



FLIPBOOK

Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing

August, 2023

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Flipbook :
Apparel, Made-ups and Home Furnishing

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Foreword

The PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE), a constituent unit of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which is under Ministry of Education, Government of India has a mandate to promote Research, Development, Training and Extension for effective implementation of vocationalisation of education in schools.

The National Educational Policy (NEP) 2020 has given special emphasis on vocational education through integration and mainstreaming of vocational education with general education which will help students in acquiring various skills to meet the needs of the industries and to improve the quality of education. In the light of NEP 2020, the PSSCIVE, Bhopal is working to strengthen vocational education and training system for meeting the skill needs of the current and future workforce development of the country.

It is my immense pleasure that the institute has developed a Flipbook (Digital) in the area of Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing (AMHF) which is an important area of Vocational Education. This Flipbook aims to popularise the AMHF area & creates awareness for the scope, growth avenues & job opportunities under this area. This would also be helpful to orient vocational teachers about the latest technological advancements.

I acknowledge the contribution of the development team, which have supported in the development of this Flipbook. I place on record my appreciation of the untiring efforts put in by Dr. Pinki Khanna, Programme Coordinator, Faculty & Staff of PSSCIVE for their efforts in bringing out this document in this form. The utility of this document could be judged by its users only. The comments and feedback by users will be greatly valued by us and will go a long way in bringing out a revised version at an appropriate time in future.



Dr. Deepak Paliwal
Joint Director,
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About the Flipbook

Apparel industry is very diverse in nature performing a variety of processes. It starts from a design idea and ends when the finished product reaches the customer. Every department is responsible for a specific function and together the departments aim at providing good quality products within reasonable cost and time. India's readymade garment industry consists of designers, manufacturers, suppliers, exporters, stock list, and wholesalers. This massive industry is providing employment to millions of people directly.

An apparel industry works in a systematic way from receiving orders, preparation of designs to final product development and dispatch through shipment. Selection of fabric, collection planning, drafting, cutting, sample making, sewing, ornamentation and finishing are all done in a systematic way. The different departments of the garment industry process their role effectively in a particular line of order to ensure the development of the business or the company. In this manufacturing structure, there are various job roles offered by the sector.

This flip book aims to introduce the scope and nature of this sector and integrates the vocational qualifications to open career pathways for students. The utility of the book satisfies the need for information regarding the job roles and its related duties. It elaborates the impact of the job in the sector and market growth while communicating the procedures and means to accomplish it.



AMHF Sector : An Overview

The Apparel, Made-ups, and Home Furnishings Sector includes activities ranging from the production of fiber to fabric and, eventually, garments and other textile products. Spinning, weaving, finishing, dyeing, printing, drafting, cutting, sewing, and a variety of fabric and garment embellishment techniques are mostly involved in this sector. Students trained in the vocational areas of Apparel, Made-ups, and Home Furnishing sector find future careers in the textile industry, design house, apparel industry, home furnishing sector find future careers in the textile industry, merchandising, and other related industries.

The importance of AMHF sector can not be denied as it has given major contribution to the economy, it is also the second most employment generating sector for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

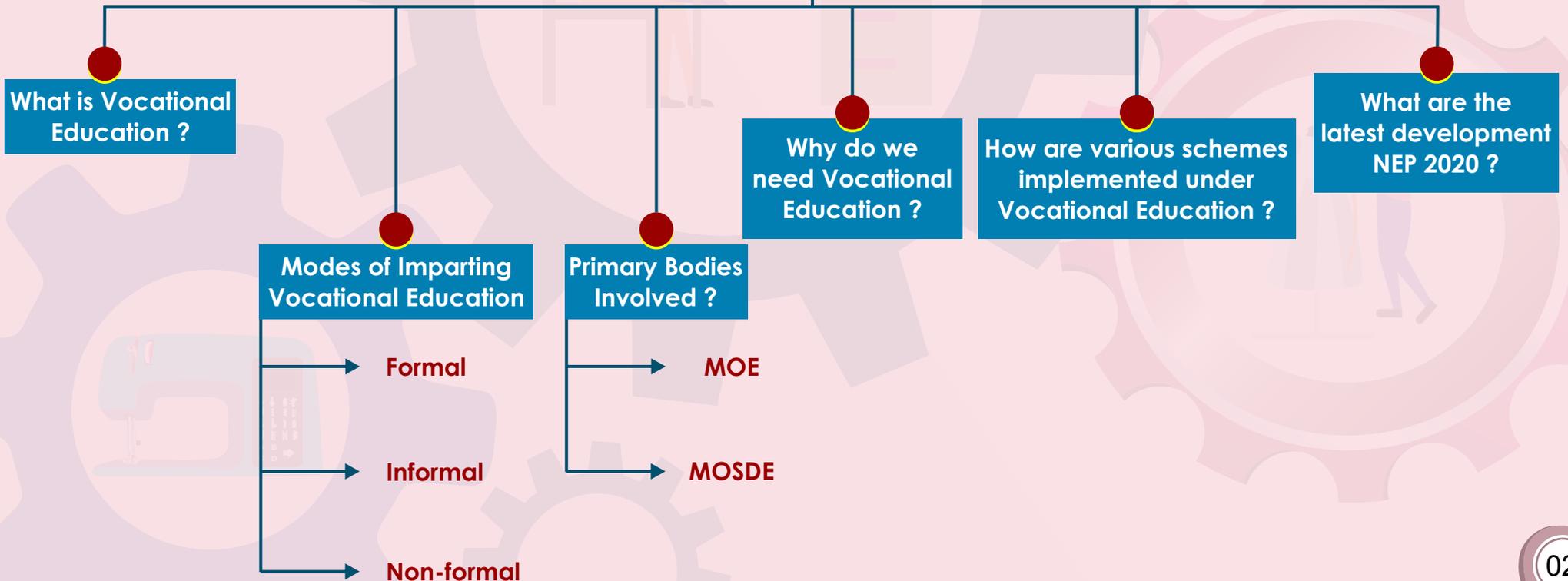




Let's understand vocational education

The apparel industries of India are playing a major role in the economic development of the country and is making a significant contribution to socio-economic development. Hence, Vocational education in AMHF sector is playing a very important role in new ways of skill development for the future workforce in the Apparel made-ups and Home Furnishing industry.

Vocational Education





What is vocational education?

Vocational education, refers to the subjects or courses, which shall generate inclusion of those practical among the students some basic knowledge, skills and disposition that prepare them to think of becoming skilled workers or entrepreneurs.

Modes of imparting vocational education?

Vocational Education and Training (VET) in India is organized 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.

Primary bodies involved in imparting vocational education?

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 ShikshanSansthans, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development comes under MOSDE.

Why do we need Vocational Education?

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.



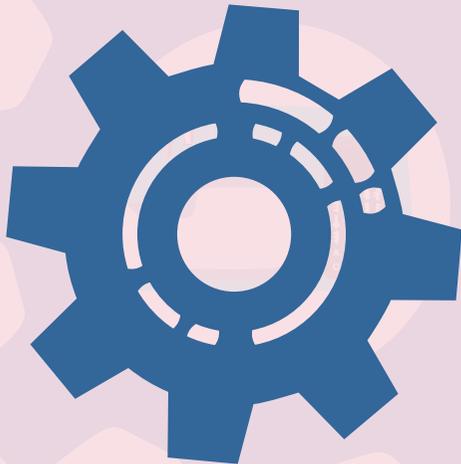
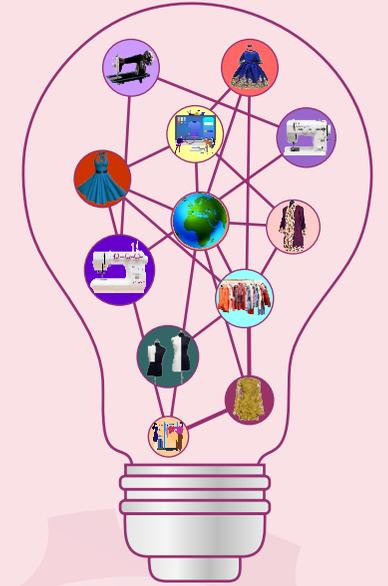


How are various schemes implemented under vocational education?

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 SamagraShiksha in 2018, along with Sara ShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

Latest Developments

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 to develop a system for integration of Vocational Education with General Education.





The clarity about the vocational education makes us even more curious w.r.t the details about the AMHF individually and its contribution to the different areas. So, Let's understand AMHF sector in detail.

AMHF • Popularisation

WHAT?

