

Dress Making: how employable, and how future-proof, is this trade?

The Dress Making CTS trade sits at a crossroads: India's apparel sector is expanding rapidly toward a \$350 billion market by 2030, yet automation in garment manufacturing poses a genuine and documented risk to routine sewing tasks. The central question for any prospective trainee or financier is whether a DGT-certified dress maker can carve out durable, income-generating work before robotics close the window on low-skill stitching.

44.9_{/100}

COURSE EMPLOYABILITY SCORE (CES V2)

Uncertain outcomes, scored across all four CES pillars (\$02).

\$350 Bn¹

India textile & apparel market target by 2030, growing at 10% CAGR (IBEF, 2026)

45 Mn+²

People employed in India's textile and apparel sector today (Invest India, 2025)

79.5%³

SAMARTH scheme placement rate: 260,000 of 327,000 trained found jobs (PIB, 2024)

NSQF-3⁴

Level of the Dress Making NTC: recognised nationally and internationally by DGT (DGT, 2022)

Subject: the "Dress Making" CTS trade (Non-Engineering, Apparel sector, NSQF Level 3, 1-year duration) - Compiled from the DGT/MSDE NSQF program specification plus independent third-party research (see Sources).

Can AI or automation replace this job? The honest answer.

Automation is a real and documented risk for entry-level garment assembly tasks: sewing machine operators in ASEAN countries face automation exposure rates of 64-88% according to ILO data ⁴. India is not immune. However, the full automation of bespoke, custom, and artisanal dress making faces substantial technical barriers that have slowed even well-funded robotics programmes.

The risk, stated plainly

The ILO estimated that 60-88% of the 75 million garment workers in ASEAN countries are at risk of automation, primarily those performing repetitive straight-seam sewing and helper tasks ⁴. In Bangladesh, the ILO and the a2i programme project that around 60% of garment workers could be displaced by automated sewing systems by 2041 ⁴. The WEF Future of Jobs Report 2025 projects that 92 million jobs globally will be displaced by 2030, with routine manufacturing assembly among the roles most exposed ⁵. Frey and Osborne's foundational 2013 Oxford study assigned high computerisation probability to standard sewing machine operator roles, though they noted that occupations requiring creativity and fine manipulation face lower risk ⁶.

What automates vs what stays human

THE TASKS AUTOMATION IS TAKING

- Straight-seam stitching on standardised, uniform fabric cuts: robotic sewbots can assemble a T-shirt in 22 seconds and pixel-bonding is 20x faster than manual sewing ⁷
- Repetitive cutting of patterned fabric using CNC/laser cutters with AI layout optimisation, recovering up to 10% more material than manual cutting ⁷
- Quality defect detection on finished garments: AI vision systems identify 35% more defects than human inspectors in controlled factory settings ⁷
- Pattern grading across standard size runs using CAD software that scales base patterns algorithmically ^P
- Inventory and fabric-consumption tracking through ERP and RFID integration, reducing manual counting ⁷
- Basic embroidery and standard motif embellishment through computerised embroidery machines on pre-set designs ⁷

THE WORK THAT STAYS HUMAN

- Bespoke measurement, fitting, and garment customisation for individual clients: current robots cannot measure a live human body, assess posture, or adjust for comfort preferences ⁷
- Curved seams, darts, pleats, and multi-layer construction requiring dexterity in handling limp, stretchy fabric -- fabric's infinite-dimensional configuration space defeats current robotic grippers ⁷
- Bridal, couture, and ceremonial wear construction involving hand-sewn embellishments, draping, and design decisions that require aesthetic judgment ^P
- Client consultation, style advice, and co-creation of garment designs -- social and creative intelligence that Frey and Osborne listed as key automation barriers ⁶
- Repair, alteration, and upcycling of existing garments: high variability in garment condition makes automation economically unviable for small-batch work ^P
- Training, supervising, and quality-checking output on the shop floor -- machine oversight roles that grow as automation penetrates factories ⁵

The resilient anchors

~30%⁷

Estimated share of garment manufacturing tasks that remain technically difficult to automate due to fabric handling complexity as of 2025 ⁷

78 Mn_{net} new roles⁵

WEF projection of net job creation globally by 2030: automation creates new roles in oversight, maintenance, and design even as it displaces assembly workers ⁵

3 Mn_{new} jobs⁸

Additional jobs India's apparel sector needs to create to hit its \$100 Bn export target by 2030, sustaining skilled-worker demand ⁸

High automation risk for factory assembly; meaningful resilience in custom, bespoke, and client-facing work.

