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Garments is the world's quintessential industry in which greatest detail in the world, brand supermarkets, and manufacturers without factories are the dominant players. These lead companies set up networks by moving their production to contractors and subcontractors in a variety of exporting countries, allowing them to focus on the design for the next generation of garments, and most importantly on branding, marketing, and advertising. The garment sector and canvas industry is still under constant pressure and where competition is few, there is a chance of rival companies awaiting the challenges. During their heydays of garment production, manufacturers would name the price of a product including the prices of making the product more profit. They would offer a range of clothes to provide the details. After the selection was made, the retailer would place an order for a particular product and require a bulk delivery on a fixed date, months later. But the scenario presents completely changed. Now details the market rules and drive dogs into clothes. Because they know exactly what they want in terms of the product, its design, color, model, etc., they now have a say on the cost of the product, keep in mind the consumer's needs and expectations. From the problems it found that most manufacturers and suppliers could not meet the demands of the retailer, which gave rise to dealing with production issues such as lead times, response, spending factors, improvement planning, etc. that could affect the delivery going into the product in the ever-changing place. In the new world of ever-developed technologies and techniques, organizations must consider how to deal with the problems of increasing competition, rising customer expectations, and the increase in product varieties. This chapter will discuss various production systems, production planning of the garment industry, chain and inventory management and various tools to improve the productivity of the garment industry. Production planning of garment industry: The main purpose of production planning is to provide a system along with a set of procedures for effective conversion of raw materials, works and other views of final products (garments). Three key components to determine production planning of the industries is the Volume of Nature Production in Nature Production Process at Operation Volume of Pro Production: Intensity and the amount of production planning can be determined by the volume and character of the processes and the nature of the production processes. For example, production planning for the 10,000 garment manufacture would differ from the planning for a 1000 garment. Nature of production process: In a work store, the production planning should be very casual and informal and create task methods up to the individual's competence. in the case of high volume production, many garment designers, process engineers and industrial engineers (IEs) are involved. Nature of Operation: Comprehensive planning needed for cyclic operations, for example, in continuous manufacturing of one standard style of clothing. The alternatives to manufacturing approaches are: Manufacturing in order, which may or may not be recursive to regular manufacturing intervals for stock and sale – batch or mass manufacturing production for stock and retail – process continuous production planning system: Two worries to interconcept of a production planning system are Product planning system planning System a product planning system includes processes related to the development of products based on market necessities. In the device industry case, it includes forecasts mode, customer research, development of protocols, etc. A process planning system includes mandatory activities for product production based on expected demand. This involves determination of the amount of material required in various processes, the sequence of processes including the fabric inspection, spread, cutting, stitching, finishing, packing, etc. The product planning system pays more attention to market conditions and the creation of product design based on the condition. But process planning is more focused on the activities aimed at processes involved in the development of the product. Control production in garment industry: Control production involves the production planning of the garments and the resources in terms of equipment and the work available to translate the condition of the garment production into reality. Due to the ongoing monitoring of production flow and the utilis of resources by the production control department, any deviation from the predetermined plan can be managed; by consecutively, the productivity can run according to the original schedule. It manages all the garment production operations by means of gathering the important information regarding the various views and production, and by making mandatory changes in them. It guides and inspects the process progress and closes the files on the job completion or order. The functions of production control are: offering the output of component panel, assembly and clothing of required quantities and quality and at the target time. Coordinates, controls, and feedback concerned with the production of a particular style in the management, analyzing the results of the production activities, understanding the importance and taking necessary correct actions. Offers the best usage of all resources. Achieve low production cost and reliable customer service. Component of the production control of garment industry: Production control will improve and improve the Based on the requirements of applications, the worker and machine assignments, the work priorities, the production routes, etc. can be modified. The features of production control include the following: Control of planning: It guarantees the receipt of up-to-date estimated data from PP (production planning) department, bill of material (BOM) information from product engineering and data regarding routines from engineering processes. Control of material: It ensures the delivery of the necessary materials to the work floor and the material movement of the shops. Control of manufacturing capabilities: Establish the availability of machines and work skill levels and provide the production schedules practically achieved. Control of Activities: Release commands and information. Quantity control: Follow-up of the production progress ensures that the necessary quantities are processed at each production