

The Sustainable Trend in the Production Process of an Apparel Industry

Zulaika Asif

Assistant Professor

JD School of Design, India

Abstract — Currently, the sustainability of fashion worldwide is a major considerable issue. The talked issue is in the favour of fashion's sustainability around the world. Most of the organizations and fashion-conscious personalities have come forward to uphold the further extension of the campaign for a good environment for tomorrow. Upcycling is an existing strategy applicable in the production department of a garment industry, where the discarded materials are used to create higher-value products, keeping them in productive use for longer. The main objective of this study is to justify the sustainability concern of the fashion industry. For the conservation of the environment, the sustainability of fashion is the utmost priority in the present fastest-growing world. Nowadays, fashion is considered a vital concern for the ecological aspect of morality issues. The article is based on a rigorous study with the reading materials. The data have been gathered from various sources, mainly academic literature, research article, conference article, Ph.D. thesis, and undergraduate & postgraduate dissertations, and a systematic approach has been adopted.

Keywords: Sustainability, Production, Garment Industry

I. INTRODUCTION

A. What's Fashion?

Fashion is an ontological sphere; in and through commerce with fashion subjectivities are literally made and worldly relations are established between clothes and bodies. In everyday speech, we speak of the 'body' that's subject to the clothes that literally enclothe it with significance. (Gill, 1998 43)

B. What Does Sustainable Fashion Mean?

The Oxford wordbook defines 'Sustainability' as 'involving the use of natural products and energy in a way that doesn't harm the terrain'.

In other words, not producing anything that nature can't naturally reabsorb and not using further natural coffers that nature can naturally replace it. The direct model presently employed by the fashion assiduity of the 3Rs that's Reduce, Exercise, and Reclaim, is the perfect match with the conception of sustainability.

1) What's 'Sustainable' in the environment of fashion?

Sustainable fashion refers to garments that are made in a way that's aware of the numerous environmental factors the fashion assiduity touches upon.

C. Exemplifications of sustainable fashion

Vesture brands can be broken into their sustainable practices into four confines.

1) Ethical Fashion

This covers product, Fair Trade practices, and working conditions Ethical fashion is further of a homiletic station a company takes to insure that no living beings are hurt due to their manufacturing practices.

2) Indirect Fashion

An off-shoot of indirect frugality. It advocates that all accouterments and products in a particular society are employed and circulated among the people for as long as possible, in an environmentally safe, effective, and fair manner. This would encompass effects like upcycling, recovering, and thrifting.

3) Slow Fashion

Slow fashion is the reverse of Fast Fashion, taking a long-term view and considering the whole product lifecycle. This includes renting or participating in clothes as well as the quality of garments to help them last longer and therefore reduce the need to buy new bones.

4) Conscious Fashion

Conscious Fashion is a strong communication to get across to the consumers, expounding and encouraging them to buy eco-friendly products and get behind the green fashion movement.

D. Why sustainable fashion is important?

Fashion assiduity is one of the world's largest polluters and is incredibly dangerous to the earth. Second, only to oil painting, assiduity is responsible for 20 of global artificial water pollution. Unexpectedly most clothes are actually made out of plastic, creating microplastic in the timber. In addition, thousands of dangerous chemicals are used in cloth manufactories around the world, which are dangerous to both the terrain and the people working with them. It's time for a global change in this assiduity and that change must be in the form of sustainable fashion.

The main four issues to be considered when it comes to sustainability and fashion

- Consumption and impurity of water (high situations aren't only used in the production of apparel, but also in washing)
- Emission of energy (high operation of energy in the production of synthetic fabrics and in the washing, drying, and ironing of clothes)
- Using of Chemicals (diseases and fungicides are being used in the product of raw accouterments like cotton)
- Creation of waste (cloth situations that are incinerated or transferred to tip are enormous).

E. Why is fashion a key to the discussion around sustainability?

- In the environment of fashion the word 'Sustainability' most prominently is appertained to the environmental impacts of making (raw material creation, processing, and manufacture), wearing and minding for (operation), and the disposal of apparel (end druggies).
- We sought coffers and use water and chemicals along the way, to produce a garment. We buy and wear garments and also throw them down (or contribute to them) when we're done. But also what happens? Generally, it goes to a tip or is incinerated.

- Unfortunately moment, only 20 of all apparel is reclaimed.
- For the fashion assiduity to come more sustainable, an indirect system has to be developed by the brands, whereby garments come recyclable after use, reducing the need to produce virgin filaments.
- In the meanwhile, individual consumption rates are to be addressed, by reducing the quantum of apparel we buy, as well as disposing of which of them, can help.

II. GARMENT INDUSTRY OF INDIA

Garment assiduity is the second largest in India. About one-fourth of the volume of garment, products go into import requests and three-fourths for domestic consumption.

The vesture assiduity is principally fashion-driven and keeps changing. The manufacturing department has to manage the changing trends. Consumer's moment anticipates new trends every day and is told by television, and social media also anticipation of quality, design, and size is in high demand. This is the main reason why vesture chains are seeking hard on perfecting the quality and price and giving the stylish to the consumers.

