

SECTOR

Apparel,
Made-Ups and
Home Furnishing

CLASS

IX and X



SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

(QUALIFICATION PACK Ref. Id. : AMH/Q0301)



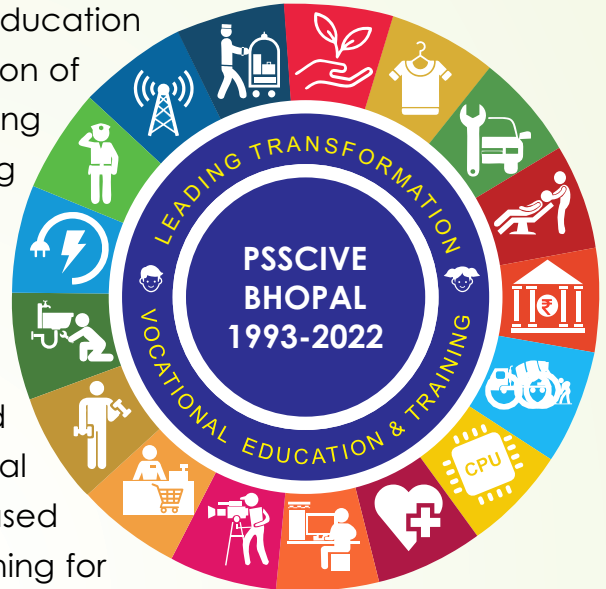
PSS CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF VOCATION EDUCATION

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

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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.

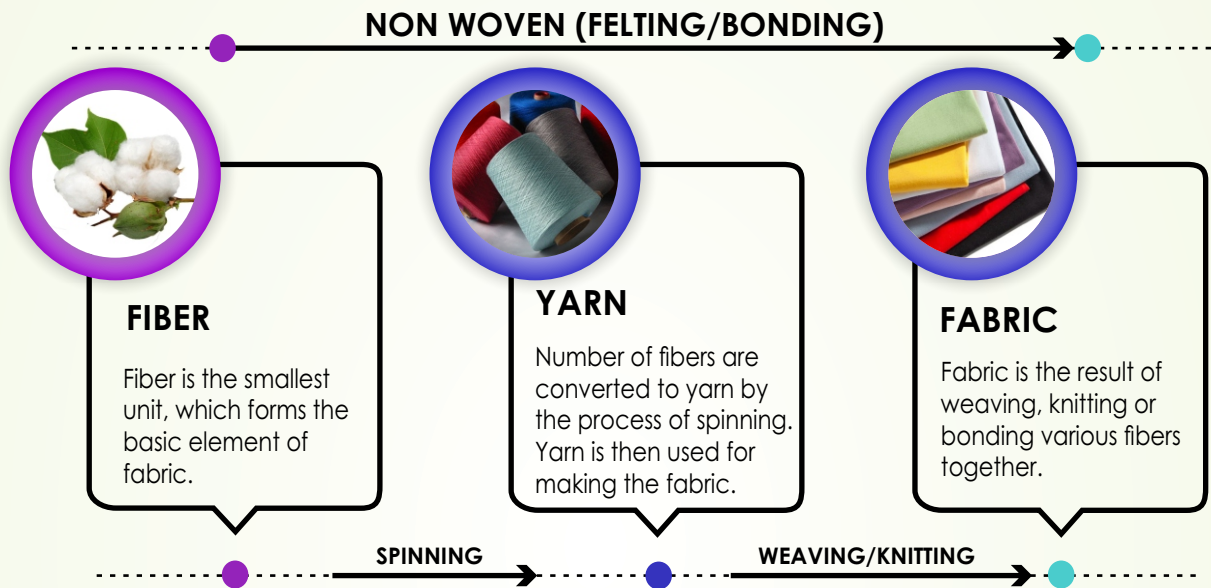
Vocational Education and Training (VET) system is recognised to prepare and develop skilled manpower to meet the growing demands of labour market. VET focuses on specific job roles and imparts practical knowledge and skills, which allow individuals to engage in specific occupational activities. It is 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.



