



PROCEEDING

conference and exhibition

Addressing Tobacco Problems in Developing Countries

Economic Impact of Tobacco Use
Social Determinants of Tobacco Use and Demand Reduction Interventions
Culture, Employment and Agriculture: Between Tobacco Myth and Reality
Tobacco Use and Health
Youth, Cigarettes, and Drugs



Wednesday - Thursday, December 5-6, 2012

University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

conference and exhibition

Addressing Tobacco Problems In Developing Countries

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PRESENTATION**

Abstract

THE DILEMMA IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION AMONG THE FARMER IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Tobacco consumption is increasing in developing countries, which will bear the brunt of the tobacco epidemic in the 21st century. If current smoking patterns continue, 7 of the world's 10 million annual deaths from tobacco in 2025 will occur in developing countries. Among all deaths 75% occur in developing countries. Most of tobacco produces in developing countries. So it is a great problem for developing countries. As a developing country Bangladesh is not out of risk. Tobacco production dilemma among the farmer in Bangladesh is increasing tobacco production. Patronization from tobacco companies has inspired them to produce tobacco. On the other hand lacking of proper government rules and regulation has also inspired them to grow it. At a time, dualism of government policy like awarded tobacco companies as a highest tax payer and making regulation against tobacco use also becoming main factors in increasing the tobacco production. Therefore, developing countries must urgently devise and implement national tobacco control policies.

Full Paper

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INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is a Southeast Asian small country with a vast population. Around 80% of people are involved in agricultural work. Among many agricultural products people consider tobacco as an agricultural product. Not all over Bangladesh, only some special places are famous for tobacco production. Due to cheap labor, subsidy from tobacco companies and absence of proper rules and regulation are causing the tobacco production to increase in Bangladesh. Especially in Bangladesh there are two factors which play a vital role to increase tobacco production. One is dilemma in tobacco farmers and another is dualism of the government policy. Tobacco farmers at all time are in dilemma because sometimes they think they don't want to produce tobacco again but when they get many subsidy from the tobacco companies like seed, fertilizer, technical help etc, they forget their thoughts. This is the dilemma of tobacco farmer. The lack of government rules and regulation has helped the tobacco production to increase. Government takes dual policies like when they get huge amount of tax from Tobacco Company's. The government will award the tobacco companies as a high payment of tax. On the other hand, they also create the law against tobacco use, production, and marketing.

Tobacco production in Developing Countries

With the decrease in smoking prevalence in developed countries, the multinational tobacco companies are now moving their massive resources to boost their sales in developing countries. Almost in all developing countries, indigenous tobacco production and consumption present major problems. Many people and governments in developing countries are not yet fully aware of the risks and lack of the resources to counter ruthless marketing by the industry. The moving of the multinational tobacco companies in developing countries is politics. Usually those multinational companies use the capitalist business in developing countries by paying the highest tax to the country. Production of tobacco in developing countries is easier than developed countries. Because the developed countries have many rules and regulation to produce tobacco but in developing countries the law is usually less complicated so the multinational companies can enter easily to the developing countries. This fact explains why the developing countries is now the main cultivator as well as the users of tobacco.

Tobacco use in Bangladesh as a developing country

Bangladesh is one of the largest tobacco consuming countries of the world with over 46 millions of adults consuming cigarette, Bidis, smokeless tobacco and other tobacco product. Sometimes the people of the village do not know what is the health impact of smokeless tobacco like Zarda, Gull and many others product which made from tobacco leaf but smokeless. Many

people take tobacco for recreational pleasure. Especially on the rainy day people gather in the village leader house and they smoke traditional cigarette called "HUKKA". They use it one by one. This is the traditional way of smoking. Through the changing of time, people also change their way of smoking. Now days, they don't use HUKKA anymore, instead they use Cigarette and Bidis. About 58% of man and 29% of women consume some forms of tobacco whether it smokes or smokeless. Smokeless tobacco is use commonly by both man and women.

About 28% of women and 26% of man use smokeless tobacco (Tobacco Burden In Bangladesh). Among youth (aged 13-15) 2% currently use tobacco. 6% of youths use tobacco products other than cigarette. The ratio among boy and girl are 8% and 4%. In Bangladesh, Bidis is the cheaper handmade cigarette and popular among the poor people's (Ali Z, Rahman A, 2003). Bidis is well known in village areas. Land owner have to give Bidis to his workers to drink. Occasional smoking is very popular in Bangladesh. During the time of general election or the local government election, it is the ritual to give different types of tobacco product among the voters for their recreational purpose. At this time many tobacco processing industry produce their tobacco products out of expired leaf which is very harmful to the health. The men who are not interested to tobacco use can adopt him selves from getting the free tobacco products. In Bangladesh, three districts are very prominent to tobacco cultivation. For this reason, most of the tobacco industries are built on those areas. Peoples who work in tobacco industry are also affected by the tobacco side effect such as respiratory diseases.