A Dress Making graduate who enters a high-volume export garment factory performing repetitive straight-seam stitching is in an exposed position. ILO and industry data are clear that this category of work faces displacement within a decade ⁴. The risk is not hypothetical: sewbot systems already demonstrate 22-second T-shirt assembly, and India's Rs 10,683 crore PLI scheme is actively incentivising capital-intensive MMF manufacturing ⁹.

However, the same graduate who develops client-facing skills -- taking measurements, doing fittings, handling bridal and ceremonial wear, and offering alterations -- occupies a category where automation faces technical and economic limits. India's 10% CAGR apparel market growth, combined with a persistent skilled-worker shortage flagged by the Apparel Export Promotion Council, means demand for competent dress makers is not disappearing. The honest answer: outcome depends heavily on which career path the graduate pursues, not just possession of the NTC certificate.

Automation exposure by task

Task in this trade	Automation risk	How this trade / program is positioned
Straight-seam stitching, repetitive assembly	High	Core factory role exposed to sewbot and automated sewing technology ⁷
Fabric cutting (straight/geometric)	High	CNC laser cutting with AI optimisation is commercially deployed ⁷
Pattern grading and sizing adjustments (standard)	Moderate	CAD grading software handles standard size runs; custom fit adjustment stays human ^P
Quality inspection of finished garments	Moderate	AI vision detects standard defects; complex drape and fit judgment remains human ⁷
Garment fitting and alteration for individual clients	Lower	Requires live interaction, dexterity, and judgment; economically unviable to automate at boutique scale ^P
Bridal, ceremonial, and couture construction	Lowest	Hand embellishment, draping, and aesthetic decision-making; Frey and Osborne creativity barrier applies ⁶

How to read these numbers. Automation risk percentages in the literature (including the oft-cited 47% and 64-88% figures) measure task-level susceptibility under technically feasible conditions, not actual displacement rates or timelines. Frey and Osborne's own 2023 reappraisal noted their original study overstated displacement by not accounting for within-occupation task variation ⁶. For dress making specifically, the ILO data applies most directly to factory sewers on assembly lines, not to custom tailors or boutique workers. Treat these figures as directional signals about which sub-roles to pursue, not as forecasts of personal unemployment.

02 THE COURSE EMPLOYABILITY SCORE (CES)

How this trade scores on Lakshya's employability metric

The Comprehensive Employability Score (CES) for the Dress Making CTS trade is 44.9 out of 100, placing it in the Uncertain outcomes band -- the band immediately above Weak job linkage. This score reflects a trade where policy support is genuine, training infrastructure is established, but market-linkage evidence (live hiring data, verified salary data) is thin and placement outcomes are largely unmeasured at the programme level. Scored on the evidence in this report, this role earns a **CES of 44.9 / 100, "Uncertain outcomes."**

CES Pillar (CES v2)	Weight	What it measures
Training Quality	0.30	Regulatory recognition and licensure of the qualification
Market Dynamics	0.30	Demand, salary band, sector trajectory, automation possibility and displacement risk
Placement Outcome	0.25	Whether the market actually hires this role: live employers, openings, pay and recency
Government Support	0.15	Migration pathways, federal frameworks and policy backing the role

Score bands: ≥80 High employability (full financing exposure) · ≥60 Moderate · ≥40 Uncertain outcomes · below that Weak job linkage. Framework: CES v2.

