CHAPTER - 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
SUMMARY

Garment industry is a result of education, industrialization and the increasing importance of time. Garment industry was founded in the West beginning with the making of uniforms which gave a feeling of oneness and equality. National fairs, international fairs and Garment associations have supported and encouraged the growth of this industries. Garment industries are spreading like wild fire in all big cities of which Ahmedabad is one.

Though industries are coming up, hardly any studies are done on the manufacturing units so the present study was planned with the following specific objectives to study the type of industry and its needs and importance.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To find out the type and rate of development in India (including total output and export of ready-made shirts)
2) To find out the type of machinery and techniques used in shirt production.
3) To study how ready-made shirts are marketed in India and to find out the influence of fashion.
4) To study the use of computer in shirts manufacturing industry.
To achieve the above mentioned objectives, 10 shirts manufacturing units of Ahmedabad city were intensively studied.

Interview was conducted on the guidelines of the questionnaire. The schedule comprised of three sections to collect the information like background information of the unit, manufacturing process, type of garment manufactured, raw material, other expenditure etc and new technology like the use of computers etc.

The tabulated data was analysed with percentages and graphs were drawn.

It was observed from the study done that with less investment, using Indian machinery the quantity and quality of a product increases resulting in a very good turnover.

The development of this type of industry depends upon location, availability of raw material like fabric and decorative accessories, cheap labour, demand for the product, market facilities etc.
CONCLUSION

From the study conducted it was found that majority of the producing units were based on partnership (60%). These units are not planned. It is a haphazard growth. Since these units are home scale, the government reduces certain taxes and gives subsidies. 80% of the units took financial assistance from the bank.

Men's, women's and children wear were manufactured of standard sizes. The type of shirts produced were business, party and casual.

These units were situated in a built in area of about 500 square feet.

Raw material was purchased one month before at the local market and cosmopolitan cities.

Majority of the units used Indian made sewing machines assisted with other machines to give proper finishing touches. Designers are not used. The proprietor selects designs through books. Goods are marketed locally making use of the press, exhibition and fairs as advertising agents. One unit exports it's products to Russia.

Around 5000 meters fabric is used for a time period of one month. An average of Rs.50,000 is spent excluding raw material
expenditure. The yearly turnover of Kothari Traders is the highest in comparison to the capacity they produce. They produce good of high quality, price and for the high society. Whereas Kryne apparels production capacity is more in comparison to their expenditure which is much less than Kothari Traders. They make use of Indian machines. The price range of their product is less. The quality of the product is good because the total job is done by one person. Middle class people can afford these products. Mark apparels capacity is much more than Kothari’s but their expenditure in comparison is less, it is an ideal unit.

Fashion and season do effect production. Patterns change after a period of times. This business can be expanded because the scope of this business is good.

Finally good educational background, managerial skill, labour control techniques, ability, alertness of market trends from clothing entrepreneurs are advices to any individual who wants to start a garment manufacturing unit.