

# Deadly Incidents in Bangladeshi Apparel Industry and Illustrating the Causes and Effects of These Incidents

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**Abstract:** The purposes of this paper are to explore the major deadly incidents of the apparel industry in Bangladesh and to illustrate the causes for these deadly incidents with the effect of these incidents. Different types of deadly incidents of the recent decade have made Bangladeshi apparel industry questionable. This paper will explore the causes of the different incidents and will show the precautionary measure of these problems of apparel industry which affected their sustainability and profitability.

**Keywords:** Major Hazard, Readymade Garments Industry, Death in Building Collapse, Building Collapse, Fire Hazards, RMG Hazards in Bangladesh, Rana Plaza, Tazreen Fashions, Apparel industry of Bangladesh

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## 1. Introduction

Bangladesh is a country with poverty and overpopulation. It can utilize its overcrowding as human resource to overcome the poverty by itself. Ready-made garments sector is one of the most acceptable areas where the overpopulation can be utilized. It can be characterized by focusing some essential factors such as low material cost, low workforce cost, fast production with a lot of cheap labor and price competitiveness from the competitors. But day by day the economic and surrounding environment of ready-made garments industry become a human right challenge because of some deadly incidents. Sometimes it seems that different incidents are the common phenomenon in this sector. There are lots of factors that made the RMG sector challenging negatively. It is important to make the Bangladeshi apparel industry safe for the workers. The safe working environment will help to reduce the future uncertainties of different hazards. Different hazards are not only caused for life killing incidents but also the big issue of production damage and losses. These incidents impact negatively on sustainability and profitability. In this case, the rights for a safe working place are treated as international standard. Some causes are pushing negatively forward to unsafe working pace. But why

these objects are making RMG sector so risky is a burning question. Fire hazard and building collapse are the two most influential factors behind this challenge. Fire in the RMG sector has become a widespread event in the recent years and causing large damage to lives and properties (Faruk 2016). The most responsive cause is the electric short circuit, and the least is overheating. On the other hand, the leading reason standing behind the building collapse is unplanned and unstructured building with the poor quality of materials. Sometimes supply chain responsibilities relates to building causes and different accidents.

## 2. Objectives of the Research

Some objects are pushing apparel industry negatively forward to unsafe working place. But why these causes are making RMG sector so risky is a burning question. This research will help to explore the effect and causes why Bangladeshi apparel industry in forwarding negatively. The specified objectives of this paper are listed below;

1. Identifying the deadly incidents in the history of apparel industry in Bangladesh
2. Illustrating the causes and effects of identified deadly incidents.
3. Specifying the precautionary actions for the stated

causes of the identified deadly incidents.

### 3. Review from Previous Research

Exploring the working condition of Bangladeshi garments factory as overcrowded and difficult to move with a poor ventilation system. From the last ten years, almost 100 of workers have died due to the negligence of different problematic functions (Stanwick & Stanwick 2015). The causes of fire in the garments factory as an electrical short circuit (100%), boiler explosion (44.29%), storage of flammable materials (37.14%), transformer explosion (28.57%), canteen kitchen (24.17%), overheating (8.57%) and others (21.43%). Furthermore, almost 77.14% worker informed about fire by factory alarm, 20% informed from management and 2.86% informed from the employee to leave the workplace. (Hossain 2016). There are many non-governmental organisations (NGO) united under the common cause of reducing the disasters in the garment industry in Bangladesh and supporting the workers in their battle for increased wages. Most of the apparel companies have been accused of poor supply chain responsibilities (Velinova 2014). The causes for why the Bangladeshi garments industry so unsafe are that the rapid expansion of the industry led to the poor building structure quality and not obeying the government law. Sometimes not available of alternative employee and forcing female worker with a low payment (Clean Clothes Campaign 2012). Different types of loss occurred during any hazards; loss of affected infrastructure, loss of affected machinery, loss of materials, loss of production and loss of different issue, loss of Fire Fighting Units, and loss of Fire Extinguishers. Most of the losses occurred for the several fire incidents in the factory (Mizanuzzaman 2016). Twelve causes are responsible for different types of hazards. These are an overcrowded working condition, poor electrical connection, due date wages, not forming a labor union, improper training of management and worker, unavailability of safety tools, unavailability of a back door, narrow aisles, the poor relationship between the management and employee, disobeying building code and rumours (Kibria 2014). Fire Risk Index (FRI) in an adverse scale that means the higher FRI score lower the risks. In this model, the standard value of fire risks index is 5. Below five indicate that fire safety is not up to standard. Almost 100% factory considered as below standard in fire safety (Wadud, Huda & Ahmed 2014). Different labour organisation demand to the government to explain their preventive measure for the victim in any incidents. Labor organisations raised the different legal issue against the company owner, building owner and government. In case of Tazreen Fashion fire incidents, labor unions demand emergency relief, medical cost, full and fair compensation to the victim and their family, ensure wages continuously even after not working, demanding permanent workers welfare funds. In these cases, buyers play some responsibility, such as; financial support for victims (BDT 100,000 per family in Tazreen Fashion fire incident) (Theuws

