



Daffodil
International
University

INTERNSHIP REPORT

On

“A study on Import-Export Analysis of South China Bleaching and Dyeing Factory”

Submitted To

Dr. Md. Abdur Rouf

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

30 September 2021

To,

Dr. Md. Abdur Rouf

Associate Professor

Department of Business Administration

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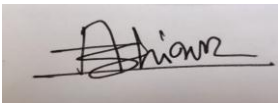
Subject: Submission of internship report on “A study on Import-Export Analysis of South China Bleaching and Dyeing Factory”.

Dear Sir,

With due regard, The paper might want to let you know that, The Study has completed my internship report entitled: “A study on import-export analysis of South China Bleaching and Dyeing Factory ” in South China Bleaching and Dyeing Ltd. The Study has accumulated material from all accessible sources in a practical way. While drawing up the report, The Study has endeavored to comply with your direction based on a methodical manner.

I sincerely trust that this report meets your approval and also expect that The Study will get your kind consideration regarding the acceptance of this report.

Sincerely Yours,



Gazi Ashiqur Rahman

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SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

It tabling me unfathomable pleasure to declare that the expected report entitled "A study on import-export analysis of South China Bleaching and Dyeing Factory " has been completed by Gazi Ashiqur Rahman ID: 201-14-192, MBA program, Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka beneath my supervision and guidance. As somewhat outlying as The Study, it is an authoritative work, not circulated in a journal or submitted to aggregation or branch for a diploma or degree.

I do thus accept it as a completely suggest internship report for submission.



.....
Dr. Md. Abdur Rouf

Associate Professor

Department of Business Administration

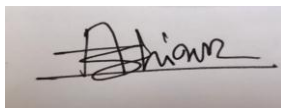
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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

Therefore, The Study indicates that the worktable in that internship report was complete by me and was not freshly submitted for the academic degree to any other university/organization. The scraps the study has submitted don't break available copyrights and no part of this report has been imitated from work done beforehand.

I also undertake to compensate the ministry for all misfortunes and damages caused by a violation of past obligations.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature appears to be 'Gazi Ashiqur Rahman' written in a cursive style.

Gazi Ashiqur Rahman

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Acknowledgment

My deepest gratitude to Allah Almighty has come and forth, and research might not take much initiative to determine this report.

I'd want to precise my deep gratitude to at least one of my mentors, Associate professor and director of the MBA program Dr. Md. Abdur Rouf. The Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University, gave me the chance to finish my entry-level position report. In fact, no with the assistance of researchers, no enthusiasts are often flawless. Additionally, without the assistance of an honest educator, the bench can never be perfect. An honest educator could also be a milestone for any bench. The study is significantly obliged to the study might want to unequivocal my profound feeling of thankfulness towards one among my Supervisor Md. Anhar Sharif Mollah professor, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University for allowing me an opportunity to finish my entry-level position report and his proposals and rules were extremely incredible assistance to me.

Especially, I am also thankful to those who allowed me to allow me in this organizational arena. The study also wants to express my heart full thanks to my companions and elder brother and all officers for their superb legitimate guidance and help in completing my internship report.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

Overpopulation is not always a curse for any country. It's also a blessing because those populations not only have a mouth to eat but also have a hand to work. As we know the human resource is the core resources of development. Bangladesh is an overpopulated and developing country. While Bangladesh facing the problem of unemployment, Pollutions, traffic jam, Co2 emissions, etc. At that time garments sector rise with so many probabilities. It does not only provide job to women but also remove poverty, discrimination, etc. Because of cheap labor, sweet able places, port FDI is increasing day by day. They import raw materials from abroad and turn raw materials into finished Goods then export to another country. Nowadays Bangladesh has become a hub for RMG. An import in the payee country is an export from the transmitting country. Import and export are the determining financial transactions of international trade. In international trade, the importation and exportation of goods are narrow by import quotas and mandates from the customs authority South china dying is a notable firm situated in DEPZ. It's a sister organization of Golden Crown limited. They import raw materials and turn raw materials into finish goods and re-export them into another country. The golden crown is an international organization which is founded by Mr. and Mrs. Nagan Hung Tak in 1976 in Hung Kong. They started their journey with a few sewing machines now they are one of the leading organizations with a quality product.

