Textile Industry Analysis in Majalaya at Bandung Regency Indonesia

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ABSTRACT : *Indonesian textiles condition progressively worse. It is caused by a product of China and uncertainty about the infrastructure that government regulation is not clear. So the textile supply is not going well. This is allegedly an impact on the textile industry inMajalaya. The businessman in Majalaya not dare store and release the results to the market industry, since they assume that the products offered will not be sold on the market.The method used in this study is that qualitative methods of research procedures which produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken from the people and behaviors that can be observed. Explorative approach is to dig further details. The technique used in data collection observation, depth interviews and Tiangulasi data collection techniques are combining various techniques of data collection and data sources that already exist. The data analysis using fishbone approach (fishbone)The results of the study revealed that Majalaya industry declined in all areas, such as the high cost of production which causes the price of goods to be expensive, so employers do not dare to market their goods. Local demand progressively decreased and resulted in termination of employment of its employees.Hence the need for government involvement, especially in terms of the regulation of imports of goods and imports in Indonesia. Other than that the support of the Ministry of Industry to encourage the textile industry has more value not only shaped garment.Existence of particular skills training for employees*

KEYWORDS: Textile, *Majalaya industry*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Background Research

Textile is one of the sectors of government revenue. Over the last five years 40 percent of the textile market and the national product has been dominated by imported Chinese products. Market share has reached 80 percent. It is feared will effect on the domestic industry. Due to the competitiveness of the products resulting from decreased production costs are rising, and the purchasing power decreases, then the Chinese products will become dominant. (Ade Sudrajat, 2012)   Other than that, Indonesia is considered the textile products uncompetitive in the market of USA and Europe. Because, until now, Indonesia has not been included in the Trans-Pacific Partnership community (TPP) which gives a reduction of import duties for its members.For example, after joining the TPP, Vietnam had the privilege of 5-12 percent reduction in customs duties for products are exported to America. While Indonesia is still exposed to 12-31 per cent import duty. (Amir Tejo, 2014). Indonesian customs duties were very liberal. Average tariff Indonesian cheapest or lowest, about 6.6 percent compared to 12.1 percent of Korea, Brazil 13.1 percent, China 9.1 percent, and India 13 percent. This causes many imported goods flooding Indonesia (Feby Syarifah, 2014) Indonesia especially Bandung textile deterioration due to inadequate infrastructure hamper, first smooth flow and distribution of textile products. Both the number of local investors are reluctant to invest in Indonesia. Third, constraints in export (Unjoto Rudy, 2012). Another factor that led to the decline of the textile is that the government is making pro-people policies so that domestic textile marginalized by foreign entrepreneurs of the competitive aspects of capital and goods (Iwan Sulanjana, 2011) This resulted in the textile entrepreneurs are reluctant to produce and market it. Particularly in Malajala businessman, is no longer a fabric store products. Many employers pull back the goods because they produce textile products are not sold in the market even in the local market (Tiasshabri 2010) Majalaya is the center of the textile industry in Bandung. Contribution to support the income of the province of West Java.In addition to the closure of many factories, especially textile mills have a negative impact on the economy, especially Bandung, West Java generally. This decline is characterized by a large textile company that had to be closed because the product is not able to compete with competitors' products and imported products. Data from the Indonesian Textile Association (API) in West Java showed 50 textile companies that can not be confirmed in 2011 (West Java API data, 2013, Nur Efendi, 2013).

Other impacts in economic terms can be viewed in terms of manpower. The presence of the textile mills in particular can contribute to the economy, especially in the field of employment. Workers who work in a factory more than the workers who work in the shop or outlet-outlet or in the restaurant.

Another issue that arises in the textile sector is the import of raw materials and capital goods is still high is still weak competitiveness of national industries and not optimal allocation of energy resources and raw materials as well as finance industry (Feby Syarifah, 2014)

Because of these conditions, the necessary steps or find the cause of the slump. This makes the researchers are interested in analyzing the downturn in the textile industry, Majalaya.

