A Case Studies of Style Variation of Pant in RMG Sector of Bangladesh

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Abstract— The apparel industry of Bangladesh started its journey in the 1980s and has come to the position it is in today. RMGs are the finished textile product from clothing factories and the Bangladeshi RMG sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the Bangladeshi economy, with a growth rate of 55% from 2002 to 2012.Exports of textiles, clothing, and ready-made garments (RMG) accounted for 77% of Bangladesh's total merchandise exports in 2002.By 2005 the (RMG) industry was the only multibillion-dollar manufacturing and export industry in Bangladesh, accounting for 75 per cent of the country's earnings in that year. Bangladesh's export trade is now dominated by the ready-made garments (RMG) industry. In 2012 Bangladesh's garment exports – mainly to the US and Europe – made up nearly 80% of the country's export income. By 2014 the RMG industry represented 81.13 percent of Bangladesh's total export. Much of the tremendous growth of the sector and its role as an economic powerhouse for the country is attributed to the availability of "cheap" labor. Of the four million workers employed by the RMG industry, 85% are illiterate women from rural villages.The working environments and conditions of the factories that produce ready-made garments has undergone criticism in recent years concerning worker safety and fair wages.In RMG industries one of the major part is pant.The pant has different veriation based on style as the bayer desire for their country.Subcontracting is a major component of the RMG industry in Bangladesh. Many Western companies contract different factories, only requesting that certain quotas be met at certain times. Companies prefer subcontracting because the degree of separation presumably removes them of liability of wage and labor violations. It also makes it easier to distribute production across a variety of sources.

Index Terms— Pant Style,Style variation,Pant in RMG.

I. INTRODUCTION

Quota system was a great blessing for establishing our garments industry. We were strongly benefited by using that. As a result we can see a matured garments industry today. But while quota system was approaching to an end in 2004, there's so many got upset about the RMG sector of Bangladesh. Though in the latter it can't be affected here as the experts were seemed. We conquered the post quota challenges and made that a successful story.In RMG sector of Bangladesh, there are more than 5000 garment factories (private statistics) at the current time, employing more than 12

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lack labours, where 85% of the labour force is women. But, according to BGMEA the number of garment factories in Bangladesh around 4000. Now, RMG industry is the countries largest export earner with the value of over $24.49bn of exports in the last financial year. Its a great news for us that, Bangladesh is clearly ahead from other South Asian suppliers in terms of capacity of the ready made garments industry.Though, there are various types of garments are manufactured in Bangladesh, but all the ready made garments are classified into two broad categories, where one is woven products and another one is knitted products. Woven products includes Shirts, Pants and Trousers. On the other hand, knitted product includes T-Shirts, Polo Shirts, Undergarments, Socks, Stockings and Sweaters. Woven garments still dominates the export earnings of the country.From BGMEA website its seen that, Day by day knitted items production is increasing in considerable rate and now about 40% export earnings has achieved from knitted products.With in that product pant is one of the woven product it have different variation based on style.The study find out the style variations of pant in RMG sector in bangladesh .

II. STYLING ISSUES

Though parts are basic garment but some issues involve in changing style **.** Pant front may be pained or plated. Plain front is smoother fit; front pleat is old style looser fit, and comfortable then plain front. This style is more traditional depends on type, depth, position of pleats, pleats are folded towards the centre front line.box pleats consist of two pleats folding away from each other, Inverted pleats fold toward each other. Waist band structure, band width and band end treatments. Waist band can have two places (split) waist band that is seamed at center back. But one piece band is without centre back seaming. End of the waist band may be squared, rounded or tabbed. **Pocket Structure** very with fashion not quality or cost. Front pocket may be on seam (structure in the side seam) or offset slanted pockets. Some better pant contains watch pocket. A watch pockets is a small, shallow, narrow pocket located just in front of the right front pocket opening and bellow the waist band. It is designed to hold a pocket watch. Coin pockets are small functional pocket constructed inside a front pocket. Back pocket may be welt pocket with single or double welts.**lower leg** width from knee to hem is influenced by fashion. Lower pant leg may be straight slightly tapered or flared. A flared leg pants gets as much as 4 inches wider from knee to hem.

III. BASIC CLASSIFICATION OF PANT

Accouding to the study we find some bassic style of pand in RMG sector of Bangladesh.
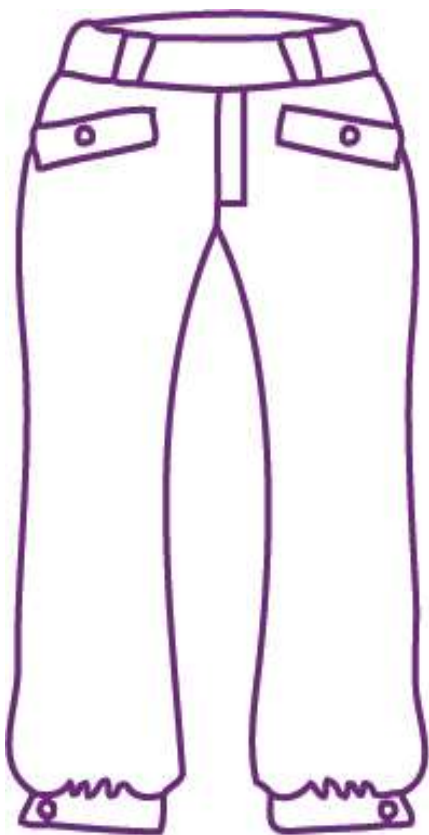
A. *Cargo Pant*

