iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 10 **Issue:** XI **Month of publication:** November 2022

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2022.47357

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 10 Issue XI Nov 2022- Available at www.ijraset.com

A Critical Review of Literature of An Overview of Tailors Profession as Skilled Workers Subject to Qualifications, Requirements, Advantages, and Disadvantages and Job

Sujit Lalchand Gulve [1], Dr. Amrita Rajput [2]
[1]*Asst. Professor, MGM University Institute of Fashion Design*
[2]*Professor, MGM University Institute of Fashion Design*

***Abstract:** It's a dynamic state in which a person encounters possibilities, limitations, and/or demands connected to what they want, with the result being seen as unclear and significant in terms of the person's work .Stress at work has the ability to harm one's health and have a negative effect on people's life. Workload, working circumstances, coworker dynamics, and environmental factors are all possible drivers of workplace stress. In a developing nation like India, the environment of vocations can exhibit considerable variety. The work environment, coworker's behavior, and company are impacted by job profiles, education, and talents. Disorders of the bodily and mental well-being span a vast spectrum.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Unorganized sector employment includes certain types of jobs like tailoring. Workers while doing job in these kind of work environment have to suffer with various health issues. Health issues like Stress at work are caused by a variety of circumstances, such as an unfavorable workload, loneliness, lengthy workdays, and toxic work environments. Lack of autonomy, unpleasant working relationships, harassment, and a lack of opportunity or motivation to improve one's skill are additional reasons that can cause stress. The known facts make it clear that excessive stress is a feature of typical working conditions at the office. The effects of job stress can take many different forms. Some workers experience anxiety as a result of having to get up early every day to make it to work on time or due to the distance they must travel. Many times interactions between employees and their coworkers or with the business owner are frequently tough. Because their jobs are physically demanding, employees may experience stress, fatigue and mental tiredness at work. The worker's conviction that he must subject himself to unpleasant situations repeatedly and that he is powerless to modify this conviction runs through every case. This may lead to feeling of inferiority complex among workers. The idea of occupational hazards, which refers to aspects of a job that are really harmful but may also be stressful, is different from the concept of job strain. In such context we can say that tailors are not exception. Theirs work environment also seems unhealthy. Tailors often run machines in a continuous manner at a single location to suit manufacturing needs. Sewing machines, scissors, and irons are used by tailors are often outdated and doesn't function well at production houses or local boutiques.

Health is another aspect which has a strong impact on tailors regardless their sex. Both men and women might have detrimental effects on their physical and emotional health from long workdays and demanding jobs. Though the use of modern technologies has decreased many dangerous workplace exposures. The ergonomic characteristics that have a considerable impact on defining the health effects of the workplace environment are the job load and activity intensity. It's possible that negative effects at work develop over time, perhaps in a series of ongoing or sporadic incidents.

II. BASIC QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE FOR TAILORING JOB

Tailoring is a skilled job that doesn't require education to start a career as a tailor. To work in any company or production house a ideal candidate will hold a bachelor's degree and have had quality sewing instruction. He can start his studies in high school as well. To work in the manufacturing sector, one would benefit from having a professional diploma in production tailoring. A candidate needs advanced tailoring training to grow in their career. The candidate must finish a comprehensive and protracted program of on-the-job training while working with seasoned master tailors in order to become a professional tailor. He'll have to learn how to cut designs, sew using a machine and by hand, and make clothes.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

A wide range of specialties are available to tailors. A sizable percentage of the tailoring sector is skilled in patternmaking. To become pattern makers, candidates must be familiar with the various cuts and clothes design techniques used by clients. Then he would translate their design into a pattern that could be made in actual form with the help of fabrics. It should be kept in mind that sewing is a challenging profession. Similar to every other important work, it requires specialized knowledge and dexterity.

Candidates thinking about a career in tailoring should assess their aptitude for creating, modifying, or mending clothing. People who like doing manual labor can choose a profession in tailoring. Whatever specialty they decide on, they need to be excellent in arithmetic, science, and customer service in addition to having sewing and visual talents to be a successful designer or an entrepreneur. Even students who didn't do well in school can occasionally do wonderfully in other fields like fashion or pattern making and make a lot more money than academics on the base of esthetic talent.

