

# Impact of Traditional Textile on the Gross Domestic Product- GDP of Bangladesh

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**Abstract:-** Bangladesh is a country loaded with craftsmanship, culture, and legacy. For the most part, the specialty of attire or material is the most seasoned legacy that introduced the land to the external world since such countless years prior. Customary material is perhaps the main piece of its material area. Customary legacy is covered up in each edge of Bangladesh where Jamdani, Muslin, Tangail, Banarasi, Lungi, and so forth assume an indispensable part. It is assessed that there are 64,100 handlooms in the region. What's more, 30,000 individuals are occupied with this calling straightforwardly or by implication. Items are being sent out to the USA, UK, Italy, Australia, Canada, Malaysia, India, and the Middle East. In this investigation, the research group has picked eight (08) distinct creations region for leading the overview. From each extraordinary region least of 02-03 traditional manufacturing plants have chosen for the overview. There are roughly 300 male and female specialists have chosen for directing this survey. From this overview, research group attempts to discover two diverse point discoveries. From the outset, they need to think about the customary material areas, and their specialist sum, their compensation types, employer stability, work fulfillment, the measure of impetus, and so on Then, at that point the research group attempts to discover the measure of GDP contributing by these areas, no of processing plants and number of laborers working in these areas, and the eventual fate of these areas. At last, the aftereffects of these activities make some significant suggestions for improving or fostering these areas particularly for government, industrialists and furthermore for financial backers. The all-out GDP will increment if the proposal can be carried out broadly.

**Keywords:-** Traditional Textile, GDP, GI, Labor, Job.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Textiles have been an extremely important part of Bangladesh's economy for a very long time for a number of reasons. Bangladesh is the world's second biggest exporter of clothing after China. Readymade garments make up 80 percent of the country's \$24 billion in annual exports and 15 percent

share of GDP. Consultancy firm McKinsey and Company has said Bangladesh could double its garments exports in the next 10 years. In Asia, Bangladesh is the one of the biggest largest exporter of textile products providing employment to a great share percent of the work force in the country [1]. Currently, the textile industry accounts for 45% of all industrial employment in the country and contributes 5% of the total national income. However, although the industry is one of the largest in Bangladesh and is still expanding, it faces massive challenges, principally because the country does not produce enough of the raw materials necessary, unfavorable trade policies, and inadequate incentives for expansion [2]. As a result, Bangladesh's textile industry relies heavily on imports, and the country does not earn as much foreign exchange from its textile industry as it should. Due to increasing demand of sustainable apparel design, environmental changes, market competition, unpredictable consumer demand, market trends of variety, short product life cycles and low barriers of entry the textile and apparel industry is one of the most highly competitive manufacturing sectors in the world. As obstacles to trade among nations have declined due to improved transportation systems, technology transfer and government cooperation, the industry has seen a rapid increase in globalization and competition [2]. The all Bangladesh textile mills association and individuals needs to enhance the quality of its products. However, the potentials in the RMG can be realized only if the challenges in some areas like – infrastructures, compliances, workforces supply, suppliers' performances, raw materials, political stability are tackled.

### Present condition of the traditional textile of Bangladesh: Traditional textile

- The textiles of each in Bangladesh speak volumes about their cultural heritage. Unfortunately, despite the versatility of the fabrics and their eco-friendly production process, many Bangladeshi threads and works of embroidery are fading and becoming dying arts. These techniques add aesthetic value to a fabric or a garment affirms.
- Bangladesh has a diverse and rich textile tradition. It has a wide range of textiles of varied designs, manufactured by different techniques as compared to other countries of the world. The specialty in the weave of the textiles in each region is developed based on location, climate and cultural

influences. In addition to being beautiful, Bangladeshi fabrics are the most suited to the Bangladesh climate. The weaves are often colorful, and fabrics are often worked over with incredibly intricate embroidery.

**II. OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT**

**Rational Objective:** The objective of this research is to determine the potential future market of traditional textile and the possibility of its support in development of the GDP of Bangladesh.

**Specific Objective:**

- a) To understand about traditional textile.
- b) To notice about the present market scenario of traditional textile.
- c) To recognize about different types of traditional textile products available in the market.
- d) To notice about the worker status related in this sectors.
- e) To know about the total GDP improvement of Bangladesh due to export of textile products.
- f) Recommend some suggestions to improve these sectors like garments.