1.2 Research scope

- ❖ This report shows different types of the attribute which is help organization. To shows their import situation.
- ❖ The study might be able to help us to understand the different necessary aspects of import in the Golden Crown company limited
- ❖ Besides the report discuss the current situation of south china bleaching and dying factory as well as their activity.
- ❖ Finally, I have found out that south china is Bleaching and dying factory employees, and management is always ready to help their customers in any situation.
- ❖ Their activity how to produce and process of manufacture as well as their quality control services

1.3 Significance of the Study

Some significance's of the study are given below:-

- ❖ To get out some recommendations and measures to enhance their current situation. The recommendation could help the organization for its future activity.
- ❖ To improve knowledge about the south china bleaching and dying factory. And their import strategy and practices.
- ❖ To show the impact of their import and export strategy.
- ❖ To know the company policy properly
- ❖ To implement the policies of import and export policy.
- ❖ To identify how capable they are to produce their products.
- ❖ To know their quality control strategy properly
- ❖ To know their activity and work performance.
- ❖ To fulfill my partial academic requirement.

1.4 Objectives of the Study:

General Objectives: this paper aims to know this organization properly. The main aim is to know their Import and export policy and strategy. Their internal and external environment their quality control policy, strategy, management, and their production process. This paper also shows their financial analysis to identify their current situation and market position.

Specific objectives:

1. To identify the major significances of the current situation of South china's bleaching & dyeing factory.
2. To address their productivity and capability in Import and Export strategy.
3. To acquire knowledge about their strategy and future recommendations.

1.5 Methodology of the Study

This paper is based on my experience while working at this organization as an intern. The data is collected in both primary and secondary ways. Primary data has been collected from three months of internship experience and also personal interviews with their employees. The various graph has been showing to check their current situation. And secondary data has been collected from various websites, books.

Data source

Data for this report has been extracted from **primary sources** as well as **secondary sources**.

Secondary Data Collection:

To know the previous situation and their service properly there was no substitute for secondary data. Secondary data has been collected from various websites and books. To know their quality management team and their previous activity.

- Website
- Paper
- Books
- Journals
- Google search

Primary Sources: The data are collected from a three-month intern while were worked and learn there. At that time data were collected by me in two ways personal experience from duties and work secondly personal interviews to their stakeholders.

Method of Data Collection:

The data is collected through

- Personal experience
- Personal Interview

Chapter 02

Literature Review

Literature Review:

2.1 Import in garments sector in Bangladesh:

Import is the way of buying goods or services from different countries. Every country has a surplus and deficits and import is the way to manage their deficits. Rahman, M. H (2020) this paper analyzes the effect of exchange rate volatility on trade in Bangladesh to find the export, import risk, and leverage affect. This paper-based in Time-series implies monthly basis data from 2013 January to 2019 Jun. The main data sources are IFS, BB, and FREED. Significant determination of the current study is GARCH models examine that the exchange rate volatility creates a negative effect on trade but the EGARCH model examines there is no leverage effect in the examined country. Furthermore that the result of this study is to assist the economic hypothesis and activities in the appearance of Bangladesh's economy. This examination offers that the whole trade volume will be augmented concerning time and steadiness in macroeconomic variables. Shamsuzzaman, M. M et al (2020) The results of the study showed that fish manufacture has raised in Bangladesh during the last two decades, beginning from 17.81 lakh metric tons in 2000–01 and end up to 41.34 lakh metric tons in 2016–17. Because of the continuous decline in capture fishery, a considerable percentage of the whole manufacture gets from fish farming. Hilsha (*Tenualosa Elisha*) is the biggest single-category fishery in Bangladesh which creates the utmost donation to the country's total fish manufacturing. This paper has emphasized the input of fisheries production in Bangladesh and trade to the country's economy. To provide more consideration to the fisheries sector, Bangladesh can improve its economy. The findings of this paper disclose that there are long-run and short-run relationships among attributes. While Export instantly affects GDP besides import indirectly affects GDP. The results indicate that there is a positive impact by both imports and export on GDP. Besides, there is a huge chance to strengthen the economic situation. The analysis has considerable implications from the perspective of the economic and financial improvement in Bangladesh. Alam, M et al (2009) the result of this paper shows the imports of Bangladesh leverage the internal manufacturing very little because Bangladesh mostly imports consumer goods more than capital goods. Moreover, the population of Bangladesh has considerable effects on imports which in getting implies

that Bangladesh is not efficient in manufacturing satisfactory consumer goods to fulfill the risen demand resulted from high population growth. The study analyzes the continuance of the gravity theory with its eight major trading partner countries - India, China, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, USA, and Malaysia for the imports of Bangladesh. The data set carries yearly data from 1985 to 2003 in a panel approach.