Research Objectives : To analyze the condition of Indonesian textiles using fishbone analysis

Benefits of research : To assist the government in addressing issues moribund textiles

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Overall quality of the features and characteristics of products and services capable of satisfying the needs of visible or disguised. Based on the concept of operations is based on the quality of manufacture which means the fulfillment of standards and make it right from the start. When looking at quality-based products as appropriate and variables can be calculated (Heizer, Render., 2009: 253) Quality is defined here as to meet or exceed customer needs now and in the future. This means that the product or service is suitable for customer use. In this case relating to kemampun used and associated / related to the benefits received by customers and to customer satisfaction. (Schroeder, 2000: 130-131)

Quality Control (TQM) can be used as follows: (Heizer, Render., 2009: 256-263)

[1] Continuous Improvement (people, equipment, suppliers, materials and procedures) Philosophy: every aspect of the operation can be improved to perfection.
[2] Plan-Do-Check-Act
[3] Six Sigma (TQM refers to the ability to process high)
[4] Empowerment of employees (employee involved in every process of production)
[5] Benchmarking (standard election, services, fees or customs that represent the best performance of the process or activity is similar to the process or activity)
[6] Just In Time (JIT) refers to the quality cut costs, improve quality, lesser quality and JIT system better and easier to use
[7] The concept of Taguchi: improving quality (toughness quality, quality loss function, quality-oriented target)

Total Quality Management Tool by Heizer, Render (2009: 263-268) are as follows:
[1] Sheet Checking: a form designed to record data
[2] Scatter Diagram: a graph the value of a variable is faced with another variable
[3] Diagram For result: a tool for mngenali process elements (causes) which may give effect to the results
[4] Pareto Diagram: a graph to identify and map the problem or defect in decreasing order of frequency
[5] Flowchart: a diagram that describes steps in a process
[6] Histogram: a distribution that shows the frequency of occurrence of a variable
[7] Statistical Process Control Diagram: a diagram with time on the horizontal axis to map the value of a statistical

Cause and Effect Diagram (Fishbone)
Cause and Effect Diagram or Ishikawa diagram is used to identify problems be developed and the quality of the inspection point. This diagram shaped like a fish bone that has parts such as the head, fins and spines. The usefulness of this is the fishbone diagram to problems of quality control, customers, the company is not satisfied and so forth. Each "bone" represents a possible source of error. (Heizer, Render, 2009: 265-266) words, this diagram will show an effect or a result of a problem, with a variety of causes. Impact or effect or result described as a muzzle head.

Benefits of Fish Bone Diagram: (Mardiansyah. Andri Ikhwana. 2013) :

1 Be able to use the real conditions for the purpose of improving the quality of products and services, more efficient use of resources, and can reduce costs.
2 can reduce and eliminate the condition that caused the non-conformance of products or services and customer complaints.
3 Can make a standardization operation of existing and planned.
4 Can provide education and training for employees in the decision-making activities and take corrective action