2013). Unfortunately, the safety issue regarding the different risks of ready-made garments industry in Bangladesh is very poor. Over the decade there were no auditing activities in the factories regarding safety issues from the responsible parties (Owners, Inspection Authority, and Government etc.). Health and safety issues are noticeably low in Bangladeshi apparel industry (Ahmed & Hossain 2009). Different types of incidents are a common scenario of Bangladeshi garment factories. But the problem is that the precautionary activities after the hazard are sporadic. Even after the incident, nobody thinks for the sufferer except few organisations (Better Work 2013). An analysis has shown that almost 59% factory need different types of safety assessments. These safety assessments include 51% electrical safety, 30% fire safety, and 19% structural safety (ILO / IFC 2016). Safety in the workplace is most important for all level of the apparel industry. In some cases when the fire occurred then all the factory gate was locked. In this case, it creates the more life risky situation. "Real fire safety means workers are free to report on dangers in their workplace and have the ability to negotiate better conditions; they have a voice that cannot be ignored. It also means that the large apparel buyers share their private knowledge of workplace hazards with workers and accept responsibility for their safety" (Deadly Secrets 2012).

### 4. Methodology

There are almost 4400 garments factories in Bangladesh. All the garments factory treated as population factors and the 69 garments factory treated as the sample. The samples are selected by the incidents as occurred in Bangladesh in last 22 years. Researchers have collected all the data from the secondary sources and followed different tools and equation to calculate the causes and effect of different types of incidents. Mainly, researchers prepared some equations for the calculation procedure. These equations are briefly stated below;

$$\text{Building Collapse Incident (BCI)} = \frac{\text{Incident Occurred by Building Collapse}}{\text{Total Incident}} * 100$$

$$\text{Fire Incident (FI)} = \frac{\text{Incident Occurred by Fire}}{\text{Total Incident}} * 100$$

$$\text{Death by Building Collapse (DBC)} = \frac{\text{Number of Death by Building Collapse}}{\text{Total Number of Death}} * 100$$

$$\text{Death by Fire (DF)} = \frac{\text{Number of Death by Fire}}{\text{Total Number of Death}} * 100$$

### 5. Findings and Analysis

#### 5.1. Major Deadly Incidents in RMG Industry

In this research, the first objective is to identify the major

incidents occurred in Bangladeshi garments sector. The last few year's data have shown in Table 1. There are almost 1626 people died, and 4829 people or workers have injured seriously from the last 69 hazardous incidents in Bangladeshi garments sectors from 1990 to 2016. All of these incidents have direct and indirect influence over the profitability, productivity and growth of ready-made garments sector. The biggest hazardous incident was Rana Plaza collapse. Another most tragic hazard was Tazreen Fashions Ltd.'s fire incident. Besides these two, there were some deadly incidents in the history of Bangladeshi RMG sectors. These are briefly given below;