2.2 Garments sector in Bangladesh

Rahman, M. H., & Siddiqui, S. A. (2015) Bangladesh starts the RMG sector in 1970, and now In 2013-2014 about 4 million people, working in around 4222 garments factories, and nearly 80% people of the are female. In the fiscal year, 2013-2014 Bangladesh achieved an export value of 24.59b (billion) USD, and in July 2014-feb'2015 it achieved 16,551.49m USD that is 81.49% share of national export in this time. Now RMG field has set a target to earn 30b USD by 2015 and 50b USD by 2021. The total amount of employment in the RMG field is 4 million where 3.2 million females are doing work on an average of 11.12 hours/day in the garment factory/industry. Chowdhury, M et al (2014) this paper is performed to examine the prospects, concerns, and solutions of problems of the Readymade Garments Industry in Bangladesh. The outcome of this paper identifies that Bangladesh has a great possibility to earn a great foreign currency by expanding the ready-made garments industry. The paper also suggests some benchmarks for the withdrawal of the ongoing critical situation of garment sectors. Ahmed, N. (2009) This paper examines the main attributes of growth, challenges experienced and execution of ready-made garment (RMG) manufacturing in Bangladesh ensuring the elimination of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA). The study argues nevertheless that both the government and private sector of Bangladesh should promote improvement so that the dismissal of its privileged treatment privileges will not unfavorably barriers the industry's growth in the future. Rahman, M.et.al (2017) The study is based on secondary data. The result of this study shows that the Knitwear industry is inserting up to 75% value, which initiates up gigantic probabilities for foreign and domestic investors to expand in the areas of weaving, sewing, spinning, packaging, and accessories producing. Despite the fabulous development of the RMG industry and its shining prospects, obstacles are still there. To discourse, the obstacles, several cooperative and concerted steps should be embarked upon. Along with establishing

sound skill manpower, improved productivity, infrastructure, enhanced market access, market diversification, access to finance at the competitive interest rate, and establishment of secured special industrial zones are crying need for the industry.

Chapter-3
An overview of South China Bleaching & Dyeing
Factory Ltd

3.1 South China Bleaching & Dyeing Factory Ltd:

South china's bleaching & dyeing factory is one of the leading woven dyeing factories in Bangladesh. It starts its journey in 1996 and done first commercial operation in 1998. In the RMG sector, its doing its business as a pioneer for a long time and build own reputation. The golden crown company from Hong Kong is the umbrella company that initiates this business in Bangladesh with entitle south china bleaching & dyeing factory. They import their machinery from Germany, Italy, and the USA and take direct supervision from suppliers to ensure superior quality. This is a 100% export-oriented organization. They work with 100% cotton, cotton/layer fabric. They have the biggest innovatory storehouse in south Asia.

3.2 Physical Infrastructure:

Although it is situated in DEPZ, the area is quite bigger to create a friendly and suitable place for their employee to work. The whole area provides a place where employees can move easily from one place to another place. Approximately 1000 people are working there.

- Total area 3049409 sq ft.
- About 200000 sq ft building equipment and 1049409sq ft is free space

3.3 Shift and production:

The shift or work hours are divided into three different sections to work smoothly and manage quality products within the given time.

- Shift A 8:00 am to 8:00 pm
- Shift B 8:00 pm to 8:00 am
- General shift 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Productions: there are three types of products they manufacturing per day

- Bleaching approximately 150000 yards.
- Dying approximately 120000 yards.
- Finishing approximately 150000 yards.

3.4 Product quality management system:

They check the quality of the product in four different steps and promise to provide superior quality to their customers.

- First of all customer sample check by the general manager and sent to their laboratories and a sample was prepared by the dying master and sent it back to the customer for approval.
- Secondly: standard sample returns for bulk production. The responsibility is taken by the Assistant dying master and give to the production officer. And the work is distributed by the production officer among supervisors and workers.

- Thirdly they check quality though online and offline by assistance dying masters. After that finishing, in charge take over the responsibilities.
- After that dying master checks the quality and finally General Manager checks the result and places delivery.

3.5 Raw materials:

Raw materials are the primary object which is used to manufacture final products. Those materials are taken from various suppliers such as Pakistan, China, India, and the price for each kilogram is 2 to 3 dollars and they need 60 lac kilograms annually. There are various types of raw materials.

- Yarn
- Fabrics
- Dyestuff
- Chemical and auxiliaries

3.6 Production process:

Grey fabric inspection
Singeing
De-sizing
Sourcing
Bleaching
Mercerizing
Brushing (with or without)
Dying / printing
Final inspection rolling
Delivery

Quality assurance: quality is the way of reducing mistakes and provide a superior product with superior services. Quality could be assured by strict and commitment. The systematic measurement of quality is to compare standards with new products.

Quality assurance objectives:

- Overall materials/products level of rejection in the production process shall not exceed 1.5%
- The capability of the process should be maximized by maximizing the breakdown time should be reduced 20% from standard
- A quality procedure should be in line with the requirement of the ISO9001.
- To assure sweet able work environment for the worker

3.7 Golden Crown

Golden Crown Enterprises International Limited was built by Mr. and Mrs. Ngan Hung Tak in 1976 in Hong Kong. At their commencement, they initiate their production journey with a few sewing machines drawing up headwear for the US market. They are the mother organization. There is some other sister concern organization of golden crown.

