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*Textile ind/ in /B/
w. sp. ref. to /Synth. fibres/
ind -*

PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PLANS OF THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYNTHETIC FIBRE INDUSTRY
IN BANGLADESH

by

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We report that some of the pages in the manuscript
of the report may contain the proper
names of persons and the addresses of
certain organizations and individuals.

In 1971, the Government formed a separate corporation for controlling the textile industries named "Bangladesh Textile Industries Corporation (BTIC)" under the guidance of the Nationalized Industries Division, Ministry of Industries, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Among the fiftyfive textile industries, six are synthetic fibre industries i. e. one spinning mill, one weaving mill, one knitting mill and three mills consist of both weaving and knitting units. Pylon Industries is the only spinning unit where nylon filaments are produced from nylon chips which are imported from outside. The unit started functioning in the year 1967 but practically it was fallen idle as the production was very poor in comparison to its capacity till it was taken over by the Bangladesh Textile Industries Corporation. Now it is functioning for 200 days per year in three shifts to its full capacity. Due to the shortage of some spares of the air conditioning plant it cannot run for 300 days in a year but attempts are being made to cover up the shortage of spares to get it functioning for 300 days and within a very short period it will overcome the difficulties.

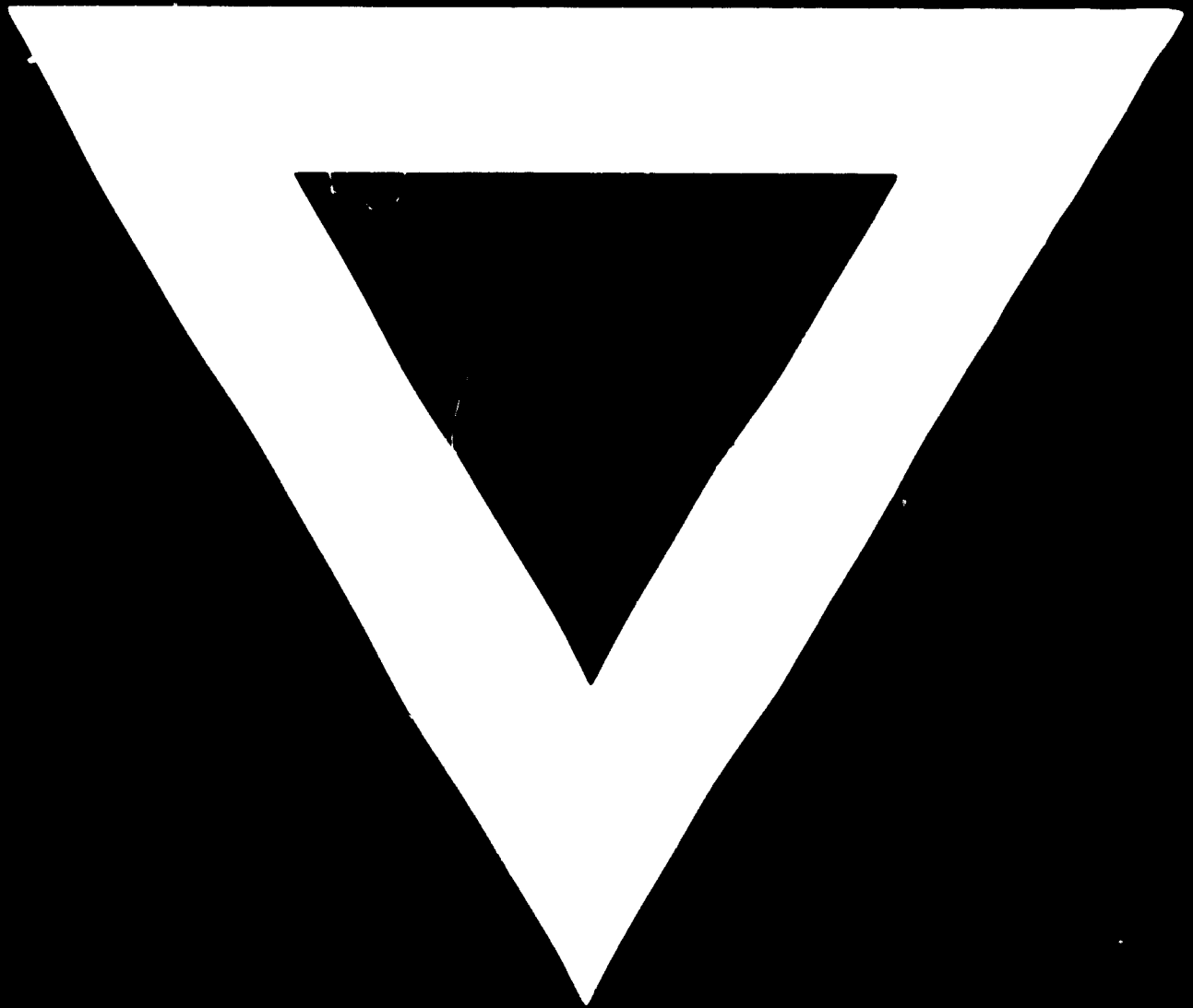
The weaving units are now functioning to their full capacity for 300 days per year in three shifts. Total number of looms in these units are 330 in number and producing approximately 5 million yards of cloth per year. The names of some units are Eastern Textile Mills, Gopala Silk Mills etc. The warp knitting units are also functioning to their full capacity for 300 days per year in three shifts. The total number of knitting units are 19 in number and producing approximately 5 million yards of cloth per year. The names of some units are Royal Textile, Karlin Industries, etc. In these units mainly polyester fibres are used which are imported from other countries and a very small quantity of nylon filaments is used to produce synthetic fibres. The nylon filaments are mainly used in the country to produce synthetic fibres.

There are about eight small weaving units outside the jurisdiction of Bangladesh Textile Industries Corporation, which produce mainly cotton cloth from imported cotton yarn.

The use of polyacrylic fibres are very little in our country. It is only used in one of the enterprises of BTIC named Valica Woollen Mills where the fibre is blended with woollen fibres to produce woollen yarn.

In the past, the synthetic fibre made fabrics were not so popular with the general people of our country due to its higher price in comparison to that of cotton fabrics. Because before liberation the raw cotton required to produce cotton yarns and fabrics was produced in Pakistan and can be bought at cheap rates. Ultimately, the cost of production of cotton fabrics was very little. But at present we require to import it from foreign countries at a very high rate about six times than the previous rate and the cost of production got high. Owing to the above facts synthetic fibre made fabrics are gaining their popularity with the general people of our country day by day. Also other factors viz. non-starching, anticreasing, high lengthability properties are pressing good image on the mind of the people. About half of the total population of Bangladesh require a synthetic fibre made fabric than a cotton fabric and the trend is so increasing that it will cover almost all people of the country within three to five years. The total population is around 80 million of persons and hence the total requirement of cloth is about 160 million yards per year. So the synthetic fibre made fabrics are becoming a part of the total requirement of Bangladesh. To meet the demand of synthetic fibre made fabrics the Bangladesh Textile Industries

are being established. The total amount of investment required to produce synthetic fibre made fabrics is about 100 million Taka. The synthetic fibre made fabrics are being produced in different sizes as different requirements. The synthetic fibre made fabrics are being produced in different sizes as different requirements. The synthetic fibre made fabrics are being produced in different sizes as different requirements.



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