

Two days Textile in Bangladesh

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Textile sector in Bangladesh are moving with volatile future due to low price in yarn and high price in raw material raw cotton. This is the only country which have no their own machinery, technology, raw material except educated and non educated workable man.

In the present situation we find out the following problems for textile sector in Bangladesh which we need to overcome the help of local, foreign help by the help of industrialist, research person, technologist, government and dependable raw material supplying country. Otherwise our largest investment in this sector will risk and country will losses great opportunity. The largest earning source of Bangladesh is textile sector garments, dyeing & finishing, Weaving & Knitting, spinning as sequence of product life cycle from raw cotton to finished garment or puts wears. So we need to solve the following issues like as:

1. Raw Material Especially Raw cotton which is 100% importable item.

Bangladesh has five raw cotton research units where yearly produce some raw cotton that are not up to the yearly used raw cotton in Bangladesh spinning sector. Also there is no government or private initiative in Bangladesh last 35 years to promote the production of raw cotton as per use increase day by day. But neighboring country India Pakistan always increase their production and consumption also after fulfils there consumption they are regular export to Bangladesh and others country. Whereas private initiative the spinning mills are increase day by day double within 10 years like 1994 to 2004. So they exporting country take a scope last long time they are exporting huge as our need simultaneously we found raw cotton from Uzbekistan, Australia, and USA. But last year the crops are loses by over rain falling and Indian government think Bangladesh has no cotton if we stopped our support then the Bangladeshi spinning mills will stopped and Indian yarn will be export more. Same time the New York cotton commodities price controlling body thinks in the issues of Indian export band we will increase our price and goes up. The total problems in Bangladesh because Bangladesh have no any cotton to run their spinning mills but Pakistan , India, chain every country have so they can fulfill their own consumption by their own cotton. So the problem is Bangladesh. so price is go up 245 usc per lb and yarn price is go up 306 usc per lb. the period of 20th October 2010 to 20th march 2011 this goes down 50 usc per and yarn prices 160 usc per lb. simultaneously then spinning mills owner misguided by cotton agents in Bangladesh because Bangladesh has no any controlling body of raw cotton price, yarn price and other or any supporting information center for analyze the world demand of garment production of raw cotton against garment who will help to the mills owner. Also Bangladesh textile mills association BTMA is their organization in think they did not give any awareness message to the mills owner or government that can help to safe their investment. In this regards I think we need to take following steps:

- i. Try to production raw cotton in Bangladesh by irrigation in land which is unused or engaged more educated people by government recruit in north side of country

- ii. Create an expertise body under the ministry of textile who will evaluate the present demand of garment and raw cotton production in the importing country also find out their own consumption otherwise Bangladesh will face shortage of raw cotton instead their cotton they will try to export yarn, fabrics that will be harmful of Bangladesh spinning mills. Also monitoring the alternative source of raw cotton like Uganda, Tajik, Brazil etc.
- iii. Try to cultivate cotton by share cultivate the land in neighboring country like barman, Malaysia, if any places. Because Bangladesh have huge manpower for agricultural work.
- iv. Make long term contract with importing country that they will export as portion of their cotton to us as our minimum requirement. If possible support to their farmer for seeds, fertilizer, and manpower.
- v. The government should take a good initiative to support the textile sector by political relation between importing country.

2. Machinery and its spare parts which is 100% importable item.

Bangladesh is a country that uses huge machinery in the textile sector but they have no any machinery or spare parts manufacturing project which can help to this sector. Bangladesh has huge talents for producing the spare parts and alternative machines in the field of manufacture. Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing & Garments. We have huge source of spare parts demand every day for running this machinery also if government give good privilege to the government sector or private sector Bangladesh can produce huge spare parts and day by day make good small to big machinery which will help to local textile sector, it will help for price & time. That the Bangladeshi talents alternatively make some spare parts by their own technique and run the machinery. Like our dulaikhal technician make good car kits. If government or private initiator think they can easily make good communication with these technicians and give good working field I think they can easily give us a good car or good machine like china and India. In this sector we can easily make joint project which parts our people cannot support that will help from foreign expertise. Also if invite to the manufacturer and give a good environment then foreign manufacturer will setup their project in Bangladesh where our people will work and train up and he can spread the knowledge and technical knowhow.

3. Road transport and its infrastructure development.

That road and transport condition of Bangladesh now a day's very bad condition and the transport cost is higher and also timely shipment make delay, so the buyers are observe from the electronic media and news paper so they are mentally change to order in Bangladesh. The electronic media feel proud to show the bad situation of Bangladeshi road and got extra credit and over all they loses the future market of Bangladeshi investor. Like when a buyer think to buy the goods from Bangladesh because of low

coast and more man in Bangladesh simultaneously think about road and transport time to shipment their goods . B the buyer always think summer season buy in winter and winter season buy in summer. The product lead time increase for transporting in every stage like raw cotton to yarn, yarn to fabrics, fabrics to finished fabrics, finished fabrics to garments. if composite then can got extra facility but the owner of maximum industries have no their composite facility due to high invest more interest and managing capacity low. High skilled and more capable man is not in all groups.

So Bangladesh government should take a necessary steps to solved this issue to continue the future big investment in textile sector otherwise country will losses their good big income from this sector. I think we should take good initiative like

- a) Government should decentralized their banking systems for commercial activities like L/C and commercial activities operate from local area like gazipur, savar, uttara, narayanganj, narasingdi where the industries are growing . The industrial area should operate their commercial activities from their near able area.
- b) Road will be jam less, free from the traffic obligation, crossway bypassed to reached by suitable alternative way.
- c) Extra industrial road and transport for speedy operation, railway facility for all industrial area, public transport for official time
- d) Industrial office time should be shifting alternatively 24 hrs workable
- e) Emergency situation to serve the affected industry by cargo aircraft to reached their goods to port within sort time by government or private investment.
- f) One stop service for customs, clearing and forwarding service for advanced in case of emergency.