- Actor Cap Ltd
- Goldtex Garments
- Global Garments

South china bleaching & dyeing factory is also a sister organization who have capabilities to lead other organization because of its core competency

3.8 SWOT analysis of South China Bleaching and dyeing factory:

SWOT analysis is a tactical planning method exploited to assist an organization to determine strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats connected to business contention or project planning. There are several factors given below to identify or examine their internal and external environment.

- ❖ **Strength:** their internal hardiness and capabilities which help them for producing a product, manage rivalry, within a word their core competence.
 1. Mother organization Golden Crown ltd
 2. Internal management system
 3. Quality control team
 4. Export based organization
 5. Multinational organization
 6. Quality and skillful employee
- ❖ **Weakness:** their internal weakness, in which sector they have some debility or still opportunity to buildup.
 1. Online services
 2. Marketing policy
 3. Communication system
- ❖ **Opportunity:** The facilities or backup they enjoy from their external environment within a word advantages comes from outside of the organization
 1. Government policy
 2. Situated in DEPZ
 3. Cheap employee
 4. Transportation system
 5. Handy and friendly environment
 6. Easy to get qualified employee

❖ **Threats:** inconvenient condition comes from their external environment. Within a word, disadvantages come from outside of the organization

1. Local area people
2. Traffic jam
3. Countries economic condition
4. Government rules
5. Environmental adaptability

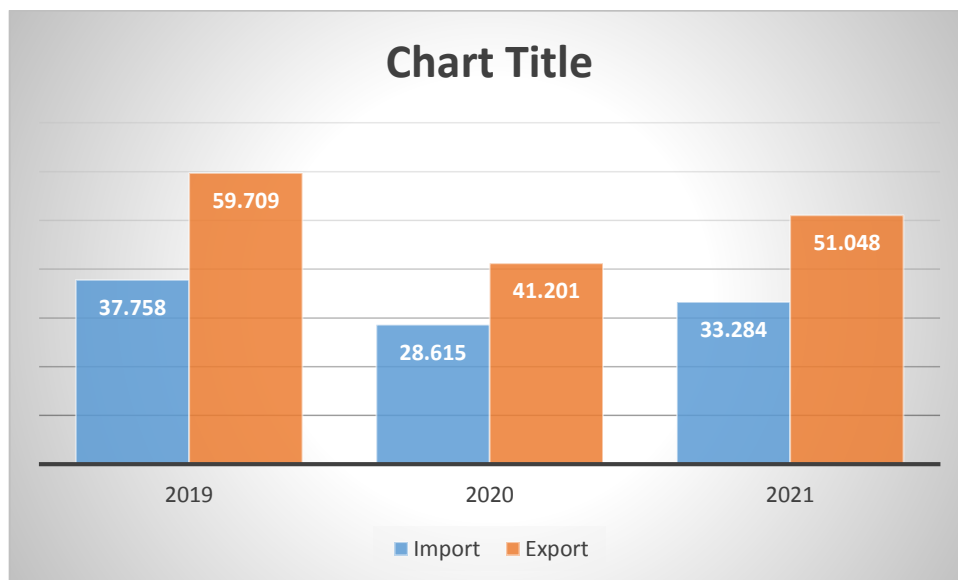
Chapter 4

Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Import and export situation of the south china bleaching and dyeing factory:

Their activity is export-oriented they import raw materials like yarn & greige fabric along with chemical and spare parts and process them to produce finish product and finally they export their finished goods. And the chart and graph show their contribution on import and export of three years.

Year	Import	Export
2019	37.758	59.709
2020	28.615	41.201
2021	33.284	51.048



Interpretation: They mainly import raw materials and export finish goods. This graph shows that there was a fluctuation situation due to Covid-19 issues still their export is always more than their import. The factory is mainly used for processing raw materials into finish goods. In 2019 they import 37.76 million raw materials and export 59.70 million which is remarkable and they use their resources properly.

4.2 Productivity analysis of South China:

South China is one of the leading factories in DEPZ which is a sister concern firm of the golden crown corporation. This analysis will provide information about their capability to Import and Export processes. This firm is based on international tread they Import raw materials and other equipment and produce product to export in a different country.