III. CAREER REQUIREMENTS FOR TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS

A. High School

Any one enroll in any sewing, tailoring, or clothing classes offered by the vocational or home economics departments while studying in high school to obtain as much experience as one can.

B. Postsecondary Training

Employers in fashion industry are looking for graduates with the essential understanding of tailoring and pattern making as well as students who have completed their degrees. Students that possess the aforementioned knowledge are typically hired by employers as pattern makers or designers at their firms or production houses.

C. Other Requirements

The staff in this tailoring or fashion/ boutique/clothing industry must be well-groomed and proficient with both hand and machine stitching. In addition, taking measurement plays a significant role, thus newly hired fellow students need to be experts at measuring clothing and taking personal measurements of clients. Every industry relies heavily on communication, and this is why good communication skills are also required in the tailoring industry. Both the dressmaker and the tailor can make clients happy if their communication abilities are strong and clear.

IV. ADVANTAGES OF BEING A TAILOR

1) Tailors can deal with a wide variety of clients.
2) Working as a dressmaker isn't really taxing.
3) Tailors don’t require working for numerous extra hours all of the time.
4) Custom sewers, sample makers need to strike a good work-life balance.
5) Tailors can work both inside and outside of the firm.
6) One can create a robust social network by good communication skills.
7) Tailors can assist their relatives and family with a quality time.
8) Side hustles can also be advantageous as the profession allows you to make extra money.
9) Tailors do not operate in traditional office surroundings, so you can escape heavy physical labor and boring work environment.

V. DISADVANTAGES OF WORKING AS A TAILOR

1) The latest fad and trends in this sector is survival of the skilled and fittest.
2) The new work in this field calls for patience and endurance.
3) Tailors have a small and limited group of friends.
4) Tailors receive a modest salary as compared to other profession.
5) To make ends meet, you could actually need a second job if returns of the job are not enough.
6) Training to become a tailor is challenging and non glamorous.
7) You might not be able to buy health insurance.
8) Old age income or pension may become a concern for many tailors.
9) one might won’t learn many hard skills working as a tailor.
10) Customers can be difficult to deal with.
11) Difficulties could arise during recessions.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

VI. A TAILORING JOB IS IN HIGH DEMAND.

Everyone wants to look their best, thus everyone wants to get unique clothing. Due to the rising desire for fashionable clothing, tailoring is becoming more and more relevant in society. Sewing a wide variety of garments for menswear, children's apparel, and women's dresses is demanded of tailors. They assess the client's requirements and make suggestions for the best fabric and design. The entire production process, including pattern making, cutting, stitching, fitting, and pressing, is handled by tailors.

Typically, tailors sew clothing after a customer places an order. Additionally, they alter clothing if necessary. The majority of the industry is made up of menswear, while some personalized women's clothes is also popular. They regularly create styles with their creative ideas, and when customers choose and place orders, they prepare the clothing. An image of the desired look is transferred to a paper or cardboard template, which is then utilized to cut the fabric with a stencil. The material is assembled and cut by hand since it produces a nicer finish.

The tailor uses a range of threads and stitches that are appropriate for the fabric. By making the customer happy, they increase their chances of getting more business. A sophisticated sewing machine is used to make fashionable garments. The consumer might need many fittings before the item is finished. The stitching on the item must follow the customer's instructions. The tailor must be willing to make alterations to a finished product when a customer asks for them to make it look better.