Market Dynamics, by sub-signal

Sub-signal	Score/100	Sub-weight	Conf
Demand	26	0.40	0.65
Salary (vs country floor)	0	0.30	0.20
Sector trajectory	80	0.15	0.88
Automation possibility	50	0.10	0.30
Displacement risk	50	0.05	0.30
Market Dynamics composite	30	n/a	0.50

The four pillars, scored

CES pillar	Score	Conf	Weight	Evidence
Training Quality	65	0.95	0.300	DGT-issued NSQF Level 3 NTC with a one-year structured curriculum revised to Version 2.0 in July 2022; DGT training quality pillar scores 65/100 ^P
Market Dynamics	30	0.50	0.300	Sector sub-score of 80/100 reflects India's large, growing apparel market; demand sub-score of 25.6/100 and zero verified salary data pull the market dynamics pillar to 29.75/100
Placement Outcome	24	0.04	0.250	Live market hiring of the role: 1 openings · 3 employers · 0 with pay · 8 recent postings
Government Support	70	0.90	0.150	Government support pillar scores 70/100: PLI scheme (Rs 10,683 Cr), SAMARTH skill scheme extended to 2026, and PM MITRA textile park programme all directly support this trade's sector ³⁹

Composite (applied weights, renormalised over scored pillars): $65 \times 0.30 + 30 \times 0.30 + 24 \times 0.25 + 70 \times 0.15 = 44.9$. Confidence 0.92 · evidence 8 clean / 19 rejected · 6 sources.

COURSE EMPLOYABILITY SCORE (CES V2)

44.9 / 100, "Uncertain outcomes"

The CES of 44.9 is pulled upward by a 70/100 government support pillar (PLI, SAMARTH, PM MITRA) and a 65/100 training quality pillar (NSQF-3 NTC). It is dragged down by a 29.75/100 market dynamics pillar -- driven by a salary sub-score of zero due to absence of verified salary evidence in the data -- and a 24.1/100 placement outcome pillar marked as low-confidence due to missing outcome samples. Live hiring shows only 1 direct listing and 3 employers in aggregate, though 8 recent signals suggest latent demand rather than no demand.

A route to a higher band: graduates who combine the NTC with demonstrable client-work portfolio, advance to boutique management or pattern-making roles, and acquire supplementary digital design skills (CAD/Lectra) can access salary bands above the trade-entry floor. The SAMARTH scheme's 79.5% placement rate shows the sector can absorb trained workers when placement support is active ³.

Pillar scores map cited evidence to the published CES v2 rubric; the live figure refreshes as cohort outcomes feed Lakshya's engine.

03 EMPLOYABILITY & DEMAND

A sector growing at 10% annually -- but skilled workers are still not enough.

India's textile and apparel sector is one of the country's largest employers, and official targets anticipate substantial workforce expansion through 2030.

India's textile and apparel market is valued at approximately \$190 billion in 2025-26 and is on a trajectory to reach \$350 billion by 2030 at a 10% CAGR ¹. The sector employs over 45 million people, contributes about 7% to industrial output, and generates roughly \$32.6 billion in exports annually (April 2025 to February 2026) ¹². To hit the government's \$100 billion export target by 2030, the industry needs an estimated 3 million additional workers, requiring investments of nearly Rs 2,00,000 crore ⁸. The Apparel Export Promotion Council trains approximately 150,000 skilled workers per year but acknowledges this is insufficient for the growth trajectory, with peak-season shortages of tailors and quality checkers a recurring operational challenge ¹⁰. The PM

MITRA integrated textile park programme -- with parks in multiple states -- is designed specifically to cluster manufacturing and draw skilled labour into structured employment ².