- a. **The Collapse of Rana Plaza:** The tragic name 'Rana Plaza' was a nine-storeyed building situated in Savar, Dhaka. On 24 April 2013, at about 9 am, the biggest hazard in garments industry occurred in Bangladesh. Not only shocking for Bangladesh but also all over the world, it was a shocking incident for all. This building collapse occurred with a death toll about 1130 people lives and approximately 2400 people injured.
- b. **Tazreen Fashions Ltd:** On 24 November 2012, Fire hazard occurred in Tazreen Fissions Ltd and fire broke out within the factory at around 7 p.m. while it was in operation. It is the biggest fire incident happened in Bangladesh causes death about 111-124 people and 200-300 worker injured.
- c. **Tampaco Foils Ltd:** It was 6:15 am when the explosion took place about 100 workers were working in the morning shift. When a boiler blast At least 24 people have been killed and more than 50 people injured. The explosion caused a massive fire and led to the partial collapse of the three-storey factory building.
- d. **Chowdhury Knitwear and Garments Factory:** The leading causes of fire in Chowdhury Knitwear and Garments Factory was a single spark from an electrical spot gun which was used to spray stain remover on soiled merchandise. At this time a worker tried most to fight the flames with an extinguisher, but unfortunately, it malfunctioned. The fire began on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor of the factory.
- e. **Spectrum Factory, Dhaka, 2005:** The building was not structurally sound and not appropriately designed. The causes of building collapse were that the building was erected on a flood-prone marshland which was not permitted by the authorities. In that accident, there were almost 64 workers killed and also injured of nearly 74 workers.
- f. **Garib & Garib Sweater Factory:** On February 25th February 2010 almost 21 workers died when the factory caught fire for the second time in six months. The smoke could not get out because of the inadequate ventilation systems.
- g. **That's It Sportswear:** Almost 24 workers died in a fiery inferno as the stairwell gate was locked and workers trapped on the ninth floor. Desperate to flee the heat and smoke, workers hurled themselves out of windows and died. Just four days after the fire, after the surviving workers went back to work, some plaster and cement came from the ceiling of the eighth floor and fell with a loud thud on the floor. A rumour that the roof was collapsing spread among the panicked workers. Almost 25 workers were injured in the ensuing stampede.
- h. **Standard Group:** RMG workers set fire to the factory following a rumour over a death of their two workers in a clash with police. The news, in a moment, spread out to other floors of the ten-storey building. Workers also vandalised almost 20 vehicles parked inside the factory.
- i. **KTS Textile Factory:** It was a fire incident in KTS Textile factory in 2006. Almost 63 workers were burned to death including nearly 150 workers injury. The problem was that they have only one exit way and the worker had to scramble on that time through a long narrow stairway to escape their life. At the same time, lots of workers were jumped from the windows. One remarkable fact that there was no fire safety equipment even ever been a fire drill.
- j. **Shifa Apparels and Omega Sweaters:** A transformer close to the building, which stored six factories, burst and sparks flew in all directions. A pile of waste cloth from the factories caught fire, and the smoke reached the adjacent veranda. At the moment someone screamed, "Fire!" frightened workers hurried for the central staircase, but the narrow stairway was barely five feet wide. Unfortunately, the bottom gate was locked, and in the spot, seven young women were crushed to death in the resulting stampede. There were almost fifty other workers were injured in that incident.
- k. **Shan Knitting and Processing:** Twenty-eight workers were "roasted alive", and more than 100 workers were injured. The fire broke out at 9:30 pm. All doors were locked. For that reason, workers could not get out within safety time.

**Table 1.** List of the Deadly Incidents 1990-2016.

Name of The Factory	Location	Time	Cause	Death	Injury
Saraka Garments,	Dhaka	1990	Fire	32	25
Lusaka Garments	Dhaka	1996	Fire	22	33
Nouvelle, Florence Fabrics, Modern Garments	Dhaka	1997	Fire	5	50
Unknown factory	Dhaka	1999	Fire	0	100
Chowdhury Knitwear and Garments	Dhaka	2000	Fire	0	100
Europe Sweaters, AJAX Sweaters and Macro Sweater		2001	Fire	24	100
Shifa Apparels and Omega Sweaters,	Dhaka	2004	Fire	7	50
Shan Knitting and Processing,	Narayanganj	2005	Fire	28	100
Spectrum Factory	Dhaka	2005	Building Collapse	64	74

