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HOW BANGLADESH TEXTILE INDUSTRY WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE OBOR

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ABSTRACT

Textile industry of Bangladesh are considered as the linchpin of its economy and causes an outstanding chance to get the leading textile producer and exporter in the world market in near future. Taking the largest initiative of One Belt One Road (OBOR) by Chinese government also known as New Silk Road initiative, which will be associated with more than 60 countries and sixty percent of the entire population in the world, Bangladesh is considered as a very significant land both geographically and economically and has already declared to join in this panel. While in recent years, the production cost of apparel in China is increasing very high and the opportunity cost of textile production is a lot higher than Bangladesh. So many buyers and producers are awaiting for a fresh name and address for their investments and apparel line. In this situation OBOR initiative could be a window of opportunity as foreign direct investment, especially for the RMG industry of Bangladesh. In this article, tries to find out the possible impact of the OBOR initiative on Bangladesh's economy, specifically on Textile Industries, and how Bangladesh will be gained from this project, beside what steps the Bangladesh should be required to make it meaningful for the future development.

KEYWORDS: *Textile Industry, RMG (Ready-made Garments), One Belt One Road (OBOR), Bangladesh.*

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh focused on emerging two vital dreams, turning into a center pay nation by 2021 and turning into a Developed Country by 2041 (Divyansh, 2017). Next to Bangladesh Garments Manufacturer and Exporter Association (BGMEA) has repaired an objective that sends out \$50 billion by 2021 and winds up biggest the textile Industry exporter on the planet not so distant future which as of now second biggest (Chowdhury et al., 2014). In this specific situation, OBOR activity could assume the significant job to accomplish the objective. As China is the second biggest economy on the planet and it likewise the biggest Textile manufacturer and exporter on the planet. In any case, the RMG generation in China hasn't focused any longer in China due to expanding wages of works and a sharp climb in generally speaking creation cost. Likewise, the open doors cost of material creation in China is a lot higher than Bangladesh where Bangladesh has the least expensive work powers on the planet alongside Bangladesh government is putting forth some uncommon impetuses for outside financial specialists and purchasers who are searching for their new goal

for their speculation and source. In this unique situation, OBOR would be a window of chances for Bangladeshi Textile Industries. As on the grounds that this task will be associated with in excess of 60 nations and 60% complete populace of the world and 40 percent of worldwide GDP which is extremely vital (Md. Emdadul Haque, 2018). Bangladesh is likewise an imperative nation of this activity and as of now, it's pronounced to join this venture. As we probably are aware China is the biggest exchanging accomplice of Bangladesh. Bangladesh likewise has imported around \$16 billion and traded just \$1 billion from China in 2017, which is expanding consistently (Dr. Mahfuz Kabir, 2016). Additionally, China is the most imperative improvement accomplice of Bangladesh and it's getting to be a more grounded step by step. As of late Chinese point of reference has visited Bangladesh and joined a few venture understandings between two nations additionally it's pronounced over 97% Bangladeshi items obligation free openness in the Chinese market which is extremely incredible news for Bangladesh particularly for the textile business. So it will be useful for both for Bangladesh and Chinese

economy. The two nations will have the capacity to appreciate outright favorable circumstances from this OBOR activity and it will make a success win circumstance for all.

WHY THIS STUDY

In this paper talk about what will be the effect of One Belt One Road (OBOR) on Textile Industry of Bangladesh. As Bangladesh textile industry is a standout amongst the most essential segments among others divisions and it has a major market everywhere throughout the world. Bangladesh is the second biggest textile maker and exporter on the planet advertise after China. RMG (Ready Made Garment's) of Bangladesh is considered as the foundation of its economy. It has a splendid plausibility to end up number one textile material maker and exporter on the planet showcase not so distant future. In the meantime, the Chinese government has taken One Belt One Road (OBOR) which is the greatest activity by a solitary nation ever on the planet. It likewise is known as the New Silk Road in this setting geologically and financially Bangladesh is considered as a vital nation. In this circumstance, Bangladesh could be an ideal goal for financial specialists and maker.

