

# SELF EMPLOYED TAILOR

## QUALIFICATION PACK

Ref. Id. : (AMH/Q1947)

## SECTOR

Apparels, Made ups  
& Home Furnishing

## CLASS

11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup>



विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी  
NCERT

## PSS CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF VOCATION EDUCATION

(A constituent Unit of National Council of Educational Research and Training, under Ministry of Education, Government of India), Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462002 (M.P.)

[www.psscive.ac.in](http://www.psscive.ac.in)

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational Education and Training (VET) in India is organised through the formal, informal and non-formal sector. VET delivery occurs in different forms, according to different target groups and the skill needs of the learners. Amongst the various Ministries, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MOSDE) and the Ministry of Education (MOE), Government of India are responsible for the majority of the skill development schemes and programmes. VET provisions made through the schools, colleges and universities come under the purview of the Department of School Education and Literacy and Department of Higher Education of the MoE. The vocational education and training provided through Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development comes under MOSDE. Schools provide an environment to the learners for systematic acquisition of knowledge, skills and attitude required to meet the varied aspirational needs and educational goals. The school-based vocational education programmes provide training for entry-level qualifications in various occupations.



Vocationalisation of education, which refers to the inclusion of those practical subjects or courses, which shall generate among the students some basic knowledge, skills and disposition that prepare them to think of becoming skilled workers or entrepreneurs is being implemented under the Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme of school education. It is designed to provide diverse educational opportunities and career pathways and improve learning outcomes in occupational skills.

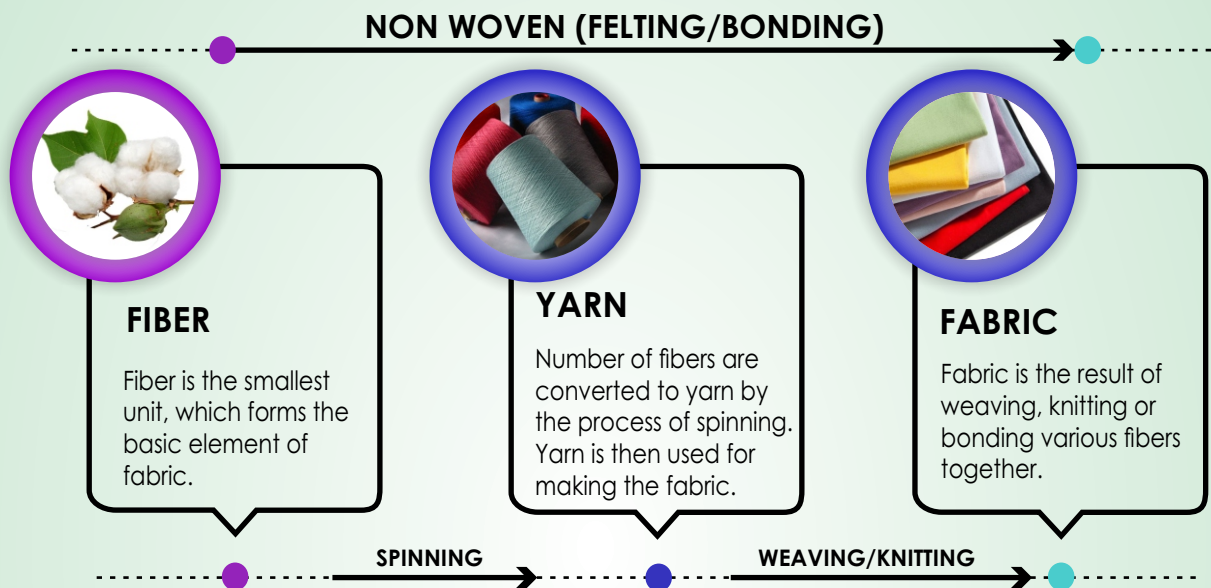
Vocational Education and Training (VET) system is recognised to prepare and develop skilled manpower to meet the growing demands of labour market. VET focuses on specific job roles and imparts practical knowledge and skills, which allow individuals to engage in specific occupational activities. It is not only vital for providing employment opportunities to individuals but also helps in enhancing productivity in industries.