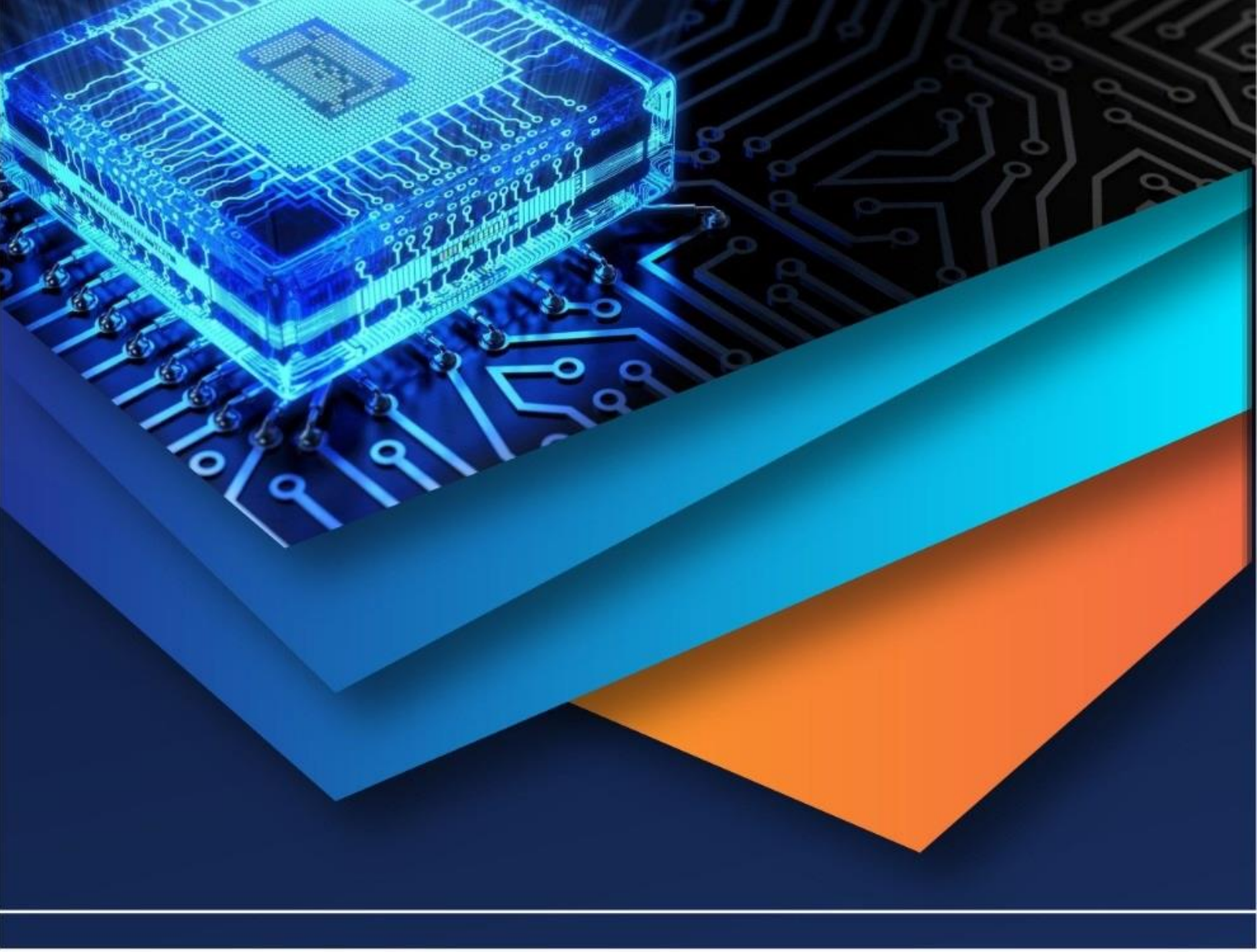
VII. CONCLUSION

Success in tailoring requires a steady hand, an acute eye for minute details, and the capacity to work accurately. A candidate for this position is expected to adhere to all established norms and regulations without much monitoring. Clear vision and the ability to distinguish colors are requirements to be a successful designer or a pattern maker. A solid understanding of textiles, design, and form is necessary for this profession. One needs to have the ability to focus for extended periods of time and work independently for extended periods of time in order to succeed in the tailoring industry. Tailoring is now a snap, thanks to modern, cutting-edge Internet technologies. Custom clothing that has been created and constructed by a skilled tailor can be now sold using e-commerce in this developed era. After receiving an order from a consumer, tailors regularly stitch and make the designer products ready. If necessary, seamstresses can also make adjustments to dresses. There is a demand for some customized women's apparel even though masculine dominates the market. Depending on the preferences of their clients, they frequently come up with original designs of their own, which they sew after the order has been placed. A paper or cardboard pattern is utilized to cut the cloth to achieve the desired style. Because the cloth is cut and sewed by hand, the final product is of greater quality. Tailors employ a range of stitches and threads depending on the type of fabric they are working with. With this tactic, they are able to increase their consumer base business. High-tech sewing machines are used to create fashionable clothing in order to make different creative designs. In some cases, a buyer could need many fittings before making the product ready for delivery. The garment must be sewn according to the customer's instructions. Ultimately, learning to be a tailor is a difficult but worthwhile endeavor. A successful bespoke tailor must be mentally prepared to complete every task on proposed time. Though skilled employees like tailors encounter some difficulties, one can raise their profile through self-improvement and upgradation, which is highly valued in today's society.