**III. MATERIALS & METHODS**

**Materials:** Labor, Internet, blog, journal, govt. website, Data survey report.

**4.2 Methods:** This project was started in August 25, 2020, and supposedly will end by June 15, 2021. This project is done base on some speculation and by online questioners and interviewing handful number of people over phone call and meeting with them when possible. Before field investigation we took permission from the factory authorities an interviewed the workers and entrepreneurs concerning the topic. Most of the data are collected as secondary data. At first content analysis and case study was done to understand the materials we will be selecting for the study. Then the theoretical backgrounds of those materials are discussed and previously done researches on traditional textile materials are being studied. Afterward data collection for the selected traditional textile materials started to take place one after another.

**Methodological framework:** This research is done to show the possible potential influence of traditional textile products on the GDP of Bangladesh. For this reason, data are collected in both formal and informal possible methods. And both inductive and deductive system is followed to gather much as valid data as possible. Throughout the whole research, three strategies are followed. Those are: i) Opinion, ii) Empirical, and iii) Archival. And those strategies are carried out in various domain followed by both formal and informal methods to reach the conclusion of this research.

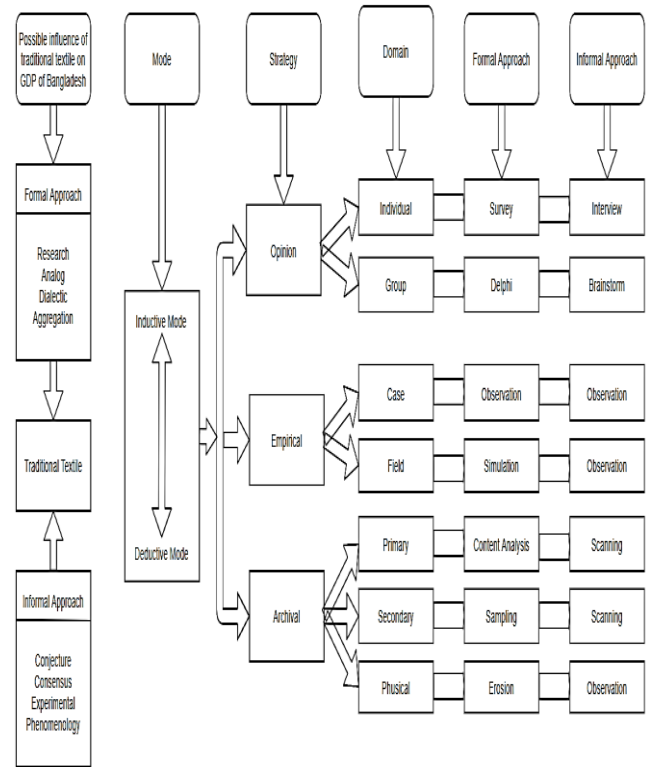
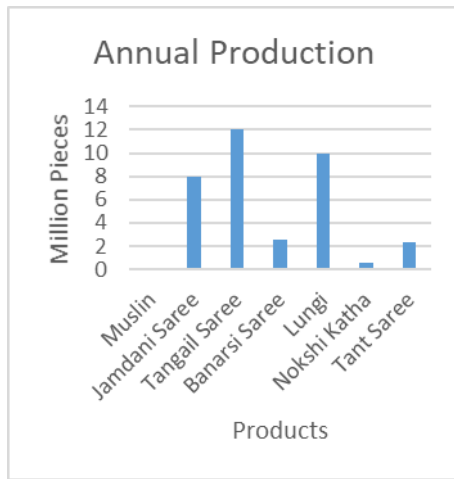


Figure 1: Methodological Framework of this Project.

**IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS**

**Annual Production: (Table: 5.1)**

Product	Annual Production
Muslin	N/A
Jamdani Saree	8 M Pieces
Tangail Saree	12 M Pieces
Banarsi Saree	2.5 M Pieces
Lungi	10 M Pieces
Nakshi Katha	0.6 M Pieces
Rajshahi Silk	80 Tones
Tant Saree	2.3 M Pieces



**Graph 5.1:** Annual Production.

**Comment:** In the above graph 5.1, production of some traditional textile products is shown in million pieces. Mostly those products are used in Bangladesh and very small fractions of them are exported except lungi.