The vocational subjects were introduced under the revised scheme of vocationalisation of secondary and higher secondary education in 2012, with one job roles across Grades 9 to 12 (4-year pattern). The scheme was subsumed in Samagra Shiksha in 2018, along with Sara Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

There has been increased emphasis on Vocational Education in the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020). The NEP-2020 envisages re-imagining of Vocational Education to provide a due social status and for developing a system for integration of Vocational Education with General Education.

## ABOUT APPAREL, MADE-UPS AND HOME FURNISHING (AMHF) SECTOR

Apparel, Made-ups and Home Furnishing sector is amongst the fastest growing sectors in our country. It covers a great number of activities from the transformation of raw materials into fibres, yarns and fabrics to produce end products. This sector includes activities related to designing, pattern making, cutting, stitching, finishing and embellishment of apparel, made-ups and home furnishing items. It also includes assessing their quality, merchandising and export.



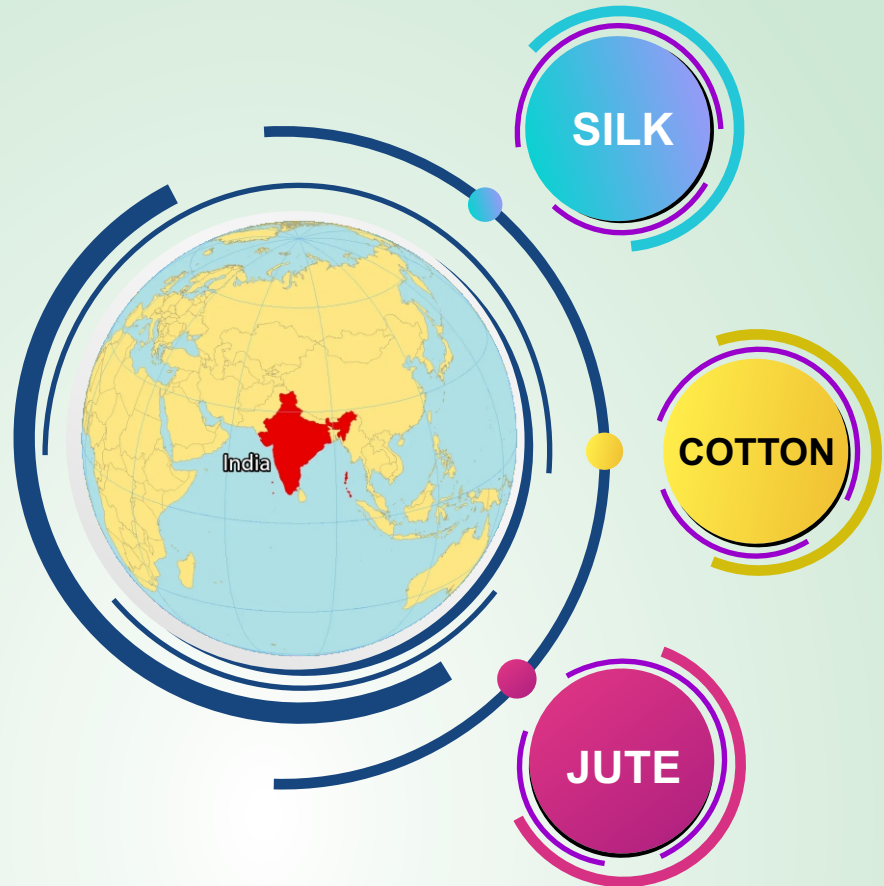
Fabric is transformed into various end products as per requirement. Textile/Apparel product development passes through the stages of planning and execution with quality control at each stages.