Process	Fibers to Yarns	Apparel Made ups Home Furnishing
	Yarns to Fabric	
	Fabric to Products	
Organisation	Small Scale	
	Non-Integrated Spinning	
	Weaving and knitting	
	Fabric Finishing	
Produces	Natural Fibers	
	Man-made Fibers	
Significance	Global Ranking	Contribution to GDP and Employment
Division	Textile	
	Apparel	
Contribution to Employment	45 Job roles as per approved by NSDC	
History		
Why do we need it?	Market Size	Sector Composition
Further Development	Trends	Developments Opportunities
	Developments	
	Opportunities	
India's Largest Contributor to GDP		
Highest Employment Provider		
India's Global Ranking as No. 1		



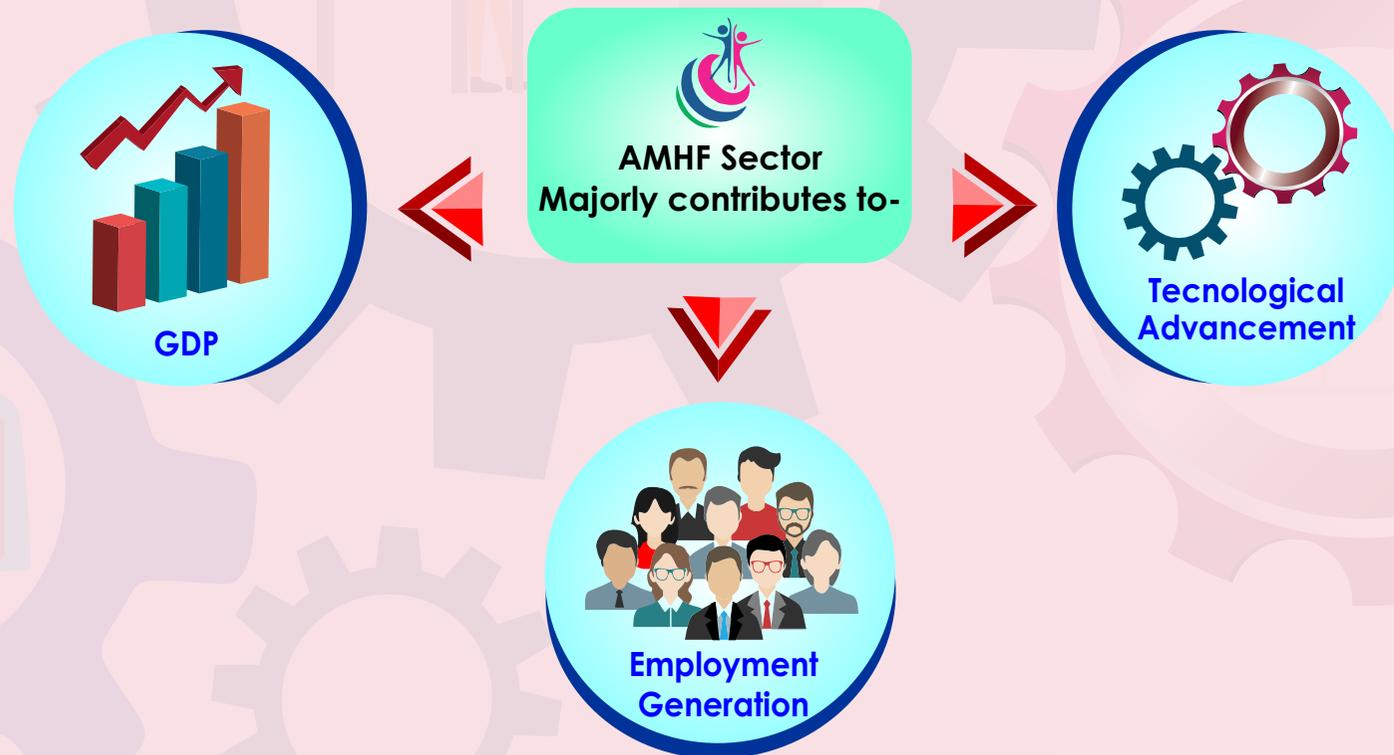


Significance

It provides direct employment to approximately **35 million people**. **Every 6th household** in India depends on this sector for their livelihood directly or indirectly.

Ranking

India is the world's **3rd largest producer of cotton**, the world's **2nd largest producer of silk**, and the world's **5th largest producer of synthetic fibers**. The textile industry occupies a vital space in the Indian economy and contributes substantially to its export earnings. India is the **2nd largest producer of textiles after China**.

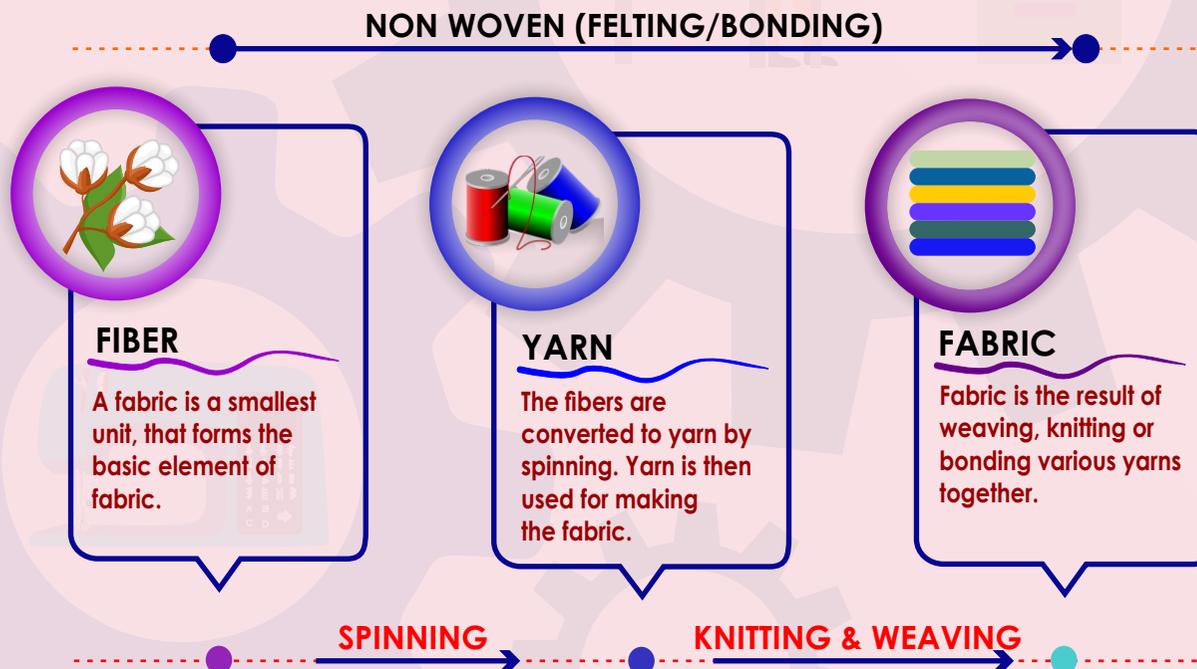




What all is included in AMHF sector?

Apparel, Made-ups and Home Furnishing sector is amongst the fastest growing sectors in our country. In a broader outlook we can say that it covers Designing, Pattern making, Garment manufacturing, packaging, retailing of clothes, footwear and accessory. The apparel industry is one of the most important sectors of the economy with regard to investment, revenue, and trade and employment generation globally.

The classification of the various job roles into categories would be simplified once we understand the entire process that takes place in apparel industry. An understanding of the apparel industry starts with understanding the value chain and different departments which comes under it:



Processes

It covers a great number of activities from the transformation of raw material (fibers) into yarns and fabrics to produce end products. This sector includes activities related to designing, cutting, stitching, finishing and embellishment of apparel, made-ups and home furnishing items. It also includes assessing their quality, merchandising and export.

Organisations

The Indian textile/Apparel industry mostly comprises of small scale, non- integrated spinning, weaving and knitting, fabric finishing and apparel making enterprises.

Produces

Cotton, silk, jute, wool, and man-made fibers are the most common fibers produced in India.

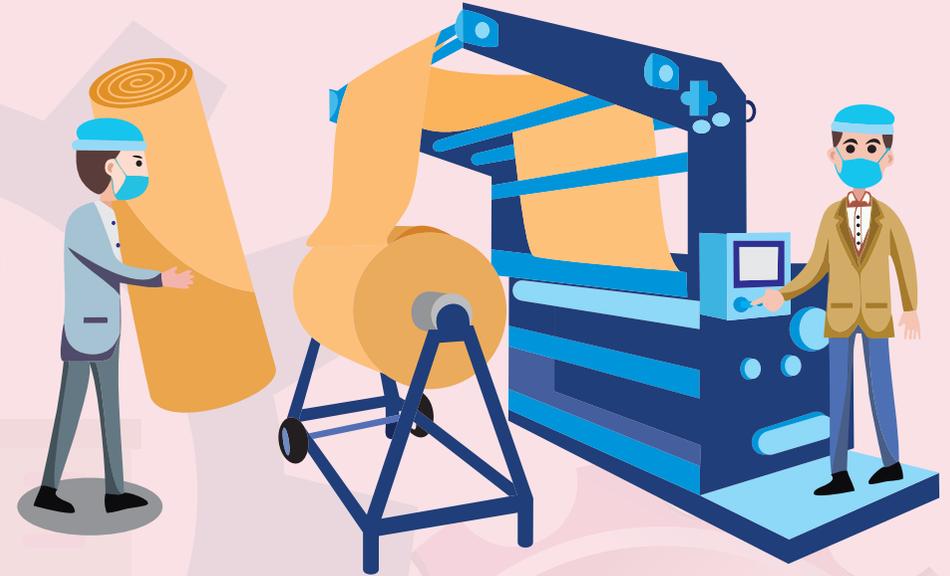


Divisions

Textile

1

The textile section of the industry involves raw material converting fibre to yarn and fabric and then dyeing and finishing the fabric made from the yarn.