**Name of Some Foreign Buyers: (Table: 5.2)**

Sector	Number of foreign buyer with some name
Saree	H&M, VF, RFQ of Suites, etc)
Lungi	NAMTex International. Fearyland Fashion Wear, Anne Fashion, Baly Garments, TN TRADING, Go Shopping BD, Namtex Associates, Shaleha Fashion, ASATEX, East West Trading, Bangladesh Impex Gallery, Arabians, Bapari Textile, Amanat Shah Lungi etc
Silk	Pure Munga Silk Sada Saubhagyavati Saree, DOT Exports Casual Pooja Traditional Silk Sarees, Saree Sana Silk, Ladies Plain Green Silk Saree, Reshma Silk Sarees, Munga Silk Saree, Binny/mysore Silk Sarees Rich Pallu, etc
Nokshikata	N/A

**Comment:** From the table number 5.2 we can see, most of the traditional textile products are not exported from Bangladesh directly, that’s why the number of buyers is less. But to cop up with the demand of traditional textile products in international market, production and export facilities need to be increased.

**Production Areas of Some Traditional Textile Products: (Table: 5.3)**

Product	Production Areas
Muslin	Dhaka
Jamdani Saree	Rupgonj and Sonargaon of Narayangonj District.
Tangail Saree	Tangail sadar, Delduar and Kalihati, Nagorpur, Basail of Tangail district.
Banarsi Saree	Mirpur of Dhaka and Iswardi of Pabna.
Lungi	Pabna, Kumarkhali of Kushtia, Baburhat in Narsingdi, Ruritpur, Keraniganj in Dhaka, Pabna, Pathrail, Karatia, Balla in Tangail and Shahzadpur, Enayetpur in Sirajganj.
Nakshi Katha	Nokshi kanthas are made throughout Bangladesh, but for greater quality, Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, Faridpur and Jessore areas are most famous for this craft.
Rajshahi Silk Saree	Sapura, Rajshahi and Chapainawabganj.
Tant Saree	Dhaka, Narayangonj, Tangil.

**Comments:** From the table 5.3 we can see; the special types of traditional textile product production areas are different. According to the situations of the Bangladesh, it is very difficult to export those products because of road facility. The government can take an initiative to make a zone like garments for traditional textile product. If we can implement those this sectors can spread more than today.

**Modern technology used: (Table: 5.4)**

Sector	Traditional Method	Modern Technology
Muslin	Hand Loom	Computerized Jacquard Loom
Tangail	Hand Loom	Power loom
Banarasi	Hand Loom	Computerized Jacquard Loom
Jamdani	Hand Loom	Computerized Jacquard Loom
Lungi	Hand Loom	Power loom
Nokshikata	Hand Crafted	
Tant Saree	Hand Loom	Power Loom

**Comment:** From the table 5.4 we can see, the Modern technology brought a new era for the traditional textile products. Production became easier and more efficient. But it also brought problems for the artisans of the traditional textile products who were crafting those products by hand and eager to continue to do so to keep the traditional method alive in this modern era.

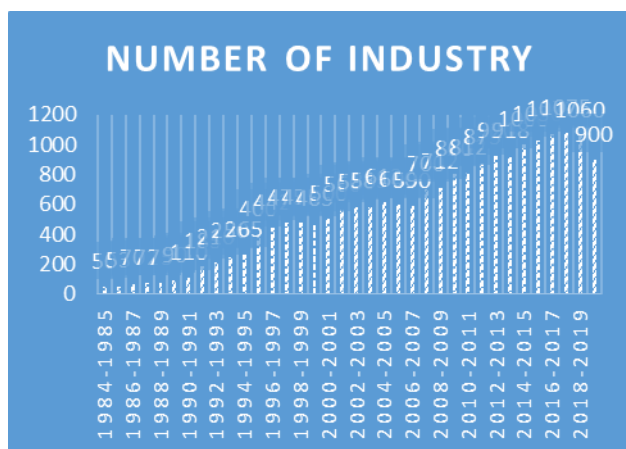
**Number of Traditional Textile Factories: (Table: 5.5)**