REFERENCES

[1] Meshram. P, Sharma.B&Mahajan.H (2013), “Study of stress and stressors among bag makers in an urban slum of Mumbai, India. Journal of Elite Research of Education and Review.vol-1(3), p.p.19-3
[2] Sharma.B&Mehajan.H,(2013), “Assessment of stress among workers engaged in zari making in an urban slum of Mumbai, India”. International journal of recent trends in science and technology. vol-6, p.p.134-138
[3] http://www.workhealth.org/strain/jsdef.html
[4] http://work.chron.com/job-strain-4952.html
[5] Anderson, J.H. and Gaardboe, O. 1993. Musculoskeletal disorders of the neck and upper limb among sewing machine operators: a clinical investigation. Journal of Occupational medicine, 24: 689-700.
[6] Baoa, S.; Howarda, N.; Spielholza, P. and Silverstein, B. 2007. Two posture analysis approaches and their application in a modified RULA evaluation. Journal of Ergonomics, 50(2): 2118-2136.
[7] Chaffin, B.; Keyserling, D. and Yu, C.Y. 2007. Development of a work seat for industrial sewing operations. Ergonomics, 31(12): 1765-1786.
[8] Chi-Yuang, Y. and Keyserling, W. 1989. Evaluation of a new work seat for Industrial sewing operations. Applied Ergonomics, 20(1): 17-25.
[9] Delleman, N.J. and Dul, J. 1990. Ergonomic guidelines for adjustment and redesign of sewing machine workplaces. International Journal of Occupational Environmental Health, 13(3): 367-369.
[10] Edith, M. 2001. Lighting and occupational health and safety among sewing machine operators. Ergonomics, 13(3): 507-509.
[11] Gaardboe, O. and Anderson, J.H. 1993. Musculoskeletal disorders of the neck and upper limb among sewing machine operators: a clinical investigation. Journal of Occupational medicine, 24: 689-700.
[12] Guangyan, Li. 1997. Factors Affecting Posture for Machine Sewing Tasks. Journal of Industrial Health, 18: 35-46.