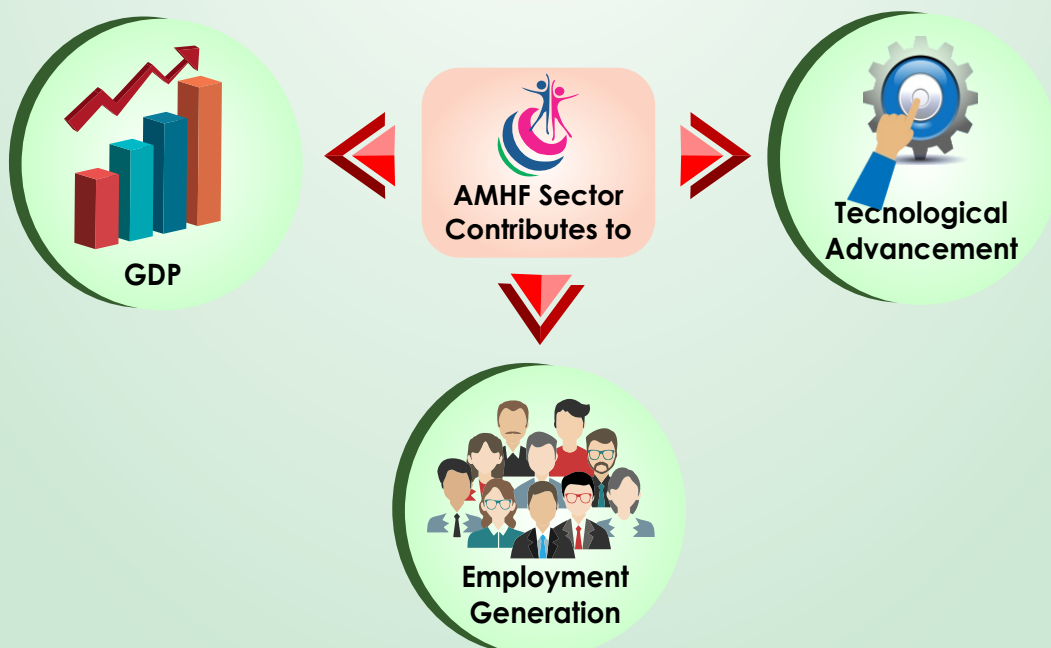
## CONTRIBUTION OF AMHF SECTOR IN ECONOMY

India not only possesses a rich heritage but also holds a strong position on the world map showcasing the richness of legacy in agriculture and textile industry.

**One of the Major Exporter**



The above figure reflects the contribution of the AMHF sector to India's growth. AMHF has not only contributed to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but also boosts economy by being a vital part of the exports. This sector has been vital in the employment generation in the country seeding the growth of youth and improvement in standard of living.



## COMPONENTS OF APPAREL INDUSTRY

AMHF sector can be divided into two major segments:

1. **Fiber to Fabric (Textile Industry)**
2. **Fabric to Product (Apparel Industry)**

The textile industry in the AMHF sector includes the conversion of fiber into yarn or fabric and yarn to fabric. The fabric is further enhanced using dyeing, printing, embroidery, embellishment & finishing technique.

The apparel industry consist of usage of this fabric to create various product like garments, home furnishings & accessories.

Other industries associated with AMHF sector are:



Apparel industry is very diverse in nature performing variety of processes. It starts from a design idea and ends when the finished garment reaches the customer. These processes are carried out by different departments of an apparel industry. Every department is responsible for a specific function and together all the departments aim at providing good quality product within reasonable cost and time. Various departments are as follows-

- Merchandising Department
- Store Department
- Cutting Department
- Sewing Department
- Washing Department
- Finishing and packing Department
- Quality Assurance Department
- Maintenance Department
- Finance & Accounts Department
- Admin Department



## ABOUT THE JOB ROLES

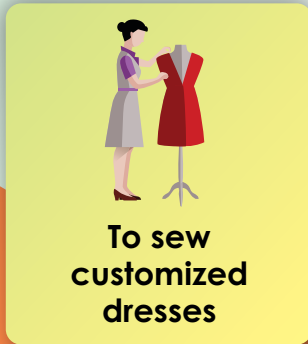
In the Apperal, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing sector, there are various job roles which one can opt as their profession and enhance their skills. This sector focuses on providing many job opportunities to the budding candidates. It includes all the jobs related to apparel industry like pattern master, self-employed tailor, hand embroiderer, etc. and self-owned small businesses like embroidery unit, boutique, design studios, etc. Job roles identified by National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) under Apperal, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing Sector as follows:

