

Female garment workers' in Bangladesh: Violence, Gender and HIV/AIDS

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Background:

This research contributes to the social science-oriented disciplinary and interdisciplinary epistemology and corresponding policy practices of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention in female garment workers' (FGWs), who work in the garment factories of Dhaka City,

Methods:

Relevant literature on FGWs health on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV within Bangladesh published between 1986 and 2019 was carried out through a systematic search. Relevant information from the selected articles was extracted and presented to contribute to the existing literature in the form of new findings and also critically interpret existing findings.

Results:

According to National Violence against Women Survey report (2015) Bangladeshi women recognized the workplace as the second furthestmost place to experience violence then household.

Conclusion:

Empowering FGWs through formal health education on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV is essential and includes the prevention of workplace violence (WPV) and requires further training of their intimate partners' regarding violence (IPV). Structural reforms within legislation are essential for preventing violence in factories. Bangladesh Garment Factory Owners Association (BGMEA) should run explicit programmes on sexual harassment, including WPV and IPV training.

Disclosure of Interest Statement:

The author disclose there is no conflict of interest in publications and presentations. For an example of a disclosure of interest statement please see below. For conducting this research there is no such grants were received in the development of this study.