Serial number	Department	Number of the machine
1	Warp preparation	4
2	Weaving	212
3	Grey inspection	16
4	Bleaching	15
5	dyeing	11
6	Finishing	6
7	Brushing	10
8	Printing	6
9	Washing	47
10	Laboratory mini dying	22
11	Laboratory color and panting	5
12	Utility	17
13	Laboratory quality control	39
14	Quality assurance	16
	Total	426

Amount of product they produce monthly

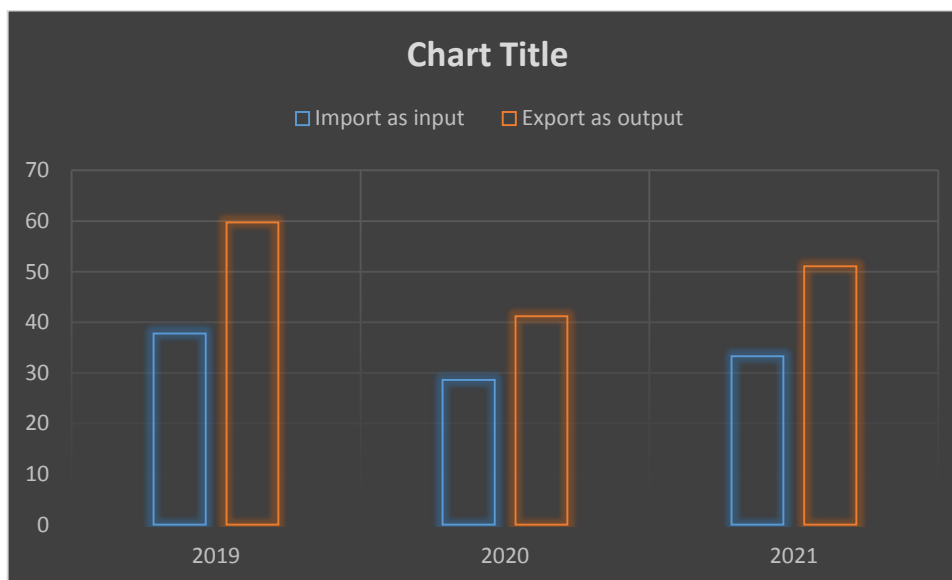
Solid Fabric – 3 M

Print Fabric – 1 M

These machines are used in different sections or departments and each department has different works to produce finish goods. Each machine has different activity as like some machine is used for bleaching some machine is used for dyeing some for printing and some for quality assurance. Each machine is important in its manufacturing strategy. There is 426 machine and each machine adds value towards final products. This factory is used for import fabric and other chemicals and used the machine to produce final goods.

Productivity analysis: Productivity is usually distinguished as a ratio between the output quantity and the number of inputs. In short, it measures how adequately production inputs, such as capital and labor, are being utilized to produce a given level of output. Let's assume Import as their input and Export as output.

Year	Import as input	Export as output	Productivity
2019	37.758	59.709	1.58
2020	28.615	41.201	1.44
2021	33.284	51.048	1.53



Interpretation: Productivity is an economics term but in this paper, is used to identify their efficiency while doing import and export. Assume that import as their input because they import raw materials from different countries. Besides export as output because it is an export-oriented firms they export their final products. And this graph shows that there was a stable situation where they utilize their resources properly. For 1 unit input in 2019, they utilize 1.54 unite significant output.

4.3 Trend Analysis:

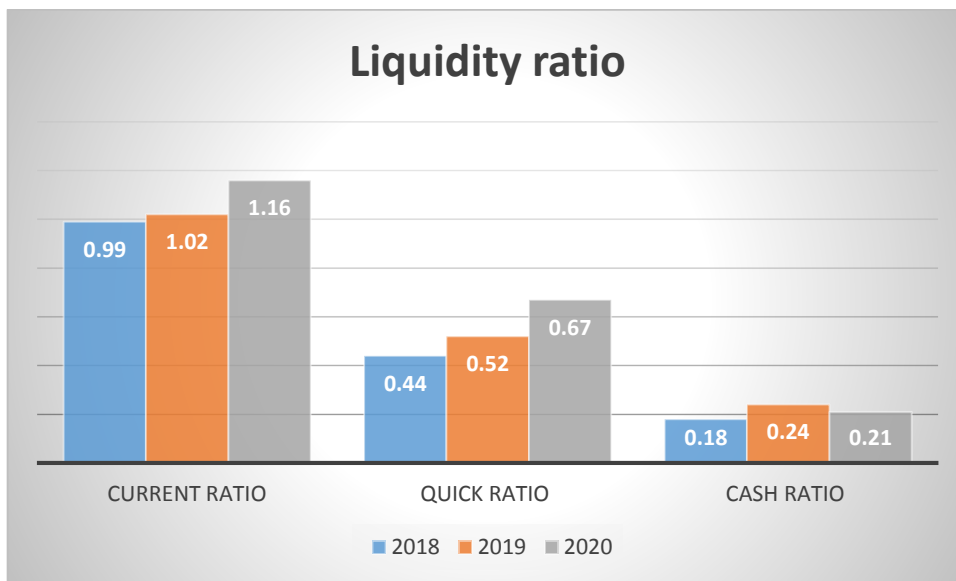
Trend analysis is an appearance of technical evaluation that struggling to forecast the future transportation of a company's financial situation based on past data. Under trend analysis,

Liquidity Ratio: Liquidity ratios meter a company's capability to pay debt liability and its border of safety through the calculation of meter including the current ratio, quick ratio, and operating cash flow ratio

Assumption: If organizations follow conservative rules keep the more liquid assets in their hand they will face loss of more investment opportunities. Besides if they follow aggressive rules keep less amount of liquid assets they will face problems managing their liabilities obligations.

