

Gender Paradox: Moving from “Floating Cheap Labor Force” toward Power Structure

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Post new international division of labor is not the only means by which multi-national company operate in the global economy as has been the main stream studies on globalization, but promote the transfer of reproductive labor move with great force to support the global capitalism from the base. We must consider changes and unchanged traditional gender order through massive reproductive labor move from historical point of view.

Despite of increasing rate of labor market participation as wage earner, women still continue to remain responsible for reproductive labor in both sending and receiving countries, and create new hierarchy among women based on difference of class, race, ethnicity, nationality as well as gender. What it does instead is reinforce the subordinate position of the philippines and filipino women in the global economy on the one hand and the other promote reins of neo-liberal globalization that further enriching the traditional elite of the philippines.

It is important to penetrate how gendered process of globalization interlocks with other systems of inequality to determine the causes of women’s migration. The time is ripe for our gender discussion to shift emphasis on “quantity”[statistical] to “quality”[structural] analysis and structural analysis should be put in a context of women’s liberation.

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The Economic Structure Based on the Low Value Added Ready-Made Garment Sector: The Case of Bangladesh

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Bangladesh is expected that it will grow to be a key player in the world economy. The Ready-Made Garment (RMG) sector is the country's most dominant industry as well as the leading industry to earn foreign currency. It plays an important role not only in the domestic economy, but also in the international market. Bangladesh is regarded as one of the major apparel products exporters in the world, mainly supplying relatively lower-priced range products, such as shirts, trousers, jackets, T-shirts, and sweaters for the fashion industry. Thus, the RMG sector in Bangladesh is making remarkable progress.

However, the industry stands on a fragile base. This is attributed to various aspects, such as international arrangements and domestic policies which create an environment in which few incentives for building supporting industries (primarily in the woven sector) are generated; over-independence on imported materials, competitive advantage in connection with lower wages compared to other apparel exporters, and so forth.

This paper aims to conduct further research on the high dependency of imported materials by looking into the import data based on the HS-4 digit level specifically in the year of 2012, along with pointing out the downsides of the industry in general. This paper also attempts to connect each downside and illustrate the overall state of the industry by crossing over each category of weakness. In this way, this paper attempts to assess the overall state of the RMG sector in Bangladesh and articulate the fragility of the industry as a whole.

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