Apparel

2

The Apparel industry consists of processes related to cutting fabric and sewing them together to create apparel or accessories.



India has a strong domestic as well as international demand, which has resulted in the rapid growth of the Indian apparel industry. Globally, the apparel industry is one of the most important sectors of the economy in terms of investment, revenue, trade, and job creation. In recent years, the Indian apparel industry has expanded rapidly and is one of the leading apparel industries in the world. Apparel exports are increasing due to an increase in orders from global buyers. This has been accompanied by increased investment in the apparel sector.



The apparel sector is quite diversified because it performs a wide range of processes. It begins with a design concept and finishes when the finished garment is delivered to consumer. These processes are carried out by several departments within the apparel industry.

Every department is in charge of a specific function, and the departments work together to provide a high-quality product at a fair cost and time. The apparel industry is broadly classified into the following departments:

- 1 **Merchandising Department**
- 2 **Sampling Department**
- 3 **Store Department**
- 4 **Spreading and Cutting Department**
- 5 **Sewing Department**
- 6 **Washing Department**
- 7 **Finishing and Packing Department**
- 8 **Quality Assurance Department**
- 9 **Maintenance Department**
- 10 **Finance and Accounts Department**
- 11 **HR/Admin Department**



The plenty of job opportunities under these departments of Apparel industry are:

Pattern maker

Pattern grader

CAD and cutting personnel

Sample maker

Garment technologist

Quality control officer

Market researcher

Fashion merchandiser

Fashion buyers and purchasing agent

Fashion forecaster or Fashion predictor

Fashion journalist

Fashion marketing and management

Fashion stylist or style specialist

Retail buyer

Retail merchandiser

Visual merchandiser

Boutique owner

Fashion house manager

Supplier

Costume designers

Fashion editor

Fashion writer



Apparel Global Value Chain helps us analyze all the activities that are required to get apparel from its conception, through stages of its design, raw materials and intermediate inputs, marketing, and distribution to the final consumer.

The National skill council has identified the sector as an employment generating sector for which the vocational training was introduced with the objective to provide skilled and well trained industry ready experts. NSQF has identified 45 Job-roles in this sector.

In the AMHF 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 which are:

- 1** Related to apparel industry like pattern master, self-employed tailor, hand embroiderer, etc.
- 2** Self-owned small businesses like embroidery unit, boutique, design studios, etc.



Let's have a look at the comprehensive list of job roles:

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



Process Sequence of Apparel Manufacturing





Indian apparel and home furnishing industry is also closely connected to the fashion and retailing industry, and they all go hand in hand. Because of this, the employment opportunities in these areas are increasing to a large extent. The high level of fashion conscious people has created the need for candidates who are highly productive, efficient, have a passion to create new designs and add up to the creativity this industry demands.

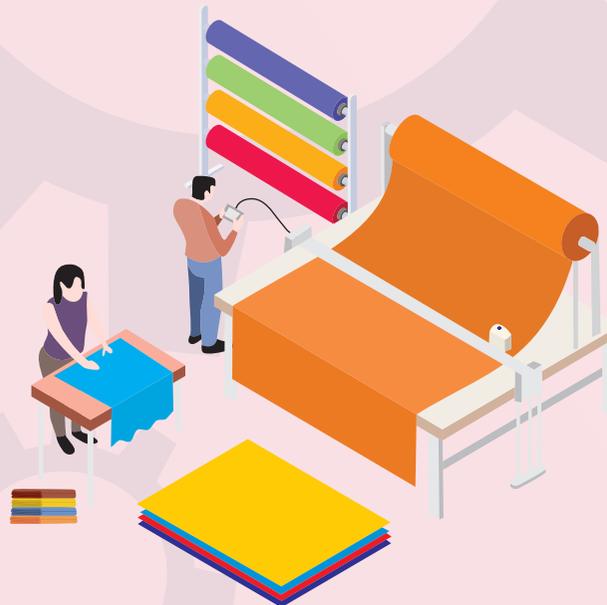
Apparel industry has three main sectors fashion, garment and retailing where there are plenty of job opportunities available at different sectors. They are as follows:

1. Garment Production Industry

Pattern Maker

Pattern Grader

CAD & Cutting Personnel



Sample Maker

Garment Technologist

Quality Control Officer



2. Fashion and Retailing

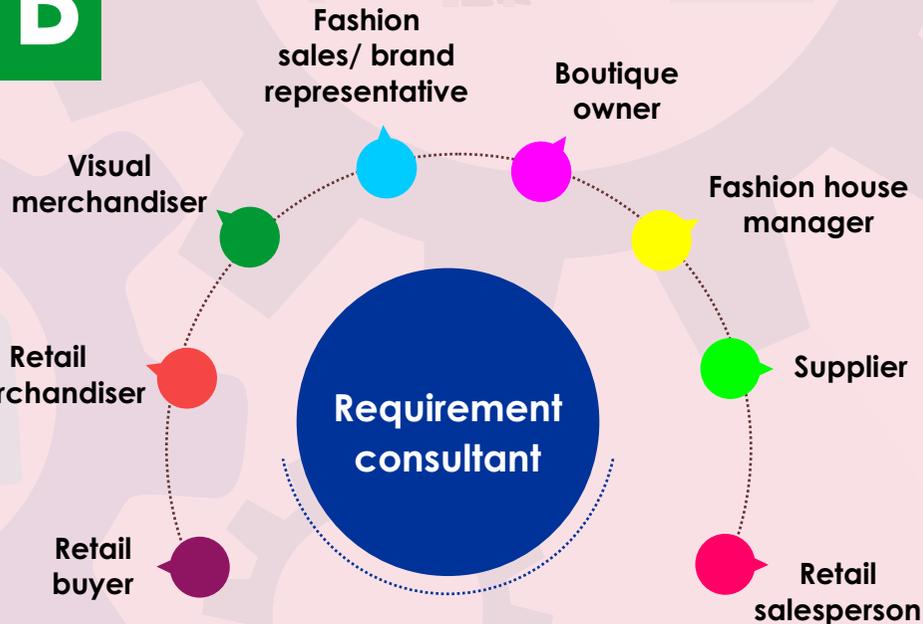
A

**Fashion Marketing /
Merchandising
Professionals**

- 1 Market researcher
- 2 Fashion merchandiser
- 3 Fashion buyers and purchasing agent
- 4 Fashion forecaster or Fashion predictor
- 5 Fashion journalist
- 6 Fashion marketing and management
- 7 Fashion stylist or style specialist
- 8 Fashion coordinator and fashion director

B

Requirement consultant



C

**Fashion Media and
Promotions Professionals**

- 1 Costume designers
- 2 Fashion editor
- 3 Fashion writer
- 4 Press assistant
- 5 Marketing/ Social media assistant





Different Departments Under Apparel Sector



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

Broadly, apparel industry can be divided into following departments:

Depending on the size of the industry, the apparel industry consists of various departments such as the Design Department, Product Development Department, Merchandising Department, Production Department, Finishing Department, Production Planning and Control Department, Human Resource Department, Marketing Department, Finance Department, Export Department etc.





Merchandising Department

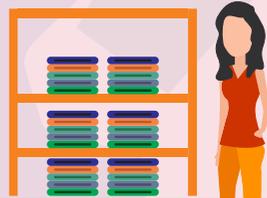
Merchandising department can be called as the heart of apparel industry. All the departments are connected with merchandising department in some or other way. Merchandising department is responsible for sourcing all the trims and raw materials needed for apparel production, development and costing, order confirmation, sampling and dispatch. It works in close coordination with marketing and production department.

The job roles associated with this department are as follows:



1 PROCESSING SUPERVISOR (DYEING & PRINTING)

A Processing Supervisor is a job role in wet processing of textile units. Processing Supervisor is responsible for monitoring production, quality and smooth operation of processes related to development of recipe (dye-bath, printing paste) to execution of processes in dyeing and printing department. He/she also ensures discharge of waste as per defined norms.



2 MERCHANDISER

An apparel merchandiser is an interface between an exporter or industry and a buyer. They work and coordinate with the management or production section of a company to increase the sale of a product. The merchandiser's role is to look after the process right from the time the order is received from the buyer till calculating the account profitability and shipment.

3 SOURCING MANAGER

The Sourcing Manager is responsible for procurement of raw material in right quantity and quality at minimum prices. His job includes supervise the functionary of purchase departments. Sourcing manager plays an extremely important role in garment manufacturing design houses.