stage. Due date controls: Check on the relationship of current schedule with planned and establish the reasons for delays or stops that prevent the weekly schedules of work allocated to each machine or work station. Information control: Information and reports showing deviations in plans; by consecutive corrective actions could be carried out. Production and control planning (PPC) in garment industry: Production planning and control (PPC) are important aspects of the garment manufacturing industry. Accuracy of planning is equal to shipment over time, the best use of work, and the appropriate assurance provisions and equipment available per order. Figure: Cycles of PPC in garment manufacturing industry It basically understands planning production of an organization before producing actual processing and practicing control activities to ensure that the production is intended to achieve with respect to quantity, quality, delivery schedule, and cost of manufacturing. The goal of production planning and control (PPC) in the garment industry consists of the following factors: to exceed the garments of required quality and amount of time to purchase satisfaction. To ensure the maximum usage of all resources. To make sure quality clothing is produced. To minimize the product manufacturing time. To maintain optimum inventory levels. To maintain flexibility in the manufacturing process. To coordinate between operators, vehicles and different departments. To eliminate log in all phases of production and solve the problems associated with production. To ensure cost-effective reduction and control. The vital goal is to increase the profits of the garment industry. Steps to production and control planning: There are three steps to PPC, which is as follows: Planning Step Step Action Steps Control Stage Planning Steps: The Manufacturer of a Garment starts with the planning for the same. He understands selection of the best course of action many alternatives. The two steps in the planning stage will preplant and active planning. Pre-planning: Preplanning Process understands product planning and development, preliminary demand, resource and planning facilities, plant plant and plant layout. Preplanning in the garment industry plays a role of clothing. Fashion forecasts are the first and first scene of planning for production. Active planning: It comprises planning for quantity, product mixture determination, scheduling, road, materials and process planning. Action Steps: This step is considered as the execution step. It involves the department function and progress. This stage of garment industry is the scene where the production of the garment is in process according to the conditions of the product. The planning and schedule for the garment production include the association's plans, layout plans, cuts and elbows are in progress. It includes all these steps from receiving the fabric of their clothing department to the customer. Control steps: It involves material control, inventory control, quality control, work control and cost control. This phase is further in terms of controlling the functions of production

and a goal of manufacturing the products as planned. The planning of three different steps depends on the principles of the production planning, which is as follows: Production type determines the type of PPC system required. The number of parts involved in the product affects the operating costs of the PPC department. The complexity of the PPC function varies with the number of assemblies involved. Time is a common denominator for all scheduling activities. Sizes of the plant have relatively little to do with what type of PPC system is needed. PPC enables 'management by exception'. Level of production planning and control: Production planning takes place at many levels in the industry/organization and covers different outlook times. It could be categorized as strategic planning, tactical planning, and operational planning based on the ranked altitudes in which it is carried out in the garment industry. Strategic Planning: Strategic Planning is a process of the organization to define its strategy, or direction, and to make decisions about allocating its resources to pursue this strategy. Generally, it is a long-term plan carried out at the top management level. Long-term plans focus on product lines, divisions, markets, and other business units. The factors considered for the long-term planning include investment capabilities in the organization, life cycles of products, market conditions, etc. Planning Tactics: It is executed for an intermediate term by management of middle levels in an organization. It focuses on comprehensive products instead of individual style specific to products and has a span of time of 6-18 months. It indicates the work Utility plan, materials plan and expansion plan of the industry. Operational Planning: This is executed for a short time period by management at lower levels in an organization. It is mostly concerned with the use of existing services or facilities in the industry rather than creation. It comprises adequate utilis of resources such as raw materials, machinery, energy, etc. Short-term planning takes into account existing customer orders, priorities regarding material availability, work absence rate, cash flow, etc. Function of production planning and control: Function is the important segment of production planning and control of any manufacturing industry such as garment or fabric industry. So I published a comprehensive article about the PPC function of garment industry. You can read this: Function of Production Planning and Control (PPC) of Garment Industry Requirements in efficient production planning and control: Better organizational structure and appropriate delegation of authority and finalization of responsibility at all levels of an organization. Information feedback systems should provide reliable and reliable updates to people concerned which all carry out PPC functions. Standard of materials, equipment, labor, work, quality, etc. Training people for handling the special equipment and manufacturing process. Flexibility accommodates changes and log circumstances such as lack of raw materials, power failures, machine break-downs and absaneism in workers. Correct management policies regarding production levels and inventory prices, product mixture and turnover inventory. Accurate assessment of lead time manufacturing and acquisition lead times. Plant capacity should be enough to achieve the demand as well as flexible