

# Data-Driven Optimization of Returns, Customer Trends and Sales for a Fashion Boutique

## PROJECT PRESENTATION

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# ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

LIPU & LINKAN DRESSES , a men's clothing store situated near Udal bus terminal, Mayurbhanj, Odisha, 757041. It opens daily from 9 am to 10 pm.

Business Type : B2C

Founded : 2017 by Mr. Dibakar Senapati

Vision : Deliver trendy affordable fashion to local communities

Challenges :

- Weak customer insight
- High return rates
- Unclear sales trends



# Problem Statement

## Limited Customer Insights

Limited visibility into shopper preferences and buying behavior.

## Inefficient Return Management

Large return volumes with unclear reasons hurt margins and planning.

## Volatile Sales Performance

Sales fluctuate without clear seasonal or promotional patterns, making forecasting difficult

# Data Collection

I collected data from November 1, 2024, to February 28, 2025, tracking sales and returns. The store provides data in spreadsheet format, making it easier for analysis. I obtained two distinct datasets, one for sales and another for returns . Sales dataset contains 990 rows and 9 columns, capturing various transactional details and the return dataset consists of 164 rows and 5 columns, focusing on returned items and their reasons.

- **Primary Data :** Collected from owners
- **Tools Used :** Excel, Google Sheets
- **Techniques :** Descriptive statistics, pivot tables, pivot charts

Sales Data Metadata

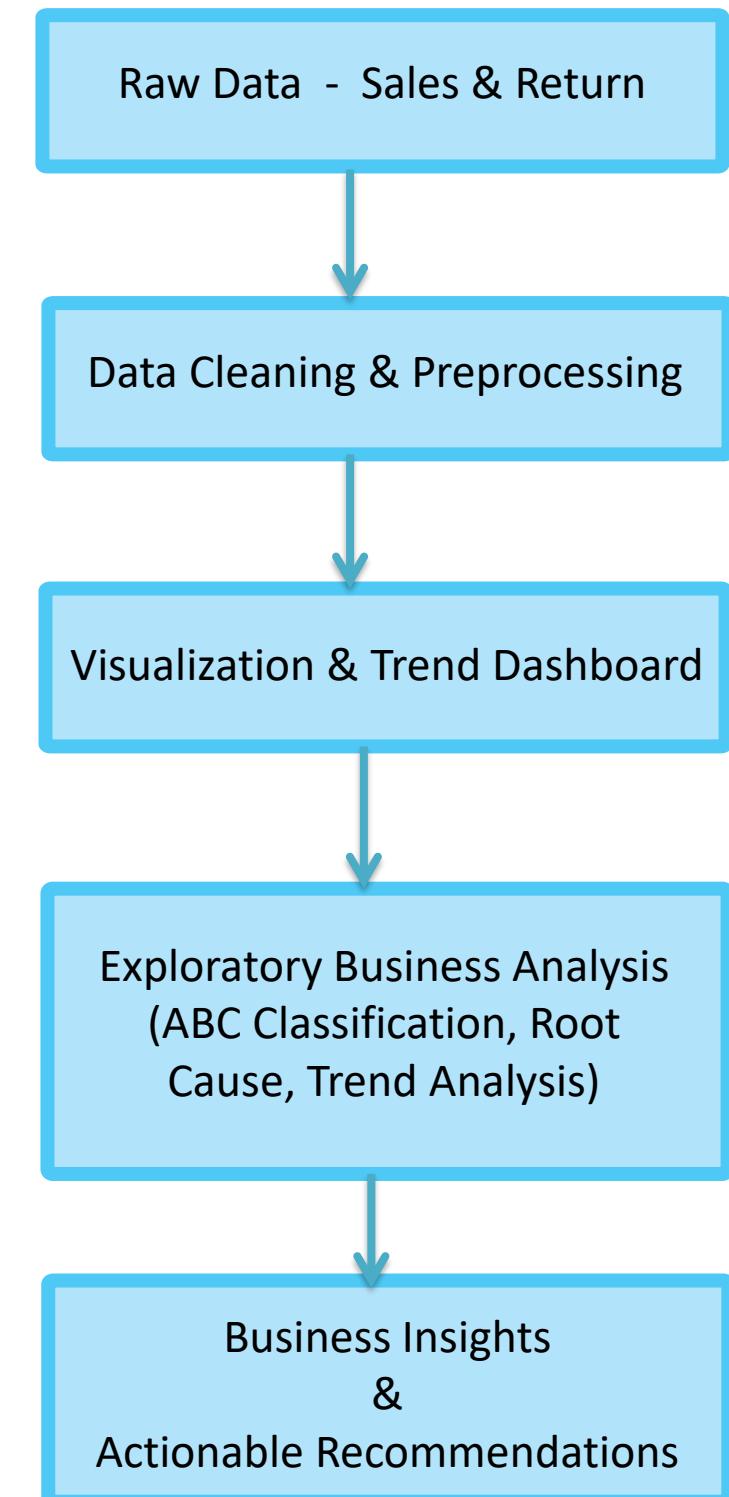
| Variable              | Description   | Data Type | Relevance   |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|---|
| SI_No                 | Unique identifier for each transaction                  | Integer   | Ensures proper tracking and referencing of sales data     |
| Age_Group             | Age range of customer                                   | String    | Helps analyze purchasing behavior across age demographics |
| Purchase_Category     | Category of product purchased (e.g., Tie, Belt, Chinos) | String    | Helps identify product demand and category performance    |
| Date_of_Purchase      | The purchase date of the product                        | Date      | Useful for analyzing daily and seasonal sales trends      |
| Week                  | Week label of the purchase (Derived column)             | String    | Supports weekly trend analysis                            |
| Month                 | Month name of the transaction (Derived column)          | Date      | Helps identify monthly patterns and seasonal demand       |
| No_of_Items_Purchased | Number of units purchased per item                      | Integer   | Tracks volume of individual product sales                 |
| Price_per_Item        | Selling price including GST per item                    | Float     | Determines per-item revenue                               |
| Discount_Per_Unit     | Discount offered per item                               | Float     | Helps evaluate promotion effectiveness                    |
| Total_Sale            | Total amount after discounts                            | Float     | Useful for calculating total sales                        |