4 FABRIC CHECKER

Fabric inspection is a very vital aspect in the pre-production process. Its main purpose is to determine the quality and acceptability of the fabric being used in producing apparels and other garments. A Fabric Checker is a pre-production job role.





Sampling Department

It is one of the most important departments in an apparel industry and is responsible for preparation of samples. In sampling department, a standard product is developed and after getting its final approval from the buyer goes into mass-production.

The job roles associated with this department are as follows:

1 MEASUREMENT CHECKER

Measurement Checking is a part of quality inspection and sample preparation is significant in garment manufacturing. It involves measuring all the dimensions of Apparel and checking if it meets the client's specifications.



2

SAMPLING COORDINATOR



A sample coordinator is the first line of contact for designers submitting new merchandise samples. Their responsibilities involve collecting, organizing and cataloguing these new samples, as well as determining whether the clothing or accessories fit with the company's branding strategy.

3

SAMPLING TAILOR



The sampling tailor is the one who prepares the first product sample as per buyer's requirement. Only after modification and other changes in this sample the mass-production starts.



Store Department

The store department is concerned with receiving, issuing and preservation and maintenance of all the raw material required for uninterrupted flow of garment production process. It stores fabrics, interlining, fusing, yarns, chinks, pins etc. It is managed by a store keeper or store supervisor. It stores fabrics, interlinings, fusing, threads, yarns, trims like zippers, buttons, patches etc. It also stores any material or parts required for sewing machines or other garment production related operations.



Spreading and Cutting Department

In this department the fabric is spread/laid on cutting tables prior to cutting. The fabric is spread in layers so that large number of pieces can be cut at one time. Layering of fabrics saves time and labour. After layering and spreading, the fabric is cut as per drafted pattern blocks of the approved samples and designs.

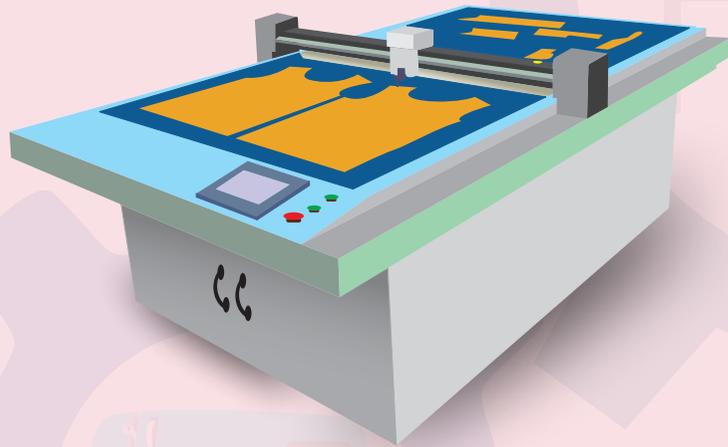


The job roles involved with this department are as follows:

PATTERN MASTER

1

An appropriate/flaw less pattern is the key to a well fitted garment. Pattern master is the one who develops the patterns for the garments. A Pattern Master uses basic equipment's and tools for measuring, marking and cutting to create patterns on hard paper board for different sizes within given range of apparel and home furnishing products. A complete pattern consists of various components, and thus a full pattern comprises various shapes and sizes of paper boards cut and preserved as set.



ADVANCE PATTERN MAKER (CAD/CAM)

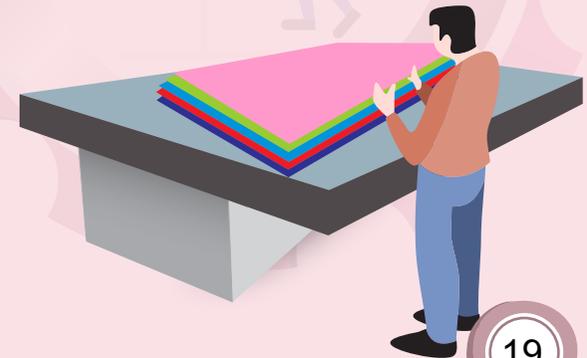
2

Advance pattern maker is a person who creates templates that are used to mass-production of garments. Their job is to translate blueprints and design models into factory patterns using drafting software.

LAYERMAN

3

A layer man is a pre-production job role with a key responsibility to lay and cut the fabric as per specified length before the fabric is passed into the actual garment parts cutting stage, thus preventing the fabric wastage. He/she also checks for any basic defect remaining after the fabric checking process.

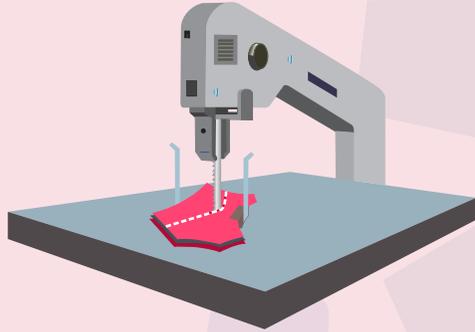




4

CUTTING SUPERVISOR

The Cutting Supervisor is a job role in cutting section of an apparel industry. He/she is responsible to carry out tasks as overall in-charge of the cutting department and should maintain a proper production workflow and check the quality of cut fabrics.



5

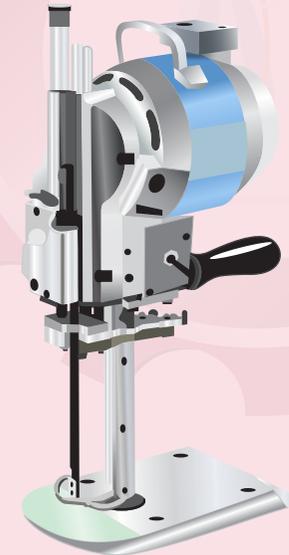
FABRIC CUTTER

The fabric cutter for apparel, made-ups and home furnishing is a job role in cutting section responsible for cutting of fabric layers as per pattern marked onto the fabric or paper with the help of handheld electrical cutter or manually.

6

GARMENT CUTTER (CAM)

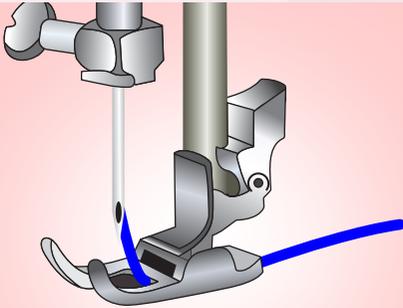
The responsibilities of garment cutter involve placing the pattern on the fabric, marking around it, cutting the fabric according to the given pattern using a computer controlled cutting machine.





Sewing/ Production Department

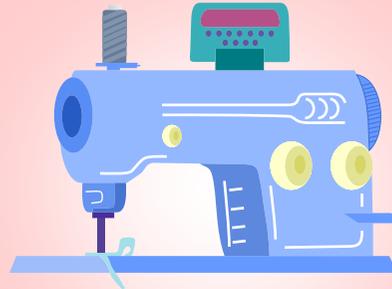
Sewing department is responsible for receiving the bundles of cut pieces of garment components from cutting section. In this department the bundles are distributed in each line of assembly. A line of assembly helps pieces of garment to fabricate into a three-dimensional garment or other textile product.



1

LINE SUPERVISOR (STITCHING)

The Line Supervisor (Stitching) is a job role for carrying out all the tasks related to stitching process of the apparels and home furnishing products. He/ she is responsible for all the processes of the assembly line, controlling and monitoring the production and quality check of stitched products.



2

SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR (KNITS)

Knitting is one of the way of fabric formation which is done by hand with knitting needles or by machines. The sewing machine operator (Knits) is a job role in stitching section committed to the task of stitching of components into final knitted garments.



3

SPECIALISED SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

A specialized sewing machine operator is a operator who is responsible for operating the specialised sewing machines such as buttonhole machine, bartack machine, overlock machine etc. to sew different fabric/ garments.



4

SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

Sewing Machine Operator has to stitch various components of garments together using a sewing machine. The role of a sewing machine operator is very critical to the industry as it enhances the quality of the product. A Sewing Machine Operator, also called a 'Stitcher or Machinist' is an important job-role associated with Apparel sector.



5

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER (IE) EXECUTIVE

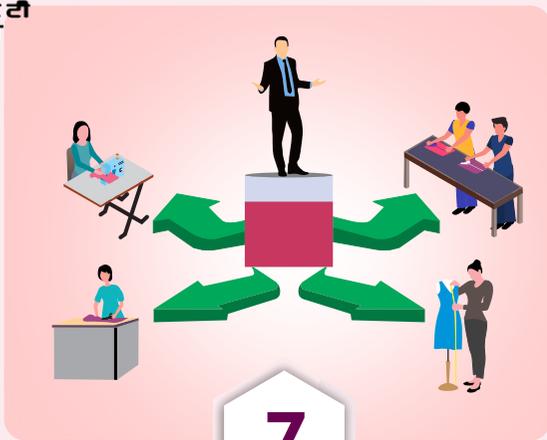
An Industrial Engineer is responsible to create an efficient product or service in sewing line. Their primary responsibility includes analysis of the sewing process, machine and production floor for making more efficient improvement.