Fiscal Year	Number of Traditional Textile Factories
1984-1985	50
1985-1986	53
1986-1987	70
1987-1988	72
1988-1989	75
1989-1990	90
1990-1991	110
1991-1992	185
1992-1993	210
1993-1994	250
1994-1995	265
1995-1996	400
1996-1997	442
1997-1998	475
1998-1999	475
1999-2000	469
2000-2001	500
2001-2002	560
2002-2003	580
2003-2004	589
2004-2005	612
2005-2006	600
2006-2007	590
2007-2008	700
2008-2009	712
2009-2010	800
2010-2011	812
2011-2012	875
2012-2013	920
2014-2014	918
2016-2015	1000
2017-2016	1030
2018-2017	1072
2019-2018	1075
2018-2019	1060
2019-2020	900

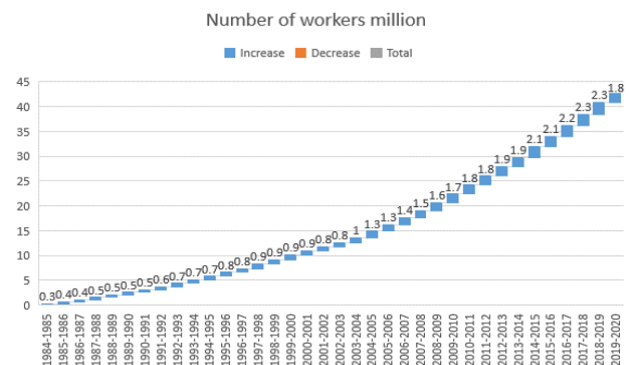
**Comment:** From the above Graph 5.2, it can be easily seen that the number of factories increased rapidly in between 1994 and 1996 then the increasing number started to stabilize and then again seen a huge growth in number in between 2006 and 2008 and declined in 2019-2020 due to the corona virus pandemic situation.

**Number of Workers: (Table: 5.6)**

Fiscal	Number of Workers (In Million)
1984-1985	0.3
1985-1986	0.4
1986-1987	0.4
1987-1988	0.5
1988-1989	0.5
1989-1990	0.5
1990-1991	0.5
1991-1992	0.6
1992-1993	0.7
1993-1994	0.7
1994-1995	0.7
1995-1996	0.8
1996-1997	0.8
1997-1998	0.9
1998-1999	0.9
1999-2000	0.9
2000-2001	0.9
2001-2002	0.8
2002-2003	0.8
2003-2004	1
2004-2005	1.3
2005-2006	1.3
2006-2007	1.4
2007-2008	1.5
2008-2009	1.6
2009-2010	1.7
2010-2011	1.8
2011-2012	1.8
2012-2013	1.9
2014-2014	1.9
2016-2015	2.1
2017-2016	2.1
2016-2017	2.2
2017-2018	2.3
2018-2019	2.3
2019-2000	1.8



**Graph 5.2:** Number of traditional textile Factories.



**Graph 5.3:** Number of Worker.

**Comment:** Graph 5.2 shows the number of workers in this sector of Bangladesh. From graph 5.2, we can say that about 1.8 million workers are directly employed in this sector. The number of worker’s trend is upward trend, i.e., the number of workers has increased at faster rates and reaches.

**Total GDP growth with total national:**



**Graph 5.4:** Total GDP growth with total national (2011-2020).

**Comments:** From the graphs 5.4 we can see, the summary of the total national growth from 2011 to 2020. We can see; from 2011 to 2019 the participation of the traditional textile products has increased. But from 2020, it’s decreasing. So, we should take necessary steps to increase this GDP more.