Returns Data Metadata

| Variable            | Description   | Data Type | Relevance   |
|---------------------|---|-----------|---|
| SI_No               | Unique identifier for each return transaction                     | Integer   | Helps track and reference returned products systematically      |
| Product_Name        | Name or type of returned product                                  | String    | Allows identification of frequently returned items              |
| Return_Reason       | Reason stated for return (e.g., Fitting Problem, Stitching Issue) | String    | Helps identify quality or sizing issues in products             |
| Days_Since_Purchase | Number of days between purchase and return                        | Integer   | Useful for tracking return cycles and eligibility windows       |
| Status              | Whether the return led to an Exchange or Refund                   | String    | Helps in financial planning and inventory adjustment strategies |

# Methodology

- ❖ **Raw Data – Sales & Return:** Collected boutique-level sales and return records to form the base dataset for analysis.
- ❖ **Data Cleaning & Preprocessing:** Cleaned, standardized, and formatted product, return reason, and date fields to ensure accuracy.
- ❖ **Visualization & Trend Dashboard:** Built Excel dashboards with pivot tables and charts to display sales, returns, and seasonal demand trends.
- ❖ **Exploratory Business Analysis:** Applied ABC classification, root cause analysis, and trend study to identify key products, return issues, and festival-driven patterns.
- ❖ **Business Insights & Actionable Recommendations:** Suggested inventory planning, improved sizing/quality checks, and festival-focused marketing strategies.