6

QC EXECUTIVE – SEWING LINE

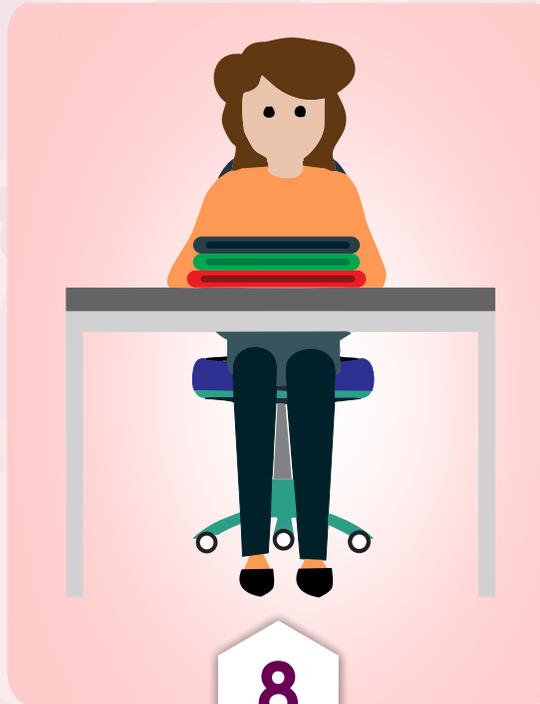
Quality control executive (sewing line) works to control quality and Quality assurance. Garments QC executive is like "police" of apparel industry; He/she is authorized to stop production any time if quality falls significantly. QC executive should have knowledge of garment construction, specifications, workmanship, manufacturing process flow, quality control process from development stage to finished products.



7

PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR SEWING

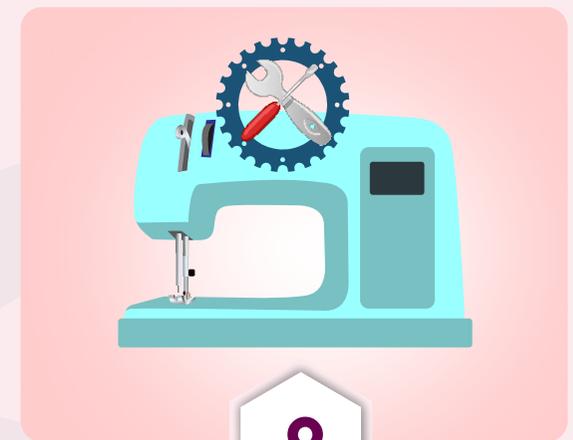
A production supervisor is responsible for the execution of all production work of converting inputs into outputs as per buyer's instructions and thus making value additions. They supervise and control the sewing quality and thus producing right quality garment.



8

IN-LINE CHECKER

In-line checking plays an important part in Apparel production and is of great significance to ensure quality checks at different stages of production.



9

MACHINE MAINTENANCE MECHANIC-SEWING MACHINE

The major work of sewing machine mechanic is to service, maintain and repair sewing machines in clothing or garment factories. Their role serves a very important purpose in the production chain, as the industry cannot function at optimum production if a machine is out of order.



10

HAND EMBROIDERER (ADDA WALA)

The Hand embroiderer (Addawala) works on an adda (wooden frame) in group to create embroidery design as per tracings (khaka) provided on to the fabric. They use hand embroidery along with trims like mirror, sequins, stones and other similar elements to embellish the design.



11

HAND EMBROIDERER

Hand embroiderer is the person who is involved in the art of enhancing and beautifying the fabric with the help of needle, and threads to create an alluring embroidery design on the fabric.

12

FRAMER : COMPUTERISED EMBROIDERY MACHINE

A Framer work involves hooping and framing of the fabric in an embroidery operation and also ensuring the desired quality of work.



13

EMBROIDERY MACHINE OPERATOR (ZIGZAG MACHINE)

Embroidery Machine Operator is responsible for operating the embroidery machine to embroider decorative designs on fabric/garments in the apparel industry.



Washing Department



The garments might gather dust and stains during sewing process. Thus, after sewing the garments are sent to washing department for washing and cleaning. Some garment needs wash as a part of its finishing for e.g. denim jeans. In such cases, garments are washed with specific bleach and chemicals to achieve a desired finish.

WASHING MACHINE OPERATOR

Washing Machine Operator operates washing machine for cleaning of finished goods to obtain improved feel, drape, lustre, biological resistance in the final products.



Finishing, Packing & Shipping Department

Finishing department is concerned with finishing of the stitched apparels and other end products. It also involves final checking of garments for stains and measurements. The major activities of a finishing department include thread trimming, checking garments for stains, spot removal, adding of any trims or accessories, ironing etc. Attachment of any tags, labels, extra trims like button or sequin pouch is also done in finishing department. The placement of the tags is also predefined by the buyer. The garments are finally folded as per guidelines and packed. Shipping and documentation department prepare shipment related documents. They communicate with buyer for shipment dispatch and send the shipment to the buyers.

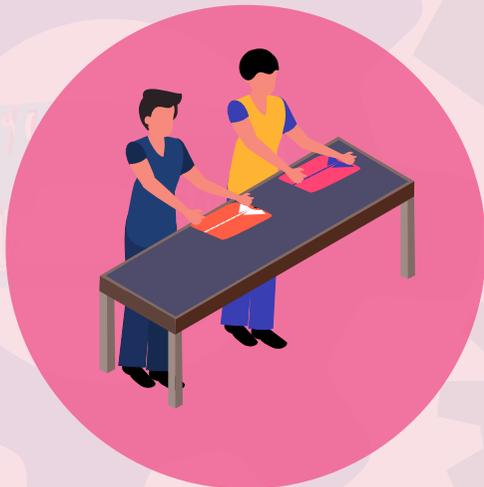
1 PRESSMAN

Pressing/ Ironing is an important activity before packaging of the finished garment. It is mainly done to avoid creases to the garment and gives a more presentable look. This job is done by a Pressman.



FINISHER 2

A Finisher is a job role responsible for execution of finishing processes like stray thread cutting, detecting faults and rectifying them, ironing, removal of fusing behind embroidered pieces before packaging.





3

PACKER

Packer is a job role in the Finishing department which has to do the task of packing of finished products like garments, home furnishing and made-up articles, making them ready for dispatch. He checks and ensures correct labels, right tagging, suitable inner packaging, appropriate outer package, carton size, sealing of carton etc.



4 EXPORT MANAGER

An Export Manager is responsible for managing the process of export of textile products. Their work includes supervision of all export operations and keeping record of all export related documents.

5 EXPORT EXECUTIVE

Export executives are logistics experts who are responsible to prepare cargo and shipments while filling out paperwork and all other required documents to successfully ship and clear international orders. They are also responsible for evaluating issues and disputes related to customs, logistics, and damaged items as well as informing customers about the cause of shipment delay.

6 EXPORT ASSISTANT

An Export Assistant is responsible for managing all the processes in the export department of a company.



Quality Assurance Department

It is concerned with checking the quality of final garment as per the buyer's specifications and standards. In this department the quality assurance officer, randomly pull-out packed pieces of garments from each batch to ensure that the quality of all products match the approved quality standards. If these pieces pass in all the quality inspection standards, the lot is then sent for dispatch formalities.

1

FACTORY COMPLIANCE AUDITOR

A Factory Compliance Auditor performs audits that are designed with a focus to improve an apparel brand protection, supply chain security, subcontracting compliance through audits, corrective action plans/management, capacity building/monitoring and training.



QUALITY ASSESSOR

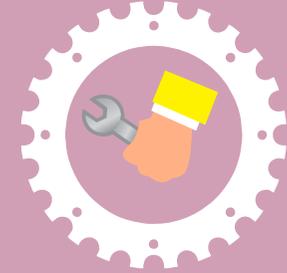
The quality assessor in the apparel industry is a person who manages quality control and assurance. They are responsible for developing quality controlling procedures for the whole industry and ensure the standard quality. It is a big responsibility to work as a quality assessor, control quality issues and getting a quality product. Quality assessor is also responsible for satisfying customers by providing a quality product. So, every textile and apparel industry has a quality assessor to assess their products quality.

2



Maintenance Department

This department is responsible for maintenance and housekeeping of the premises. It also deals with upkeep and efficient working of various tools and equipment's used across various departments.



Finance and Accounts Department

The finance department is responsible for managing all financial affairs in the apparel/garment industry. The primary functions include budgeting, managing payment to suppliers, salary to employees, miscellaneous expenses etc.



HR/Admin Department

This department is responsible for human resources of the industry i.e., all the matters related to the employees. It deals with recruitments, payroll, appraisals, leave policies etc.

1 RECORD KEEPER

Record keeper is responsible for keeping track of activities preserved in the form of suitable data collected at defined interval with pre-established mode of collection.