**Total GDP Growth Statistics (1994-2020): (Table: 5.7)**

Actual	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Dates	Unit	Frequency
5.20	8.20	8.20	4.08	1994-2020	Percent	Yearly

**GDP Growth of Bangladesh on Different Factors: (Table: 5.8)**

Bangladesh GDP	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
GDP Annual Growth Rate	5.20	8.20	8.20	4.8	Percentage
GDP	302.57	274.04	302.57	4.27	USD Billion
GDP Constant Prices	11637.40	11055.14	11637.40	2372.59	BDT Billion
Gross National Product	1295.25	11550.46	12195.25	2483.46	BDT Billion
Gross	8879.8	8005.3	887	2511.2	BDT

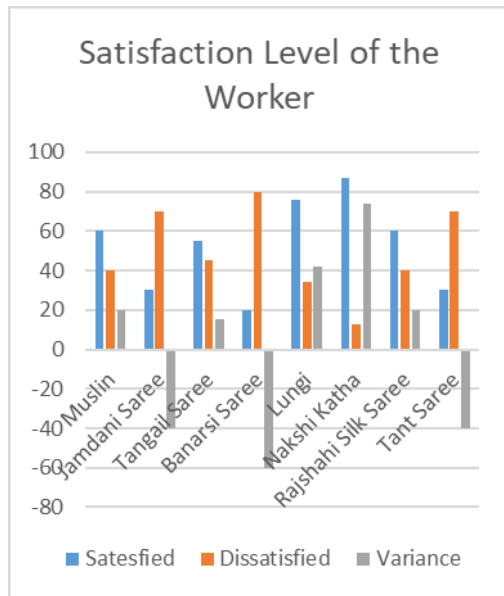
Fixed Capital Formation	8	3	9.88	9	Billion
GDP Per Capital	1287.80	1203.20	1287.80	322.30	USD
GDP Per Capital PPP	4753.70	4441.40	4753.70	1517.70	USD
GDP From Agriculture	11023.20	10799.10	11023.20	7017.10	BDT Million
GDP From Construction	8849.20	8443.90	8849.20	2982.50	BDT Million
GDP Form Mining	27106.70	25611.80	27106.70	7383.40	BDT Million
GDP From Manufacturing	1931.10	1850.10	1931.10	700.90	BDT Million
GDP From Public Administration	4113.10	3879.50	4113.10	1408.90	BDT Million
GDP From Services	15549.6	14805.8	15549.6	62352	BDT Million
GDP From Transport	12430	11705.60	12430	4649.70	BDT Million
GDP Form Utilities	17553.0	16535.0	17553.0	69975	BDT Million

**Satisfaction level of the worker: (Table: 5.9)**

Sectors according to Product	Number of worker interviewed	Response of the participants in percentages (%)		
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Variance
Muslin	13 [M+F]	60	40	20
Jamdani Saree	17[M+F]	30	70	-40
Tangail Saree	34[M+F]	55	45	15
Banarsi Saree	24[M+F]	20	80	-60
Lungi	33[M+F]	76	34	42
Nakshi	26[M+F]	87	13	74



Katha				
Rajshahi Silk Saree	30[M+F]	60	40	20
Tant Saree	50[M+F]	30	70	-40
<b>Into total:</b>	227	418	392	

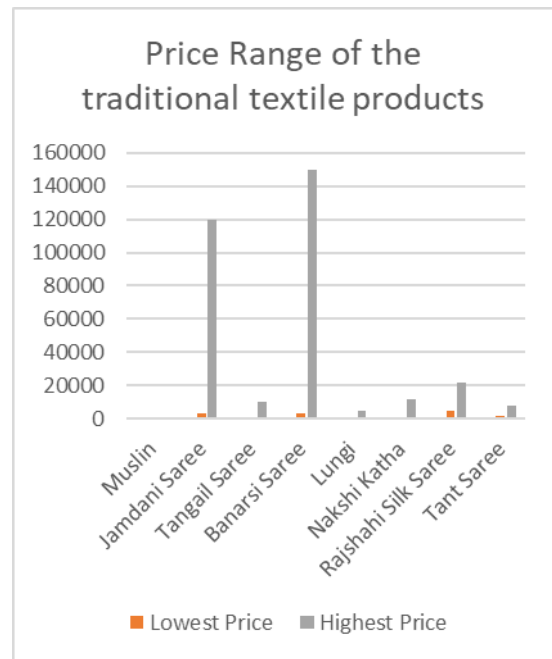


Graphs 5.6: Satisfaction Level of the Worker.

**Comment:** In the above graph 5.6, satisfaction level of the workers is shown. From the graph 5.6, it can be seen that the satisfaction level of workers is totally different in case of each product. Satisfaction level needs to be raised for the betterment of the quality of the produced products and also to increase the production quantity.

