

# A Detailed View on Production Functions Done in Garment Industry

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**Abstract** - Organizational studies have different areas with various aspects of the organization. The basic of the management study is to promote organizational change. The proposed study is to evaluate the functions of a garment industry and examine the construction of organizational structure and how it influences the production and business in the market. The present day challenges faced by the garment industry are determined. The study starts with a discussion of the overview of the textile and clothing industries in India, and focusing on various production functions of the garment industry along with the various findings and suggestions to improve the efficiency.

**Key words:** Clothing, efficiency, garment industry, organizational change, production.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In Indian economy, the textile industry is the second largest industry. According to data's textile industry contributes 17% of the country's overall export earnings. The apparel sector in India's growth is expected \$220 billion by the year 2020. Textile diligence is the most fundamental desires of individuals and maintaining unrelenting augmentation for civilizing eminence of existence. It is an independent diligence, from the production of underdone supplies to the refined goods, with significant value-added dispensation, textile industry is a major gift to the country's wealth. The present observation study is based on the various functions of garment industry.

### OVERVIEW OF GARMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Garments production and consumption of its output is increasing day by day. Major developing countries detain growth in textile exports. Certain countries exposed to explosion in the textile exports and its growth. There is increase in low-value exports in garment sector. It paves the way for entrepreneurship and increase the countries global economy. In India 30% of the total exports and second largest industry that given employment.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Arvidsson.E (2011)** has pointed out that the distance in India has always been a barrier for trading to connect, compete and collaborate. Textile is one of the sector where subcontracting of labors exist. The study was made to find the importance of CSR and new knowledge involved in it and found that Creating mutual and diversification would ease the problem of CSR

**Bullon.J et al (2017)** has pointed out that the textile industries objective was limited to production of its product like yarns, fabric and finished goods(clothing, hosieries, etc.). Among the industrialized sector industry of textiles is one of the prehistoric and complicated sector covering many subsectors in whole production from raw supplies to semi-finished goods to finished goods. The textile industry is looking for an expert system in order to improve production and quality by reducing cost.

**Bharadwaj. M and Afza. N** has pointed out that the textile industries in India is one of the persuasive and bright sector. They contributes (14 % -manufacturing production, 4%- gross domestic product, 17 %- export earnings). The trend is emerging with support of plentiful raw materials and skilled labor force. Thus the author made the study with secondary sources to find the challenges faced by Indian textile industry such as scale, skill cycle time and domestic market and found that the industry of textiles and relationship with its labor are undergoing idealistic changes. Where the textile diligence undergoes changes in the management sector, workers has to get prepared for rivalry in the market.

**John Christopher et al. (2018)** has pointed out that the economy of Thailand is highly depends on textile industry. Nowadays its facing many challenges related to the growth. Due to competition in international market like low production, high wages for labor, restricted developmental capability, structure of management and its inefficiency, inefficient system in coaching and its skills.

**Kang. T. J. and Min Kim. S. (2000)** has pointed out that the CAD system was introduced to predict the garment design in 3D manner. To support a normal pattern

automatic drafter has been engaged here. For certain needs additional modifications developed to modify patterns. Auxiliary pattern generation, dart manipulation, and seam line patterns developed for engineers to know the process easily and efficient production.

**Armas. E. B. D et al (2004)** has pointed out that the, for nations like Japan, North America and EU Vietnam became a big business person. With supported interview and analysis the growth of Vietnam in international market has been clearly explained. There might be a tie between garment and textiles of Vietnames. It reflects the word worth chains.

**Hunter. J. J. P et al (1975)** has pointed out that the garment production method whereby garment elements are unwoven during a incessant length of water soluble yarn. Between garment elements they shaped to knitting. The fabric length is exaggerated, water soluble yarns are dissolved and they were separated. The garment elements which was separated passed to garment stations.

### III. VARIOUS FUNCTIONAL DEPARTMENTS IN GARMENT INDUSTRY

Garment diligence is made of diverse departments. Each and every department is conscientious for proficient fabrication.

The departments are of various types they are,

- ❖ Merchandising department
- ❖ Sampling department
- ❖ Cutting and spreading department
- ❖ Washing and sewing department
- ❖ Eminence assertion department
- ❖ Finishing and packing department
- ❖ Upholding department
- ❖ Finance department
- ❖ HR/Admin department

#### MERCHANDISING DEPARTMENT

Planning, Mounting, executing and dispatching the product to the buyer. Merchandising is successful when guiding and supervising of the order in an efficient manner. Costing for the product plays a major role here. Merchandiser is responsible for proper acquiring of men and material to lead an effective production of garment manufacturing. Acquiring raw materials, costing of fabric and production over view are some of the major process involve here

#### SAMPLING DEPARTMENT

They act as a bridge between production and merchandising. To foresee finished garment fit and appearance before going to bulk production and also to know whether the buyer's specification is achieved.