Name of The Factory	Location	Time	Cause	Death	Injury
KTS Textile Factory,	Chittagong	2006	Fire	63	150
Multiple factories	Chittagong	2006	Fire	0	100
Saiem Fashion	Gazipur	2006	Fire	6	45
Garib & Garib Sweater Factory	Gazipur	2010	Fire	21	50
That's It Sportswear, Dhaka	Dhaka	2010	Fire	29	25
Eurotex,	Dhaka	2011	Fire	2	62
Tazreen Fashions Ltd	Dhaka	2012	Fire	112	300
Swan Garments Ltd.	Uttara	2012	Fire	1	0
Section Seven Garments	Chittagong	2012	Fire	0	50
Crescent Leather Ltd.	Savar	2012	Fire	0	16
Vision Apparels Ltd	Savar	2012	Fire	0	100
BD Hechong	Gazipur	2012	Fire	0	15
Pacific Blue Jeans	Savar	2012	Fire	0	24
NRR Fashion Ltd	Narayanganj	2012	Fire	0	5
AKH Stretch Garment	Beribadh	2012	Fire	1	50
Active Composite Ltd	Ashulia	2012	Fire	0	50
Nasa Basic Limited group	Ashulia	2012	Fire	0	20
Cotton Club Limited	Gazipur	2012	Fire	0	6
Bonded Fashion	Tongi	2012	Fire	0	30
New Age Apparels Ltd.	Ashulia	2012	Fire	0	5
Sagar Garments Ltd	Uttara	2012	Fire	0	5
Ither Tex Ltd.	Savar	2012	Fire	0	40
Ananta Knitwear Ltd.	Ashulia	2012	Fire	0	10
Epic Garments Ltd	Narayanganj	2012	Fire	0	15
Smart Export Garments	Dhaka	2013	Fire	8	50
Rana Plaza	Dhaka	2013	Building Collapse	1132	2400
Aswad Composite Mills Ltd.	Dhaka	2013	Fire	7	50
Pacific Jeans 2000	Chittagong	2013	Fire	0	35
Abonti Colour Text, Unit 2 (Crony Group)	Narayanganj	2013	Fire	0	50
Polycon Fashion	Gazipur	2013	Fire	0	0
Smart Export Garment Ltd	Dhaka,	2013	Fire	7	15
Abdullah Spinning Mill	Narayanganj	2013	Fire	0	0
Envoy Garments Ltd.	Ashulia	2013	Fire	0	100
A factory of Nisa Group	Comilla	2013	Fire	1	2
Kang Book BD Limited	(CEPZ)	2013	Fire	0	5
GM Garments Factory	Gazipur	2013	Fire	0	3
Tung Hai Sweater Limited	Mirpur	2013	Fire	7	0
Bandu Design Ltd.	Ashulia,	2013	Fire	0	20
Uni Garment	Chittagong	2013	Fire	0	14
Arba Textile Ltd	Ashulia	2013	Fire	0	10
Nakano International Co. Ltd.	Ishwardi	2013	Fire	0	7
JK Group Factory	Savar	2013	Fire	0	10
Sicily Garments	Dhaka	2013	Fire	0	3
Aswad Composite Mills	Gazipur	2013	Fire	10	50
Riyad Dying	Gazipur	2013	Fire	0	15
Aman Spinning Mills Ltd.	Ashulia	2013	Fire	0	25
Mondol Group's garment factory	Ashulia	2013	Fire	0	15
Green Leaf Apparel	Dhaka	2014	Fire	0	1
Karnaphuli Knitting, Siddique Knitting Fashion and Park International Ltd.	Chittagong	2014	Fire	2	0
ZA Sweater Factory	Dhaka	2014	Fire	0	4
Syntax Industries Ltd.	Savar	2014	Fire	0	2
S S Sweater Ltd.	Gazipur	2014	Fire	0	10
Mayer Doha	Dhaka	2014	Fire	1	3
Amina Exports Wear Limited	Ashulia	2014	Fire	0	10
Mega Yarn Dyeing Mills Limited	Gazipur	2014	Boiler Burst	1	4
Ishrak Spinning Mill	Gazipur	2014	Fire	0	3
Kader Synthetic and Compact Spinning Mill	Gazipur	2015	Fire	0	4
Supreme Jute and Knitex	Ashulia	2015	Fire	0	4
Next Collection	Ashulia	2015	Fire	0	30
Tampako	Tongi	2016	Boiler burst	34	70
Total				1626	4829

## 5.2. Causes of the Deadly Incidents

From the last 69 incidents of previous 22 years, 94.2% incidents occurred by fire and only 3% incidents caused by

building collapse and another 3% by others different incidents. The possibility of fire incident is more probable than the possibility of building collapse. Fire incident is the most common incident in the RMG sector of Bangladesh. Even

most of the fire accident in RMG sector occurred by an electric short circuit in Bangladesh. Besides, the fire occurred by different causes, for instance, fire from boiler blast, fire from an electrical short circuit, fire from manual activities etc. On the other hand, building collapse is comparative less frequent than fire incident. The main causes of building collapse are poorly structured building and illegal construction. Almost 65 incidents out of 69 incidents were fire incident where only 2 or

3 from building collapse. The biggest fire incident was Tazreen fashion, standard group, Garib & Garib, Erotex etc. And the two most influential building collapses were Rana Plaza and Spectrum garments limited. Here the different matter was that in Standard Group, a ten-storied building situated in Konabari, Gazipur, have set fire by the worker and finally the biggest garments in Gazipur were ruin in a day. The cause of this incident was labor unrest.

