this analysis, most of the respondent's main occupation is van driver and agricultural labour.

Work in a day (hours) of the respondents

This study conducted by 60 respondents and all respondents engaged in the different occupation. So, Due to occupation differences, there is a difference in labour hours. As a result, maximum 51.7% respondents work daily 9-11 hours, and also 35.05 respondents work in a day 6-8 hours. 13.3% respondents work in a day 12-14 hours. And every day an older people work in a day average 9.35 hours.

Daily income of the Respondents

Bangladesh is a low-income country, and the standard of living of its population is very poor. So, daily income of the respondents is an important point to know about the actual socio-economic scenery of the physical labour older people. Here the respondents are divided into five categories regarding their daily income.

Figure 6: Distribution of the Respondents by Daily Income

Source: Field Survey December 2016

From the above figure, it is displayed that the income of the 32% respondents belongs to the income of 126 to 150 which is the highest in number. 23% Respondent's daily income is 176 to 200 and 18% of the respondent's income 101 to 125 in a day. On the other hand, income of 15% respondents is 75 to 100 BDT. And 12% respondent's income in a day is 151 to 175 BDT. The average income of the respondents is 141.35 BDT in a day (Table 2). From the above figure, it can be said that the most of the respondents are not solvent to maintain their daily needs with the small amount of income.

Daily expenditure of the Respondents

The physical labour of lower class older people income is very low. For this reason, they can't conduct their family very comfortably. The income and expenditure of the respondents are almost same, and sometimes they take a loan. So, most of the respondents can't make savings. The table 2 of this study shows that majority (38.3%) respondent's daily expenditure is 75 to 100 and respectively 6.7% and 6.7% respondent's daily expenditure is 151 to 175 and 176 to 200. Between 36.7% respondents expenditure is 101 to 125 BDT in a day and also 11.7% respondent's daily expense is 126 to 150. As the daily income of respondents is a not reasonable so that the daily expense of the respondents keeps in the definite stage. And the average expenditure of the respondents is 115.28 BDT (Table 2).

Expenses of expenditure of the respondents

According to table 2 shows that 61.7% respondents expense their earning money for personal need. Respectively 16.7% and 15.0% respondent's expenses their money for family and children's study purpose. And 6.7% respondents expense their earning money for other activities.

Savings Status of the Respondents

Savings is an important indicator to measure the socio-economic status of the respondents. It helps and saves them in time of climacteric moment. In the study area, it has been found that only 35% respondents do savings and most of the respondents (65%) don't make savings.

Every month savings status of the respondents

Physical labour of lower class older people daily income very little and earn money can expense every day. For this reason, they don't have to keep more money at the end of the month. But very few respondents can save money every month which is not more. The table 2 displayed that only 21 respondents can save money of which 9 (42.84%) respondents every month saving 500 to 1000 BDT. Respectively, between 1001 to 1500 and 1501 to 2000 BDT can savings 10 (46.62%) respondents and 2 (9.52) respondents. And the average savings of the respondents are only 1083.62 BDT.

Deposit place of savings money

Following the table 2 showed that 61.9% respondents savings their money by themselves. In some respects 14.28% and 4.76% respondents saving their earning money by association and neighbour. And 19.05% respondents do save their money by the other place.

Information regarding problems of the respondents

There is having some problems regarding standard living of older people such as family-related problem, workplace problems, etc. So, these types of problem are creating a massive barrier to a comfortable life for older people.

Table 3: Information regarding problems of the respondents

| Category | Variable | Frequency | Percentage (%) | Total |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| Family problems of the respondent | Yes | 47 | 78.3 | 100% |
| | No | 13 | 21.7 | |
| Types of family problems | Haven't son | 7 | 14.8 | 100% |
| | Sons don't help | 23 | 48.9 | |
| | Members don't respect | 6 | 12.8 | |
| | Do not give time | 9 | 19.2 | |
| | Other | 2 | 4.3 | |
| Owner behaviour with respondents in the workplace | Good | 18 | 30.0 | 100% |
| | Average | 26 | 43.3 | |
| | Bad | 12 | 20.0 | |
| | Other | 4 | 6.7 | |
| Colleague's behaviour with respondents in the workplace | Good | 30 | 50.0 | 100% |
| | Average | 28 | 46.7 | |
| | Other | 2 | 3.3 | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----|------|------|
| Work-related problems of the respondents | Yes | 26 | 43.3 | 100% |
| | No | 34 | 56.7 | |
| | | | | |
| Types of work-related problems | Get less wage | 8 | 30.7 | 100% |
| | Doesn't get work daily | 12 | 46.1 | |
| | Being elderly, nobody doesn't give works | 3 | 11.5 | |
| | Other | 3 | 11.5 | |
| | | | | |
| Discrimination regarding wage in workplace | Acceptance of discrimination | 7 | 11.7 | 100% |
| | Don't acceptance of discrimination | 53 | 88.3 | |
| | | | | |
| Types of discrimination in workplace | Get less wage | 2 | 28.6 | 100% |
| | Do not get wages on time | 5 | 71.4 | |