III.   METHODS

The method used : The research method used was a qualitative method of research procedures which produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed. With exploratory approach is to dig a more detailed description of the people who know that there modeling (Yin, 2005)
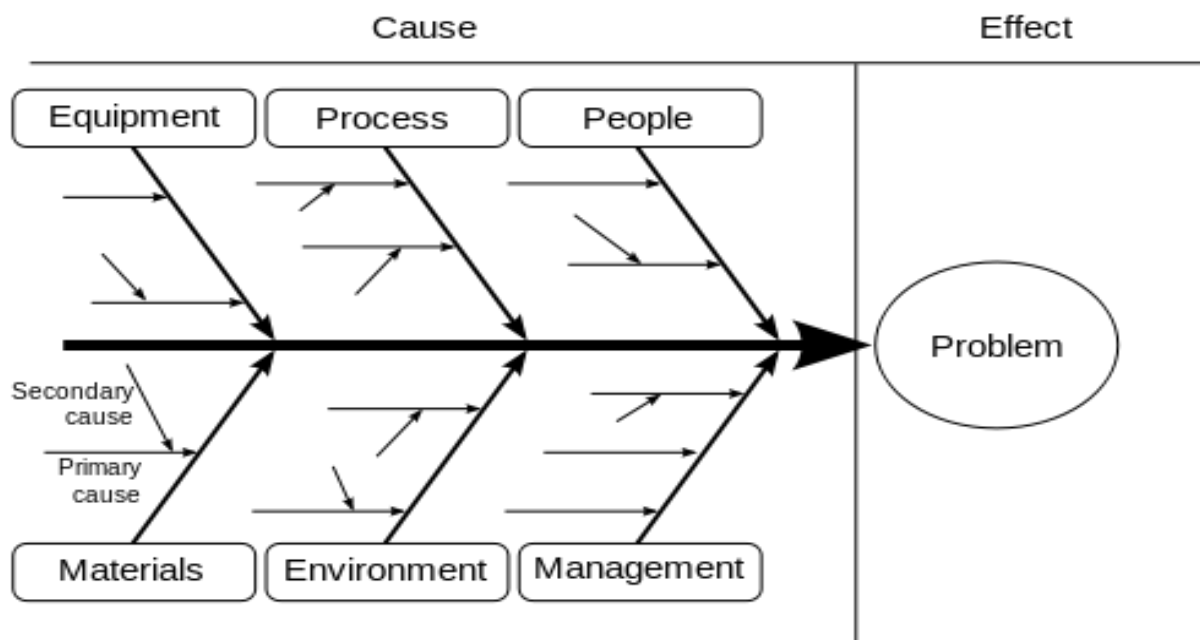
Data Collection Techniques :
Techniques used in data collection: Observation is a data collection techniques by researchers by observing and recording directly on the object of research, but does not get involved in the activities undertaken. Depth interview is to collect data by means of direct face to face with the informant, with purpose get a complete picture of the topic under study. Interviews will take several days, due to the difficulty to find a writer who still survive entrepreneur. Tiangulasi a data collection technique that combines nature of the various techniques of data collection and data sources that already exist.

IV.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Condition of Indonesian textiles using fishbone analysis

Bandung is a city shopping and city services are highly regarded in Indonesia. Explosions visit that has a tendency to rise in each year resulted in the city to improve itself from all fields. This is done because it contributes to the revenue for the government of Bandung. Therefore, the government organize a variety of industry sectors in the city of Bandung, which can give a good contribution. One of these is the textile industry. Bandung is famous for its textile. One is in Majalaya located in Bandung. Majalaya textile industry experienced a heyday from the beginning until the 1990s. But because of the regulations relating to textiles and the presence of goods imported into, resulting in a decrease in effort from year to year. Other than that, the price of an expensive production, making entrepreneurs do not dare to remove textile products to the market. Thus resulted in the deterioration of textiles especially Majalaya. To that end, the authors tried to find the cause of the deterioration of bone using fish (fishbone). Method or approach or method fishbone cause and effect is a tool to recognize process elements (causes) that might influence the results. In this case the cause is divided into equipment, process, people, materials, environment and management. It can be described as follows:

Picture 1 : Fishbone method
Source :Heizer, Render (2009)

In the case of textiles in Majalaya, can be explained as follows:
Problem (problem) it is textile slump in Malaya. Discussion of the cause as follows:

In terms of equipment (Equipment) : The equipment used was the manual and still using the old machine. This is because the new engine requires no small cost. This resulted in the production of textiles produced requires a long time in production activities. In addition to the government regulation in addressing this, so that makes entrepreneurs difficulties in terms of revitalizing the machine. In terms of regulations, policies taken by the government are influenced by the tendency of large companies, while most of the textile companies included in the group of medium and small. This makes the policy tends to be hampered revitalization. While the competitors who came from other countries such as China, Korea and so on using sophisticated machines and production yield is very high, with almost same quality. Other than that, the textile industry does not have the high competitiveness is primarily concerned with the quality of the product. The use of modern equipment is usually performed by large textile entrepreneurs. While most of the existing textile entrepreneurs are mostly lower middle class entrepreneurs.

View of Production Process (Process) : The production process requires no small cost. Resulting in the production of road no. In addition to the demand for goods due to fewer and fewer goods or locally manufactured products have a tendency to be more expensive than similar products produced by other countries. Delivery of raw materials to other areas of high lead prices higher production and lower the production process. In addition to the duties in Indonesia is very liberal range of 6.6 per cent compared to other countries is higher. (Feby Syarifah, 2014)
This resulted in the company not be able to check or assessment of production evaluation. It also can not detect the failure of the product if any defect is not clear when production demand. In addition to the unclear market demand, firms would be confusion if the presence of defects. What should be done if this happens. Marketed can not compete with other companies but if ignored or stored goods will rot. But there are some defects to sell goods at a price which is very cheap.

