

The Garment Manufacturers Risk Assessment – Swot Analysis

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Introduction

Risk is defined as calculation forecast emergence of negative events (hazards) that cause loss or calculation forecast emergence of positive events (opportunities/chances), which bring us benefits [1].

Risk is a condition in which there is a possibility of negative deviations from the desired outcomes that we expect or hope will happen. In terms of business, risk is an unfulfillment of desired business objectives and it must include threats and opportunities from the environment that can potentially contribute to the growth and development of the company, but prevent development, and thus endanger the very survival of a company. The risk, in the broadest sense, is a particular danger, uncertainty, loss, or the uncertain future event that may have unintended consequences. The concept of risk comprises three elements on the Table 1.

Risk consequences on the planned garment production are [2]:

- Exceeding the framework of the assessment of production costs,

Item	Elements	Chance	Time
Risk	The perception that something might happen	Possible	Future
Issue	Probability that something happens	Definite	Future
Incident	The consequences of what might happen	Definite	Past

Table 1: The concept of risk comprises elements.

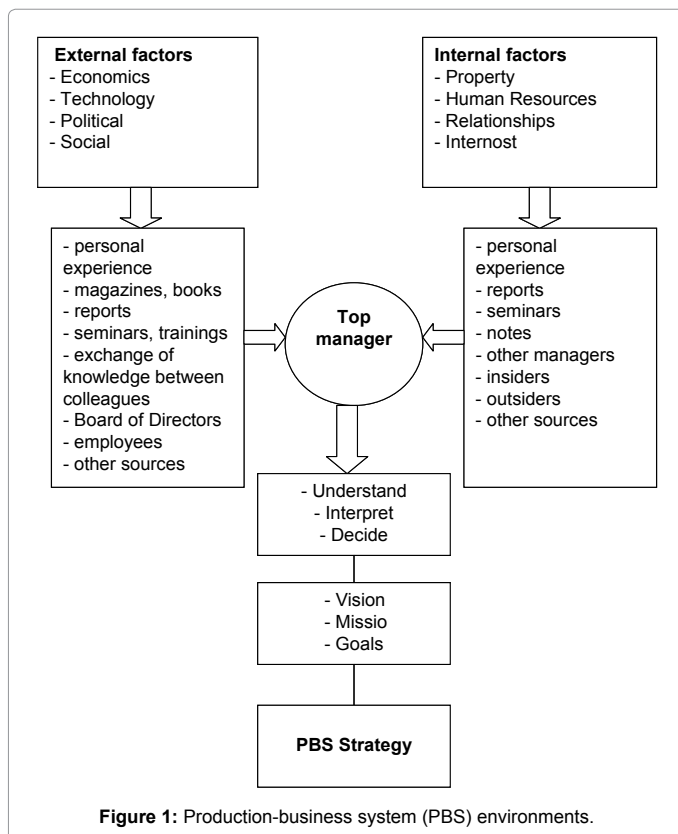


Figure 1: Production-business system (PBS) environments.

- Exceeding the requested date of making
- Not acquiring the quality of clothing.

Tracking disorders and disturbances in production, their systematization and statistical methods can lead to the sizes which belong to risk and can be included in the calculation. The risk may appear:

- Because of placement of low bids in the market and
- In production compared to the size of the series that is produced.

It is necessary to do SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) (Figure 1) analysis in order to get marketing weapon and overcome all existing problems, which means to take all advantages and eliminate weaknesses of the company. It is possible to point out solutions and consequences, as well as to show how a fashion industry should get better with the help of this analysis. SWOT analysis must be summarized, specific and to analyse key questions of each company but not ad-hoc suppositions that do not point out future actions. SWOT analysis is the method of strategic planning that enables analysis of estimates and combining of internal factors with information from external sources on the market and in business environment.

Internal estimate as well as analysis of strengths and weaknesses in garment manufacturer refers to factors that can be controlled within the organisation. That concerns not only material expenses and technical-technological equipment but the reputation of the firm and existing brand, innovative activities of designers' team and marketing service. While doing an internal estimate there are hindered factors such as subjectivity, lack of trust, running away from reality. Weaknesses cannot often be overcome in a short period of time.