Some other job roles that are associated with self-employment are as follows-

1 SELF EMPLOYED TAILOR

Self Employed Tailor is a job role of a self-employed professional tailor who can sew and alter garments, made ups and home furnishing articles and earn a livelihood out of it.



3 BOUTIQUE MANAGER

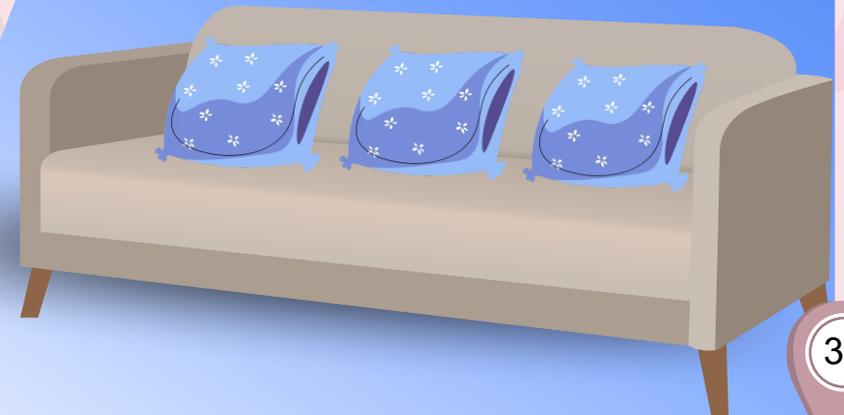
Boutique is basically a French word for a retail shop for ready to wear garments and accessories. A boutique Manager is an entrepreneur who is self-employed professional with ample knowledge of designing, drafting, pattern making, stitching, fashion trends, fittings, marketing and retailing.



2

MERCHANDISER- MADE UPS & HOME FURNISHING

Merchandiser is responsible for planning to provide the right product at the right time in the right quantity and at the right price to meet the needs of the target customers. Merchandiser is accountable for taking care of all the processes from booking of order from the buyers on negotiable rates till the final shipment.





ASSISTANT FASHION DESIGNER



An Assistant Fashion Designer is a job role committed to study, analysis, conceptualization, anticipation and finally creation of appealing designs .

ASSISTANT DESIGNER- MADE UPS

An Assistant Designer (Made-ups) is a job role committed to study, conceptualize, and finally create designs of various textile products from pillow & cushion to varieties of home textile products which carry utility, reflect personality and add beauty to dwellings.

An Assistant designer can also work in export and design houses

ASSISTANT DESIGNER- HOME FURNISHING

An Assistant Designer (Home Furnishing) is a job role dedicated to study, analyze, conceptualize, and finally create designs of various textile products from kitchen wares to floor covers which carry utility, reflect personality and add beauty to homes.





FASHION DESIGNER

The fashion designer is involved in designing and maintaining clothing line of an apparel brand. They keep an eye on the evolving or on-going fashion trends and predict the upcoming ones. A fashion designer is also responsible for illustration of new designs, opting right patterns and fabric for the garment and managing production.



Once we have understood the significance of the various job roles in the apparel industry, it is our duty to know the past associated with it, which made it as glorious as we observe it today.



Evolution of the Indian Textile Sector



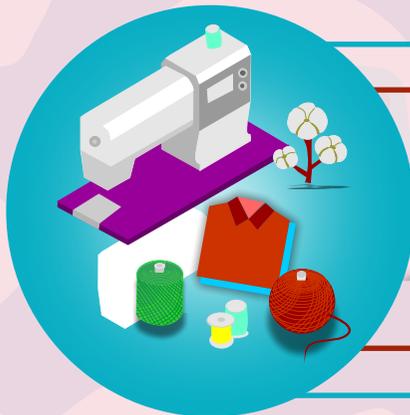
01

India is the world's biggest producer and exporter of textiles. The Indian textile industry has evolved over time.



02

The Indian textile industry has a long history dating back more than 5000 years. From its early roots as handlooms in villages to large-scale modern-day textile factories, the industry has evolved significantly.



03

The early days of the Indian textile industry were all about cotton and dhurries, but during the last 150 years or more, it has experienced tremendous diversification and expansion due to the introduction of technology, improved production skills, and other processing technologies.



MARKET SIZE

06

India's textiles industry has around 4.5 crore employed workers including 35.22 lakh handloom workers across

05

India's textile and apparel exports to the US, its single largest market, stood at 27% of the total export value in FY22.

04

India's textile and apparel exports (including handicrafts) stood at US\$ 44.4 billion in FY22, a 41% increase YoY.

03

Production of fibre in India reached 2.40 MT in FY21 (till January 2021), while for yarn, the production stood at 4,762 million kgs during the same period.

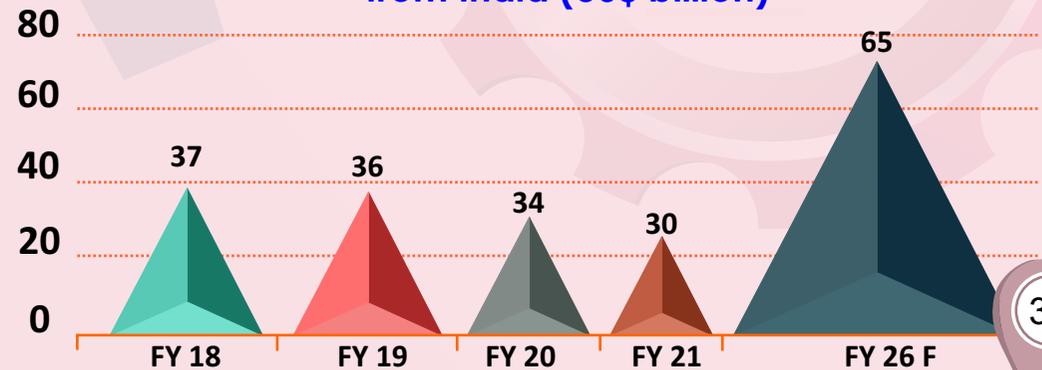
02

India is the world's largest producer of cotton. Estimated production stood at 362.18 lakh bales during cotton season 2021-22. Domestic consumption for the 2021-22 cotton season is estimated to be at 338 lakh bales. Cotton production in India is projected to reach 7.2 million tonnes (~43 million bales of 170 kg each) by 2030, driven by increasing demand from consumers.

01

The Indian textile and apparel industry is expected to grow at 10% CAGR from 2019-20 to reach US\$ 190 billion by 2025-26. India has a 4% share of the global trade in textiles and apparel.

Textiles and apparel exports from India (US\$ billion)





Foreign Investments

01

The Government is taking initiatives to attract foreign investment in the textile sector through promotional visits to countries such as Japan, Germany, Italy and France.

02

According to the new Draft of the National Textile Policy, the Government is planning to attract foreign investment and creating employment opportunities for 35 million people.

03

FDI inflow in textiles sector, inclusive of dyed and printed textile, stood at US\$ 3.93 billion between April 2000-December 2021.

04

India can become the one-stop sourcing destination for companies from Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as there exist several opportunities for textile manufacturing companies from 10-nation bloc to invest in India.





Strength of Indian Textile/Apparel Industry

01

India has rich resources of raw materials of textile industry. It is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world and is also rich in resources of fibres like polyester, silk, viscose etc.

02

India is rich in highly trained manpower. The country has a huge advantage due to lower wage rates. Because of low labor rates the manufacturing cost in textile automatically comes down to very reasonable rates.