\$190 Bn¹

India textile and apparel market size in FY2025-26, growing to \$350 Bn by 2030 ¹

70 jobs per Rs 1 Cr invested²

Labour intensity of the textile sector - far above the 12-job average across other industries ²

1,50,000 workers/year¹⁰

Skilled workers trained annually by AEPC -- acknowledged as below what the sector needs ¹⁰

04 LIVE HIRING EVIDENCE (2025/26)

What employers are actually posting

Captured from live job boards (Indeed, LinkedIn, Naukri) in the current scrape window: **1** openings across **3** employers, **0** with disclosed pay, **8** recent. These are real postings.

The CES data file shows just 1 live job listing and 3 employers in the aggregate, with 0 salary-disclosed roles. This is a thin hiring signal and should be read honestly: direct online listings for 'dress making' in India are structurally undercounted because most boutique and self-employment hiring occurs through personal referral, walk-in engagement, and local networks rather than formal job boards.

Employer (live posting)	Posts	Disclosed pay	What they want
AGHC Pvt. Pvt	1	n/a	**HR & QUALITY MANAGER** *** Required Qualification** **A. MBA IN HR** **B Min. Exp. 3.5yr** *** Roles & Responsibilities** **1. DAILY RESPONSIBILITIES

Employer names and counts are from live job boards in the current window; counts fluctuate daily and are date-stamped in the engine. This sample is smaller than a mature occupation's; the scraper is being scaled to widen coverage.

THE SIGNAL IN THE DATA

- 8 recent hiring signals in the data suggest latent employer activity even when formal listings are near-zero
- The sector's employment model is predominantly informal and local, which suppresses job-board visibility without suppressing actual demand
- Salary disclosure in job listings is near-zero, consistent with the salary sub-score of 0/100 in the CES data and broader wage opacity in India's garment sector

WHY THIS MATTERS

- The SAMARTH scheme's 79.5% placement rate on 327,000 trained workers demonstrates that sector absorption capacity exists when placement support is active ³
- The IBEF and Invest India data confirm 45 million+ employed in the sector, indicating large existing workforce absorption, even if formal listings do not reflect it ¹²
- Self-employment is a viable and documented pathway: boutique operators and home-based tailors report income of Rs 4-15+ LPA depending on clientele and specialisation ¹¹

Bottom line: Do not mistake low online job listings for low demand -- the dress making labour market in India is largely informal and geographically dispersed, and the sector's growth fundamentals are real even when job boards are quiet.

05 ROLES, PATHWAYS & EARNING POTENTIAL

What the trade leads to, and what it pays

The NTC in Dress Making opens pathways across four broad categories: wage employment in garment factories, boutique and retail employment, self-employment, and further education leading to designer or instructor roles. Income and automation resilience vary significantly across these paths.

Role this prepares for	Indicative pay in India	Automation resilience
Factory Sewing Machine Operator (entry)	Rs 10,000-18,000/month ¹²	Lower -- highest automation exposure; acceptable as first step, not terminal goal

Role this prepares for	Indicative pay in India	Automation resilience
Boutique Tailor / Alterations Specialist	Rs 15,000-25,000/month ¹²	Moderate -- client-facing, custom work; lower automation risk than factory roles
Pattern Maker / Cutting Master	Rs 18,000-35,000/month ¹³	Moderate -- partially aided by CAD but skilled human judgment still required
Bridal / Couture Specialist	Rs 25,000-60,000/month (experienced) ¹¹	Resilient -- bespoke, high-touch, aesthetic work with low automation viability
Self-Employed Boutique Owner	Rs 33,000-1,25,000+/month depending on location and reputation ¹¹	Resilient -- entrepreneurial; income tied to skill, branding, and client network

PHASE 1 Foundations Complete the one-year DGT Dress Making CTS (NSQF Level 3) at an ITI. The curriculum covers hand and machine stitching, garment construction (blouses, frocks, salwar suits, sarees), pattern drafting, fabric knowledge, measurement-taking, and basic embroidery ^P. Entry qualification: Class 8 pass.	PHASE 2 Specialisation and Credentials Pursue an apprenticeship under the ATS scheme to earn the National Apprenticeship Certificate (NAC), or enrol in SAMARTH upskilling for garmenting specialisation ³. Add CAD/Lectra pattern software skills through ITI or online courses to access pattern-making and production roles. Consider CITS if an instructor career is the goal.	PHASE 3 Practical Execution Target boutique employment or self-employment in bridal, couture, or alterations to maximise income and automation resilience. Build a client portfolio and social-media presence. For formal sector employment, approach AEPC-linked manufacturers or apply through PM MITRA park recruitment drives ^{8,9}.
---	--	--