THE WAY OF RESEARCH

In this paper I utilized secondary data investigation and utilized some table about the economy of Bangladesh-China and One Belt One Road (OBOR) regarding Textile Industry. Information is gathered from Different sort of sources like, books, global associations, national associations, journals, and Internet sources on Textile Industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In 2013, China proposed setting up a cutting edge comparable, making a system of railroads, streets, pipelines, and utility networks that would connect China and Central Asia, West Asia, and parts of South Asia. This activity, One Belt and One Road (OBOR), includes more than physical associations. It plans to make the world's biggest stage for monetary participation, including approach coordination, exchange, and financing joint effort, and social and social collaboration. Through open discourse, OBOR can make benefits for everybody. Bangladesh formally joined the Chinese OBOR activity amid President visited to the nation in October 2016 (Dr. Mahfuz Kabir, 2016). Inside the

bigger structure of OBOR, monetary joining among Bangladesh and China is relied upon to develop. Also, China matters a ton to Bangladesh, thinking about the developing volume of exchange alongside different measurements. Accordingly, Bangladesh, as one of the taking part nations will clearly profit by this activity. Bangladesh has effectively gotten positive results from its warm ties with China lately. Bangladesh is halfway arranged along the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Economic Corridor (Nusrat, 2017). Bangladesh additionally possesses a vital position along the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road with its clamoring port of Chittagong as a noteworthy sea center point through the Indian Ocean. As a piece of the activity, the BCIM (Bangladesh, China, India, and Myanmar) passage is currently in its last stage. As both Bangladesh and China have confidence in provincial collaboration and have a typical enthusiasm for the hallway, this offers extra impulse. While Chinese financial specialists have interests in Bangladesh's material industry because of the accessibility of modest work, the Chittagong and Mongla ports are likewise of incredible interests for China to create availability for its Southern entryway (Md. Emdadul Haque, 2018). It was an absolute exchange course at that point, however now would be seen from the advancement viewpoint as well.

BANGLADESH TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Bangladesh textile industry is a standout amongst the most imperative division among others segments and it has a major market everywhere throughout the world. Bangladesh is the second biggest textile maker and exporter on the planet advertise after china. RMG of Bangladesh is considered as the foundation of its economy. It has an extraordinary potential outcomes to wind up number one textile maker and exporter on the planet showcase not so distant future. In the mid-1980s Bangladesh began accepting interest in the RMG division (Hasan, 2013). A few Bangladeshis got free preparing from the Korean Company Daewoo. After these laborers returned to Bangladesh, a large number of them broke ties with the processing plant they were working for and begun their own. In 1980s, there were just 50 industrial facilities utilizing just a couple of thousand individuals. Presently, there are 4482 assembling units are delivering RMG in Bangladesh (Md. Emdadul Haque, 2018).

Table: Overview of Bangladesh RMG sector (2010 -2016)

Year	Total RMG factory	Total workers(Mill\$)	Total export(Mill\$)	% of RMG'S to total export
2010	5150	3.6	19089.73	77.12
2011	5400	4	21515.73	78.15
2012	5876	4	24491.88	78.55
2013	4222	4	25491.4	79.61
2014	4296	4	28094.16	81.13
2015	4328	4	28130.44	81.68
2016	4482	4	28149.84	82.01

Source: Bangladesh Garments Manufacturer and Exporter Association (BGMEA2017)

Dominant part of the material firms in Bangladesh are locally claim where about 1% of them working in the fare preparing zones (EPZs) in the city of Dhaka and Chittagong however over 63% of EPZ firms have some remote possession from nations, for example, South Korea, China, Japan, UK, USA and Hong Kong (BBS, 2017). Presently the RMG area contributes around 82 percent to the all-out fare income. In 2017 it earned \$29 billion. This area additionally contributes around 16 percent to the GDP, which was just around 3 percent in 1991. In 2016, the industry comprising of about 4482 industrial facilities utilized straightforwardly in excess of 4 million specialists of whom practically 80% were female. The Textile Industries is the biggest business in Bangladesh, textile industries has given business chances to ladies from the country territories that recently did not have a chance to be a piece of the formal workforce. This has allowed ladies to be fiscally autonomous and have a voice in the family since now they contribute monetarily.

This division has an incredible contributes generally speaking economy of Bangladesh. Accordingly, the nation's per-capita salary has shot up from US\$280 in 1990 to US\$1610 in 2016 (Bangladesh Bank, 2017).

