



An Exploration To Quality Inconvenience In Garment Industry

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Abstract:

In apparel and Textile Industry, product quality is calculated in terms of quality and standard of fibres, yarns, fabric construction, color fastness, designs and final finished garments. In India, different garment industry follows different quality control and management system .especially, different inspection systems for garments to control the quality problems. This article contains the quality related problems accrued in the garment industry. The quality-related problems include sewing defects, fabric defects, colour defects, size issues, or garment defects like defective buttons, snaps, stitches, holes, faulty zippers, misalignment of buttons, missing buttons, cuts, stains, short zippers, inappropriate trimmings etc. Quality is of prime importance in any aspect of business. Customers demand and expect value for money. As producers of apparel there must be a constant endeavour to produce work of good quality.

Key words: Quality problems, Quality control, Quality Management, Garment Defects.

I. Introduction

Quality means customer needs is to be satisfied. Failure to maintain an adequate quality standard can therefore be unsuccessful. But maintaining an adequate standard of quality also costs effort. There are a number of factors on which quality fitness of garment industry is based such as - performance, reliability, durability, visual and perceived quality of the garment. Quality needs to be defined in terms of a particular framework of cost.

Quality is of prime importance in any aspect of business. Customers demand and expect value for money. As producers of apparel there must be a constant endeavor to produce work of good quality. In the garment industry quality control is practiced right from the initial stage of sourcing raw materials to the stage of final finished garment. For textile and apparel industry product quality is calculated in terms of quality and standard of fibres, yarns, fabric construction, colour fastness, surface designs and the final finished garment products. However quality expectations for export are related to the type of customer segments and the retail outlets.

Defects Classified in to three types in garment industry

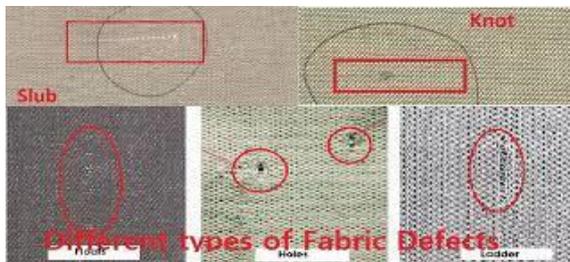
- Critical Defects. A critical defect is one that is likely to result in hazardous or unsafe conditions when using the product.
- Major Defects. A major defect is one that is likely to result in a customer complaint or return.
- ...
- Minor Defects. A minor defect is one that is unlikely to result in a customer complaint or return.

Quality Related Problems in Garment Manufacturing

- fabric defects
- Sewing defects
- Colour defects
- Sizing defects
- Poor material Handling
- Secondary Quality of raw materials.
- Communication Gap
- Non Maintenance Machines

Fabric Defects:

There are various fabric defects can occur in manufacture of fabric like crease mark, pin holder,



Knots and Missing yarns etc.

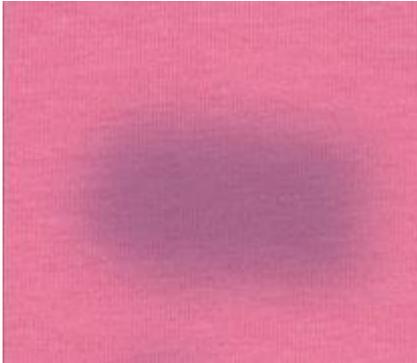
Sewing defects:

Like open seams, wrong stitching techniques used, same colour garment, but usage of different colour threads on the garment, miss out of stitches in between, creasing of the garment, erroneous thread tension and raw edges are some sewing defects that could occur so should be taken care of.



Colour defects:

Colour defects that could occur are - difference of the colour of final produced garment to the sample shown, accessories used are of wrong colour combination and mismatching of dye amongst the pieces.



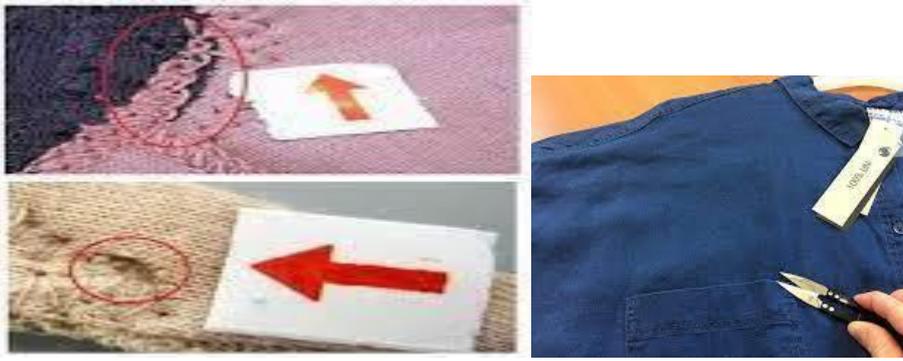
Sizing defects:

Wrong gradation of sizes, difference in measurement of a garment part from other, for example- sleeves of 'XL' size but body of 'L' size. Such defects do not occur has to be seen too.



Garment defects :

During manufacturing process defects could occur like - faulty zippers, irregular hemming, loose buttons, raw edges, improper button holes, uneven parts, inappropriate trimming, and difference in fabric colours.



Poor material Handling:

From the start storing materials to transporting materials with in internal department. There is high chance of mishandling of raw materials and finished materials.

Poor handling causes quality problems and generates defects to the products.

Due to the Poor material handling frequent interruption in production due to delay in Handling and supplying of materials

Damage due to material in handling.



Secondary Quality of raw materials:

Now a days, most of the garment industry compromises the quality of raw materials for cost control

Here I can say that only that you have the freedom to purchase raw materials whatever you want. I just want to convey that the quality of garment and quality related problems in generally arises due to the usage of the lower quality of raw materials.

Communication Gap:

The communication gap between inter department's leads to impact the quality.

There are chances of possible various levels of communication gap in garment industry.



They are

- Information is not passed to the right person at right time
- Information passed, but it is not understood by the users
- Incomplete information

Non Maintenance Machines:

- fabric cutting defects, sewing defects and pressing defects may generate due to faulty machines. The ticket number is the number assigned to a sewing thread on its linear density or thread sizes.



- We should ensure that no malfunctioning machine should be in the line. For that all we need to do proper machine maintenance in the industry.



II. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Every garment industry should implement different tools to control the quality.

- Testing of raw material should be done in every material which we used in garment industry.
- Every test should be done as per the standard as well as the buyer's requirement.
- Need to maintain the proper machine maintenance in the industry.
- Effective use of QMS & AQL in the industrys.

III. Conclusion

Now a days, Buyers are very much quality conscious. Every garment manufacturer should give first priority to its valued customer. To avoid quality related problems in the garment industry, need to use quality raw materials along with the proper machine maintenance. and need to update the manufacture process and machines as per the quality standards of the required by the buyer and also need to Introduce Quality Management Systems (QMS) & Acceptable Quality Levels (AQL) in every department of the garment industry in order to control the quality issues in garments.

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