A. Stages of product in a garment Assiduity

- Raw material Procurement and examination
- Laying and Cutting of Fabric
- Assembling/ product
- Finishing and Packing

B. Raw material Procurement and examination

The Process of manufacturing starts with the sourcing and procuring of raw accouterments that include Fabrics, trims, and accessories. All the raw accouterments are carried 100 and stored. It's completely audited for any blights before transferring it to the slicing department.

C. Laying and Cutting of Fabric

The alternate stage of the product of garments is the methodical approach to planning and cutting the fabric. This involves the following way

D. Marker Plan

A marker plan is defined as the arrangement of patterns on fabric in such a way that the consumption of fabric per garment is calculated efficiently. The planning of the marker actually defines the quantum of fabric consumed which in turn affects the cost of the garment. Marker planning is moreover done manually or using CAD software.

E. Spreading

The audited fabric is transferred to the slice section. The fabric is laid easily without any wrinkles either manually or by machine. The machine can be mechanically, electrically, or electronically operated. The length of the lay is decided by the marker and the height of the lay is decided by the slice outfit used.

F. Marking

The marking of the patterns is done either manually or through a motorized printout. The printout would be taken on

white paper matching the lay length and range. This is cut along the fabric.

G. Cutting

The layers are cut contemporaneously using different kinds of cutting machines. The machines used are straight shanks, band shanks, round shanks, or motorized bones. These are controlled manually or digitally.

H. Spreading

The final step would be spreading. Spreading is done grounded on the workflow in the product department. Either all the factors would be whisked together or they would be whisked as separate factors. Along with spreading, numbering or marking would be done to insure that all the factors of a garment are cut from the same subcaste.

I. Assembling

The third phase of the product is assembling. All the whisked factors are transferred for suturing comprising colorful kinds of machines. These machines are used for different operations since they're multi-purpose. They've single-needle cinch sew, double-needle lockstitch, chain sews, overlock, and colorful other sergers.

J. Packaging

The final phase of the product is packing. The process involves stain junking, pressing, final examination, folding, and repairs if any. Ironing defines the final look of the garment is done as per the buyer's conditions. Some are hanger packed, individual packed, fold packed, folded, and also hanger packed. Packing is generally done in tinderbox boxes. They can be customized per the buyer's conditions.

III. WASTES IN THE CUTTING ROOM:

Wastes found in the cutting room come in several forms i.e., cutting waste, marker utilization waste, and fabric roll remain. During bundling and ticketing as well there would be some unidentified defective pieces that pass on to the assembling section as inspection isn't 100%.

A. Product section

The seamstresses will be loaded with the whisked pieces for assembly. When the imperfect pieces are set up, the knitters will discard the pieces also and there.

B. Finishing and Packing section

The destruction may be due to the misfit, trimming blights, ironing blights, or packing defects. Other than these sections there are other sections of the garment assiduity like the washing unit and the embroidery section, slice section that would leave a lot of waste during the manufacturing process.

1) Causes and Remedies for waste operation

- vehicle
- Time operation
- force
- Delay
- Corrections

IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Kavitha, S., and G. Manimekalai., Reuse is moment substantially limited by profitable conditions with low cost of fast-changing fashion. There are still openings in that secondhand may be a fashion in itself and that the informal alternate-hand request is to a large extent working without any specific policy instruments.

Important fabrics collected by charity associations aren't of sufficient quality to be vented and reused on request. This is to some extent answered by exports to less demanding requests outdoors but also leads to incineration.

The labor cost of repairing a garment is frequently advanced more than the purchase of a new garment. The extreme case is when it's actually cheaper to buy a new garment rather than to have it professionally gutted.

V. USE OF GARMENT WASTE

The unworkable corridor and extremely shredded clothes are reclaimed into waste cotton. Mattress, pillows, cocoons, seat filling and padding in buses, public motorcars, and cabs are generally done with these recycled clothes and reused cotton. Indeed tapes are being reproduced with leftover white cotton fabrics. While buttons, zippers, elastic fasteners, hangers, and plastic bags are resold to mini garment accessory merchandisers. Buttons, zippers, and elastics fasteners are substantially bought by original knitters, said an appurtenant dealer.

A. Environmental and Economic Benefits of Garment

Recycling Reduces the need for tip space fabrics and presents particular problems in the tip as synthetic (man-made filaments) products won't putrefy, while woolen garments do putrefy and produce methane, which contributes to global warming.

- Reduces pressure on virgin coiffers aids the balance of payments as we import smaller accouterments for our requirements. This results in lower pollution and energy savings, as filaments don't be transported from abroad.
- Benefits of reclaiming fiber Savings on Energy Consumption when processing, as particulars don't need to be re-dyed or trolled. Less effluent, as unlike raw hair, it doesn't have to be completely washed using large volumes of water. Reduction of demand for colorings and fixing agents and the problems caused by their use and manufacture.