Price Range of the traditional textile Products: (Table: 5.10)

Product	Price Range
Muslin	N/A
Jamdani Saree	3000 to 120,000 Per Piece
Tangail Saree	650 to 10,000 Per Piece
Banarsi Saree	3500 to 150,000 Per Piece
Lungi	350 to 5000 Per Piece
Nakshi Katha	550 to 12000 Per Piece
Rajshahi Silk Saree	5000 to 22000
Tant Saree	1700 to 7500 Per Piece

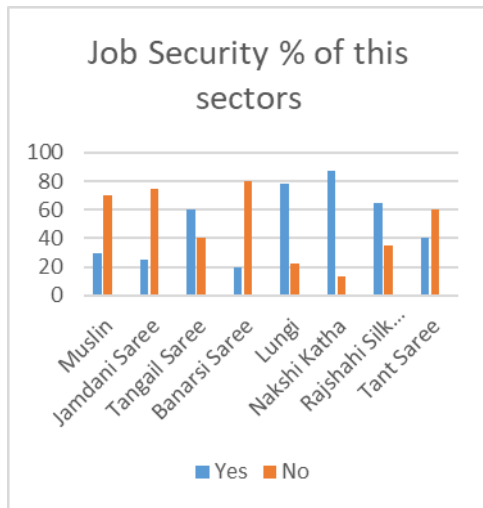


Graph 5.5: Highest and Lowest Price Range of Products.

**Comment:** In the above graph 5.5 the price range of different products are shown. Where it can be seen that there are some high value traditional textile products with a huge potential and demand in the international market but yet to be produced in large scale for exporting.

Job Security: (Table: 5.11)

Product	No of participants	Response in percentages (%)	
		Yes	No
Muslin	111	30	70
Jamdani Saree	109	25	75
Tangail Saree	87	60	40
Banarsi Saree	53	20	80
Lungi	23	78	22
Nakshi Katha	37	87	13
Rajshahi Silk Saree	40	65	35
Tant Saree	90	40	60



**Graphs 5.6:** Job Security of Workers.

**Comments:** In the above graph 5.6, job security of workers is shown. From the graph it can be seen that the job security for the established and semi established traditional textile products are higher compared to the established ones due to various factors which could be overcome by establishing the production of those products and introducing them in the international market.

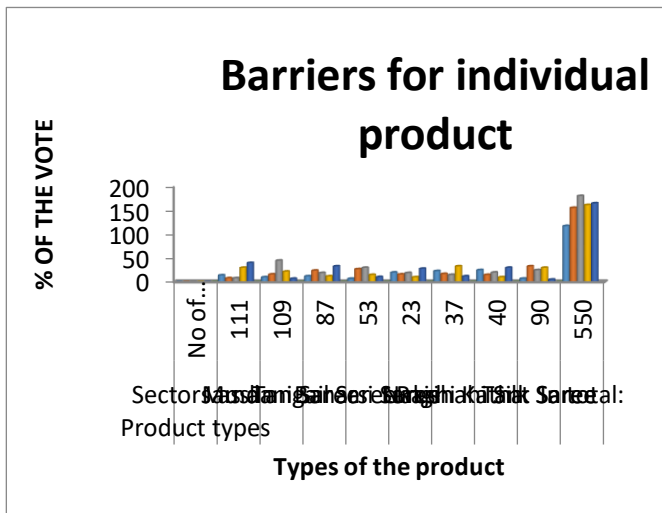
**Any Package announcement for this sector: (Table: 5.12)**

Sectors according to Product types	Numbers of participants (Director, BGMEA, BKMEA, CEO)	Approximate amount of the packages	Response in percentages (%)	
			Yes	No
Muslin	02	Tk 131 million	√	-
Jamdani Saree	06	-	-	√
Tangail Saree	02	-	-	√
Banarsi Saree	01	120 Million	√	-
Lungi	05	-	-	√
Nakshi Katha	04	-	-	√
Rajshahi Silk Saree	02	-	-	√
Tant Saree	01	-	-	√
<b>In total:</b>	<b>23</b>	251 Million		

**Comments:** From the table number 5.13 we can see, in these survey 23 top personnel has participated in this interview. After this interview, we have found that only two sectors have received very limited package from the government or any investor. So, from this results we can see they are surviving by their own financial support.

