Readymade Garments Industry

Facing the Challenge

T is good to see that the government is taking special ▲ initiative to offset the export trade deficit by way of augmenting the export volume of readymade garments. Such an initiative is reported to have been taken mainly to salvage the readymade garments sector from any debacle.

Bangladesh like any other developing countries in the world has been largely dependent upon her external trade. The country has been striving hard to reduce the deficit in the balance of payment on foreign trade. Seen from this point of view, the readymade garments industry as a whole has been playing a pivotal role in the export trade or for that matter, in the overall economic development of the country.

Bangladesh is though enjoying a sort of preferential treatment in respect of its export of readymade garments in the international market, it will come in direct competition with a number of formidable countries after December 31, 2005. The quota system and facilities thereof will be scrapped thereafter. Her amicable competitors shall be india, Pakistan, China, South Korea and a number of South American countries where readymade garment industry is currently being developed very rapidly. Hence, our export sector will face a big challenge right from the beginning of the next millennium. Those involved in the readymade garments sector have been a bit sceptical about their capability of meeting the chal-

lenge effectively. The state of uncertainty pervading the scenario as of now fringes upon a number of specific factors. Among them, the paucity of credit from banks has been identified to be a major stumbling block. Many factories were recently reported to have gone out of production for shortage of working capital. And yet many more had to pull down their shulters being overburdened with indisposed inventories of finished products. They fell in such a trying situation due, either, to their failures to make shipment on pre-determined schedule or due to their non-fulfilment of the ordered quality consequently facing rejection by the importers. Garments industry in this part of the world has a comparatively newer history. It dates back to early sixties when its very limited capacity did not invoke much interest locally. not to speak of any interest in international market. By and large, it took off to a relatively etumultuous start in early seventies, precisely after we achieved independence. At this stage, a group of enthusiastic entrepreneurs gave it a serious

S you know. I left Dhaka

for Madrid, sometime in

Athe late fifties as a young

student. Immediately before my

departure, I went to say goodbye

to Mowlanana and nani

(Mowlanana's second wife).

who used to refer to me jokingly

as her "boyfriend". (Both of

them are now unfortunately

dead. I still remember them

with great affection). Mow-

lanana, who was an influential

politician with excellent

connections in every quarter.

lived in a comfortable house

with a big front garden on Green

Road, which was always full of

guests. Following our country's

tradition. friends. family

members, political hangers-on,

fortune hunters, job seekers etc.

used to drop in on him unan-

nounced and at any hour of the

day or evening. So when I ar-

rived at his house. I found the

living room full of visitors. As

usual, Mowlanana introduced

me to them with his natural

kindness and said, "This is my

grandson Masih. He has just

won a scholarship from the

Government of Spain. He will

young woman in her forties (1

do not remember who she

was), who had visited Spain be-

fore said. " Oh, Spain is a won-

derful country. I am sure you

will like it. Go to the bullfights.

It is a fascinating spectacle."

Then carefully eyeing my near

six-feet lean frame added. "In

any case, you look like a bull-

fighter. I am sure you would en-

part of her remark was correct.

Not only did I like Spain. I lit-

erally fell in love with the coun-

try. As far as the second part of

the remark (that I shall like

bullfighting) was concerned.

back to it later.

well, allow me to come

Before one can decide

whether one likes bullfighting

or not, much less consider

whether it is a dangerous sport.

a cruel ritual or a fascinating

spectacle, one should see it in a

bullring or on the television.

Since, I suspect, few readers,

who live in Bangladesh have

As it turned out later, first

One of the guests, a debonair

be leaving for Madrid shortly."

by Kazi Alauddin Ahmed

Subsequent to the year 2005, countries like Bangladesh enjoying now preferential treatment, would face stiffest competition in the readymade garments sector. Mexico's entry into the American market, it is apprehended, will pose a big challenge to Bangladesh and to contain such threat we have got to take adequate forehand measures immediately.

uncertainty seized the situation

for quite some time but soon the

prohibitory stigma was with-

withdraw the child workers

within a specified time limit. It

was also agreed that the with-

drawn child workers would be

placed in specially organised

schools to impart them basic

education till such time they

were over 14 and would be eli-

gible for re-employment. A

number of schools are now be-

ing run jointly by BGMEA and

UNDP. The other assault came

from the EEC countries on a su-

perficial ground of quality

which was poised with the

threat of withdrawing the quota

system — the preferential

treatment Bangladesh had been

enjoying for long. The govern-

ment, precisely the Ministry of

Commerce and Industry took up

the matter with the EEC and ob-

tained a temporary settlement.