#### CUTTING AND SPREADING DEPARTMENT

When the dyeing process over fabrics are received they are subjected to checking to know any faulty fabric being supplied after dyeing. Spreading and cutting is done after te overall checking of the fabric .Spreading is the process of piling of fabric to specific length and widthwise thy have immense effect on quality, productivity and cost of production. In cutting department the fabric is spread and cut into specific sizes according to the patterns. Spreading and cutting influences reduction of wastages.

#### WASHING AND SEWING DEPARTMENT

In sewing department, the components of garment from cutting department where sewed to make a garment by assembling them to the specifications given in the order sheet. Line supervisors take care of sewing lines for the new orders. The process of making use of various technologies to modify the appearance, comfort ability and outlook of garment is known as garment washing.

#### EMINENCE AND ASSERTION DEPARTMENT

To have power over and uphold the quality this department makes the work divide into different manufacturing stages. Even production line ca be examined both inline and off line whenever the process going on or after the completion. This process consists of three categories preproduction unit, cutting audit and sewing unit. Quality control manager plays a vital role in quality assurance department.

#### FINISHING AND PACKING DEPARTMENT

Finishing department is the final stage in garment production involves in various process trimming (removes protruding threads from the stitched area of the garment), inspection (as per AQL 2.5standards and buyer requirements checking is done subjected to pressing). Ironing is done by folding the garments without any shrinkage. Packing is commonly done in the cardboard boxes. Garments subjected to individual packing in the poly bag and the garments were folded and arranged in cardboard boxes as per the sizes small, medium, large, X-large, XX-large, XXX -large.

#### UPHOLDING DEPARTMENT

In general garment industries uses highly specialized machineries and equipment. Thus machineries have to be maintained due to wear and tear. Regular maintenance results in smooth running of machines. Preventive, scheduled and corrective maintenance are the several types of maintenance generally carried out by this department.

#### FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The part of an industry which is responsible for managing the financial administrative affairs and influences policymaking and commercial decisions. This generally involves in functions like providing management information, budgeting, garment costing and

administration. Finance manager plays a major role here. Financial audits takes place periodically.

#### HR/ADMIN DEPARTMENT

The main role of Human Resource Management (HRM) in garment industry is the efficient use of human resources to accomplish the objectives of garment industry and employee. HRM and its success determined by factors like market, material, men and money. HR manager plays a major role, their duty is to determine the goal and objectives and align the resources according to the availability. The functions of HR should encourage development, compensation, user friendly and effective staffing.

#### IV. FACTORS INFLUENCING PRODUCTION IN GARMENT INDUSTRY

##### POLITICAL FACTORS

- ❖ Various tax policies
- ❖ Various employment laws
- ❖ Conventions in environment
- ❖ Confines in tariff and trade

##### ECONOMIC FACTORS

- ❖ Stability of economy
- ❖ Growth of economy
- ❖ Interest rates
- ❖ Inflation and exchange rates

##### SOCIO- CULTURAL FACTORS

- ❖ Growth rate of population
- ❖ Distribution of age
- ❖ Consumer behavior
- ❖ Age distribution
- ❖ Culture and religion aspect

##### TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS

- ❖ Automation
- ❖ Technology incentives
- ❖ Technology change
- ❖ Outsourcing decisions
- ❖ Ecological aspects
- ❖ Environmental aspects
- ❖ Level of products

All the above mentioned factors influence the business and growth of a garment industry. Proper analysis and execution of plans is necessary to increase the productivity and efficiency.

#### FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this study it clearly shows that the garment industries in India generally has senior most work forces who are all working from beginning and maintains the same quality of work. Most of the workers are illiterate without any technical knowledge though the quality of work is maintained. Their production functions are efficient in nature but the recruiting process has to change its dimension for selection basis. Workers can be subjected to training for developing the knowledge of handling

machineries. In export section still some awareness is necessary for the company for effective process. Workers safety and awareness has to be created through many programs.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Organization study makes a learner to understand the inclusive scenario. Textile Industry is second largest in India.. Functions like production, quality, and handling the material are efficient. Sales & distribution, marketing functions are handled by veteran employees of the company. The welfare schemes for workers and many new reimbursement policies has to be executed to keep hold of workers. The garment industries are subjected to changes so the workers, stakeholders and management must be prepared to challenge for admissible.

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