IN THE CHINESE MARKET

China is the second biggest economy on the planet after America with 1.40 billion populaces. It has the greatest local market. China is the biggest textile maker and exporter on the planet, however the creation cost in China is expanding step by step next to late year in China white collar class are expanding significantly (Dr. Mahfuz Kabir, 2016) Which is the reason numerous makers and speculators are moving venture to different divisions thus numerous financial specialists and maker are searching for another goal. In this circumstance, Bangladesh can accept this open door to send out their RMG in the Chinese market.

Table: Export of BD RMG to Chinese market (2010-2016)

Year	Export of BD RMG to China(mill\$)
2010	143.44
2011	221.77
2012	245.56
2013	285.04
2014	304.94
2015	241.75
2016	391.59

Source: Export Promotion Bureau (EPB, 2017)

Previously mentioned information and data we can see plainly that RMG fare to China is expanding so relentlessly. In 2010 Bangladesh sent out to China just \$143.44 million and 2016 its traded 391.59 which is sufficient palatable. Riding on an obligation facilitated commerce benefit, Bangladesh's material fare to China expanded 14.77 percent year-on-year to \$391.59 million in monetary 2016-17 (BBS, 2017), something exporters are seeing as a sign that new open doors are pausing. China, the worldwide pioneer in the clothing business, has transformed into a noteworthy fare goal for Bangladesh on account of its enormous populace with a developing area of center pay family units. Besides, China is moving creation from fundamental to top of the line material items and has a deficiency of gifted work. Material makers are additionally giving more inclination to Chinese markets for a shorter lead-time and better costs from retailers and brands. Exporters are cheery about Chinese markets as this potential can be a decent substitute for proceeded with attire send out development when shipments to other conventional goals like the US, EU, and Canada is falling. Amid the 2008-2009 worldwide retreat, worldwide exchange encountered a huge droop yet Bangladesh's fare got a lift for expanded shipments to China.

from Bangladesh. Fare of pants, denim, non-denim, and shirts, is high from Bangladesh to China. In this circumstance, Bangladesh needs a solid position for the Chinese markets. The developing Chinese working class is the primary clients of Bangladeshi attire, exporters. Chinese makers deliver top of the line material items which working-class purchasers can scarcely manage. Thus, the interest in Bangladeshi material things is high. Since Chinese makers have just moved their concentration to top of the line items, the Chinese government began investigating an elective market for white-collar class buyers. As a measure, the Chinese government in April 2011 permitted obligation free access to 4,721 Bangladeshi items, of which a lion's share are material things. From that point forward, material fare to China from Bangladesh is on the ascent. As of late, an investigation by Switzerland-based International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF) said before the finish of 2020, China would create the US \$750 billion worth materials from the present US \$300 billion, half for fare and the staying for local use (Daniel, 2017). At present, around 80 percent of China's material items are delivered for nearby utilization. So Bangladesh should concentrate on this Asian financial mammoth for its future fare development.

In addition, China has its very own retailers and brands which purchase a ton of material things

IN THE WORLD MARKET

The textile business of Bangladesh is one of the notable business and it bears a major market everywhere throughout the globe which is the second biggest textile maker and exporter on the planet showcase after China. Among of them here I will specify some name of purchasers which are particularly critical for Bangladeshi materials segment. Ordinarily it's seen that, purchasers of European nations, Canada, USA, UK, Japan, China, Australia, and India are the principle purchasers of Bangladeshi materials and Textile items. There are some of purchasers such. Adidas, H&M, Decathlon, Wal-Mart, GAP, Levi's, Nike, Old Navy, US Polo, American Eagle, Academy, Peri Ellis, Zara, Sains Burry, C&A, Hugo Boss, Esprit, Mango, Puma, European Eagle, M&S, Tema, Terco, Decathlon, Carretow, NKD, Lindex. K-store, Uniquelo, Hulson Bay, Black Berry, etc. Previously mentioned chart we can see that Bangladesh trade 60% of its RMG to EU nations and 24% fare to USA showcase close to others nation on the planet (Berg et al., 2011). Exceptionally late years Bangladesh is turning into the increasingly more prominent goal for the attire retailers and design brands worldwide as the nation is reliably giving the most aggressive cost keeping up satisfactory quality benchmarks.