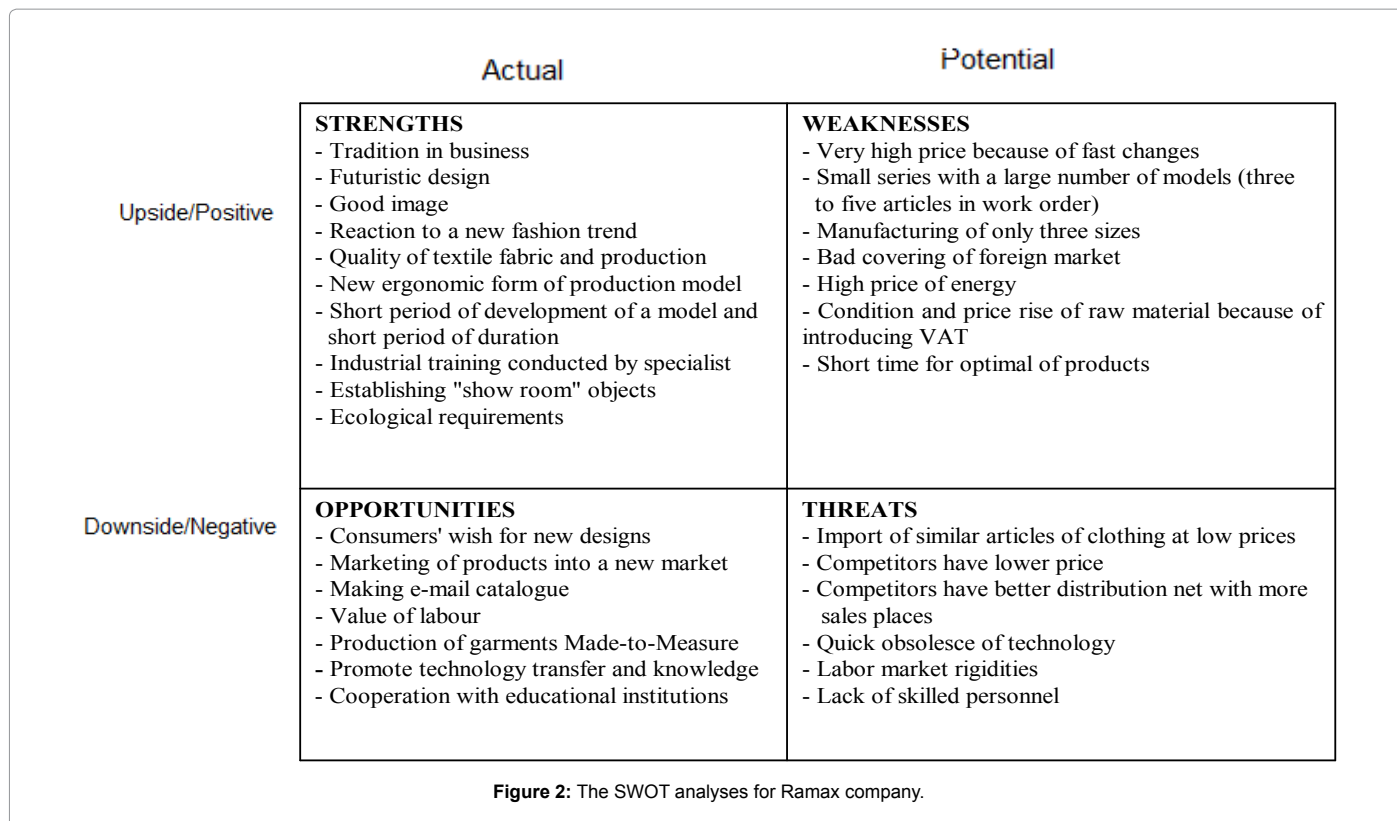
External estimate implies those possibilities and dangers that will have a main influence on business results of a textile firm. New fashion trends, i.e. new designs that should be accepted, should also bring new results. The problem which exists in garment industry is that we analyse and follow trends that have already taken place on the fashion scene so while a collection is being accepted and the preparation for production is getting completed, a new fashion demand is here, and the old one hasn't been accustomed to yet. External estimate deals with advantages and dangers connected with a market, technology, scientific-technological development, changes in micro and macro environment, economy, ecology.

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There comes the case when one textile firm, depending on its ability to follow fashion trend “blindly”, sees the production of the very up-to-date design as advantage, whereas the other textile firm that has e.g. classical brand in clothing sees the same fashion trend and a new design as danger [1].

Within a fashion company, paying special attention to the problems of designing a new product, it is necessary to observe within internal estimate first of all skills, training, attitude of marketing team, fashion designer and technologist and then the production management structure of the company itself (Figure 2), current systems (CAD/CAM systems), relations and communications among people. In order to manufacture an adequate product real expenses must be estimated, especially textile fabrics and quality of manufacturing garments, in order to lengthen a life cycle of a fashion product and not to neglect technical-technological capacities of the firm. The rhythm of technological development is faster than the development of human generation (life time for technological generation is four to five years, which is seven to eight times less than an engineer’s length of service in clothing industry), so permanent training of production-technical employees is necessary.

Within an external estimate, when analysing possibilities and dangers of a fashion product that should be designed and redesigned in accordance with a fashion trend, it is necessary to study the very situation on the market, to determine target groups and categories of consumers. Garment manufacturers who do not invest in the

development of products and production technology get into danger and can’t “keep pace” with fashion trend although they try hard. A good distribution net, besides placing goods on the home market, should think of doing it on the foreign market. Because of poor economic power and large competition on the world market there are possibilities for many fashion companies to fail, therefore a good distribution net should enable joint breakthrough for many fashion companies to the foreign market, as the only real possibility [3].

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