political discord between the

position and the opposition

over the past two decades have

had its dampening effects on

the developmental activities. At

the peak of every spell the na-

tional economy has invariably

been the casualty. The sustained

loss so far would be several

thousand crores of taka. Our

political leaders have never

been less vocal in making

'solemn' pledge to laydown even

their lives for the country. But

when it comes to their being out

of power their zeal for the na-

tion recedes to the backyard

and is replaced by a wily enthu-

siasm to regain power. This has

been the traditional feature in

our political environment

which, in turn, continues to be

costly to the national economy.

The political instability,

among others, have also af-

fected the export tranche of the

readymade garments sector

which has been considered to be

one of the few major thrust sec-

garments has been steadily on

the increase. In 1991-92 finan-

cial year the total export vol-

ume comprised 59.31 per cent

and the percentage of foreign

exchange income was 26.71.

And in 1992-93 financial year

it was 60.64 and 27.80 per cent

respectively. This ratio in-

creased to 65.60 per cent in ex-

port volume in 1995-96 while

The income from export of

tors for our export earnings.

And at home the menace of

drawn upon our commitment to

consideration paving the way for many others to fallow. And thus began a long journey that is still on.

It is gathered from a competent source that there are about 3000 readymade garments factory in the country now. But, out of these 3000 we have 2400 units in actual production where as many as 10 lakh workers are employed. By now, the readymade garments sector has been the largest single area providing highest number of employment. Most interestingly, about 80 per cent of these workers comprise female ones. And most of these female workers were hitherto engaged as domestic help whose paltry income was of little or no assistance to their living. Their employment in the industry has not only augmented individual family income but also afforded them a reasonable state of social security and a little elevated social status which, as domestic help, they could hardly imagine.

The other major handicap, besides constraints of working capital and/or operational funds, has been inadequate backward linkage facilities with in the country. Invariably therefore, most of the factories have to import fabrics and accessories from abroad to keep their wheels running. This naturally entails considerable expenditure in foreign exchange inflicting adverse impact on the profitability of the end products at the time of export. In recent times, however, a few installations within the country have been providing backward linkage support to some of the manufacturers of readymade garments. But their quality does still deserve improvement to meet the requirements of the

importers abroad. The readymade garments sector in Bangladesh has been subjected to intermittent international pressure over the past several years. One of these intriguing assaults came from the United States of America in the early nineties on the issue of employment of child labour. The infamous Harkin's law initiated and adopted in the US Congress forbade export of Bangladesh products on grounds of engaging child labour in production. A state of

to find out a little about its

history and describe modern

bullfighting as accurately as

possible so that the readers can

talking about.

have a fair idea of what we are

More than four thousand

years ago, both men and women

in Crete (a Greek island in the

Mediterranean Sea, birthplace

of the Minoan Civilisation)

used to practise it partly as a

sport and partly as a religious

ritual. Similar sports or rituals

performed by bullfighters on

foot, were also quite common

in ancient Rome and among

the Celts and Visigoths of the

Iberian peninsula. The Arabs.

after their conquest of the

peninsula (Spain and Portugal)

vastly improved the spectacle

by introducing mounted

horsemen as matadors (the

killers). Although today, in

Spain, the matadors confront

the bull on foot, the Portuguese

have kept up the Arab tradition

of mounted horsemen as mata-

the foreign exchange earning for the same period stood at 32.30 per cent. It is observed from this statistical data that in the twin area of country's total export and foreign exchange income the contribution of the garments industry has been increasing every year.

The rapid growth of the readymade garments industry in Bangladesh and a few other developing countries has seen the remarkable shift of centre of production from Europe and North America to Asia which has spectacular corroboration in the massive employment opportunities. The rate of increase of employment in Bangladesh alone stands, as of now, at 416 per cent as against 597 in Malaysia, and 385 in Sri Lanka. In consequence whereof the rate of reduction in employment in Germany, Great Britain, France and the United States has been 58.55, 40 and 31 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the worst affected countries are Finland, Sweden and Norway where it stood respectively at 73, 65 and 64 per cent.