Dilemma to produce tobacco among the farmers of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a developing country. Now its population is more than 160 million. Most of the people involved in the agricultural work. In Bangladesh, people consider tobacco as an agricultural product and many people engaged with the tobacco production. There are three particular places that are famous for tobacco cultivation. those are Khustia district, Rangpur district and Chittagong hill tracts. One of the major trigger to produce tobacco in these areas is the cheap labor.

Most of the farmer fell into the dilemma of tobacco production. They realize tobacco is bad for health. Tobacco cultivation is also risky for their health but they don't really have other choices. If they produce other types of agricultural product then they will not get the help or technical support like if they do the tobacco cultivation. If they choose to cultivate tobacco then they can get free seed, fertilizer, pesticide and technical help from the tobacco companies as a free service. This is of course not the end. The tobacco companies also make a guarantee to buy the tobacco leaf so the farmer can produce tobacco without tension. On the other hand, if the farmers produce other plants so they will not get the free service like tobacco cultivation. Sometimes after trying to produce other types of agricultural product like rice, jute etc they don't get the right price for their product. So they fell into frustration and move back to produce tobacco. This is the dilemma among the farmers of the tobacco.

By getting more facilities from tobacco companies, the production of tobacco is increasing in Bangladesh. The following table will shows as the increasing rate of tobacco production.

Table 1: Tobacco acreage and its importance in Bangladesh agriculture.

Year	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Kushtia	Rangpur	Bangladesh	Proportion of total agricultural land (acres)
1990-91	1 620	9 950	55 135	93 950	0.47
1995-96	1 080	13 200	64 300	89 525	0.46
2000-01	2 640	17 000	48 200	73 870	0.37
2002-03	2 700	20 425	47 885	76 110	0.38

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2005

In Bangladesh overall, from 1990 to 2003, there was a gradual decline in tobacco cultivation (Table 1). Despite the overall decline, there are indications of increasing in production in various local areas. For example, in 1995-96, Bandarban, a hilly district in southwest Bangladesh, had about 300 acres of land under tobacco cultivation. By 2002- 03, this figure had risen to 1810 acres - an increase of 600%. During the same period, another district of Bangladesh, Kushtia, saw an increase in tobacco acreage from about 13 200 acres to more than 20 000 acres. In the northern district of Rangpur, about 48 000 acres of land is devoted to tobacco farming. The recent spate of growth in the number of tobacco farmers, albeit localized, is indeed a worrisome phenomenon.

Dual policy of Government:

The government of Bangladesh has taken unpublished dual policy about tobacco. They work for the tobacco companies as well as making the rules against tobacco use. At a time they apply these two policies. First, the department of revenue in Bangladesh has awarded the tobacco companies as a highest tax payer and many daily news papers published the news with big photo and caption. These government's step has made some influence in the tobacco production. On the other hand, government makes many rules and regulation against the tobacco use such as:

1. Banned smoking to in public place: The government of Bangladesh banned smoking in public places in 2008. If somebody smokes in public place or public transport he/she will be fined 50 taka which already increased in 100 taka in 2012.
2. Central Bank of Bangladesh "Bangladesh Bank" amendment a notice no agricultural loan for tobacco farmers.
3. Ministry of agriculture makes decision no subsidy for tobacco cultivator.
4. Ministry of finance increased tax among all types of tobacco products.
5. Owner / administrator of the public place has got responsibility to keep his premises otherwise may be fined up to 50000 taka.
6. Comprehensive advertisement Ban and no scope of clever promotion by the industry directly or in indirectly.

This is the government dual policy in Bangladesh about the tobacco production and its use. Government should stick to one policy only. The dilemma of farmer in the cultivation of tobacco is caused by this dualism of the government and there are no strict rules and regulation about the work place safety. As a result the workers of tobacco companies are also in high risk of health problems.

CONCLUSION

Tobacco is now a great problem in developing countries. Patronization of multinational tobacco company has increased the tobacco production in developing countries day by day. The tobacco farmers are also in dilemma of choosing between cultivate the tobacco or not. When they get good opportunity or more profitable choice then they will produce tobacco. This dilemma has also ruined them as a country. Besides that, the government dualism has made them confused. They don't know how to make a decision whether they have to cultivate or not. If the government provide a clear concept about tobacco production and also make an alternative job or work opportunity among the farmers then it will help the workers who work in Tobacco Company to overcome this problem.

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