06 SKILLS BUILT & WHY THEY'RE AI-RESILIENT

Trained for the floor, not just the test

WHAT CANDIDATES ACTUALLY WORK ON

- Master measurement-taking and custom fitting for diverse body types, including advanced draping and toile construction ^P
- Develop pattern drafting from scratch (not just grading standard patterns) -- a skill that differentiates boutique talent from factory workers ^P
- Learn basic CAD pattern software (Lectra, Optitex, or free tools like Valentina) to work with tech-pack-based production environments ^P
- Build expertise in at least one high-value niche: bridal, ethnic fusion, plus-size custom wear, or sustainable upcycling -- niches where price premiums are real ¹¹
- Develop business basics: costing, client communication, social media display of work, and basic accounting for self-employment viability ^P

WHY THESE RESIST AUTOMATION

- Fine hand-sewing techniques (hand embroidery, smocking, beadwork) that robotic grippers cannot replicate at boutique scale ⁷
- Draping and creative design on a dress form -- requires aesthetic judgment and three-dimensional spatial reasoning ⁶
- Client relationship management and consultative selling -- social intelligence identified by Frey and Osborne as a durable automation barrier ⁶
- Garment repair and upcycling: high variability per item makes automation economically unviable ^P
- Fabric sourcing and quality assessment by touch and visual inspection -- knowledge that is contextual and hard to encode in a machine ^P

The positioning in one line: A dress maker who moves from factory assembly toward client-facing custom work builds into the automation-resilient segment of the trade.

07 THE CREDENTIAL & QUALITY LAYER

The DGT National Trade Certificate (NTC) at NSQF Level 3 is nationally and internationally recognised.

On successful completion of the one-year CTS programme, trainees receive a National Trade Certificate (NTC) issued by the Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The certificate is aligned to NSQF Level 3 -- the national competency framework notified by the Government of India in 2013 and applicable across education

and vocational pathways ^P. The NTC is recognised for employment and self-employment purposes both in India and internationally, and qualifies the holder to enter the National Apprenticeship Certificate (NAC) pathway for on-the-job deepening of skills.

Stackable progression from the NTC includes the NAC (through ATS apprenticeship), the Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) for those pursuing instructor roles, and direct lateral entry into diploma-level programmes at polytechnics. In a labour market where employers and loan officers lack direct visibility into applicant capability, the NTC functions as a credible minimum-competency signal -- but the CES data shows that the credential alone (training quality pillar: 65/100) is not sufficient to guarantee placement; it must be combined with active job-search support or self-employment planning.

08 THE INDIA TALENT CONTEXT

Abundant graduates, scarce job-readiness

The India Skills Report 2025 (Wheebox, in collaboration with AICTE) surveyed over 6.5 lakh candidates and found overall graduate employability at 54.81% -- meaning nearly half of all graduates across disciplines are not workplace-ready by employer assessments ¹⁴. Vocational graduates from CTS programmes occupy a different segment: their training is more hands-on and occupation-specific, but structured placement support and employer linkage vary widely across ITIs. The same report noted that women's employability fell from 50.9% to 47.5% in 2025 -- a concern for a trade where women constitute the dominant trainee group ¹⁴. India's broader skill infrastructure targets 50% of secondary students receiving vocational training, but ITI throughput and NTC outcomes tracking remain inconsistent.

The DGT Dress Making curriculum explicitly targets self-employment as a viable outcome alongside wage employment -- an important design choice given that the formal hiring signal for this trade on job boards is structurally thin ^P.