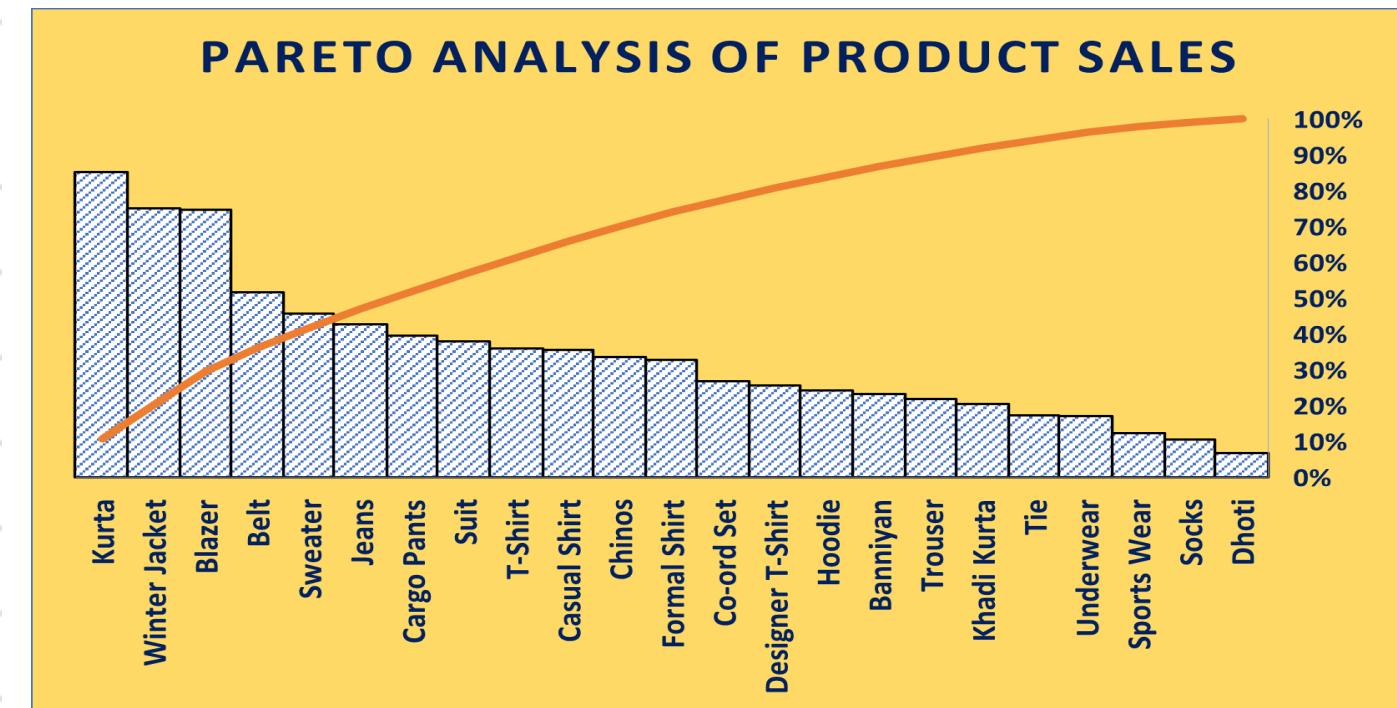


# Customer Insights

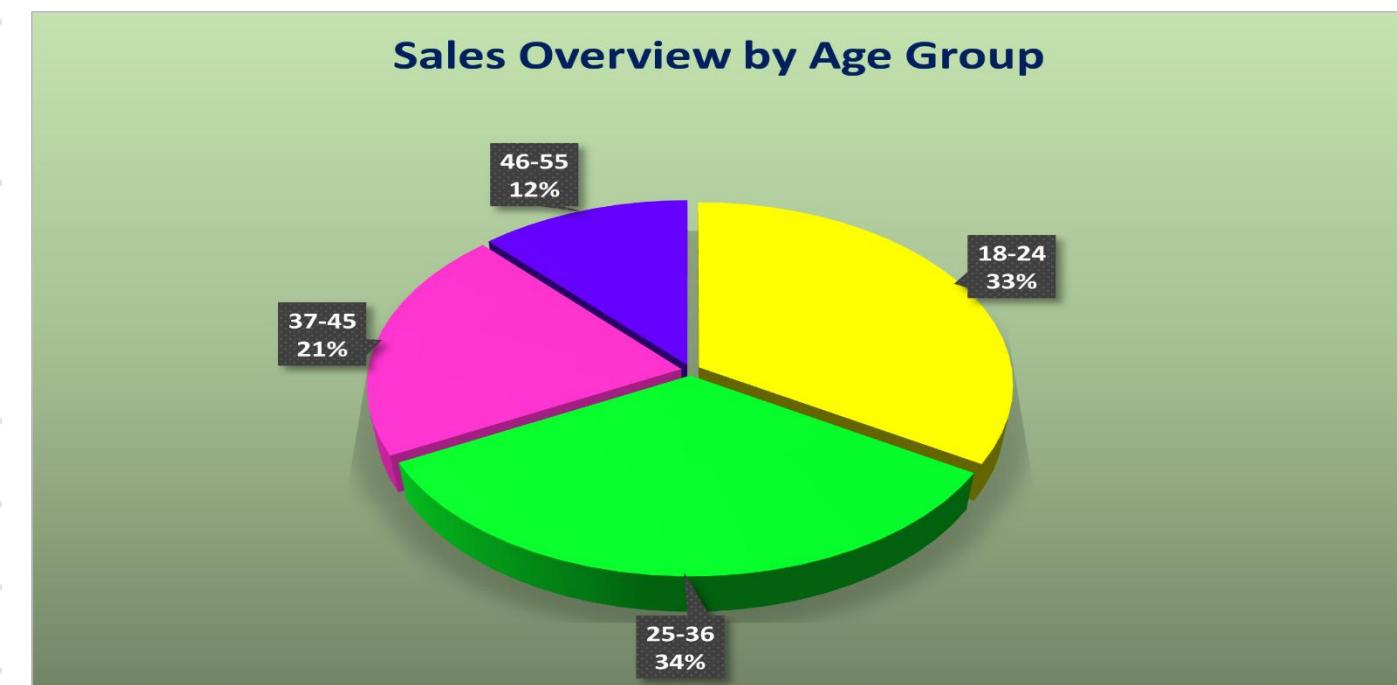
- Pareto analysis reveals an 80/20 distribution, where six products like Kurta, Winter Jacket, Blazer, Belt, Sweater, and Jeans generate 80% of total sales, with Kurta being the leading item.
- The pie chart shows that younger demographics dominate, with customers under 36 years contributing 67% of total sales (25–36 age group: 34%, 18–24 age group: 33%), while older segments show minimal participation.
- The two tables highlight unique products purchased exclusively by specific age groups and age pairs.