4. Gas, electricity and other utility support.

In the power sector gas is our good and big support, so when the buyer of foreign country observe that Bangladesh has no gas facility to produce their power and without power they will not able to produce our goods then they switched to alternative country and sourcing. To invite the buyer for their better support need alternative support in power and other source like coal generated power systems, H.F.O fuel, diesel generated power or solar system or air generated power system should developed otherwise Bangladesh will losses their big source.

Government or private invested electricity supply for small industries to support their big and composite industries. In each industrial area big industries extra power should supply to small industries.

5. Quality of products.

The words for Bangladesh is the universal true that labor cost is low for this reason textile sector specially garments sector is grown up day by day. The garments sector comparable

other needs more manpower. We think due to low cost of labor and more labor can arrange within short time and short places the owner of garments able to ship their goods timely. And easy this works the worker can train up very short time. But the issue of low labor cost makes difficulty for ship out their goods and losses their buyer. Because when other commodities price grown up then the manufacturer take the advantage of low cost labor and by using low cost labor they losses their quality. Now a day's most of the buyer makes their sense in quality for their purchase and the shop keepers think for buyer demand. Day by day the Bangladeshi low cost labor losses their quality and efficiency ,in this regards some manufacturer think if the product cost increase they can manage by their quality and efficiency . When high cost labor will introduce then efficiency will increase and productivity will increase quality product will produce then buyer will satisfied and product resale value will increase then they can manage their high cost labor. Low cost labor now a day is not helpful for Bangladeshi mills owner. To improve this situation government or private sector should take initiative to improve the quality of labor in Bangladesh for work more and efficiently

6. Method and technical knowhow to face the emergency situation.

Bangladeshi technical person are now overcome the emergency situation by their own technical expertise but in machinery and new applied method always establish by the supplier train up person and after complete their machine work they sort time training to run this machine but only sort term training they can operate but not resolved the any difficult area if they are trying then maximum time they are losses more for this reason the owner of factory did not allow to heavy work. So they can not improve their skillness. In this occasion only replaced and

7. Governments help.

- a) Bangladesh has ministry in each specialized sector but there is no any **garments ministry** which can individual monitoring and develop their own requirement, where the country earn major portion of foreign currency from this sector.
- b) Banking over rules may relax
- c) Banking interest may reduce and time of refund loan extended and segregates the sick industries and gives them more scope to recover themselves.
- d) Bangladesh bank should make a controlling body for monitoring the all industries in Bangladesh for their financial ruling. Like find out their faults either expertise shortage or miss management or miss leading or miss invest if any.
- e) Traffic jam reduces as well as reduces the delivery time for reached the raw and finish material to the target point/location.
- f) Control the import and export material which item huge produce in Bangladesh need to control for import if extra ordinary then ratio may declare for import, like 75% yarn produce in Bangladesh as its demand so only 25% may import. But raw cotton

100% needs to import in Bangladesh. Fabrics about 65% produce in Bangladesh so 35% can import. PSF 100% import. Alternatively government needs to source and develop locally production if self or joint venture or any of benefit for Bangladesh to support the Bangladeshi mills.

- g) Government should make a control body maximum 20 person in different specialist and give them sourcing target which item can easy produce and export in huge and earn foreign currency. If local usable then find out the scope how local people can use easy and low cost. Also they can make research or sample production center for compare the price for production and marketing before go for huge investment. It will safe the money of investor and investment will be viable.

8. Quality of products.

Bangladeshi Knit garments are the high quality and high demandable item in fashion market all over the world, that's the foreign investor, set up their garments industries in Bangladesh and earn huge money, but some of the investor local and foreign take the more benefiter from Bangladeshi low cast labor and they are also losing our markets because low cost labor always less efficient and low productive, also quality of the product deteriorated. Instant of low cost workers if introduce high cost worker then product quality will increase, efficiency will increase productivity will increase automatically price and product acceptance will increase, order quantity and volume will increase return will high as well as investment will profitable.

So we need to established

- a) Low cost or free training system for quality improves for yarn, fabrics, and garment industries.
- b) Low cost /free training system for more productivity workers/officers/mangers.
- c) Training system develop for how to select the perfect raw cotton for perfect yarn, perfect yarn for perfect fabrics and perfect dyes chemical for perfect fabrics and perfect fabrics for perfect garment.
- d) More vocational training center in the same industrial area
- e) Evening shift for training workers and officers.
- f) High qualified trainer introduce for each technical area from local and 30% foreign trainer if shortage in Bangladesh.

9. Low labor cost but not proper utilized.

Bangladesh has huge labor in low cost but they are not proper utilized so its low cost labor loses huge. If we think more we can use them more earn more but using explain 8(a & b)

10. Negotiation problem.

That Bangladeshi small entrepreneur can produce their product but they have huge investment for negotiation with foreign buyer and they have ability to find out the real buyer profitable buyer for their product. So the government or any private body if make

this relationship with buyer and producer then they will benefited and also continue their investment and they can grow more. Bangladesh has some buying office but their top person are foreign national when they lead the buying office he/she thinks more for his own and try to diverted other side for this reason Bangladeshi owner can not smoothly work with them. Some time unnecessary obligation upon them so their investment goes losses. If the negotiation body or controlling authority make by government then it will more helpful for small investor.

11. Language imperfections.

Is the big issue to control many language for the same investor like a investor can invest huge spread their business many country as well as he need more language interpreter. But Bangladesh government has no any support for that language skilled person. Here is commercial person, merchandiser, product developer need to communicate many country with their buyer that time unskilled language make imperfection.

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