enough to respond to the introduction of new product styles, changes to product mixes, production rates, etc. Production control activity: Materials state planning system requirements that are generated are required in how much and time they are needed. The Control Activity Production (PAC) directs air, where and how products should be made in order to ensure the department of clothing is as per scheduled. Below the figure shows the pac's major concerns. Figure A: Production activity targets to control production activity: To know the actual progress of the task. For example, is the garment production of the sewing scene, cutting or wrapping? To decide on what should be the next operation to be dealt with in which job center. For example, once the fabric is cut, they need to be sent to the spread department and like what it would help organize the same thing. To make sure that the right amount of materials is in the right place, at the right time and the requested ability and tools are provided. To improve the operational which is, the efficiency of workers and vehicle liria. To minimize inventory work-in-progress. To minimize set-up costs. To maintain operational controls by monitoring task status and lead times, measure progress and indicate corrective actions, when necessary. Planning operations and scheduling: The scheduling operations and control processes involve activities such as priorities as well as detailed scheduling, loading, experimental and follow-up, and input/control output. The several terminology uses of planning operations and schedules are as follows: Loading: It is the work placement or process of various machines or task centers for future processes, giving much attention to the sequence of operations based on the road sheet and the priority sequence. Sequence: It is the practice of reaching the sequence of operations of all tasks in each machine or task center. It creates the priorities for carrying out the tasks that are waiting in the line in each machine or job center. Detailed schedule: It is the process of defining the start and end time of each task center, which is possible only after loading and sequence. Shipments: It is an action needed to keep the work order flowed into the production line as per the detailed schedule. Delay in production due to equipment outage, which is not available to materials when necessary, etc., requires the experimental action for some important processing. Input-production controls: The input-production plans and schedules require capacity levels defined in a task center, but real utilis could vary from what is planned. Control output input is a primary activity that provides complete information about the real use of a machine's capabilities or task center compared to the use of planned capabilities. Technical Scheduling: What kind of scheduling technique is used in a work shop based on the quantity of order received, the nature of the process and its complexity. The two types of scheduling techniques are: Forward scheduled rewards scheduled ahead: In this process, each task or operation is scheduled to arrive at the earliest hour that the necessary material will be on hand and capacity will be available. It assumes that the acquisition of materials and operations starts as soon as the purchase conditions/customers are known. Some purchase time might be added to the estimated target date and time to exceed the order of the purchase. Figure B illustrates the scheduled process forward. From Figure B it might notice that the total time involved in starting and finishing the specific tasks of each department is calculated on the basis of the time scale and then the date for the delivery of products. Figure B: Forward scheduled Backward scheduling: This technique is normally used in assembly industries where they commit in advance Time. After the determination of bulk scheduling dates for assembly key subsmblies, the utility schedules these dates for each component and task backward to determine the appropriate dispatch date for each component manufacturing order. The task or task start date is calculated by 'set back' to finish the processing date the processing time for the task. The backward schedule is shown in Figure C, where the overall manufacturing time is divided into schedules at the time schedule in different departments on the basis of time scale. Figure C: Sequence schedules backward: The sequence or order in which the tasks are executed determined by the sequence. The sequence of each task's processes will be important when it comes to the cost of holiday time in job centers. Therefore, priority establishment for all tasks waiting in the question does not apply priority sequence policies to be done. The requirements for selection of the right sequence to set-up costs or switch over work-in-progress inventory costs Inventory Cost Idle Time Average work flow average time average of tasks at the medium time to finish a task Contains two types of sequences that could be selected based on specific criteria as provided below: Only sequence priority criteria rule dynamic sequence rules Evaluate sequence rules : Most commonly use the criteria for evaluation of the sequence rules as follows: 1. Average time flow: It represents the average time period each job handles in the task center or shop.

Total time flow for all average time flow tasks or Average Completions Time = ----- Number of tasks in the system 2. Average number of tasks in the system or shop: It is the average amount of work or work in the store every day. Total time flow for all tasks average the number of tasks in the system =----- work in the system 3. Average Terrain Work: It is the average time period that each task or task is delayed compared to its current date. Total Labor Earth Average Jobs = ----- Number of tasks in the system 4. Switch on price: It represents the total cost of making the whole machine switch over to group of tasks. Each production system requires systematic approaches to reach its goals in production. Consequently, it carries the necessity for coordination and appropriate execution of production planning and control. Production planning and control (PPC) are important aspects of the garment manufacturing industry. So its rule of garment manufacturing is very important. We have also published articles on the role of production planning and control of garment industry. You can read this: Roles of PPC Department of The Apparel IndustryReferences Industry:

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