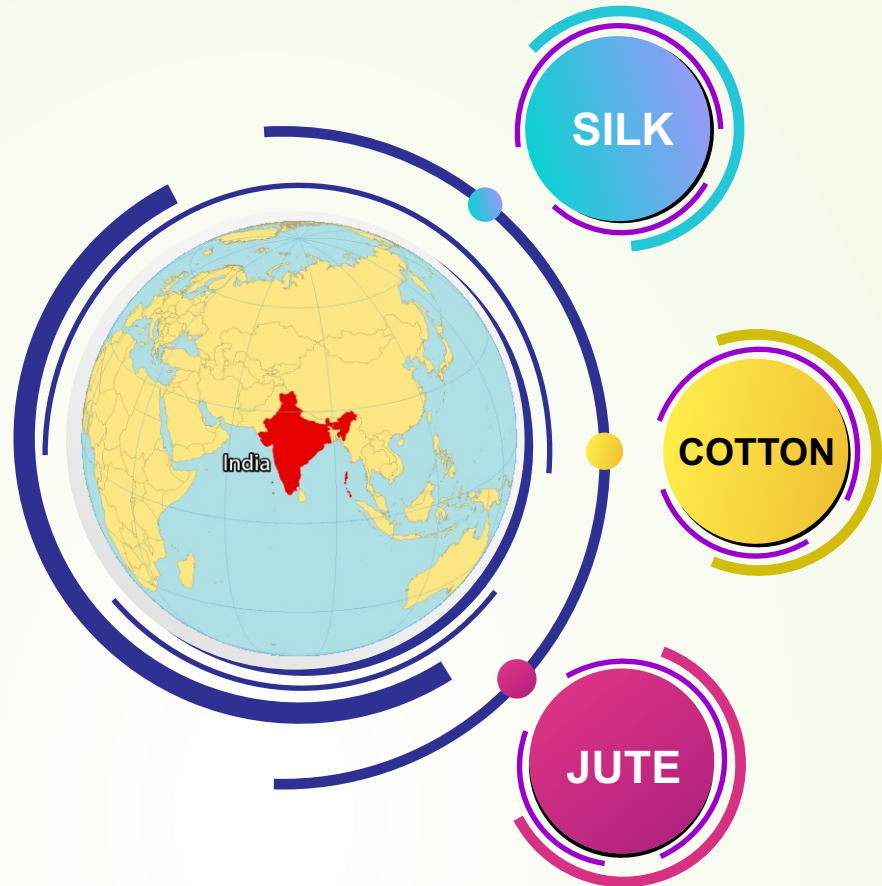
Fabric is transformed into various end products as per requirement. Textile/Apparel product development passes through the stages of planning and execution with quality control at each stages.



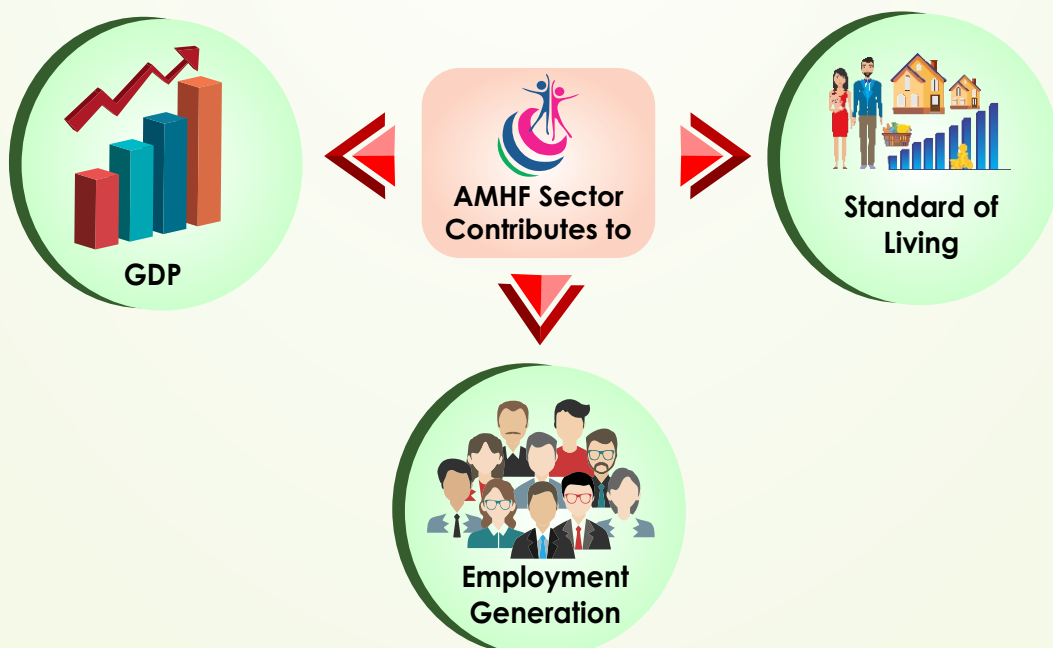
CONTRIBUTION OF AMHF SECTOR IN ECONOMY

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 Apparel, 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 Apparel, 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