4. 1. Liquidity Ratio

Year=>	2018	2019	2020
Current ratio	0.99	1.02	1.16
Quick ratio	0.44	0.52	0.67
Cash ratio	0.18	0.24	0.21

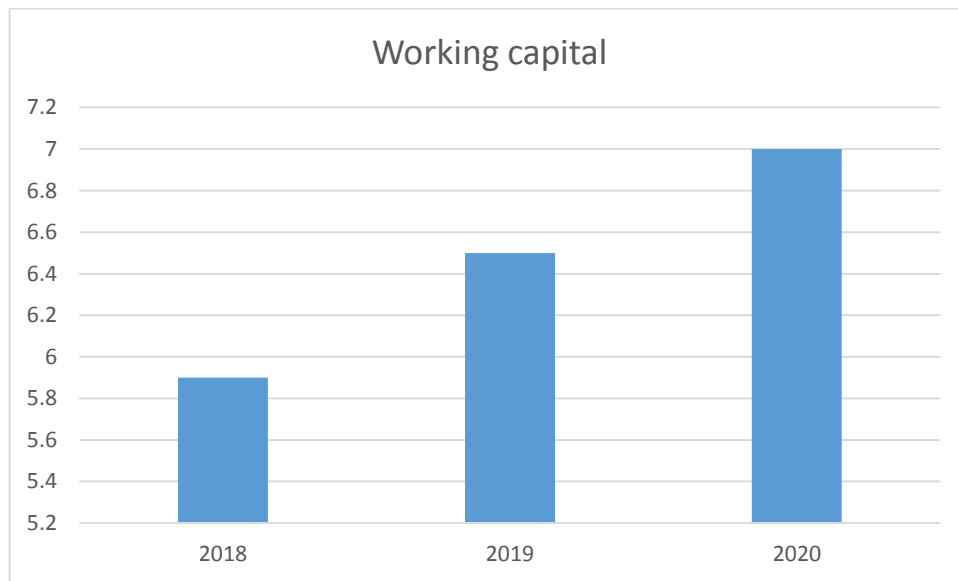


Interpretation: There is an upward trend of liquidity ratio. It continuously increase from 2018 to 2020 and reached 1.16. This indicates, over the period, South China greatly increase its capacity to pay its current obligations by using its current assets. But all of the ratios of the years are less the 2, which indicates they are in a risky position in the current ratio.

4.4 Working capital:

it is the amount firm used to cover all of their short term expanses to increase their productivity they should manage their working capital properly.it is the different between firms current assets and currents liabilities.

Year	2018	2019	2020
Working capital	5.9	6.5	7



Interpretation: this analysis is needed to know their ability to meet their daily obligation. If they properly keep working capital then their productivity will increase gradually the graph shows they gradually increasing their working capital in 2020 they have \$7 million here are also an assumption if they hold more money on hand they lose investing opportunities besides if they hold less money on hand they failed to meet their daily obligations.

Ratios	Interpretation	Remarks
Current Ratio	There is an upward trend of Current ratio	positive
Quick ratio	There is an upward trend of Working capital	Moderate
Cash Ratio	Their cash ratio is not good at all but after all, it's an upward trend	Moderate
Working capital	They increase their working capital over the year	positive

4.5 Profitability ratio:

It can be defined as the assess a company's ability to earn profit from its sales. It indicates how efficient a firm is to generate profit.