Source: Field Survey December 2016

Family problems of the respondent

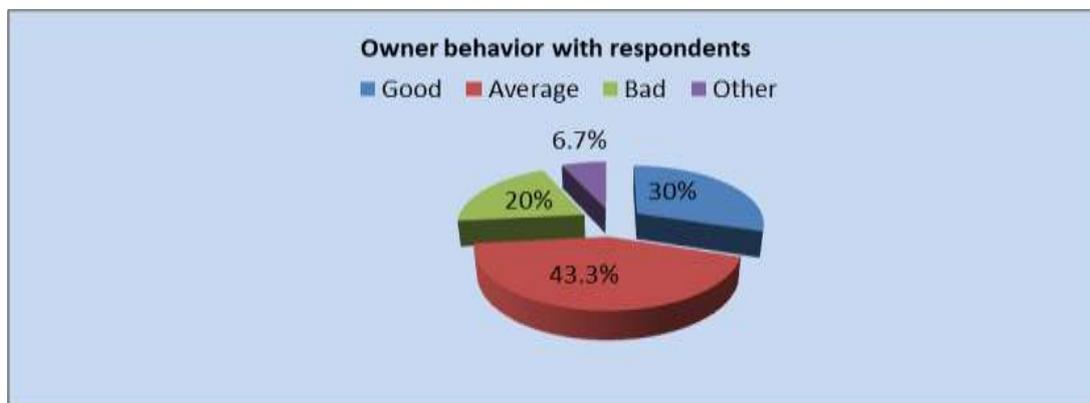
Above of the table, three showed that most of the family has family problems. The total respondent of this study is 60 of which 47 (78.3%) respondents have family problems. So, it is the verily poor situation for the physical labour of lower class older people. On the other hand, rest of respondents (13 respondents, 21.7%) answered that they have no family problems.

Types of family problems of the respondents

The table 3 of this study revealed that 47 respondents have family problems of which 14.8% respondent haven't the son and maximum 48.9% respondent's sons don't help them. So the respondents regularly face various kinds of problems in this regard. Respectively 12.8% and 19.2% respondent's family members don't respect and don't give time. Even though the members of respondent's family don't take care, so the respondents survive to live in the last stage of life. On the contrary 4.3%, respondents have other problems.

Owner behaviour with respondents in the workplace

Figure 7: Owner behaviour with respondents in the workplace



Source: Field Survey December 2016

The majority of the owner behaviour is acceptable in the workplace with the physical labour of lower class older people. In the table 3 displayed that 30.0% owners behaviour is doing good with the respondents and maximum 43.3% owner behave average. And respectively 20.0% and 6.7% owner behaviour is bad and other.

Colleague's behaviour with respondents in the workplace

The behaviour of colleague with the respondents is very admissible. Because this study showed that 50.0% respondent's colleague behaviour with the respondent has done well and also 46.7% colleague's behaviour is averagely good. Only 3.35 % colleague's behaviour is other.

Work-related problems of the respondents

The total respondent of this study is 60 of which 34 (56.7%) respondents haven't work-related problems. On the other hand, rest of respondents (26 respondents, 43.3%) answered that they have various kinds of work-related problems.

Types of work-related problems

From this study showed that there are some work-related problems of the respondents of which 46.1% respondents can't get work every day. So it is the main reason for their poor live.30.7% Respondents get work daily, but the wage is less. And 11.5 % respondents being an old, nobody gives them work and 11.5% respondents have other problems.

Discrimination regarding wage and types of discrimination in the workplace

Table 3 of this study revealed that there 53 (88.3%) respondents don't accept discrimination. Only 7 (11.7%) respondent under accept of discrimination in the workplace of which 2 (28.6%) respondents acknowledged that they get less wage and rest of 5 (71.4%) respondents do not get wages on time.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study is an attempt to obtain a better understanding of the socio-economic condition of the physical labour of lower class older people. Old is not illness and disease; it is the actual reality of life. Older is one of the most vulnerable and weak times of life. It can't be stopped. This problem is increasing gradually in the world. The life expectancy is enhancing day by day as a result of inventing modern technology and medicine. And the number of older people is increased than before. So this problem is also a significant concern in the developing countries like Bangladesh. With the increase of the old people, there has been a radical change in the social system. This change has been severe negative impacted on older people which already showed analyzing of various tables and result in this study. Traditionally, the son is to take responsibility to provide food and shelter to their parents as well as take care of other older members of their family. But this custom is decreasing day by day in the culture of Bangladesh. The time has come to alleviate this issue, so with government and Civil society of Bangladesh should come to mitigate this. On the basis of the objectives and found results of the study and the overall situation of the physical labor of lower class older people, the researcher has proposed some recommendations to develop older people standard life which is given below:

- I. To ensure Socio-economic Development and Social Safety of Older People. Especially on Preference will be given to homeless and landless.
- II. Increase large-scale social security programs, like, pension, old age allowance, and health insurance.
- III. For older people care and responsibilities should be including in textbook to teach new generation to teach their roles and responsibility.
- IV. To increase the dignity and values of them in family and society. And also the establishment of recreation facilities for the old people.
- V. GO & NGO should expand financial support for existing microcredit at the doorstep to ensure sustainable income of older people.
- VI. Old Age Allowance needs to be revised to ensure benefit varies by age category.
- VII. Regarding the selection of older people should be fair and transparent.
- VIII. The role of mass media is an essential for the socio-economic development of many countries. So, to make a movie, drama, an advertisement, news, about older people who will also broadcast on TV so that people can encourage.
- IX. To alleviate this problem need to data collection from the grassroots about the older people and also conduct massive research.

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