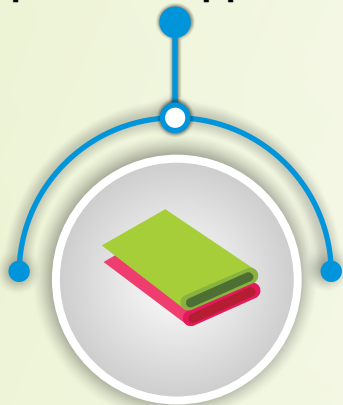
One of the important job role of this sector is Sewing Machine Operator. Sewing Machine Operations involves stitching together various components of garments using a sewing machine. The role of a sewing machine operator is very critical to the industry as it enhances the quality of the product. A Sewing Machine Operator, also called a 'Stitcher or Machinist' is an important job-role associated with Apparel sector. Most sewing functions are specialized and require the operator to receive specific training.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

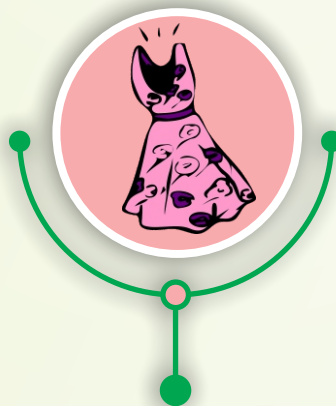
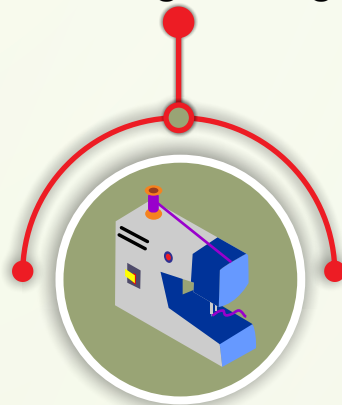


Sewing Machine Operator should have the knowledge and skills to operate the different types of sewing machine. The Operator should know about the various operations of the sewing machine and its parts.

Stitch fabric or any materials to produce apparels



Work on different types of machines according to design.



Understand garment construction technique

CLASS-IX

The job role is being offered in class 9th and 10th. The content of class 9th student's text book covers the following:

UNIT 1

INTRODUCTION TO SEWING MACHINE

The unit describes the sewing machine and its attachments. The classification and technical terminology is also explained in this unit. The student will also get introduced to the different functions of various parts of the machine and its attachments.

UNIT 2

SEWING TOOLS AND SEWING MACHINE OPERATIONS

A Sewing Machine Operator should be aware of the preparation required before sewing. He or she should have knowledge of different sewing tools and operations. The unit explains handling of different sewing tools and operations such as fixing the sewing needle, threading, adjusting thread tension, checking of stitch formation, etc.

UNIT 3

BASICS OF GARMENT CONSTRUCTION

Garment construction is a technical accomplishment that requires the knowledge and skills of basic sewing techniques— application of stitches, seams, darts, gathers, pleats and edge finishing. Here student will learn about the various type of stitches, seams, edge finishes, etc., all of which have a key role in garment construction.

UNIT 4

CARE & MAINTENANCE OF SEWING MACHINE

This unit explains about the care and maintenance of a sewing machine which helps to improve its working. The unit consists mainly of cleaning, oiling, and correct handling which contributes to good output, quality production and safety of the workers. The unit also discusses the topic of cause, different defects and the corrective action to be taken.

UNIT 5

HAZARDS IN INDUSTRY AND SAFETY MEASURES

There are different type of machinery that a Sewing Machine Operator uses in the garment industry. Thus, it is very important to have an understanding about the safety and health measures while operating them. Here students will learn about efficient safety measures.

CLASS-X

The content of class 10th student's textbook covers the following:

UNIT 1

BASICS OF GARMENT CONSTRUCTION - II

In this unit the students are going to study about the terminologies used in garment construction. They will also be studying different types of seam their construction and their application while stitching garments.



UNIT 2

STITCHING OF GARMENTS

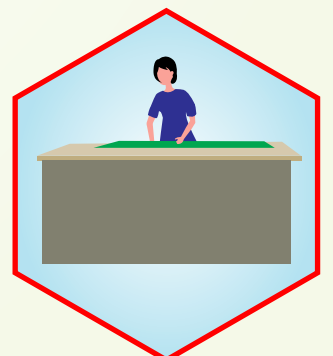
This unit explain the type of the components with the steps of construction for the students to easily stitch them. The components are added to a garment to make it look embellished and attractive. The various garment components are necklines, collars, sleeves, pockets, plackets, yokes, cuffs and belts. Also construction of pleats, gathers, dart, toiles, frills is explained.