Existing dealers and brands are extending their work arrange just as new ones are coming to use the open doors so as to make their items progressively focused in the worldwide attire advertise. The everyday star discharges that prestigious mold brands like H&M, Zara, Hugo Boss, Old Navy, and Wal-Mart are planned to expand their sourcing from Bangladesh as it were. Numerous different retailers are likewise following the pattern. In this way Bangladeshi RMG is extremely aggressive on the planet advertise. There is 4482 material processing plant in Bangladesh, as indicated by BGMEA part list. They are creating and trading their material everywhere throughout the world with great notoriety. There is some famous organization name. Sea Fashion Ltd, Uttara Apparels Ltd, Mascot Apparel Ltd, Angel Fashion, Apex Spinning and Knitting Mills Ltd, Fortune Textiles Ltd, Federal materials Ltd, Hope Fashion Ltd, and some others processing plant.

OBOR AFFECTION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Bangladesh is a rising financial power in Asia and the material business has approached as the linchpin of its economy for the last match of decades which is the second biggest RMG maker and exporter on the planet showcase after China. RMG industry of Bangladesh currently contributes for over 82% of the nations all out fare profit and this secured 16% of the complete GDP. (The Daily Star 2017). Recently, Bangladesh Textiles Manufacturer and Exporter Association (BGMEA) has settled an objective to send out \$50 billion by 2021 lastly turn into the biggest RMG maker and exporter in the

worldwide market not so distant future. As we probably am aware China is the Second biggest economy after America and biggest economy by (PPP) in this world, additionally it is the biggest textile maker and exporter on the planet showcase. In the meantime, the Chinese government has taken One Belt One Road (OBOR) Initiative. This (OBOR) activity will be associated with in excess of 60 nations and 60% absolute populace of the world and 40 percent of worldwide GDP. It will have a profound and long haul positive effect on the planet economy just as Bangladeshi economy, particularly on the RMG business. It's could be an inquiry that why and how Bangladeshi Textiles industry will be profited from this (OBOR) activity. As we as a whole realize that as of late China has been endeavoring to make another adaptation of its economy that is fueled by top of the line, greetings tech enterprises that can contend with the greatest and best on the planet. Which is the reason the generation cost of textile in China is expanding step by step. So it's exceptionally hard to deliver their material consistently. Which is the reason as of late the makers and speculators are searching for new goals for their venture. In the event that I keep on delivering there, our business will vanish. "In Bangladesh, the normal month to month compensation for materials laborers is just around \$70 to \$100. In the event that I deliver here, the cost is substantially more focused, she advised amid her ongoing visit to Bangladesh to search for circumstances here. Bangladesh is a minimum created nation (LDC) and it is appreciating some explicit favorable circumstances as a LDC nation (Will, 2017). For example, the expense of creation and tax-exempt access to business sectors of European Union (EU) part nations, USA, Canada and furthermore the Chinese market. The Chinese financial specialists, who have moved out of RMG division in their very own nation on account of high work costs and higher duty slapped on their items by the created nations, are especially intrigued to contribute on the Bangladesh RMG part. An investigation of Bangladesh's fare possibilities in the Chinese market demonstrates that various items including lower-end attire have great fare openings in China. On the off chance that Bangladesh can enhance her RMG things and supply-side limits, China with its developing white collar class and expanding acquiring force could offer a great market open door for Bangladesh.

Here, Chinese (as additionally Indian and other) venture focusing on the Chinese market, exploiting the present obligation free access, could assume a vital job. The obligation free offer of India to Bangladesh additionally makes open doors for Chinese interest in Bangladesh focusing on the Indian market. These ought to make new open doors for Chinese FDI in Bangladesh. Chinese manufacturers' state on the off chance that they source garments from Bangladesh, costs can descend

by 10% to 15% contingent upon the class Forrest (Cookson, 2016). So they can pick Bangladesh for their speculation. As in light of the fact that there is a chip work compel than China. As to speculation, especially in Bangladesh's Textile Industries, head administrator of Bangladesh, said her legislature had apportioned land in Chittagong for Chinese Economic and Industrial Zone. The legislature is setting up 22 uncommon monetary zones to encourage such speculation in Bangladesh. Bangladesh and China have gigantic possibilities in joint endeavor ventures. So Chinese financial specialist can contribute effectively, Textile Industries in Bangladesh. Since there is a solid plausibility to get their normal benefit. For instance, a couple of years prior just 5% of my production line yield was for the Chinese market. Presently it has gone up to 20%, says a material producer (Md. Emdadul Haque, 2018). He likewise anticipates that that number should increment further in the coming years. After investigation, the previously mentioned information and snippets of data it is exceptionally clear that China has developed as an imperative exchange accomplice of Bangladesh and China has the greatest financial market particularly RMG advertise on the planet. Where Bangladesh is the second biggest textile maker and exporter on the planet after China, so it could be an extraordinary open door for the Chines financial specialists and purchasers who have been searching for new goals for their speculation. In such manner, China's One Belt One Road initiative could be a window of chances for Bangladesh Textiles industry which will be an imperative portal for Bangladesh to end up number one materials maker and exporter in this world market. At last, it is extremely clear that there