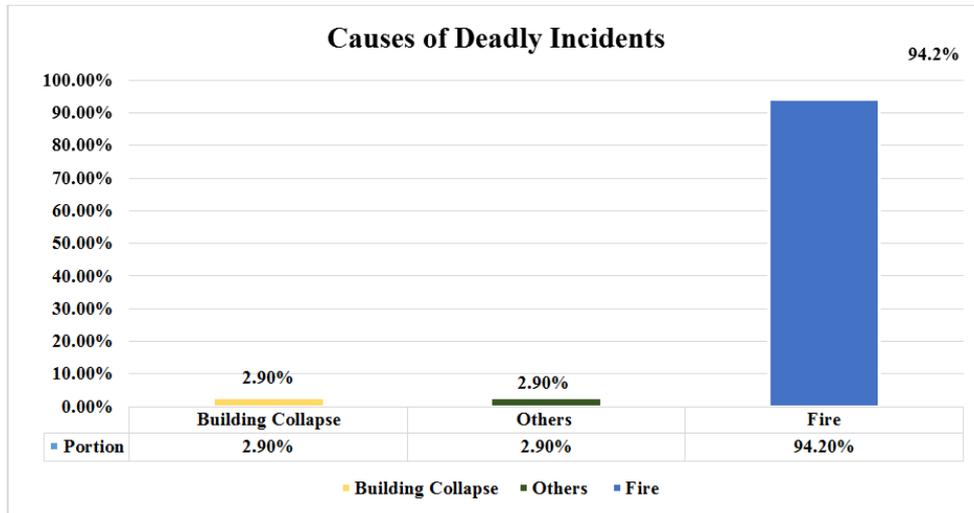


Figure 1. Causes of Deadly Incidents.

5.3. Effect of the Deadly Incidents

In the above Figure 1, it can be seen that the possibility of building collapse is only 3% and the possibility of fire incident is almost 94%. Building collapse possibility is so less than the fire incident, but in cases of death and injury, the number of death is more than the number of death by fire. Here the percentage of death by building collapse is almost 74% where the rate of death by fire incidents is almost 24% [Figure 2]. Without this comparison, the number of the injured worker by building collapse is also more than the number of injured by fire. Almost 51.23% injured workers were from building collapse where 47.24% from fire is

almost same to each other [Figure 3]. Fire is the most common incidents within the garments factory, and there are lots if fire incidents where there was no death but building collapse is not common but very serious than fire. In the 65 fire incidents from the total number of death is only 395 where only two building collapse incidents were the causes of almost 1196 workers death [Table 2]. That means building collapse incident is more and more serious than any other incidents within the garments factory. Besides the fire incidents and building collapse, there are some other causes for the deadly incident such as extreme labour unrest, stampede in an earthquake, stampede in fire alarming etc.

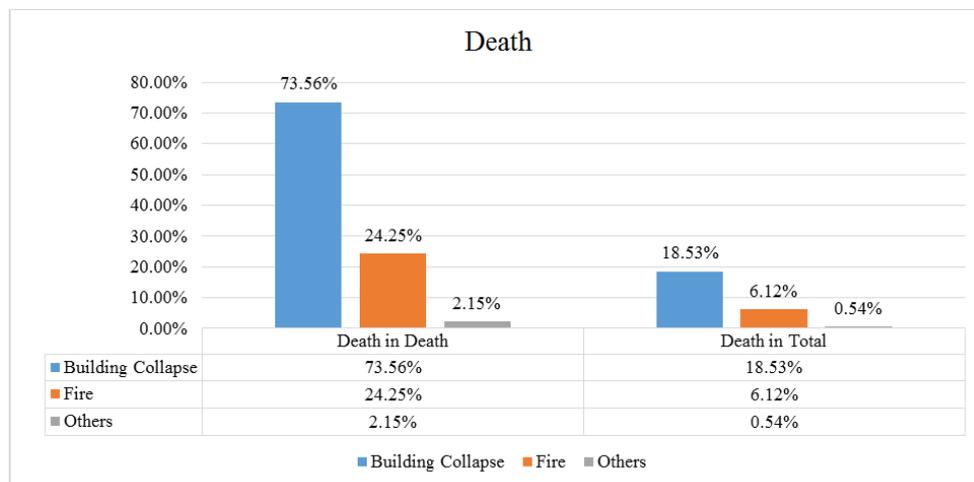


Figure 2. Effect of the Incidents (Death).