Net profit margin = net income / sales

Return on Asset = net income / total asset

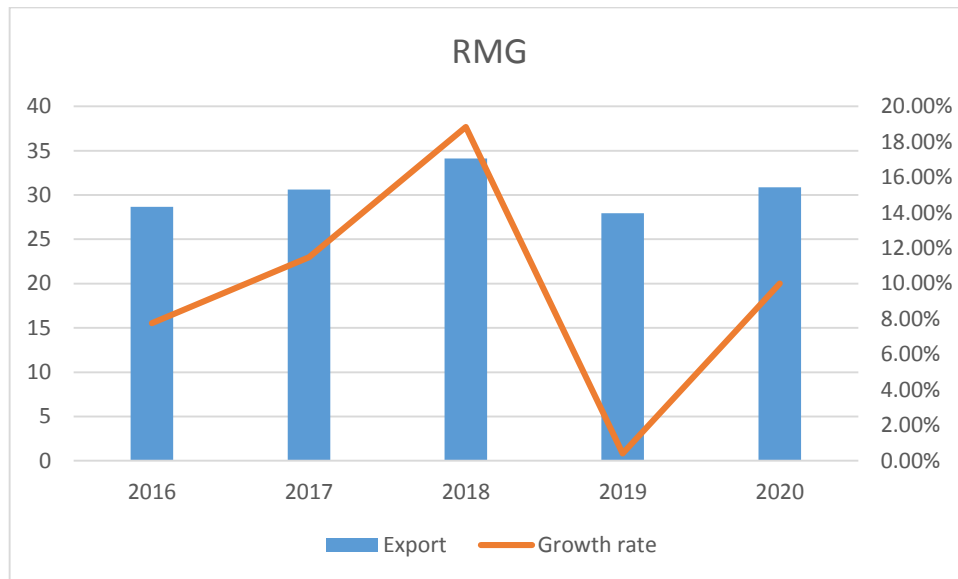
Year	2020
Net profit margin	0.02
Return on asset	0.016

Interpretation: the ratio indicates that the firm's profit margin is in a moderate situation. And return on assets is also not so good they could increase their efficiency by proper management. Net profit margin shows their capability and return on asset shows how efficiently they use their assets to convert into income. There is still an opportunity to raise their efficiency.

4.6 RMG sector in Bangladesh:

When the process of progress drivers is in priority within the connection of Bangladesh, the conversation is infrequently devoid of the Ready-Made Garments (RMG) Industry. Concerning employment, The Center for Policy Dialogue (CPD) mentioned that the sector employs almost 3.5 million people, of which, approximately 60.8% are women. The country's RMG exports rise the most of its overall exports, standing at 84.21% as of 2018-2019. The latest development of the industry seemed to be on an upright trend, registering 0.2% growth, 8.7% growth, and 11.49% growth for 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-2019 respectively.

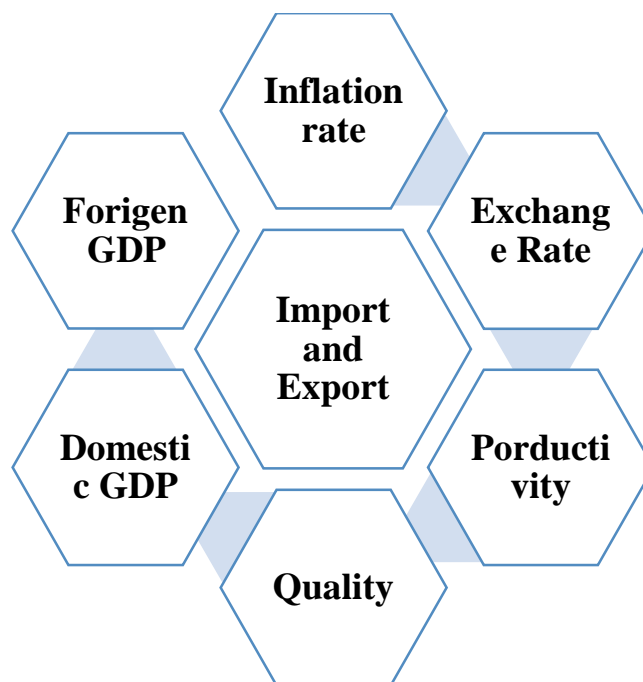
Year	Export	Growth rate	% RMG to total export
2016	28.67	7.76%	81.23%
2017	30.61	11.49%	83.49%
2018	34.13	18.84%	84.21%
2019	27.94	0.42%	83.00%
2020	30.86	10%	81.16%



Interpretation: This graph shows Bangladesh has been exporting in RMG 84% of their total export. So that means the RMG sector is the highest part of their economic growth. In 2018 the country export \$34.13 billion which is remarkable and in 2019 and 2020 due to Covid 19 the growth is becoming low but Bangladesh fix the problem in 2021.

4.7 Factor affecting Import and Export of South China bleaching and dyeing factory:

South china bleaching and dyeing factory activity are export-oriented their main objective is to export their product. Some factors were affecting their import and export strategy



The country's inflation rate:

The term indicates that if the country has a substantially high rate of inflation, domestic households and organizations are probably to buy a considerable number of imports. The country's organizations are also probably to encounter some trouble in exporting. A decline in inflation, however, would raise the country's international competitiveness and would be probably rise exports and reduce imports. The inflation rate of Bangladesh is stable and it is an opportunity for this firm.

The country's exchange rate:

A decrease in a country's exchange rate will reduced export prices and raise import prices. This will probably raise the value of its exports and lower the amount spent on imports.