**Barriers for individual product: (Table: 5.13)**

Sectors as a Product types	No of participants	F-1 (in %)	F-2 (in %)	F-3 (in %)	F-4 (in %)	F-5 (in %)	% of more voted findings
Muslin	111	14	8	8	30	40	<b>F5</b>
Jamdani Saree	109	10	16	45	22	7	<b>F3</b>
Tangail Saree	87	12	24	19	12	33	<b>F5</b>
Banarsi Saree	53	6.8	27	30	15	10.6	<b>F3</b>
Lungi	23	20	16	19	10	28	<b>F6</b>
Nakshi Katha	37	23	17	15	33	12	<b>F4</b>
Rajshahi Silk Saree	40	25	15	20	10	30	<b>F5</b>
Tant Saree	90	7	33	25	30	5	<b>F4</b>
<b>In total:</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>165.6</b>	



Graph 5.7: Barriers indicator for individual traditional textile product.

**Comments:** From the graph 5.7 we can see that, for individual products has individual indicator. From this survey, we can clearly see that the barriers types of individual products. But from table 5.14 the summery level, we can see that among 550 participants most of the people concern price and government initiatives.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. FOR GOVERNMENT:

- Government should formulate appropriate rules and regulations to support this heritage.
- Government should plan and built facilities to increase the value addition through country level branding of 'Jamdani'. Once GI has been confirmed, massive branding and promotion is badly needed
- Craftsman should be assured of basic needs and a better life at least for their next generation.

### B. FOR INDUSTRIALIST/INVESTOR:

- More technical seminars, promotional fares, fashion shows should be arranged where the entrepreneurs are given free access.
- Modernize the design development process, conventional machineries should be upgraded keeping the originality of art intact.

### C. COMMON RECOMMENDATION:

The traditional textile sector of Bangladesh has yet to prove its potential as a big contributor of textile industry. But to make it possible some factors need to be corrected and some stapes need to be taken by the factory owners, industrialists and Bangladesh government to stabilize the traditional textile industry. Those steps are as follows:

- a) Job security need to be insured.
- b) Wages should be given in time.
- c) Workers need to be motivated.
- d) Facilities and support regarding the business should be provided by the government.
- e) Since traditional textile is not just a textile product, it's an artwork. Proper training should be provided.

- f) Poverty issue need to be handled with care.
- g) Smuggling of products need to be stopped.
- h) Export facilities should be provided with the plan to develop and stabilize the industry.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

Textile sector is the most important sector of Bangladesh. It has the highest contribution in the GDP of Bangladesh. Textile sector is solving the poverty problem of huge number of people by solving unemployment problem. It is also earning huge amount of foreign currency as well. RMG sector alone earns over 80% of the total income of Bangladesh. Meanwhile traditional textile sector is losing its place day by day. From the example of RMG products it can be seen that demand of made in Bangladesh product is growing ever so fast. However, different factors such as weak infrastructure, lack of energy and supportive regime, inefficient management, and lack of industrial integration have prevented the traditional textile sector to realize its potential. It is expected that over the next 20 years, international trade will become the lifeline of Bangladesh economy than today. The share of exports, especially ready-made garments, in GDP could be expected to increase many folds and traditional textile products can also take add some additional advantages. Therefore, trade policy reforms at the border and within the border will have to be undertaken to utilize the potentials of garments industry and to grow the economy out of poverty and under-employment. It is also time to change the conventional trade and trade policies. Special focus should be given on traditional textile sector in Bangladesh's five-year plans and other longer-term plans to ensure a sustainable growth of the industry, which means incorporating traditional textile issues into every stage of the development planning cycle. Bangladesh economy may realize its development dream and enhance the standard of living and approach towards a middle-income economy.

### LIMITATIONS OF THIS PROJECT:

- a) Since traditional textile sector of Bangladesh is losing its position accept for some specific products, there is less research data available in online.
- b) Government sites are not up to date and almost no valid data is found in government websites.
- c) Due to the pandemic and lockdown situation, data collection was hindered and because of that questioner and interview session carried out on fewer people. Hens some data may not be exact.
- d) Factories that we visited weren't that much cooperative during formal data collection sessions.

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