Diligence Resources (People) : As a result of the financial crisis that occurred in 2008 and 2010, the number of layoffs. In addition to the many demands of the workers' welfare demands in terms of salary, welfare costs such as holiday allowance, medical allowance. This makes textile companies should think more about the welfare whereas decreased production undertaken. So that makes a lot of factory layoffs massive. Other than that, a drop in demand resulted in a decrease in profits for the company. Which might result in layoffs. They find charges filed against them and the workers are not comparable with the performance / results expected work and a decrease in production. Labor factor becomes a problem because of the ability of ordinary workers, so as to avoid innovative in the work. Education high school just is not enough in the face of tight competition. This is an obstacle in the development of the textile itself. Other than that, the lack of innovative in developing the textile. Innovative is necessary to increase the income of the company concerned. With innovative it will generate creativity and make the company grow. Another factor that led to declining profits is a flood of service industries in the city. With the declaration of Appeals town into a city service, then popping the hotel services, restaurants and entertainment or clothing otlet more promising and making a profit is not small. As a result, many Man Power absorbed into such companies. They assume that the work is more lightweight and comfortable. No need to stick with fabrics that will be in production, or a dull environment. Another factor that led to the less labor because they do not require special skills, than when working in a factory. In addition to the age limit to work at the plant considered.

View of Materials (Materials) : Raw material prices and cost of production is very high. While the textile demand increasingly declined as the number of similar products emerging from other Asian countries such as China, South Korea and so on. Local textile demand has a tendency more expensive than the imported products. Other than that which led to high production costs are raw material delivery to other areas is high. This has led to higher production rates and lower the production process. In terms of materials quality attention to costs related to the cost of prevention is the reduction of costs associated with the faulty component, Cost of assessment, which is related to the product evaluation process. Cost of internal failure is caused by the production process. And external costs related to shipping costs. With uncertain demand conditions, resulting in the company can not perform these activities. Other than that if the company failed production, selling prices have been unable to compete with other companies, coupled with defective goods, it would be difficult to be able to market it to consumers or other customers. The presence of imported raw materials and capital goods still high in the industry, is also a problem. Resulting in weak competitiveness of local industries and national. Other problem is the optimal allocation of energy resources and raw materials, and financing in the textile industry itself.

In terms of the Environment (Environment)

Emergence of the service sector in the city such as hotels, restaurants, entertainment and trade sector, especially the textile industry resulted in a decline. According to the Head of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Bandung Trade and Industry, the industry reached 0.72 percent decline in 2012 (Feby Syarifah, 2014)

Therefore, the number of textile companies shut down or sell its textile mills. They assume that the textile industry does not benefit them in terms of revenue. Therefore, changing professions entrepreneurs become entrepreneurs restaurant or entertainment entrepreneur. They assume profits will be faster if they can do that or change his profession.

In terms of management (Management)

Average textile company, is a family company. Subjectivity factor is very high, so in control or management company will be difficult to develop. Decision-making in management will take a long time and memorable stiff. So if there are problems causing substantial losses, and resulted in bankruptcy for the company itself. Although the employee or employees come from outside the family, but it still involve the management of family parties.

V.   CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion : The results of the study revealed that Majalaya industry declined in all areas, such as the expensive cost of production caused the price of goods to be expensive, so employers do not dare to market their goods. Local demand more and more drop resulting in termination of employment of its employees. Factors that cause the deterioration caused by the first, inadequate equipment, second, demand for goods that fewer and fewer, the third, which does not support the workforce in terms of capabilities, expertise. Fourth emergence of a more promising indiustri such as hotels and restaurants, or outlets. Fifth involves management more families, so that subjectivity is instrumental in making the decision.

VI.   SUGGESTION

[1] The need for government involvement, especially in the regulation of imports of goods and imports in Indonesia. In making regulations, the government should involve both employers large and small businesses entrepreneurs.

[2] There is support for the Ministry of Industry to encourage the textile industry has more value not just shaped garment.

[3] The existence of skills training to improve the skills and capabilities, especially for the employees. So that employees can respond to the changes that occur as responsive to technological advances, especially sophistication device of textile materials.

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