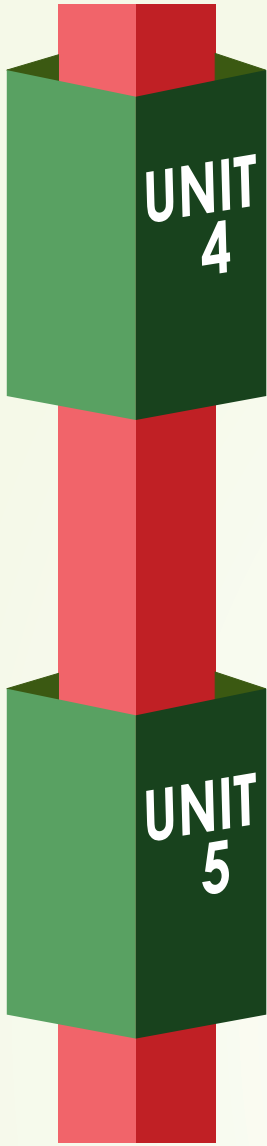


UNIT 3

USE OF FASTENERS IN GARMENTS

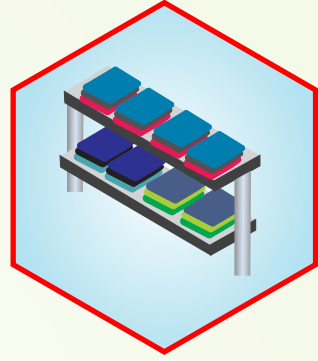
Fasteners are closures that secure garment openings. There is a wide variety of fasteners readily available in the market such as buttons, zipper, snaps, hook and eye. In this unit, the stitching techniques of some basic fasteners are also explained.





CLEANING, STORAGE, WASTE DISPOSAL, ORGANIZATIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS AT WORKPLACE

In this unit, the student will learn about the social responsibility of company which include quality, pricing safe use of chemicals for customer satisfaction. Waste management in textile and apparel industry includes waste while manufacturing, while usage and discarding of textile products as waste. The students will also learn organisational policies, purpose, benefits and importance of policies.

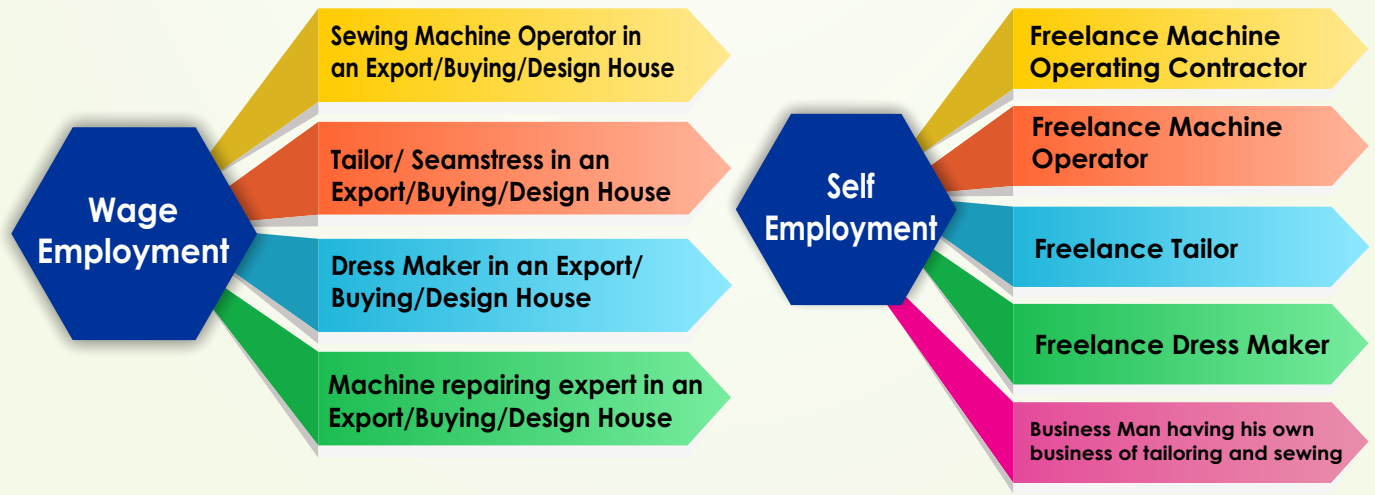


INTRODUCTION TO JOB CARDS IN GARMENT INDUSTRY

Job cards are a method of production control, making it easier to track and plan throughout the process. It is important for operators to have knowledge about contents on the job card, specification sheets to read and understand the work expected from different workers especially for a sewing machine operator. In this unit, the students will learn about the job cards.