01	Fabric Checker
02	In-Line Checker
03	Layerman
04	Measurement Checker
05	Pressman
06	Sewing Machine Operator
07	Embroidery Machine Operator (Zigzag Machine)
08	Export Assistant
09	Framer - Computerized Embroidery Machine
10	Garment Cutter (CAM)
11	Hand Embroiderer
12	Quality Assessor
13	Sampling Tailor
14	Advance Pattern Maker (CAD/CAM)
15	Fashion Designer
16	QC Executive - Sewing Line
17	Merchandiser
18	Machine Maintenance Mechanic (Sewing Machine)
19	Export Executive
20	Export Manager
21	Sampling Coordinator
22	Industrial Engineer (IE) Executive
23	Production Supervisor Sewing
24	Factory Compliance Auditor
25	Specialized Sewing Machine Operator
26	Assistant Designer - Home Furnishing
27	Assistant Designer - Madeups
28	Assistant Fashion Designer
29	Boutique Manager
30	Cutting Supervisor
31	Fabric Cutter - (Apparel made Ups and Home Furnishing)
32	Finisher
33	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala)
34	Line Supervisor Stitching
35	Merchandiser - Made-Ups & Home Furnishing
36	Online Sample Designer
37	Packer
38	Pattern Master
39	Processing Supervisor (Dyeing & Printing)
40	Record Keeper
41	Self Employed Tailor
42	Sewing Machine Operator (Knits)
43	Sourcing Manager
44	Store Keeper
45	Washing Machine Operator



One of the important job roles in this sector is Self Employed Tailor. Apparel Made-ups and Home Furnishing sector is amongst the fastest growing sectors, which includes quality, merchandising and export aspects. One of the very important areas of this sector is tailoring. A Self-Employed Tailor is a professional dressmaker who has a good knowledge of sewing and dressmaking . The Student Textbook for the job role of “Self Employed Tailor” has been developed to impart knowledge and skills through hands-on-learning experience, which forms a part of the experiential learning.

### JOB ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF SELF EMPLOYED TAILOR



To sew customized dresses



To take body measurement, cut fabric & sew



To alter stitched garments

### CLASS XI

Topics covered under the job role of Self Employed Tailor for class XI are as follows:

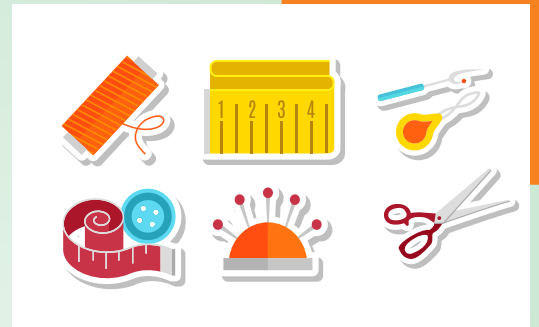
## UNIT-1 ► INTRODUCTION TO CLOTHING, TAILORING & SEWING MACHINE

This unit incorporates the working of a sewing machine. The final look of any garment or article depends on how the different components are attached together by sewing. Sewing can be broadly classified into two categories - hand sewing and machine sewing. The unit describes about terminology related to sewing and garments which a tailor should know to facilitate the task. The unit also briefly discusses about parts and attachment of a sewing machine.



## UNIT-2 ► SEWING TOOLS AND SEWING MACHINE OPERATIONS

This unit basically explains about measuring and marking tools, cutting tools, types of needles, threads and their usage. The students also learn some key steps about preparation and operation methods of sewing machine.



## UNIT-3 ► BASICS OF GARMENT CONSTRUCTION



This includes creating a three dimensional design from two dimensional pattern. This unit discuss all the basics of construction like seams, darts, gathers, necklines and various finishing techniques of constructing a garment.

## UNIT-4 ► MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

The development of a garment comprises of various processes. Fit is the most important factor leading to the final acceptance or refusal of any garment. This unit incorporates importance and method of taking body measurements. The unit also describes mainly about method and sequence of taking body measurements for male, female and children. This unit broadly covers pattern making methods and techniques with importance and principles of drafting.





## UNIT-5

### CONSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN'S GARMENTS



In this unit student will gain the knowledge of selection of the fabrics as per their use, pattern markings, pattern layout for different type of fabrics and garments and drafting, cutting, stitching of children and women's garment. The unit will help develop understanding about types of fabric commonly used for garment construction and types of garment.