In the textile sector alone the

developing countries occupy, as

of now, 60 per cent of the total export trade where Asia's contribution is 35 per cent. This is likely to increase gradually due to a comparatively lesser cost of production till now owing to cheap labour. It is also true that subsequent to the year 2005, countries like Bangladesh enjoying now preferential treatment, would face stiffest competition in the readymade garments sector. Mexico's entry into the American market, it is apprehended, will pose a big challenge to Bangladesh and to contain such threat we have got to take adequate forehand measures immediately. From a recent survey it has been observed that by 2005 there will be a huge shortfall in the country of yarn, grey fabrics and finished fabrics. To offset such shortage would necessitate installation of a number of production units which would call for an additional investment of 12-15 thousand crore taka. Since we shall not be able to make such a mammoth investment from our own resources we must have foreign collaboration. And unless we are able to ensure a congenial environment and an unfettered, stable political atmosphere foreign investments would not be forthcoming. The government appears to be very cautious about it and has already initiated policy options providing easier terms for the potential foreign investors. In this, the opposition political parties must play their expected role for the greater interest of the nation.

Intermediate Products Marketing System (IPMS)

An Approach for Exporting Jute Goods

ARKETS of jute and jute products are declining ▼ ■both nationally and internationally. Markets in the developed countries for traditional products like gunny bags. carpet backing, hessian etc. are fast shrinking almost by 2.5 per cent annually. The reasons for this decline are more or less known to those involved in the marketing of jute and jute products. If such trend continues, a total loss of jute goods market in the developed countries is foreseeable. In fact meet of Bangladeshi dealings are

with West Europe, Japan and USA, where traditional jute products are almost becoming obsolete. But with increasing awareness about environment. ecological effects and healthcare, new generation jute products seem to have great marketing possibilities due to their environment-friendly properties. Until recently various pack-

aging materials were manufactured from jute, exploiting only one of its basic properties like visco-elastic property. But it has other properties as well such as biodegradibility, photodegradability, drapability, nontoxicity, non-plasticity. less extensibility, hydrophilicity, an ionic, acidic and huge moisture absorbing capacity and availability of pure-cellulose in mostly crystalline region. Each of these properties can be utilized for the production of large number of textile. non-textile, woven, non-woven, composite, non-composite and chemical derivatives.

Jute has the unique characteristics of cotton and wood simultaneously due to the presence of cellulose and lignin. It needs only 120 days for growth in a humid, temperate, high precipitation weather with alluvial soil. Thus it is a quickly available and renewable source of fibrous biomass. All traditional jute products like twine. gunny bag, hessian, cotton bag, woolpack, twills, mats etc. were produced through mechanical conversion: carding, drawing, spinning, warping, weaving and finishing. But by chemical, biotechnological and a combination of mechanical and other processes, large number of horizontally and vertically woven new generation of diversified jute products can be produced with various intrinsic and extrinsic properties which can fulfil some requirements of modern society. Technologies can be available for producing automobile car body, carbon fibre, composite materials of various types as a substitute of asbestos and glass-fibre, UV protective materials, various blendings with natural and synthetic fibres for producing woven, nonwoven, netting materials for apparels, hometextiles, geotextiles, medicare texby Dr A B M Abdullah

For successful implementation of IPMS primary requirements, we need to look for appropriate entrepreneurs who are already in the same or similar production or marketing lines in the developed countries. Embassies in foreign countries can arrange demonstration fairs of diversified jute products and attract entrepreneurs...

tiles, industrial textiles and pulp/paper made new products

Bangladesh Jute Research Institute in collaboration with different organisations has produced a few new and diversified products, "suiting" with jute/cotton blended fabric as an apparel being one of them.

Recently I visited different component laboratories of the Institute of Textiles in France. During my discussions with the textile authorities of France, different aspects of jute properties along with their behaviour compared with synthetic and other natural fibres were focused elaborately. Particularly environmental advantage of jute and jute products were discussed at length. Quality, design, motif, style along with various healthcare and safety requirements like fire retardancy, comfort, allergy resistance, UV-protection, quick disposability, easy availability. aesthetic needs along with constant change of fashion were mentioned. This has made it difficult for under developed countries with outdated techniques to compete on equal