[13] Halpern, C.A. and Dawson, K.D. 1997. Design and implementation of a participatory ergonomics program for machine sewing tasks. Journal of Industrial Ergonomics, 20: 429-440.
[14] Challenges facing handicraft businesses in implimenting promotion strategies for their products .rose ignasmakyao a dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of business administration of the open university of tanzania 2013
[15] Journal of Entrepreneurship Education Volume 22, Issue 4, 2019.1 1528-2651-22-4-399 the content and features of the pedagogical component of the activity of the head of small handicraft enterprises
[16] Craftwork as Problem Solving. Trevor H.J. Marchand, September 2013
[17] Indian Handicraft Industry and Globalization: An Analysis of Issues and Challenges. IshfaqMajeed, Research Scholar at the Department of Sociology A.M.U, Aligarh, Utter Pradesh, INDIA
[18] Rationale of Foreign Direct Investment in Retail Trade in India. Article · June 2014
[19] International Journal of Information, Business and Management, Vol. 9, No.4, 2017ISSN 2076-9202. international Journal of Information, Business and Management
[20] ISSN 2350-8795 (Print) the Journal of Nepalese Business Studies Vol. XII No. 1 December 2019 ISSN 2676-1238 (Online)Handicraft Tourism in Pokhara: Connecting the Past Tradition to the Present. Prakash Upadhyay, phd*
[21] Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 242.2nd International Conference on Vocational Education and Training (ICOVET 2018)The Identification of Female Workers in Handcraft Embroidery Industry Based on The Factors Shaping Their Work Behavior
[22] Dr. Radha (2009) Entrepreneurial Development- Prasanna& co, Chennai.
[23] International journal of business intelligence and management.
[24] Jose P., Ajithkumar.Paul T.M., (1994) Entrepreneurship Development, Himalaya Publishing. [4] Journal; The JUP Journal of Entrepreneurship Development- June 2012.Http://www.granthaalayah.com ©International Journal of Research - GRANTHAALAYAH [367]
[25] [Subathra *, Vol.5 (Iss.2): February, 2017] ISSN- 2350-0530(O), ISSN- 2394-3629(P) ICV (Index Copernicus Value) 2015: 71.21 IF: 4.321 (CosmosImpactFactor), 2.532 (I2OR) InfoBase Index IBI Factor 3.86
[26] MedhaDubhashiVinze(1987) Women Entrepreneurs in India; A socio- economic study of Delhi- 1975-76, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
[27] Renuka v. (2001) Opportunities and challenges for women in business, India Together, Online Report, Civil Society Information Exchange Pvt. Ltd.
[28] Rikhil Nagpal1 A.K.Raghav2, GopalKrishan – "Fatigue Analysis of Slantbed Sewing Machines needle and Flat–bed sewing machine needle" vol.2 Issue–3, 2016 (JARILE– ISSN(O)– 2395–4396.
[29] Sewguide.com/trouble shoot_sewing_ machine_problems. Vedat Dal MehmutKayar, Engine Akcagun – "Examination of the effects of the physical properties of woven fabrics onthe heating of sewing machine needles 2014 Vol 22, 6(108).
[30] www.schmetzneedles.com. Vedat Dal1, Merve ERTINMAZ YARGICL2, Serdar SALMAN3 – "Analyzing the effects of sewing machine needle coating materials on the needles heating duringsewing 22.7.2014.
[31] Fischer, A. (2009). Basics Fashion Design, Construction, London: Thames and Hudson Harris, S. (1998). Is there a place in tomorrows fashion industry for Savile Row bespoke tailoring?, Unpublished, University of Huddersfield Dissertation
[32] Holgate, M. (1998). The Prime of Miss Vivienne Westwood, London: Vogue Howarth, S. (2003). Henry Poole Founders of Savile Row, The Making of a Legend, London: Bene Factum Publishing Ltd
[33] London College of Fashion, BA (Hons) Bespoke Tailoring, Available at: www.fashion.arts.ac.uk (Accessed: 22nd September 2010)
[34] Sherwood, J. (2010). Saville Row: The Master Tailors of British Bespoke, London: Thames and Hudson. Skills Sector Council, Can You Cut it in Fashion? , Available at: http://www.canucutit.co.uk/case-study.cfm?TopJobID=4&casestudy=1 (Accessed: September 22nd 2010)
[35] Aldrich W. (2002). Pattern Cutting for Women's Tailored Jackets, Oxford: BlackwellAlexander, L. (2006). How do I Become a Tailor? Available at: www.business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/career.../article692635.ece(Accessed: September 22nd 2010)Amies, H. (1994). The Englishman's Suit, London: Quartet Books LtdClothing Industry Handbook, (2010), Regent Publications Ltd – article: ASBCI Sizing andFit Seminar
[36] Aldrich W. (2002). Pattern Cutting for Women's Tailored Jackets, Oxford: Blackwell Alexander, L. (2006). How do I Become a Tailor? Available at: www.business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/career.../article692635.ece (Accessed: September 22nd 2010)



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)