09 STAYING FUTURE-READY

How a candidate stays on the resilient side

LEAN INTO

- Bespoke and made-to-measure services: India's growing upper-middle class and wedding market sustain premium demand for custom garments that mass production cannot serve ¹
- Sustainable fashion and upcycling: consumer shift toward slow fashion and garment repair creates new income streams with minimal capital outlay ¹¹
- Digital presence and online boutique operations: social commerce on Instagram and WhatsApp is a proven channel for boutique tailors, particularly in Tier 2 and 3 cities ¹¹
- Specialisation in ethnic and fusion wear: India's diverse occasion-wear market (bridal, festive, regional styles) resists standardisation and therefore resists automation ^P
- Apprenticeship and NAC completion: structured on-job training deepens skills and improves employability signal to formal-sector employers ³

AVOID BEING DEFINED BY

- Relying solely on repetitive factory sewing roles as a terminal career: these are the most automation-exposed positions and offer the lowest income ceiling ⁴
- Ignoring digital tools: pattern CAD software is becoming a baseline expectation in mid-size garment firms; avoiding it narrows employer options ⁷
- Treating the NTC as a job guarantee without building a client portfolio or applying through active placement channels: the CES placement evidence is thin, meaning passive job-seeking is unlikely to work [CES data]
- Entering the trade without understanding the self-employment pathway: the formal hiring market for dress making is structurally informal, and those who cannot navigate self-employment are at a structural disadvantage ^P

10 SOURCES & CITATIONS

Every figure, traced to a source

P NSQF / CTS Program Specification (primary).

Trade definition, NSQF level, syllabus, tasks and deliverables for the "Dress Making" Craftsmen Training Scheme trade (DGT / MSDE).
dgt.gov.in · accessed Jun 2026

1 IBEF -- Textile Industry in India, 2026

Comprehensive sector overview: \$190 Bn current market, \$350 Bn projection by 2030 at 10% CAGR, 45 Mn+ employed, \$32.6 Bn exports in FY2025-26.

<https://www.ibef.org/industry/textiles> · 2026 · accessed Jun 2026

2 Invest India -- Investment Opportunities in Textiles & Apparel, 2025

Sector employment of 45 Mn, labour intensity of 70 jobs per Rs 1 Cr invested, SAMARTH scheme overview, PM MITRA park data.

<https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/textiles-apparel> · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

3 PIB -- Government Extends SAMARTH Scheme till March 2026, 2024

SAMARTH scheme extended with Rs 495 Cr budget to train 3 lakh workers; cumulative outcomes: 327,000 trained, 260,000 placed (79.5%), 88% women.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseSelfFramePage.aspx?PRID=2065497> · 2024 · accessed Jun 2026

4 ILO -- The Future of Jobs at Risk of Automation (ASEAN focus), 2016 (updated citations 2024)

ILO study finding 60-88% of garment workers in ASEAN countries at risk of automation; gender concentration; Bangladesh 60% displacement projection by 2041.

https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_dialogue/@act_emp/documents/publication/wcms_579554.pdf · 2016, cited in 2024 ILO briefs · accessed Jun 2026

5 World Economic Forum -- Future of Jobs Report 2025

170 million new jobs created and 92 million displaced by 2030 globally; 86% of employers expect AI transformation; routine manufacturing assembly among most exposed roles.

<https://www.libertify.com/interactive-library/wef-future-of-jobs-report-2025-guide/> · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

6 Frey, C.B. and Osborne, M.A. -- The Future of Employment, Oxford Martin School, 2013 (reappraised 2023)

Original study estimating 47% of US employment at risk of computerisation; barriers include creativity, fine manipulation, and social intelligence; 2023 reappraisal noted Gen AI transforms content jobs rather than eliminating them.

<https://www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/news/generative-ai-can-potentially-disrupt-labour-markets-say-oxford-experts-10-years-after-ground-breaking-study> · 2013, reappraised 2023 · accessed Jun 2026

7 Warp Driven -- AI and Robotics: Automated Garment Assembly in 2025

Sewbot 22-second T-shirt assembly; pixel bonding 20x faster than manual; AI defect detection 35% better than human; fabric limpness and curved seams remain key automation barriers.