terms. On the other hand, this can be addressed simply by joint and collaborative production management system. Here final products which will be marketed, would be produced in an industry in a developed country but initial or preliminary processes are to be undertaken in an industry in Bangladesh. This process will be helpful to change the design, style, motif and quality of the goods according to need and the change in fashion. For example, in a developed country like France. there is a huge possibility of marketing of "Jute Geotextile" as designed biodegradable, application oriented products. Here, primary processing will be done in an industry in Bangladesh and final products will be made according to the application, need, weather and environmental conditions of user countries. This PMS has advantages in marketing by quick change in fashion, design, colour trend according to demand. The "jute-suit" can be made of jute-cotton blended fabric in a 40:60 ratio. Its comfort and wearability are in the testing stage. One such suit

worn by me was tested and demonstrated in France where traditional European Summer with temperatures between 9°C: 17°C prevailed between 1-10 June 1999. Comfort, warmth, carefree movement, hushness. colour change, dirt and stress absorption were observed. Similarly another one was worn by Dr Z Karim. Executive Chairman, BARC when he went on a visit to China and it won the approval of many. Comfort, portability, washability etc. depends mostly on the finishing of the product. During my discussion with French textile experts as regards the suit, they all responded positively and suggested a few techniques for its further development. They are of the opinion that as a summer dress in western Eu-

rope, it has great possibility.

During my study tour in France I also visited different component organisations of ITF in Par's, Lyon and Lille. In these places I discussed with scientists, technologists in laboratories. pilot-plants. workshops involved in various research activities on synthetics, natur 1 fibres, composite textile materials. I witnessed up-to-date and modern testing and analytical methods and equipment where instantaneous and computerised results of internal and external properties of textiles are exposed on the screen, so solution of inline production system can be prescribed quickly. Flax processing techniques have some similarities to those of jute. Retting, fibre extraction, spinning and weaving are similar. I had detailed discussions about adapting flax wet spinning technique in the fine spinning of jute yarn.

I also visited ITMA Exhibition where high productivity spinning, weaving, netting machinery developed by French. Italian, German, Turkish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Spanish compa les were demonstrated. Unfortunately none for jute was exhibited; all were for synthetics cotton and wool. Tremendo advancement in equipment and machinery development was achieved with minimum energy and water and in addressing environmental

Jute is a natural agricultural crop. Until recently it was used

you to decide whether you would

only for packaging. But it has wide range of properties a mentioned above that can be utilized for production of new and diversified products. But productivity, cost effectiveness and marketing are the most important considerations needing a divergent, farsighted, tar-get-oriented planning. Knowl-edge, intelligence and committed management are essential to market these products in a very fashionable way so that consumers are made aware about the production quality and its speciality. I have discussed a new method for marketing diversified jute products in developed countries and the main feature of this (IPMS) marketing technique is to involve foreign entrepreneurs in finished good production and marketing. Only initial processing would be undertaken locally according to the need to produce intermediate products. The following intermediate products can be identified for finding international market-

i) Jute geotextiles: specific for filter, fibre drain, separator

ii) Jute blended products: apparels, furnishing fabrics. hometextiles, industrial textiles, artist's canvas etc.

iii) Jute reinforced composites: car bodyparts, partition panels, eco-sound control etc.

iv) Jute pulp/paper: currency paper, fibre reinforced paper. substitute to polybags, garbage bags etc. v) Wood substitute: doors,

chair, table, furniture etc. vi) Medicare textiles: orthopedic bandage, napkins, sanitary towels, baby napkins etc. vii) UV-protective, umbrella, caps, hats, etc.

viii) Carbon fibre: substitute for glass and asbestos. ix) Carpet/blanket: substitute for wooden, acrylic, cotton carpet/blanket with jute and jute blended ones.

For successful implementation of IPMS primary requirements, we need to look for appropriate entrepreneurs who are already in the same or similar production or marketing lines in the developed countries. Embassies in foreign countries can arrange demonstration fairs of diversified jute products and attract entrepreneurs and explain the cost, quality and positive impact of diversified jute products with respect to environment, ecology and public health, sanitary and waste disposal system and their impact on soil with comparative advantages of jute over synthetic and plastic ma-