is a positive effect of OBOR on Bangladesh textile industry.

THE EFFECT OF OBOR IN BANGLADESH

The One Belt One Road (OBOR) activity of China is one of the greatest initial step taken by a solitary nation ever on the planet. This (OBOR) activity will be related with in excess of 60 states and 60% absolute populace of the world and 40 percent of worldwide GDP which is genuinely astounding (Will, 2017). Without a doubt, it has profound and long haul effect on the worldwide economy just as Bangladesh. Bangladesh additionally will be profited by this OBOR venture as Bangladesh is one of the vital exchanging accomplices of China. Since the foundation of political connection between two nations, China step by step developed as the biggest import and wellspring of speculation goal of Bangladesh and it's getting to be a more grounded step by step. As indicated by profession outline, in 2017 China's fare to Bangladesh was to the tune of around 16 billion USD (The Daily Star, 2017). Without a doubt, over the previous years, China has step by step supplanted India as Bangladesh's most imperative import-sourcing nation. Bangladesh's fare situated businesses depend altogether on the import of cotton textures, gear, iron, and steel from China; Bangladesh's local endeavors rely upon Chinese hardware; an expansive piece of purchaser request is met from imports of Chinese customer products. As is known, based on acquiring on the planet. Its foreign made add up to 1,682 billion in USD in 2016. Many creating economies are exploiting nearer financial ties with China, especially those in Asia and Africa.

Route of the BCIM Economic Corridor



Image Source Link: <http://www.today.thefinancialexpress.com.bd/print/bcim-in-the-shadow-of-belt-and-road-initiative-1511942258>

In this manner, the basic essential factor from the Bangladesh viewpoint is whether she will have the capacity to profit by extending monetary collaboration with the quickly developing Chinese economy, through more prominent fares and by illustration bigger speculation streams from China. Till now, against the previously mentioned import of more than 16 billion USD, Bangladesh's fare to China had been just around 993 million USD in 2017 (Shang, 2017). This is just 0.05 percent of China's yearly import of 1,682 billion USD for that year. China is currently expanding its speculation into developing markets and Bangladesh needs to exploit this financial chance. As a feature of the Bangkok Agreement, China gives Bangladesh obligation free access to a rundown of Bangladeshi items. It is normal that respective exchange among China and Bangladesh may surpass US\$30 billion by 2021 (Jonathan, 2017). As both Bangladesh and China have confidence in territorial participation and have a typical enthusiasm for the passageway, this offers extra driving force. China has been progressively building up its participation with South Asian countries. While Chinese speculators have interests in Bangladesh's material industry because of the accessibility of shoddy work, the Chittagong and Mongla ports are likewise of extraordinary interests for China to create the network for its Southern door. Since China's OBOR activity fits into Bangladesh's objectives of network and expanded exchange, Bangladesh now needs to attempt all endeavors to guarantee great administration and political solidness with the goal that it can accomplish the points and desires for OBOR, which could greatly affect the long haul eventual fate of the economy of Bangladesh.

SOLICITATIONS FOR BANGLADESH

Textile industry of Bangladesh has an extraordinary opportunity to go number one RMG exporter by exploiting into OBOR activity. In any case, because of some explicit reason, for example, political strife, deficient of gas, power, poor framework, absence of security, defilement and some negative pictures the outside speculators are disheartened to contribute Bangladesh. Which is the reason some other rising creating monetary nations are taking this risk and the financial specialists are contributing to others places with the exception of Bangladesh. In spite of Bangladesh has an extraordinary open door in textile and textile segment. In this circumstance Bangladesh ought to be increasingly mindful so as to draw in those financial specialists who are leaving China. After this talk, there are a few recommendations to Bangladesh to awe and pull in more financial specialists and purchasers in this division.