Table 2. Compare between Death and Injury.

Effect	Incidents	Death/Injured	% in Actual	% in Total	Number of Death/Injured	Total Death and Injured
Death	Building Collapse	1196	73.56%	18.53%	1626	6455
	Fire	395	24.25%	6.12%		
	Others	35	2.15%	0.54%		
Injured	Building Collapse	2474	51.23%	38.38%	4829	
	Fire	2281	47.24%	35.34%		
	Others	74	1.53%	1.17%		

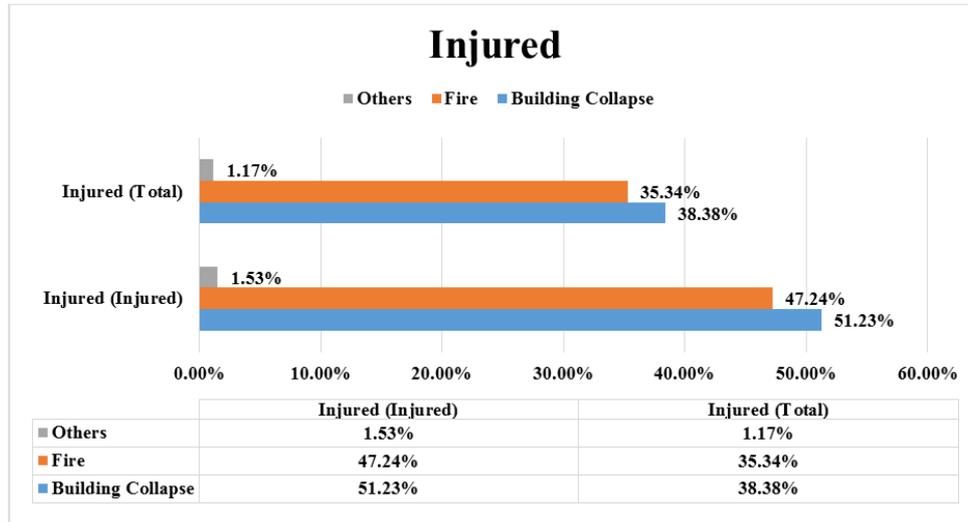


Figure 3. Effect of the Incidents (Injury).

5.4. Precautionary Measures for Building Collapse and Fire Incidents

It is crucial to take the necessary actions to ensure the safety of RMG sector in Bangladesh. All the responsible parties such as government, owners, stakeholders even employee also should take these measures in different ways.

Table 3. Precautionary actions for the Incidents.

Building Collapse	Fire Incidents
Follow National Building Code	Follow the Fire Safety Act
Follow the building approval plan from RAJUK	Follow the Electricity Safety Act
Collect occupancy certificate before starting the production	Follow the Factory Act
Measure the wind speed before constructing the building	Proper training for management and employee
Audit focus on building safety	Special audit in electric sections

6. Managerial Implications

Without any doubt, Bangladeshi garments sector is treated as one of the riskiest working environment from the apparel producing country. Building collapse is deadlier than any other deadly incidents, but fire incident is the most likely incidents in Bangladeshi garments industry. Even it is deadly incident also. In this case, owner, management, government and employees are responsible for controlling building collapse risks by 71.43%, 0%, 35.71%, 0% respectively and in case of fire incident, owner, management, government and employees are responsible for controlling fire incident by 0%, 92.85%, 0% and 7.14% respectively (Hasan & Mahmud 2017). So, the owner, management, government and employee should be aware of reducing the possibility by following the controlling techniques.

7. Conclusion

Therefore, a solution for permanent improvement of the working conditions for the garment workers in Bangladesh is to incorporate the development of a more comprehensive corporate social responsibility (CSR) philosophy related to the issues about global outsourcing. All the parties such as Bangladeshi government, brand and retailer, BGMEA/BKMEA and factory owner should play important responsibilities to prevent future tragedies. So, they should prepare to control all the activities in the garments sectors which need to be managed. Although the Fire Risk Index (FRI) indicates the fire safety standard is below the quality, there are enormous opportunities and scopes to develop the fire safety in the apparel industry of Bangladesh. Government should continue strict justification for the infrastructural standard of all the factory building.

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