According to Raj, Deepika., A study by the World Bank (2015) indicated that a number of diligence in India and other developing countries use production processes that may have severe adverse goods on the terrain and emphasized the need for ES in India

The cloth and vesture assiduity is one of India's oldest diligence. It's also the largest employment-generating assiduity after husbandry, with over 35 million people presently employed in it (Ministry of fabrics, 2014). As a result, the apparel and cloth sector contributes significantly to the country's profitable growth. Thus, major advancements and ways have been taken toward the overall development of cloth and vesture assiduity can significantly contribute to the profitable stability of India (Ministry of fabrics, 2014). By launching the spare Manufacturing Scheme in 2009 (Ministry

of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, 2009), the Indian government encouraged the relinquishment of LP for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises to increase manufacturing competitiveness and combat the goods of the global profitable recession.

According to Niinimäki, Kirsi, and Lotta Hassi, The short life span of fabrics and especially apparel is one of the main problems in the current artificial system grounded on planned fustiness. According to our study, as presented in the former section, the same issue is also a solicitude for consumers.

VI. METHODOLOGY STUDY DESIGN

The waste from the Garment industry is an aggregate of natural and artificial fibers and different materials such as buttons which include timber buttons, snap buttons and acrylic buttons, steel zippers making it actually tough to degrade. The stable shape of textile waste consists of biodegradable materials consisting of fibers, yarns, and material scraps. Those will be recycled to get new uncooked materials. They can be easily decomposed within nature when you consider that they're organic remember.

The garment manufacturing process is energy intensive and there are a number of areas that garment manufacturers can focus on to reduce energy consumption. Use of energy-efficient tools, equipment, and machines for cutting, sewing, pressing, and packaging; and the use of environmentally friendly processes are key factors requiring improvement for sustainable fashion production. Garbage waste such as paper, plastic, fabric scraps, cardboard used for packaging, and wire hangers should be recycled and reused. Several other energy and water conservation strategies, such as installing water-saving devices, training staff on energy efficiency skills, energy-efficient heating/cooling equipment, sensor-equipped lighting systems, and collecting rainwater for non-drinking purposes, can also help achieve sustainable development. Fashion. Choosing suitable raw materials with a lower ecological footprint (renewable, biodegradable, and inexhaustible) and energy-efficient processes can help reduce the impact on the environment.

Operating costs in apparel manufacturing can be reduced by adopting the concept of "lean manufacturing" which focuses on eliminating process waste, improving productivity, empowering people to communicate better, and transforming the organization into a learning organization. Process waste can be reduced by avoiding overproduction, unnecessary movement, improper inventory management, and over processing. Continuous improvement (commonly known as the Japanese word "Kaizen") is the main principle of lean manufacturing. "Kaizen" encourages continuous and necessary changes (big or small) to achieve the desired goal.

A Start-up firms has come up with a sustainable practice in product process using software addes called DeSL Digital transformation solution has been developing critical planning solution experience in implantation of suitable equipment's in effectively manner based on the product process they have focused on the high end machineries as a human centric. This software's are implemented in production to fishing process helps easy work and achieve the

best output gaining the sustainable aspects in production plan and operation.

A. Eco labelling

The Global Eco label Network defines an Eco label as "a label that identifies the overall environmental preference of a product within a product category based on life cycle consideration". Eco labels provide consumers with information about green products that can help reduce the environmental impact of their daily activities. Consumers can compare different products made using ecological processes, so they are informed about the adverse consequences of use and disposal. Eco labelling plays an important role in the global development of sustainable fashion products and differentiates retail markets for the "go green" customer. Neutral third parties are involved in awarding the Eco label to products that meet set environmental criteria.

VII. CONCLUSION

Sustainable fashion production is gaining importance due to the global trend of sustainable products and increased consumer awareness of sustainability. To reduce production costs, some fashion manufacturers in developing countries take advantage of lax regulations and low environmental awareness. However, many popular fashion brands such as H&M, Adidas and Uniqlo are incorporating sustainable practices into their production management. These brands' focus on sustainability helps achieve better labor standards that generate socially responsible products and services and a safer environment. Several international organizations and private firms are trying to monitor, assist and evaluate the performance of fashion manufacturers and retailers. These organizations work on aspects of sustainability such as licensing, permitting and compliance requirements for waste, energy and water management. In addition, several standards have already been created that provide guidance supporting the three pillars of sustainability. In addition to fashion manufacturers, retailers and international organizations, consumers play an important role in sustainable fashion. Consumers can choose or reject a product if it is not produced with adequate labor and resource consumption under socially acceptable conditions. Although some consumers are prepared to pay higher prices for sustainable fashion items, many may not be due to budget, choice and mindset constraints. In the future, sustainable fashion will not become a reality unless there is a demand for sustainable fashion products and services. Successful consumer adoption of sustainable fashion depends on consumer awareness through education about waste reduction and environmental impact, in addition to meeting consumer demand for ethical products. Current sustainable practices by manufacturers and retailers in the fashion industry will demonstrate how well the company is ethically secured, the environment is protected and how the workforce can benefit, along with adopting sustainable approaches to the aftercare and disposal of fashion products.

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