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terials ... or nell ret

LETTER FROM EUROPE

Some Thoughts on Bullfighting

by Chaklader Mahb ob-ul Alam

Bullfighting like fox, stag, and hare hunting usually arouses extreme passions. I have not found many people with lukewarm feelings about bullfighting. There are people who love it because they consider it as an art while there are others who hate it because they think that it is a sel and ghastly sport. The supporters of bullfighting do not like their sport to be put on the same level they consider these sports (which are performed by horseme... ith a pack of hounds) as cruel and because there is no face to face confrontation between the man and the animal as it happens in bullfighting

that of stag, hare and fox hunting because

equal match from the very beginning. In the final analysis, the bull does not stand a chance of winning the contest - in Spain, it does not leave the arena alive. (In Portugal, the wounded bull is killed in the slaughterhouse.) It is only fair to mention that most great matadors are gored several times in their lifetime and some of them also get killed in

As soon as the bull pen is

opened, the bull usually charges

the arena. The bullfight, as it is per-The spectacle, which is full formed in Spain, Portugal, of pomp and pageantry (much southern France, Mexico and like the Hollywood version of some other Latin American gladiator fights in ancient countries is not a haphazard or Rome), usually begins with a disorganised fight between a procession of three teams of man and an animal. There are bullfighters in their richly emstrict rules. (they vary from broidered costumes (the matacountry to country) which govdors' suits have more gold emern the spectacle. The bulls are broidery because of their higher specially bred for the purpose category) made of silk and satin and the men (specially the entering the arena crammed matador) who face the bull in with thousands of shouting and the arena are trained professinging spectators. No doubt it sionals. Although on one side is a festive occasion for them. A there is the bull, all by itself, on band plays the most popular the other side there is a team of Spanish march rhythm music several armed professionals, (el paso doble). Once the proceswho confront the bull for the sion crosses the circle, two of kill. The team consists of a the three teams which entered matador (the star of the show). the arena before, leave it. The two or three picadors and two or team remaining inside the three banderilleros. The mataarena takes up position for the dor is the actual killer, the pientry of the bull, which, by the cadors, who are mounted on way, is a dangerously beautiful horses and carry pike poles animal. The President of the have the function of weakening ceremony, who is usually the the bull with two or three (as autop local government official of thorised by the President of the the area, throws down the key ceremony) lancings or pic-ings. to the bull pens. This is the offi-The banderilleros, working on cial signal for the bullfight to foot, plant barbed sticks on the begin which consists of four bull's shoulder to weaken it furacts — the caping, the lancing, the planting of the darts and the ther. Although the men require courage and dexterity to con-

into the arena carrying the colours of the ranch (where it was bred) attached to its shoulder muscles. The matador, i.e. the head of the team starts the bull fight with caping (swinging the cape close to the horns) the bull with several passes called veronicas. This, in my opinion, is the most graceful part of the spectacle. At the end of this cape work, a bugle or a trumpetsounds and the picadors, mounted on horseback start their part of the work by wounding the bull with the lances. By this time it is a bloody spectacle — the bull is in pain and covered in its own blood. After two or three depending on the decision of the President of the ceremony) lancings, at the signal of trumpet sounds, the banderilleros on foot walk towards the charging bull and plant barbed sticks on its shoulders. By now, the bull has become weak, confused and irritated because of pain and loss of blood. Again a trumpet sounds and the matador approaches the bull for the final act. The matador taunts the bull and literally plays with it by making passes closer and closer to its horns. At the end of each pass, the spectators (by now completely aroused) stand up on their feet and shout "Ole". "Ole", in unison. The spectacle reaches its climax when at the end of these passes, the matador plunges the sword between the

withers of the bull (the highest

part of the back at the base of

the neck). If the bull dies imme-

ered to have done a good job. If

the animal has to be finished

off later by a short dagger, he

diately, the matador is consid-

loses points. This is definitely the most dangerous part of the show. At the same time it also demons ates the courage, discipline id dexterity of the

matado Depending on the performance, the matador and his assistants either receive the applause or boos from the spectators. If the matador performs well, the enthralled spectators acclaim the matador by shouting "Ole", "Ole" or "torero", "torero" and sometimes even throw bouquets of flowers in the arena. The President of the ceremony at his discretion. may award one ear, two ears or both the cors and the tail of the dead bull to the matador. The dead bull is dragged away outside, the arena is cleaned and made ready for the next bull to enter. In one afternoon, six bulls are usually killed - two

per team. Bullfigl ng as a profession. has functioned for centuries as an escape oute for the ambitious rurai por from misery to fame, w lth and glory (sometime: o death as well). If you are interested, you can hear these rags-to-riches stories, anywhere in Spain. Although there have been several notable women bullfighters like Conchita Cutron and Maribel Atienzar, it s definitely a male preserve. La 1 woman matador of some re e, who tried to consolidate her position in this male-donni ted spectacle was Christina Sanchez (now only in her twenties) She recently retired from the bullring by saying. "I have realised that many minds are closed and cannot accept someone breaking