  - The first table maps products to age pairs, showing which combinations of age ranges are solely responsible for purchasing certain items.
  - The second table maps products to individual age groups, identifying items uniquely purchased by each age bracket.

| PRODUCT      | ONLY PURCHASING AGE PAIR |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Casual Shirt | 37-45, 46-55             |
| Formal Shirt | 25-36, 37-45             |
| Jeans        | 18-24, 37-45             |
| Suit         | 25-36, 37-45             |
| Tie          | 25-36, 37-45             |
| T-Shirt      | 18-24, 25-36             |

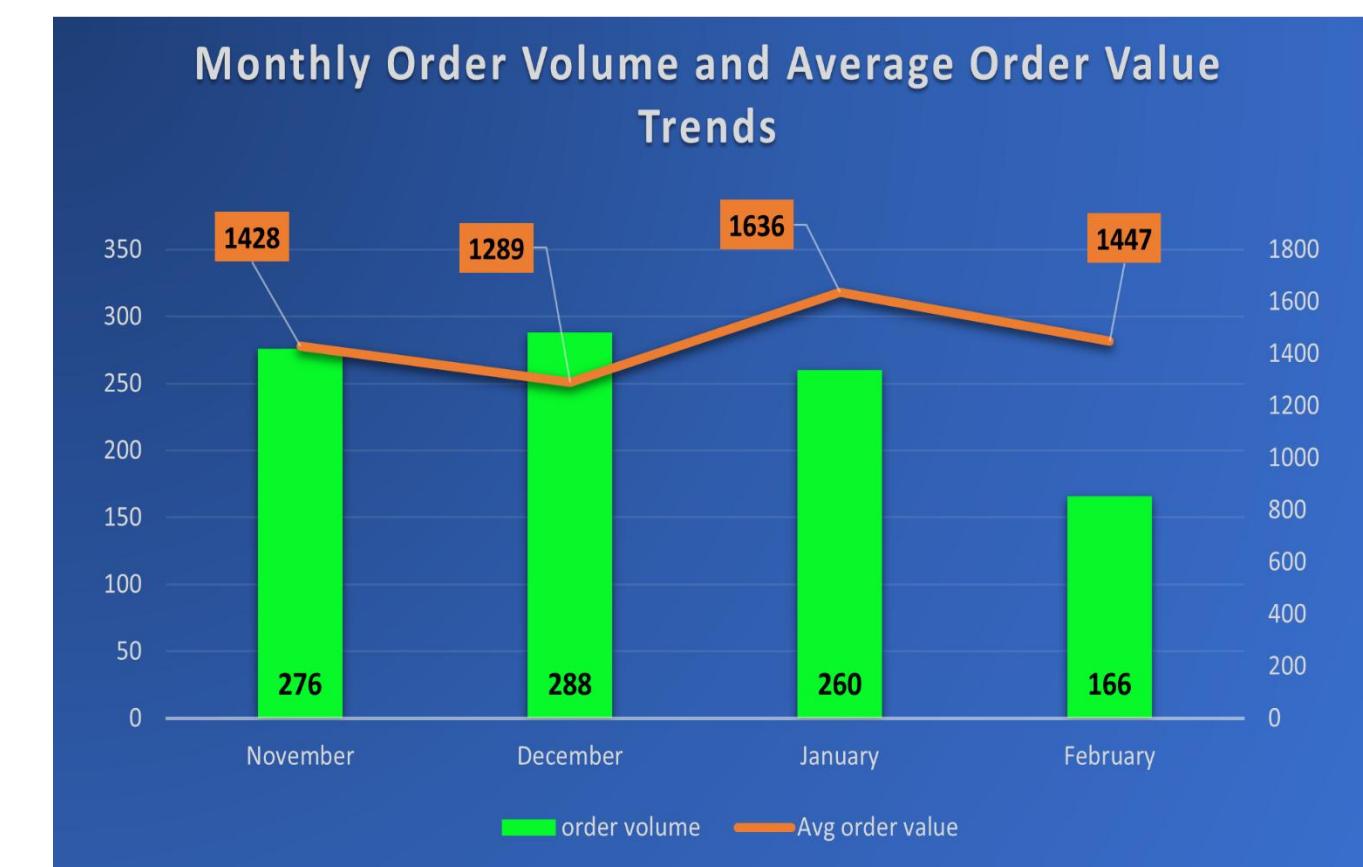


| AGE   | ONLY PURCHASING PRODUCT                            |
|-------|--|
| 18-24 | Cargo Pants, Designer T-Shirt, Hoodie, Sports Wear |
| 25-36 | Chinos, Co-ord Set                                 |
| 37-45 | Trouser  |
| 46-55 | Dhoti, Khadi Kurta                                 |

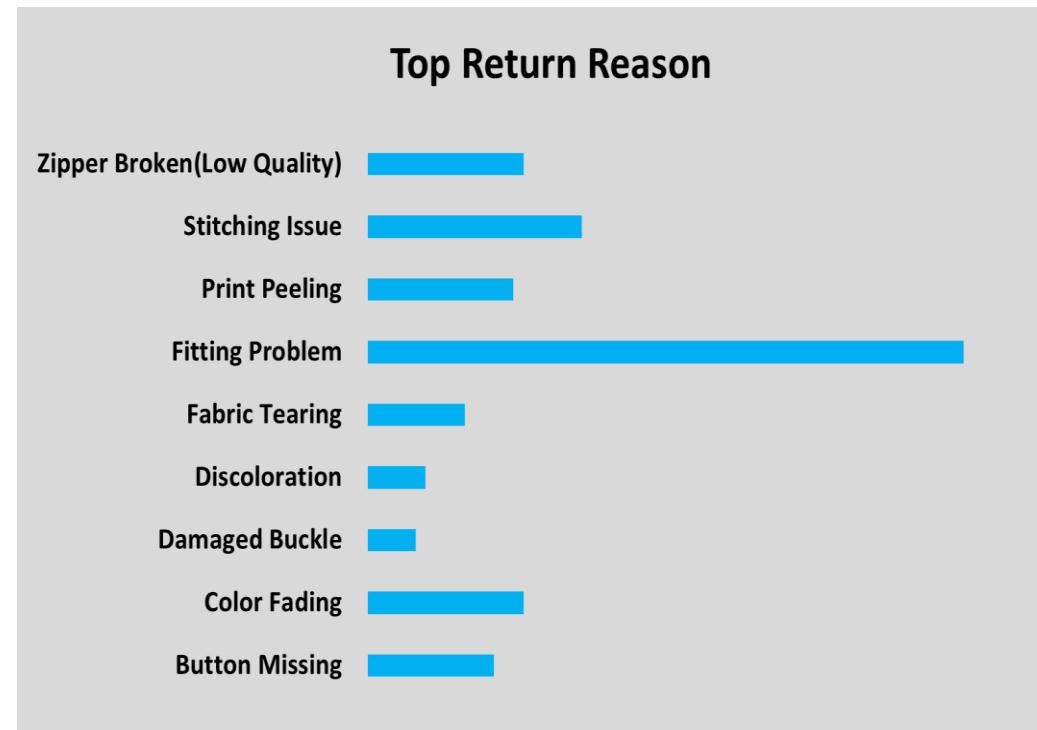
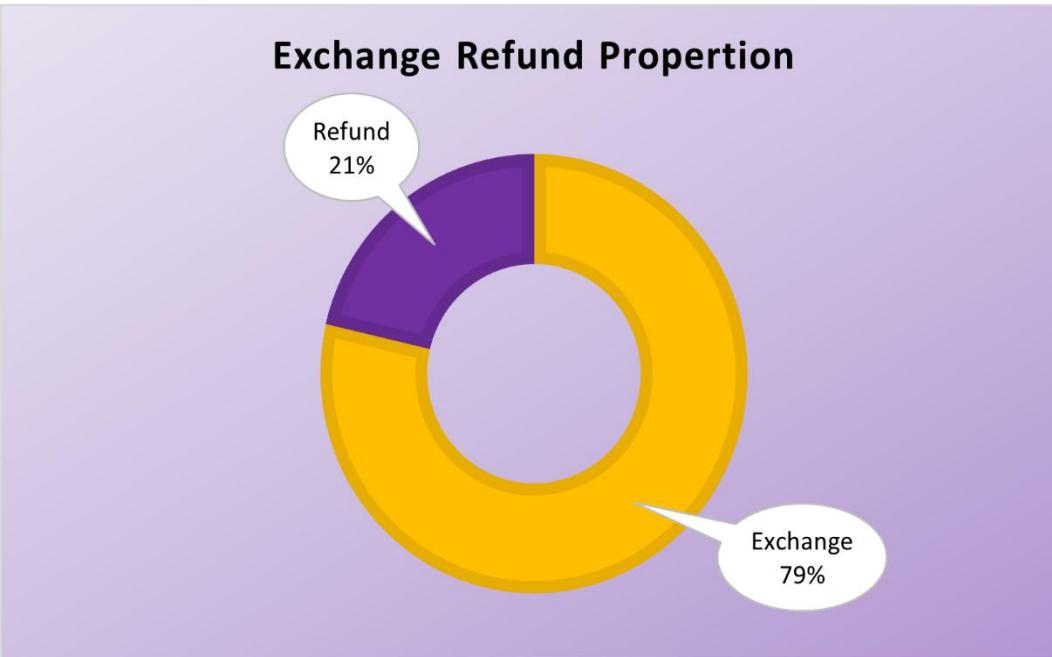