03

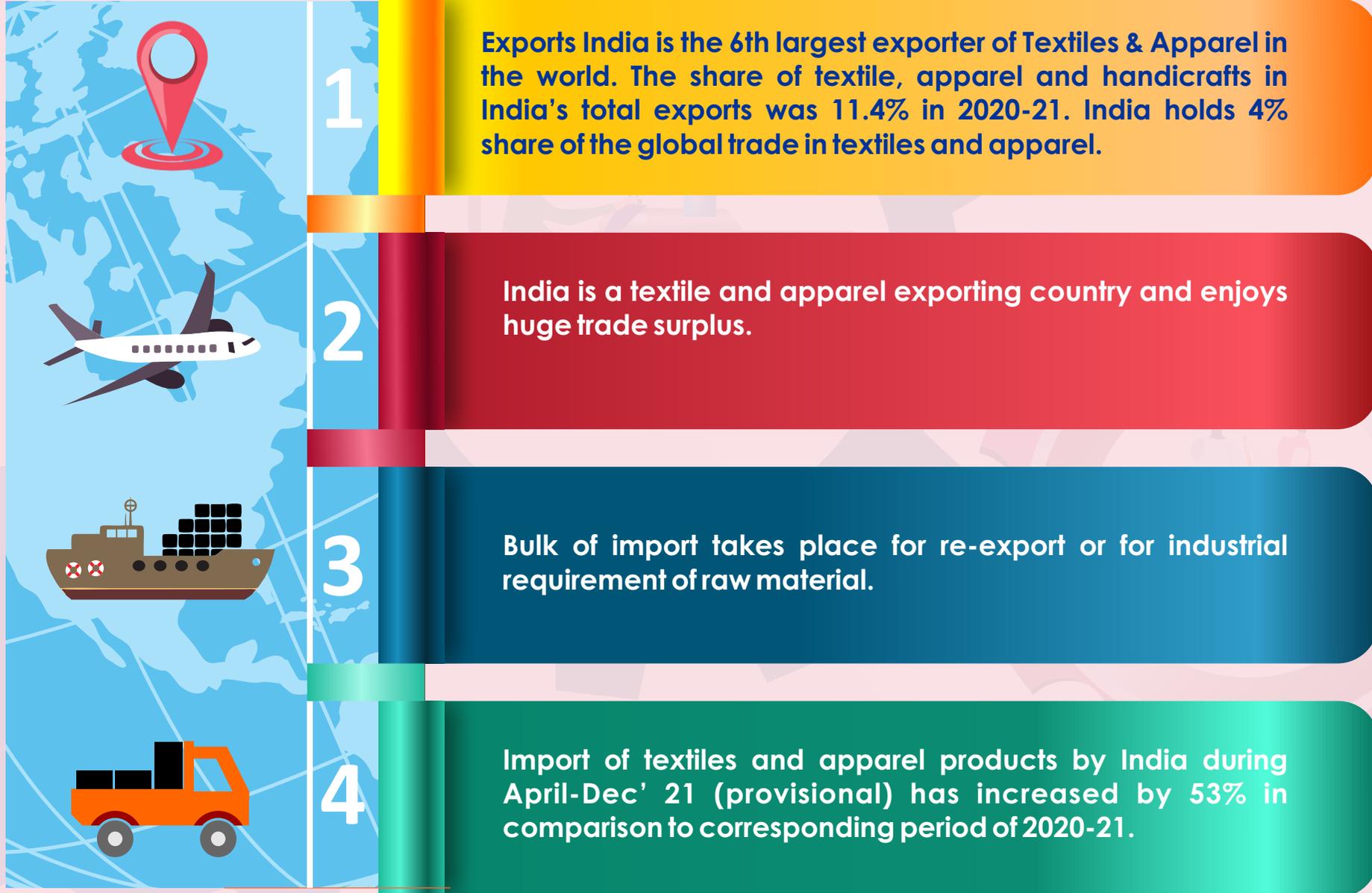
India is highly competitive in spinning sector and has presence in almost all processes of the value chain.

04

Indian garment industry is very diverse in size, manufacturing facility, type of apparel produced, quantity and quality of output, cost, and requirement for fabric etc. It comprises suppliers of ready-made garments for both, domestic or exports markets.



Import and Export





Export Promotion Council

Textile and Apparel Industry is the country's second largest industry in terms of employment potential. This sector plays a very important role in the country's economy. The prime object of export promotion councils is to provide all support and guidance to the exporters and International buyers for trade promotion and international marketing. Export promotion councils organizes / participates in International Trade fairs, Buyer Seller Meets in India and abroad & seminars.

Apparel Export Promotion Council

The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

Wool and Woolens Export Promotion Council

Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOLTEXPRO)

Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

Carpet Export Promotion Council

Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)

Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council

Handloom Export Promotion Council

Jute Products Development & Export Promotion Council





Research & Development

01



R&D helps the industry to stay ahead and compete with developed and developing countries.

02



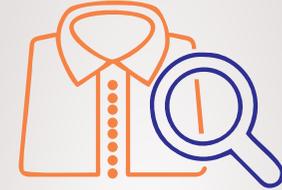
To help with research and development in textile and apparel industry, Textile Research Associations (TRAs) were established by the Industry and the Ministry of Textiles as Co-operative research centres to cater to the need of the textile clusters in India on 40-50 years back.

03



They conduct applied research mainly applicable to textile/apparel industry.

04



Besides, TRAs help the Government in policy-making related to textiles and clothing industry in India. Norms published by the TRAs help in bench-marking the performance of industrial units.



Textile Research Associations

There are 8 Textile Research Associations (TRAs) – (affiliated bodies under the Ministry of Textile), engaged in research related to textile sector. These are established as R&D institutions which cover all aspects from Fiber to finished fabrics in traditional textiles as well as Technical Textiles.

The mission of these research associations is to make Indian textile manufacturing competitive and sustainable in all possible ways, to Service the textile industry efficiently and to provide innovative and sustainable solutions that enables betterment of industry, economy and society.

1 Ahmadabad Textile Industry's Research Association. (ATIRA), Ahemadabd, Gujarat,

2 The Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai, Maharashtra,

3 Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, Gujarat,

4 Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh,

Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, Maharashtra,

South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu,

Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, Maharashtra

Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, West Bengal,

5

6

7

8



FUTURE of AMHF SECTOR

1. National Technical Textiles Mission

The mission aims to position India as a global leader in Technical Textiles by increasing the domestic market size from USD 40 billion to USD 50 billion by 2024. It also supports the 'Make in India' Initiative, which encourages domestic production of related machinery and equipment.



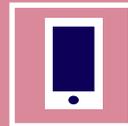
Protech



Agrotech



Indutech



Mobiltech



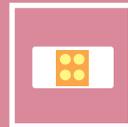
Buildtech



Geotech



Sporttech



Medtech



Packtech



Hometech



Clothtech



Oekotech

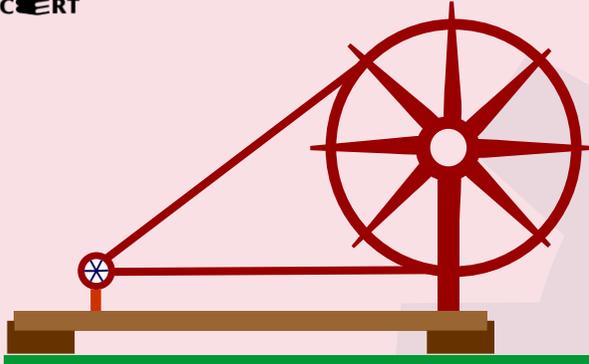
National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) intends to grow the technical textiles industry in the following ways:



The above-mentioned strategies will help India become less dependent on imports while increasing the domestic production of capital goods.



2. Promotion of Khadi



Govt. of India has been providing loans to unemployed youth for promoting Khadi and Village Industries, by implementing various schemes viz., Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities, in rural as well as urban areas of the country through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi & Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs).

The steps/initiatives taken to promote Khadi textiles and modernize the Khadi Industry are as follows:

1

To promote the Khadi Sector, KVIC is establishing Centre of Excellence for Khadi to help Khadi Institutions to effectively design, produce and market high quality differentiated Khadi products in the Indian and global market.

2

KVIC has organised a designer competition, for promoting Khadi with contemporary designs, in which eminent designers have participated and top 4 designers have been selected and these designs will be replicated in the Khadi Sector.

3

State Khadi Board is also extending the financial support for modernization of sales outlets and also providing implements like Charkhas and Looms. Further, some State Governments are giving matching grants in order to promote the Khadi Sector.



Technology up-gradations in Khadi Sector are as follows:

01

Quality Standards for Khadi yarn and fabric.

Yarn dyeing machine suitable for dyeing of Khadi Yarn in hank form for uniform colouring.