## UNIT-6

### CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SEWING MACHINE



The care and maintenance of a sewing machine helps to improve its working. This consists mainly of cleaning, oiling, and right handling, which contributes to good output, quality production and safety of the workers. This unit incorporates about cleaning, oiling and handling of sewing machine, material, tools and equipment also machine and sewing defects and its solutions.

## CLASS XII

### UNIT 1

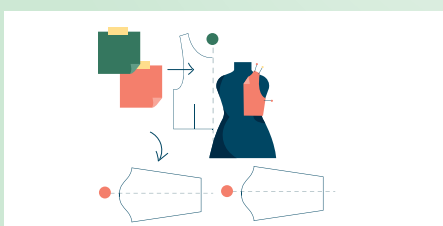
### DRAFTING, CUTTING AND SEWING PROCESS OF GARMENTS

This unit mainly explains about preparing patterns of the design and templates for the cutting of the garment pieces. Drafting, draping and construction of different types of apparel like *Kalidar Kurta*, *Chudidar Pyjama*, *Katori blouse* and circular skirt, *Nehru Kurta*, *pant pyjama* and single-breast waist coat are also being explained.



### UNIT 2

### DART MANIPULATION



Dart manipulation is the most creative and flexible part of pattern making, Dart can be turned into pleats, gathers or style lines. Their positioning on the body is very important, not only do these techniques create fit, shape and volume they also add emphasis and aesthetic. The unit explains the different techniques of dart manipulation.

### UNIT 3

## FITTING DEFECTS, REMEDIES AND FINISHING



Clothing construction is incomplete without a study of the inherent problems of fitting. It is necessary to have proper knowledge regarding the pattern adaptations and alterations to suit customised measurements. This unit mainly explains about standards for good fit, fit problems with their remedies and types, finishing of garments.

### UNIT 4

## BASICS OF HOME TEXTILES

This unit mainly introduce the students to home textiles and kitchen textiles and it includes carpets, rugs, bedding products, kitchen linen, bathroom furnishing, window textiles, table linens, curtains and upholstery fabrics. It has an extensive range of functional as well as decorative products.



### UNIT 5

## HAZARDS IN INDUSTRY AND SAFETY MEASURES



There are different types of machinery that a Self-Employed Tailor uses in the tailoring unit. While operating them, it is critical to have a thorough awareness of the safety and health precautions. Tailors must be thoroughly instructed for the right use of all tools and equipment, machineries, and safety precautions to be taken while working. For the tailors' safety and health, appropriate furniture, suitable ventilation and lighting, and effective emergency safety measures are required. The most significant safety precautions in production units include first-aid kits, safety symbols/signs, fire extinguishers, and alarms. This unit mainly explains the risk and hazards in the tailoring unit, types of hazards and their preventive measures, safety and navigation symbols, safety measures to prevent accidents while using scissors, needles, spray guns, ironing.

## JOB OPPORTUNITIES

After completing the course, the growth opportunities for the Self Employed Tailor can be as follows:



## GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

01

Master tailor

02

Start a small manufacturing unit

03

Start a retail shop

04

Start an e-commerce business

05

Work for NGO's and Training Centers

### On the Job Training



- ❑ Government skilled training centers and diploma courses.
- ❑ Associate with design house or government emporium

## ABOUT PSSCIVE

### PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education, Bhopal

The Pandit Sundarlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE) is an apex research and development organization in the field of vocational education. It is a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), established in 1993 by the Ministry of Education [Formerly Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)], Government of India. It is also a UNEVOC (International Project on Technical and Vocational Education) Network Centre in India. The Institute has a picturesque 35-acre campus with Departments created for different disciplines, viz. Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Business & Commerce, Engineering & Technology, Health & Paramedical Sciences, Home Science & Hospitality Management and Humanities, Science, Education & Research.

The Institute offers quality-training programmes in vocational pedagogy and a wide array of disciplines for the key functionaries in vocational education and vocational teachers. The highly qualified team of the Institute possesses excellent professional skills and experience required to impart training for classroom teaching and training.

The Institute has traversed the path of rapid development in vocational education, responding positively to the changing needs of the industry and at times initiating significant changes in the field of vocational education. The evolution of the Institute in the last twenty-five years has witnessed various challenges, but these have served as opportunities to explore new horizons and work on possibilities of reorienting strategies for meeting the skill needs of the people at the local and global canvas.



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