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Features of Cargo Pant:
1. Cargo pant is prepared by denim or gabardine.
2. It's also called combat pants
3. Previously it was prepared for workers.
4. It is men's item.
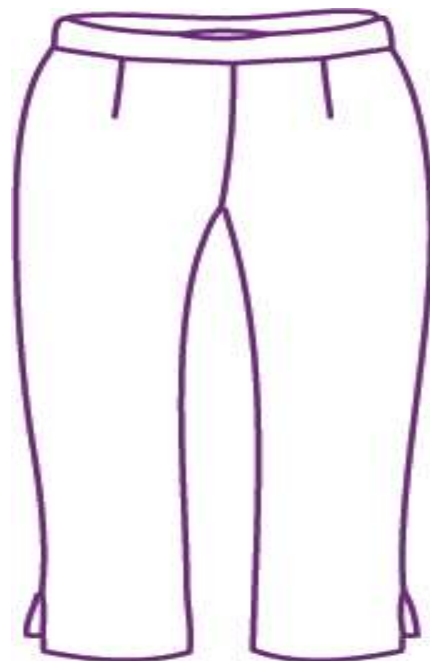5. If cargo pants there are use one or more pockets

B. *Pedal Pushers*

Features of Pedal Pushers:
1. Pedal pushers pants are as symbolic of the 1950s as were poodle shirts.
2. Pedal pushers are quite similar in style to the Capri pant.
3. The original goal of these types of pant was to allow women to ride a bicycle comfortably.
4. Origin in Americanism 1940-45.
5. Worm by women and girl.

C. *Capri Pants*

Features of Capri pants:
1. Capri pants are mid-calf pants.
2. Capri pants were introduced by European fashion designer Sonja de lennart in 1948.
3. Widely popular with women. They are also worn by men in many countries especially in Europe, Latin American and Asia.
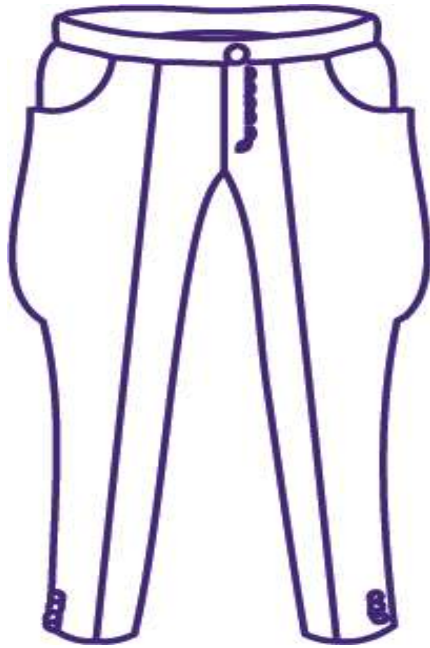4. Capri pants oftentimes are paired with ballet flat.

D. *Barmuda Pants*

Features of Bermuda pants:
1. Bermuda shorts also known as walking shorts or dress shorts, are a particular type of short trousers.
2. Widely worn by as semi-crucial attire by men and women.
3. The hem can be cuffed or un-cuffed around one inch above the knee.
4. Bermuda shorts originated in British army.
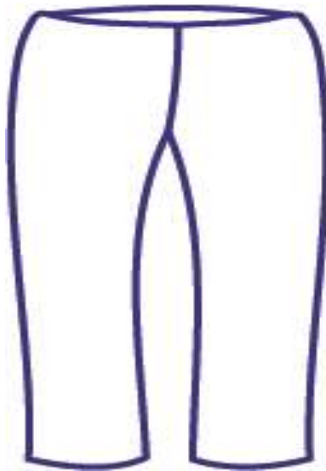5. It was usually used in areas where weather was too hot for pants such as deserts and tropical zones.

E. Riding Pants

Features of Riding pants:
1. Riding breeches are specifically designed for equestrian activates
2. Item for clothing covering the body from waist down to below knee, though in same cases reaching to the ankle.
3. A standard item of western men's clothing.
4. If as worn in American in the late eighteenth century

F. Toreador Pants

Features of Toreador pants:
1. Snug trouser ending at the cafes.
2. Worn by women's and girls.
3. Period- Mid 20th century.
4. Close- fitting trouser laced at the knee.
5. Similar to these worn by Spanish bull-fighters.

IV. STYLE OF PANT BASED ON VARIATION OF WAIST BAND

The waistband is a strip of fabric used to finish the waistline of a skin OI' pants. Most waistbands future a closure at the center back, center front or side seam Those that don't generally use an elastic band. Waistband closures are fastened with a closure device, such as buttons. zippers. drawstrings OI' hooks. which act both to facilitate taking the garment on & off & to provide a secure fit There are five types of waistbands.