Productivity:

The more effective a country's workers are, the diminished the labor costs per unit and the lower-priced its products. An increase in efficiency is probably to lead to a higher number of households and organizations buying more of the country's products – so exports should increase and imports decrease.

Quality:

A decline in the standard of a country's products, relative to other countries' products, would harm the country's residual trade in goods and services.

Marketing:

The quantity of exports commercialized is swayed not only by their standard and price but also by the efficiency of the domestic organizations in merchandising their products. Likewise, the amount of imports purchased is affected by the effectiveness of the marketing performed by foreign firms.

Domestic GDP:

The term indicates that if incomes increase at home, more imports may be happening. Firms are probably to purchase more capital goods raw materials and, and some of these will export from abroad. People will purchase more products, and some of these will be imported. The increase in domestic demand may also promote some domestic organizations to transition from the foreign to the domestic market. If this does happen, exports will decrease.

Foreign GDP:

The terms mean if incomes abroad increase, foreigners, will purchase more goods. This may facilitate the country to export more.

Trade restrictions:

A slackening in trade restrictions abroad will draw it simpler for domestic organizations to trade their goods to other countries.

Chapter 5

Findings and Recommendations

5.1 Findings:

The findings of this paper are based on the analysis and theoretical sector. Where Import-export analysis, financial statement analysis, and Bangladesh RMG sector analysis have been implemented.

1. **Import and Export:** there was an upward trend in their import-export activities and due to Covid-19 in 2020 there was a fall situation. But in 2021 again they strike back.
2. **Productivity:** they have adequate resources to maximize their productivity. For 1 unit input on average, they utilize 1.5 unite output. There were more than 400 active machines and the number increasing every year.
3. **Liquidity ratio:** There was an upward situation in their current ratio, cash ratio, and quick ratio. They frequently increasing their liquidity. But there are still gaps in their liquidity ratio they didn't follow the standard.
4. **Working capital:** it's depended on organizational activity. The firm gradually increases its working capital.
5. **RMG sector in Bangladesh:** Every year the country increase their export in this RMG sector. Bangladesh export in RMG more than 80% of their total export. So it's the biggest part of their economic development. Cheap labor, suitable environment this is their core competence.
6. **Factor affecting Import and Export:** There are some opportunity and some threats come from the countries situation. Overall the firm is in a favorable situation. Because Bangladesh provides more opportunities and fewer regulations.
7. **Profitability:** Their profit is increasing because of their increasing export and increasing sales. Besides return on asset and net profit margin ratio shows they didn't efficiently use their resources.

5.2 Recommendations:

This part depends on the findings of this paper and the recommendation also depend on analysis and personal opinion

- 1. Import And Export:** They could increase their import-export activities by proper management and strategy. They should increase unite of production for more export.
- 2. Productivity:** productivity could be increase by using equipment properly and maintain discipline like the right people in right place.
- 3. Liquid ratio:** they should increase their liquid ratio otherwise they could lose customers due to failure to meet liabilities obligations.
- 4. Working capital:** they should maintain a proper strategy to manage their working capital. Because their working capital management seems weak.
- 5. RMG sector in Bangladesh:** Government should decrease rules and regulations and provide more opportunities to motivate the RMG industry in Bangladesh
- 6. Factor affecting Import and export:** They should focus on countries environmental situation like economic, political, legal, technology to avoid uncertain risk comes from outside of the organization.
- 7. Profitability:** The analysis shows their net profit ratio is in a moderate situation they should decrease their cost.

5.3 Conclusion

Bangladesh is a developing country and the economy of this country is superiorly based on Ready Made Garments. For cheap labor and a suitable environment for this industry, Foreign Direct Investment is increasing as well as foreign organizations are willingly investing or build their firm there. And this sector not only helps to reduce the unemployment problem but also helps our economy. Every year more than 80% of their total exports come from the RMG sector. Import and Export is the attribute that helps a country to meet its deficit and supply its surplus. South China is situated in Dhaka Export Processing Zone. The result of this paper indicates that south china's bleaching and dyeing factory has adequate resources to improve its current situation. They have to manage their liquidity ratio to create more attraction to their customers. The findings also show their productivity is significant. But some internal issues could harm their productivity. In the study based on experience and secondary data, there is some limitation like they didn't disclose their information, some data is based on assumption, time limitation, and multiple departments. After all, this paper tries to find their capability in import and export activities. The findings recommend that if they could use their resources properly their profitability and productivity will increase gradually. South china's bleaching and dyeing factory could improve their current situation if they could manage their human resources and other resources properly. This paper aims to identify their activity about import and export. And the result shows they are proficient in this industry but in some sectors, they should improve for their future expansion.

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