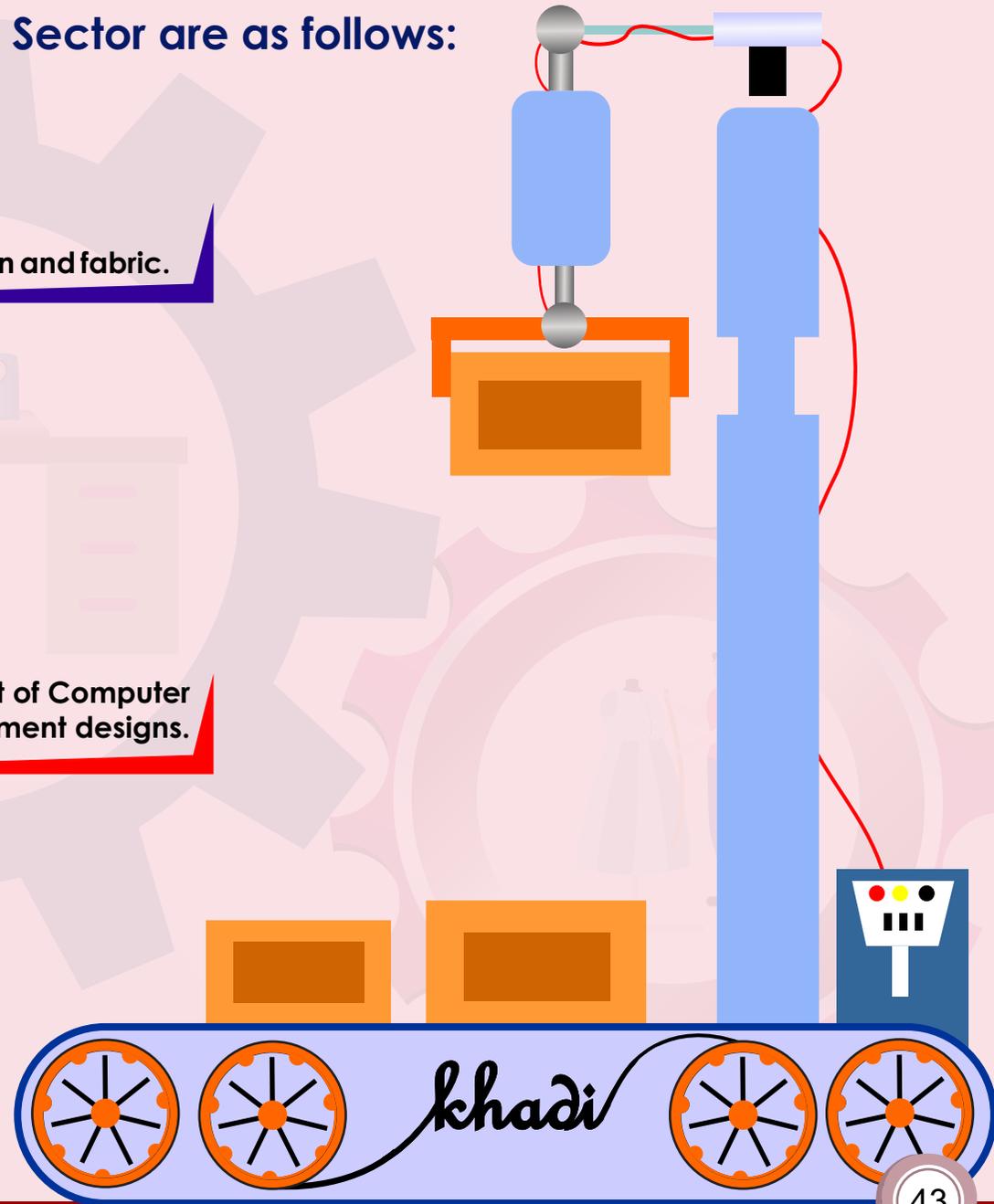
02

Technology development of Computer aided woven & Garment designs.

03

High productivity hand operated charkha.

04





3. Silk Production/ Silk Samagra

“SILK SAMAGRA” is an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry has been able to sustain and strengthen the Sericulture activities in the country. It focuses on improving the quality and productivity of domestic silk thereby reducing the country’s dependence on imported silk.



4. Organic Cotton



1

In the Indian economy, organic cotton has an important role as India is one of the largest exporters and producers of cotton yarn. India’s textile industry is predominantly organic cotton-based.

2

Basically, organic cotton is known as non-genetically engineered cotton grown without using agricultural chemicals like pesticides and fertilizers.

3

The textile industry in India has generated an enormous amount of employment for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled.

4

The new Organic Cotton project in India has signed up 10 brands and organisations as part of its goal to build a fair, environmentally friendly and economically viable organic cotton supply chain.



5. Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing

1

The objective of the Scheme is to promote entrepreneurs in apparel manufacturing by providing them an integrated workspace and linkages based entrepreneurial ecosystem with plug and play facility which help them in reducing operational and financial cost for establishing and growing a new business.

2

This eco-system would increase the chance of success of start-ups and decrease the time and costs required to start a business.

3

Successful apparel businesses incubated in these incubation centres would thus:

→ Promote entrepreneurship in apparel manufacturing

→ Create additional manufacturing capacity

→ Generate additional employment opportunities





6. MITRA- Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel

1

The scheme, known as Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA), was announced in Budget 2021 to make the textile industry globally competitive.

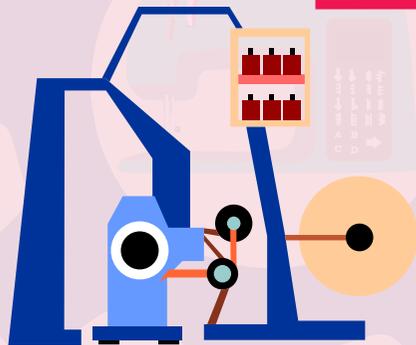
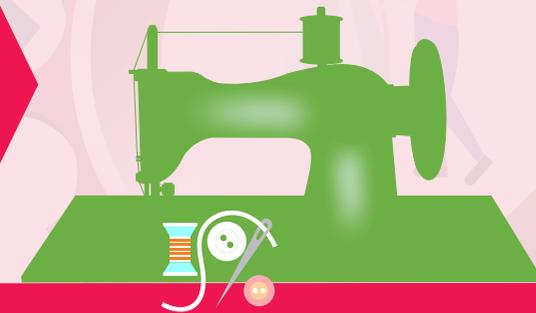


2

Each Park will have an incubation centre, common processing house and a common effluent treatment plant and other textile related facilities such as design centres and testing centres.

3

The PM MITRA scheme is Inspired by the 5F vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister - Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign. It aspires to fulfil the vision of building an Aatmanirbhar Bharat and to position India strongly on the Global textiles map.



4

Integrated Textile Value chain at 1 location will reduce logistics cost of Industry. It is Intended to generate 1 lakh direct and 2 lakh indirect employment per park.



7. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme



01

This scheme aims to support weavers and follow the need-based approach, including various self-help groups, NGOs, etc. by providing raw materials, technology upgradation, creating a permanent infrastructure, setting up of weavers service centers (WSC), developing web portals for marketing and advertising of handloom products, etc.

02

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHDS) has been launched to target the development of mega handloom clusters in precisely identifiable terrestrial locations incorporating at least 15,000 handlooms with the government of India.



8. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

The Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) was launched to address problems faced by the textile processing industry.

Objectives of IPDS

Major objectives of the Integrated Processing Development Scheme are:



To promote the textile sector so that it becomes competent on a global level.



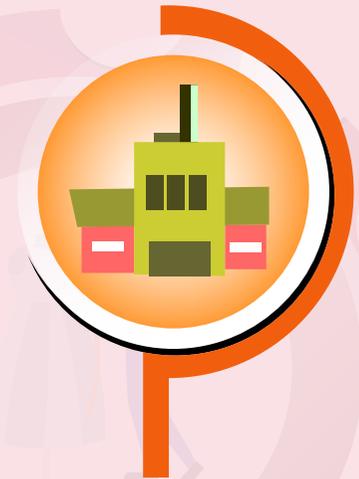
To facilitate the usage of eco-friendly technology in textile processing.



To help textile processing units to meet environmental standards fixed by various agencies of the government.



To encourage Research & Development (R&D) activities directed towards innovative and clean technology.



To create new processing parks and upgrade existing ones for better productivity.



9. SAATHI Scheme

The Ministry of Textile and Union Ministry of Power have jointly launched a scheme called SAATHI (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of efficient Textile technologies to Help small Industries).

Under this initiative, Small and Medium Power loom units will be provided with energy efficient power looms, motors and rapier kits at no advance costs by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Power.



10. Sustainable Textile



Apparel Industry Sustainability Action (AISA) 2022-23 has been launched by India's Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) with an aim to encourage textile companies which are working with sustainability.

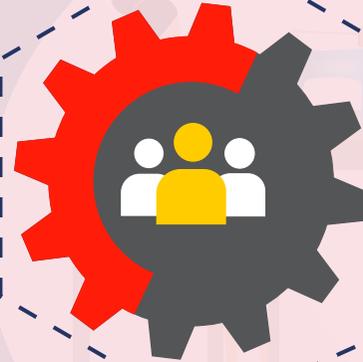
The country's textile & apparel industry can reduce its footprint on environment and can bring economic viability through sustainability of its processes.



The FUTURE

When the above mentioned steps would be taken, the results would be as follows:

Growth in the skills of the youth



Higher contribution to the Exchequer both in terms of GDP and exports

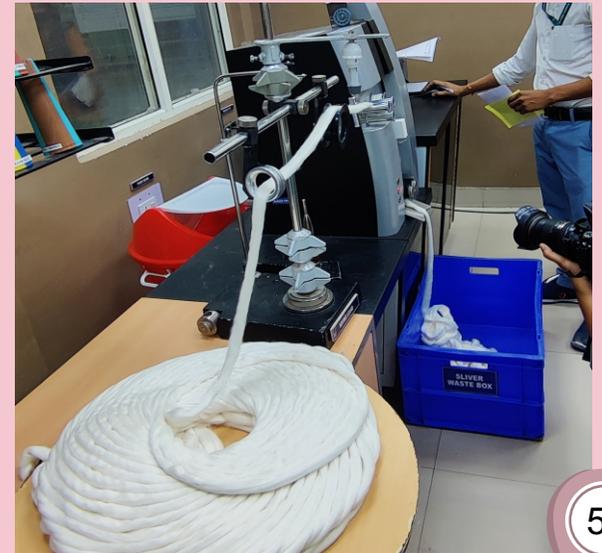


Better Global ranking in the production and exports





GLIMPSES OF APPAREL MADE-UPS AND HOME FURNISHING SECTOR





GLIMPSES OF APPAREL MADE-UPS AND HOME FURNISHING SECTOR





ABOUT THE 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 time 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.



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.)