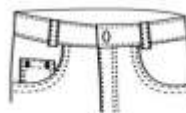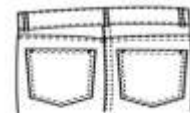l. Draw-string 2. Classic waist band 3. Bias-binding 4. Elastic 5. Facing

V. STYLE OF PANT BASED ON VARIATION ON POCKET
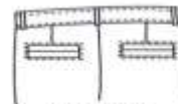
Pant may have pockets of varied style, such as following-
1. Curved Pocket
2. Patch Pocket
3. Welted Pocket
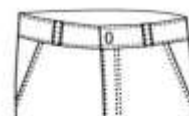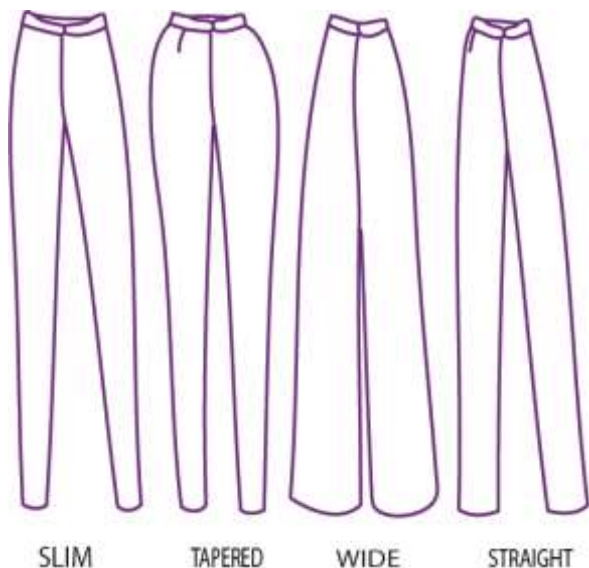4. Slanted Pocket
5. Side Seam Pocket

VI. STYLE OF PANT BASED ON VARIATION ON LEG WIDTH

There are different styles of pant based on leg width, such as following
1. Slim
2. Tapered
3. Wide
4. Straight

SLIM   TAPERED   WIDE   STRAIGHT

SLIM also called stovepipe or cigarette pants. This style of pants is like the straight pant, only even narrower from hip to hem. TAPERED style of pants with pleats added to the front waist line to give fullness in the hip area .tapering to the hem. WIDE style of a pants that flares out from hip to the hem with a wider hem circumference. STRAIGHT style of pants that falls straight from hem to hem without tapered.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this studies we've discussed about style of pant. We discussed about the case study of style variation of pant in RMG industries bangladesh.Through this studies it has been revealed that the bangladesh RMG industries are having the diffirent opprotunities to make the variation of style of pant.

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE

Noorul Muqaddim was born in Village : Uaria, Po : Jhaudanga, Districk: Satkhira February 11, 1987.He received M.B.A. in Product & Fashion Merchandising,2012 & B.A. (Honors) in Apparel Manufacturing Management and Technology,2009 from Shanto-Mariam University of creative Technology, Bangladesh. He worked as a lecturer, Department of Apparel Manufacturing Management & Technology (2010-2014). He is working as an Assistant Professor, Department of Apparel Manufacturing Management & Technology, Shanto-Mariam University of Creative Technology, Bangladesh. His area of interest is Fashion Design, CAD/CAM, Design Management, Sample Room Management and Apparel Manufacturing Management. He participated in a number of professional Trainings and Workshops and frequently writing Carton based Article at National Newspapers. He engaged with several types of Social Activities and Contributing for the Nation. He recently received Chancellor Award and Summa Cum Laude Certificate from the First Convocation for his extra ordinary result in Graduation Level. He published some of the international articles and features on several tracks.

Dr Mir Mohammad Azad was born in Village – Korer Betka; Post Office – Mirrer Betka; Police Station - Tangail; District - Tangail, Bangladesh on 10th October, 1982.He received PhD in Computer Science, 2008 from Golden State University, Master of Computer Application, 2006 from Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research Deemed University (Bharath University) and Bachelor of Computer Application, 2004, Bangalore University, India. He is pursuing **Bachelor of Law (LL.B) from National University of Bangladesh**. He worked as a **lecturer** and **head of computer science** in various colleges in Bangalore and also worked as an **Assistant professor** and **Vice Principal** in different colleges in Bangalore during the year (2005-2009).He worked as an **Assistant Professor** and **Head of CSE & CSIT** at **Shanto Mariam university of Creative Technology (2010-2014).** He is having 24 publications in international journal in various countries like UK, USA, FRANCE, KOREA, PAKISTAN, INDIA, GERMAN, and JAPAN. At present he is working as an **Associate Professor**, Department of **Computer Science and Engineering,** Department **Computer Science and Information Technology** in **Shanto Mariam university of Creative Technology**, Uttara, Dhaka, Bangladesh**.** His areas of interest include Computer Architecture, Architecture, E-commerce, Digital Image processing, Computer Network, Wireless communication, MIS and Law.