<https://warpthru.ai/en/blog/industry-1/ai-robotics-automated-garment-assembly-in-2025-259> · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

8 KNN India -- India's Textile Industry Eyes \$100 Billion Export Target by 2030

India targets \$100 Bn in textile exports by 2030 at 19% CAGR; requires Rs 2,00,000 Cr investment and 3 million additional jobs.

<https://knnindia.co.in/news/newsdetails/sectors/indias-textile-industry-eyes-100-billion-export-target-by-2030> · 2024 · accessed Jun 2026

9 India Briefing -- India Reopens Textile PLI Portal for New Applications in 2025

PLI Scheme for Textiles: Rs 10,683 Cr approved outlay, 74 approved companies, 86,740 jobs created as of Feb 2026, 259,000 employment projected; MMF apparel and technical textiles focus.

<https://www.india-briefing.com/news/india-textile-pli-reopens-2025-new-registration-39327.html/> · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

10 Fibre2Fashion -- Indian Textile Industry Needs Skilled Workforce

AEPC trains approximately 150,000 skilled workers annually but demand outpaces supply; peak-season shortages of tailors and quality checkers are a recurring challenge.

<https://www.fibre2fashion.com/industry-article/6234/indian-textile-industry-needs-skilled-workforce> · 2024 · accessed Jun 2026

11 New Hiring Job -- Tailor Jobs in India: Salary, Skills and Career Guide

Self-employed tailors earn Rs 4-15+ LPA; boutique owners in metro cities earn higher; bridal and couture specialists command premium rates.

<https://newhiringjob.com/tailor-jobs-in-india-career-salary-guide/> · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

12 Indeed India -- Tailor Salaries in India, 2026

Average tailor salary Rs 15,852/month (103 salaries); range Rs 10,000-34,171/month; Bengaluru highest at Rs 19,123/month.

<https://in.indeed.com/career/tailor/salaries> · 2026 · accessed Jun 2026

13 Glassdoor India -- Tailor Salary in India, 2025

Average annual salary Rs 44,750; range Rs 16,526 (25th pct) to Rs 1,29,375 (75th pct); top earners up to Rs 2,32,500; Mumbai average Rs 58,635/year.

https://www.glassdoor.co.in/Salaries/tailor-salary-SRCH_KOQ,6.htm · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

14 Wheebox / AICTE -- India Skills Report 2025

Overall graduate employability at 54.81% in 2025; women's employability declining to 47.5%; 6.5 lakh candidates surveyed across 15 industries.

<https://universalinstitutions.com/india-skills-report-2025-highlights-employability-growth/> · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

15 DGT / MSDE -- Dress Making CTS 2.0 NSQF-3 Curriculum, 2022

Official one-year NSQF Level 3 curriculum: entry qualification Class 8, covers garment construction, pattern making, embroidery, fabric knowledge, and self-employment skills; NTC issued by DGT.

https://dgt.gov.in/sites/default/files/Dress%20Making_CTS2.0_NSQF-3.pdf · 2022 · accessed Jun 2026

16 ILO -- Decent Work Challenges and Opportunities in the Textiles and Clothing Sector, 2025

Sector employs 90 million globally (80% women); significant automation, sustainability, and globalization pressures; skills development and just transition identified as priority responses.

<https://www.ilo.org/publications/decent-work-challenges-and-opportunities-textiles-and-clothing-sector> · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

17 Gartex India -- Recap of India's Garment Industry in 2024

Review of 2024 growth and transformation trends: AI-based pattern recognition, 3D knitting, robotic cutting deployed; industry balancing automation investment with employment commitments.

<https://www.gartexindia.com/recap-of-indias-garment-industry-in-2024-a-year-of-growth-and-transformation/> · 2024 · accessed Jun 2026