# Sales Trend & Analysis

- Demonstrates clear festival-driven sales spikes with four major peaks corresponding to Prathamastami, New Year, Makar Sankranti, revealing predictable seasonal patterns. It directly resolves Unclear Sales Patterns by identifying festival-based high demand cycles.
- Bar Chart of Sales by Month Shows January as peak sales month (₹4,25,278) driven by New Year and Makar Sankranti festivals, with February showing sharp decline due to post-festival spending fatigue. It addresses Unclear Sales Patterns by providing clear monthly demand cycles
- December had high order volume but low spend per order where customers favored value buys. January showed fewer orders but higher spend, reflecting premium preferences. This reveals monthly shifts in buying behavior, addressing both "Limited Customer Insights" and "Unclear Sales Patterns."



# Return Analysis



- Majority (79%) of returns result in exchanges, not refunds. customers still value the product, just need a better version.
- Only 21% ask for refunds indicating brand trust remains intact, issue lies in product execution.
- Vertical bar chart shows that Jeans and T-Shirts lead returns, followed by Formal Shirts, Designer T-Shirts and Blazers.
- Issues span across casual(Formal Shirts, T shirts) and premium categories(Jeans, Designer T shirts, Blazer) need to focus on all.
- Horizontal bar chart displays top return reasons. Fitting issues rank highest, followed by broken zippers, poor stitching, fading, and other small defects.

# Implementation Plan

## Interpretation

- Two age segments (18-36) drive 67% of business while only 6 products generate 80% of sales despite being 30% of inventory.
- Fitting problems dominate returns but 79% choose exchanges showing brand loyalty.
- Sales follow festival calendar with January peak (₹4,25,278) from premium traditional purchases.

Short term strategy

Long term strategy

- Create age-specific product displays near the bus stop entrance and train staff to recommend based on customer age.

- Focus 70% inventory on top 6 products generating 80% sales, reduce slow-moving stock.

- Address returns by partnering with local tailors, using accurate size charts, and improving fitting room experience.

- Plan festival-specific inventory 6 weeks ahead, with themed window displays and a February Recovery Sale post-festivals.

- Expand into women's and children's fashion with family combo offers during festivals.

- Strengthen quality control by standardizing sizing, testing new stock, and tracking supplier performance.

- Build customer relationships via a database for personalized offers, festival reminders, and loyalty discounts.

# Conclusion & Next Steps

## Conclusion

- Sales increased by ₹50,000 per month, indicating consistent upward momentum and improved customer engagement.
- Targeted analytics streamlined the return process, reducing return related issues and uncovering key customer preferences

## Next Steps

- Launch Online Sale
- Collect regular customer feedback for product decisions
- Monitor Festival Sales & provide festival offers

**THANK YOU**