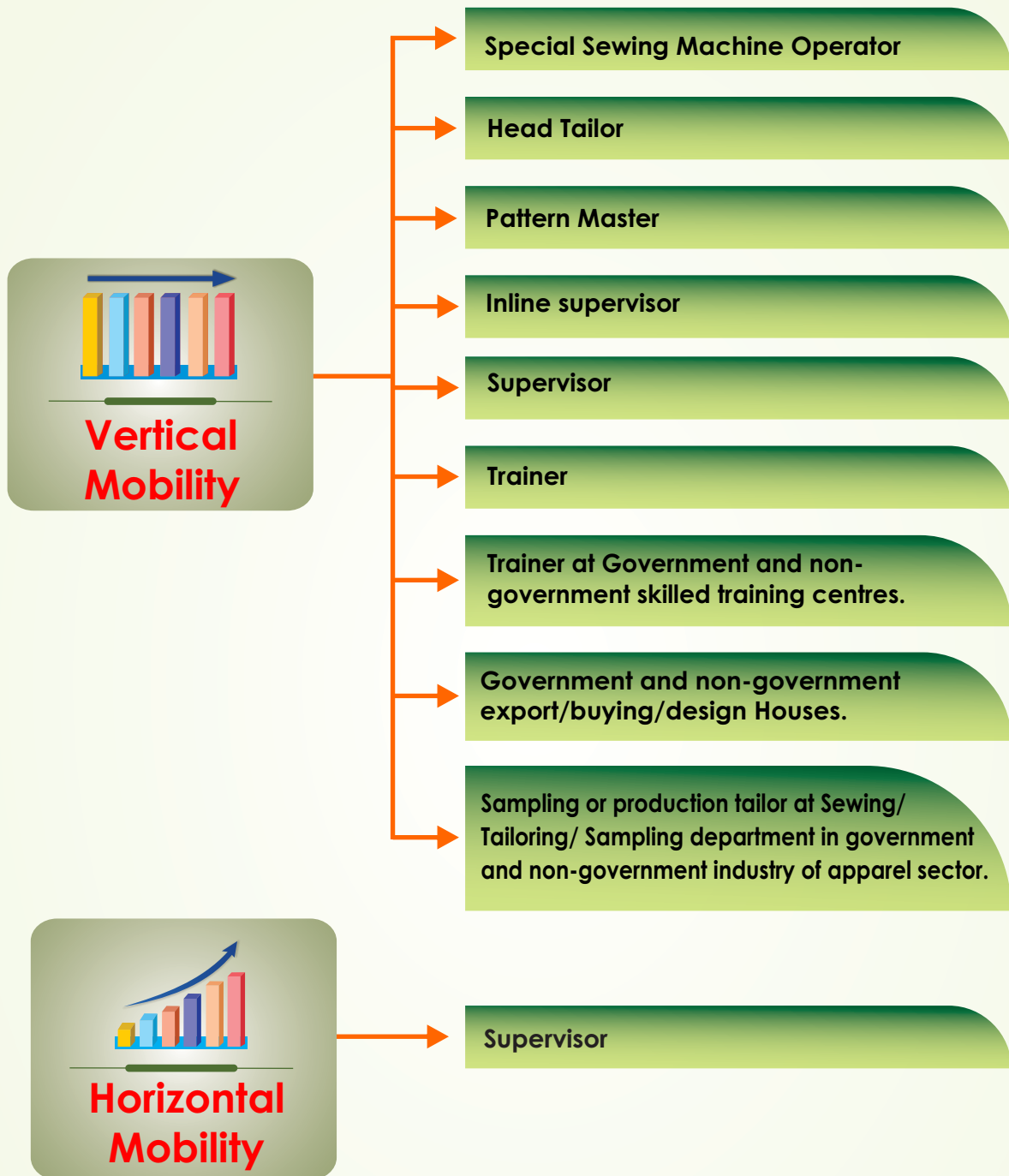


The usual Job Opportunities after finishing the course can be



Growth

After completing the course for the job role Sewing Machine Operator, the growth mobility can be as follows:



On Job Training

- Government and non-government skilled training centres.
- Government and non-government export/buying/design Houses.
- Sewing / Tailoring/ Sampling department in government and non-government industry of apparel sector.

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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