Bullfighting like fox, stag, and hare hunting usually arouses extreme passions. have not found many people with lukewarm feelings about bullfighting. There are people who love it because they consider it as an art while there are others who hate it because they the k that it is a cruel and gha ly sport. The supporters of bulllighting do sport to be put on the same level as that of stag, hare and fox hunting because they consider these sports (which are perforn ed by horsemen with a pack of hounds) as cruei and be-

De r reader, now 11 , to

cause there is no face to face

confrontation between the man

and te animal as it ha peus in

bull hting

like a spectacle like this or not. As far as I am concerned, I must confess. I do not have the stomach for such spectacles. By this I am not trying to underestimate the courage that is required to confront a bull. Allow me to mention anecdote from my own life. As you know, I used to work for a large multinational corporation. You also know that these corporations usually organise an annual do in one of these countries where they operate to bring their executives from all over world and their respective spouses together, ostensibly to foster good relations among them but really to talk about their new products and lower the tax b den. Well, as it so happened. a few years ago. one of these con rences was organised in Marbella (southern Spain). In order to entertain the guests, the company rented a small bullring and hired a couple of professional entertainers. who also were amateur bullfighters. So far so good. nothing to complain. The extraordinary part began when one of the entertainers together with our Public Relations Manager started calling out names of the some of the spectators (all of them belonged to the company) to enter the arena to confront the bil (actually it was not even a bull, just a calf weighing probably no more

than 150 kg). There were roars of laughter from the assembled crowd as one by one the unfortunate executives entered and left the arena completely dishevelled and shaken. I was thoroughly enjoying

the spectacle. The enjoyment stopped all of a sudden, when I heard my name being called out over the microphone. Fear grabbed hold of me. I refused to go to the arena. My friends kept chanting my name and I was literally pushed into the ring with a cape and a sword in my hands. I was so frightened that as soon as I saw the young cow coming towards me. I started running to one of the exit gates and in the process. I tripped over the edge of the cape and fell ignominiously on the sand. In my hasty retreat. I remembered the remarks of the female guest in Mowlanana's house many years ago and thought that might look like a bullfighter but certainly did not act like one. Luckily, one of the professional entertainers came to my rescue and caped the animal away from me. A thunderous applause reverberated throughout the ring. A thousand voices (or so it seemed to me) shouted "torero", "torero" in mock acclamation. It was evident that my friends and colleagues were having a good time at my ex-

Friendly Hug as Ploy to Steal Cellphones

or a lavish get-together involving

ok a gang of thieves to divest their vict loot — cellular phones the Delhi police caught t hem eventually.

I spite their clever strategy, all three members of the gang are now in jail. The police claims to have solved 44 case of cellular phone thefts in the city with their arrest and has recovered a total of 25 stolen handsets from them.

The thieves had a simple but effective modus operandi. The would strike at a wedding part

a large number of people. Dressed suitably i r the occasion, the gang mer pers would with mingle with the gue is in search of people with cellphones. Once identified, they would close in on their victims and employing a friendly hug as a form of greeting, would doest the unsuspecting victim of his cellnhone before disappearing into e crowd.

> Police caught 18-year-old will and 35-year-old Suresh mar red-hander in the Kotla Mubarakpur neig bourhood in south Delhi while they were at-

YOUR STATION

OPERATIVES WILL

CONSTANT

KEEP HIM UNDER

SURVEILLANCE ...

THEN ATTEMPT TO

tempting to dispose of the stolen goods. Their interrogation revealed an accomplice, Shyam Lal. who was also arrested, police sources told the Hindu daily.

Shyam Lal was reportedly the brain behind the thefts and planned the entire operation. He would purchase the stolen phones from Mywill and Suresh Kumar and sell them to his associates.

During police interrogation. both Mywill and Suresh Kumar confessed to their involvement in 44 cases of cellular phone thefts.

had any such opportunity. I front the bull which may weigh think we should, first of all, try more than 500 kg, it is an un-- TOM & JERRY DID YOU SEE A MOUSE RUN THROUGH HERE ? HE WENT THAT WAY.