To start with, Bangladesh has an enormous human asset and the vast majority of them are youthful and agent. Be that as it may, they are insufficient instructed, all around prepared, talented just as less gainful. In such manner, Bangladesh

government should make some viable move to make them progressively taught, talented and increasingly gainful.

Second, the workplace of the material plant isn't adequate just as not anchor and sound. Last a few years a few mishaps occurred in this division which was extremely lamentable. So as to stop the reiteration of this surprising mishap, Bangladesh should give careful consideration to these segments. Other than the proprietors need to ensure the solid workplace and secure conditions in these areas. Having a tyke childcare garden could be another prerequisite for the specialists.

Third, Bangladesh government can mastermind some course and show to advance the RMG segment on the planet arrange. On the off chance that Bangladesh can pursue the previously mentioned suggestion, Bangladesh RMG industry could be profited from One Belt One Road activity and have the prospect to wind up number one RMG exporter on the planet.

Fourth, the facts confirm that the primary issues in Bangladesh are political turmoil. It's by all account not the only impediment for RMG industry yet in addition for everywhere throughout the economy of Bangladesh just as for outside speculators. In such manner, Bangladesh government ought to be found a way to tackle such sort of issues.

At long last, badly arranged and old transportation framework and foundation in Bangladesh is additionally another significant issue to pull in remote venture. So Bangladesh needs to more focus to enhance the general framework which is an essential factor for venture. Speculators continually searching for good foundation so Bangladesh needs to ensure the correct gas, power and another support of the financial specialists. With the goal that financial specialists could be increasingly intrigued to put resources into Bangladesh.

CONCLUSION

Textile industry rose like a pillar of the Bangladeshi economy for the finishing up a couple of leather experts. This segment has been developing rapidly than other parts of Bangladesh. As of late Bangladesh, focused on emerging two critical dreams, turning into a center salary nation by 2021 and turning into a Developed Country by 2041. Next to Bangladesh Textile Manufacturer and Exporter Association (BGMEA) has repaired an objective that sends out \$50 billion by 2021 and ends up biggest material maker and exporter on the planet which at present second biggest. Bangladesh is completely mindful that for accomplishing that objective, more prominent territorial participation and upgraded availability are vital. So as to accomplish the objective repaired by government and BGMEA, One Belt One Road (OBOR) could assume the significant job. As we probably are aware China is the second biggest economy on the planet after America and the biggest economy as PPP. As Bangladesh is one of

the essential nations of this activity as financially and geopolitically. So as to make increasingly solid these monetary and geopolitics relations between two nations, the Chinese president visited Bangladesh in October 2016. These two nations have consented to a few arrangements for speculation and shared collaboration. Which will help for pulling in increasingly Chinese speculators in Bangladesh particularly on Textile Industries. Through this OBOR, Bangladesh could be profited in different ways since this undertaking will be associated in excess of 60 nations in Asia Europe and Africa which is essential RMG advertise For Bangladesh. Adjacent to China would be the imperative goal for Bangladesh textile send out which is the most populated nation an enormous market on the planet. Bangladesh as a slightest created nation appreciating some explicit preferred standpoint. For example, the expense of generation and tax-exempt access to business sectors of European Union EU part nations USA Canada Australia.

The most critical news is as of late Chinese government has proclaimed over 97% Bangladeshi items incorporate textile will appreciate obligation free openness in the Chinese market (Md. Emdadul Haque, 2018). Which are extremely major windows of chances for Bangladeshi RMG trade just as Chinese speculators and purchasers who are searching for another goal for their venture because of expanding the generation cost in China as of late. So as to accept this open doors Bangladesh government has offering some unique motivating forces for drawing in remote financial specialists in these areas. Particularly Bangladesh government has officially made some Especial financial Zone for venture explicit on the textile industry. As of late Bangladesh government has distributed one particular financial Zone in Chittagong locale which is just for Chinese speculators. Chinese venture will bring new innovation, new administration framework from China to Bangladesh. Then again in Bangladesh, it will make business, increment framework, increment GDP development rate, increment the volume of fare and so forth. So it will be useful for both Bangladesh and Chinese economy. The two nations will have the capacity to appreciate the total preferred standpoint for global exchange and it will make a success win circumstance. In this way, we can say that OBOR activity could be a monstrous window of chances for Bangladesh particularly Textile Industry.

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