

Proposal for Training and Production unit on Tailoring for Women from Kishanbagh of Bhadurpura area of Hyderabad

Introduction

It is an established fact that Muslims who constitute the largest Minority comprising about 13.4 percent of the total population and about 73 percent of the total Minority population of the country are one of the most marginalized and deprived communities in India in terms of economic, health and educational indices. According to the estimated data (from the Minority Commission Report, GOI), in urban areas particularly, the poverty ratio was the highest for the Muslims at 33.9 per cent, especially in many states. Literacy rate and work participation rate amongst the Muslims are clearly low as compared to other minority communities. Majority of the Minority community members are engaged in traditional and low paying professions, or are engaged mostly in as small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, small traders, craftsmen etc.

Most importantly, in the area of economic activity, there is very low participation of Muslim women compared to all other social restricted communities, which is bound to adversely affect the overall economic status of the community. On the other hand, a far higher percentage of Muslims is engaged in self-employment. Since a large section of the Muslim workers are engaged in self-employment, skill development and credit related initiatives need to be tailored for such groups. The participation of Muslims in regular jobs in urban areas is quite limited compared to even the traditionally disadvantaged SCs/STs. A significantly larger proportion of Muslim workers are engaged in small proprietary enterprises and their participation in the formal sector employment is significantly less than the national average.

Hyderabad is the largest city and capital of the Telangana state. Hyderabad is located on the banks of the Musi River around artificial lakes. In 2014, the estimated population of Hyderabad is 8.7 million in 2014, which makes it the 4th most populous city in India. With a population density of 18,480 people per square kilometer (47,000/sq km). The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) was created in 2007 to oversee the civic infrastructure of the 18 "circles" of the city. This increased the area of Hyderabad from 175 square kilometers to 650 square kilometers, and the population grew by 87%. The GHMC has a population of 10 million, which makes it the 6th most populous urban agglomeration in India. The GHMC's population has grown from 7.7 million in 2011, showing substantial growth.

As per report of Telangana government 13% of the population of Hyderabad lives below the poverty line. There are at least 1,476 slums in Hyderabad with a population of at least 1.7 million, 66% of whom live in the core of the city that made up Hyderabad before the expansion in 2007. The remaining people live in 491 tenements. Nearly one-quarter of the slum-dwellers in the city came from other parts of India in the 1990s, with at least 63% having lived in slums for at least a decade. Around 30% of the slums have basic service while others depend on general public services from the government.

Status of Urban Poor in Kishanbagh Hyderabad

Hyderabad has around 770 notified slums, as per the record of the Government of Telangana, out of which Kishanbagh is one of the slum. A sizeable minority population in the Hyderabad City is characterised by socio-economically disadvantaged. The large number of people coming from minority communities and specially from the Muslim community is mostly found to be living in many shanty dwellings and in slums areas of the city. The minority population again, with different religious, socio-cultural and economic background, is often found to be marginalized and are deprived of many provisions and benefits of the growth process. Besides, such population largely get victimized in a typical intersectionality context. The people of such background try to manage their life with bare minimum resources and are always striving to survive a day. Hence, the population requires a whole range of special initiatives to improve their living conditions and opportunities. However, most of the deprived or marginalised people of the city are living in many places including in the Bahadurpura constituency.

As per the research study on Empowerment and Well-Being Enhancement of the Hyderabad Muslim Women Skilling and Employment by COSA, Mumbai show that 80 percent of all the survey households, belong to Muslim religious category followed by Hindus (19 percent). It is found that about 80 percent household spend almost Rs. 1 to Rs. 10 on daily basis on their requirement of water in the kishanbagh slum areas. According to the report, about 32 and 12 percent households have been found to be the owners of their houses by constructing on their own and ownership of the house by purchase characteristics; This makes it almost 44 percent houses are owned in the study area by the households. It is revealed that about 55.4 percent households have been living in their houses on the basis of rental conditions.

The study cover 2650 household from 12 slum of Kishanbagh where total population is 8399 of different age group. As per the findings, the study households have 6595 working population representing nearly 78.5 percent of the population. As per the report the distribution of information on education reveals that almost 30 percent people is returned as illiterate. This is a significant finding as most people in the survey area have not been part of any education during their life. However, it further reveals that 13 percent, people have attended at least Primary level education. 39 percent have attended Secondary level and similarly 9 percent have attended high school level education in the study population. The one of the objective of the study is to study how many people having formal and informal skill in the Kishanbagh slum, Out of 8399 people surveyed, 291 persons (3.5 percent) have responded positively and a vast majority of people, 8108 (96.5 percent) answered negatively it means more than 96 percent population do not having any skill. As per the report there are 13 percent household having monthly income is less than 5000 per month and 30 percent household having monthly income between 5000 to 10000 per month. As per the report 77 percent of household having monthly income is between 5000 to 20000. Those engaged in economic activities are earning their income from various types and 50 percent of household are earning come from self employment outside home and regular wages. Most of them work as labourers followed by auto driver, cab driver, salesman, tailor, mechanic, shopkeeper electrician, plumber and vendors etc. There are less household where they have a permanent salary income where they can have the work related benefits and pension after retirement. As per the report 32 percent household having their income through the salary but temporary where they do not having any work related benefits like PF, ESIC etc.

The one of the objective of the study is mapping aspiration of the youth population , out of the total number of 2750 households surveyed, only 3064 respondents provided their aspirations in the survey . Further, about 859 respondents, which account for 28 percent, could not specifically provide their respective aspirations as per the requirement. Hence, they are returned as don't know. The aspirations as expressed among the surveyed households are explained in the following lines as per their order of merit: Tailoring (24.3 Percent) followed by English Language Teaching or Coaching (5.8 Percent) Catering (5.3 percent), Papad Making (5.2 percent), Tuition (4.5 percent), Computer Applications (3.0 percent), Beautician (3.0 percent), Embroidery (2.8 percent), Hospitality (2.5 percent), Repairing of Home Appliance (2.4 percent),DTP (2.4 percent), Agarbatti and Basket Making (both scoring 1.9 and 1.8 percents), Driving (1.5), and so on;

Objective

1. To complete training of 100 deserving poor women from Kishanbagh, Bhadurpura on Tailoring.
2. The trained women are fully engaged in stitching and are earning at least Rs. 10,000 every month from their sale;
3. The trained women experts in stitching and have added value in their value chain to improve their marketability aspects of the products;}
4. The trained women experts in tailoring have formed SHGs as a cooperative society or more than one Cooperative Societies to get monetary benefits from their productive activities; social enterprise on apparel.
5. To established three apparel production houses for productions of the various apparel of women in Bhadurpura area of Hyderabad.
6. To provide marketing linkages and mentoring to the women producer companies to make them as a social enterprises of women.

Process of Implementation

1. Meeting with women in the community for introduction of tailoring training
2. Registration of community women who wish to undertake training on tailoring
3. Developing guideline for selection of trainee on tailoring
4. Identifying place for training center for tailoring
5. Selection of women for training on tailoring
6. Conducting training on tailoring

7. Assessment of the training
8. Formation of self-help group of 100 women for establishing producer company

Expected Outcome

1. To train 100 women on tailoring from the Kishanbagh Bhadurpura area of Hyderabad.
2. Formation of co operative society of 100 women for production of Apparel

About COSA

Center for Outreach and Strategic Alliances (COSA) is the high end consulting and research organization. It is conceived as an organization that will not only provide field based grounded solutions to complex problems of corporate but also provide Government for social issues. It is also alliances which will provide academic stimulus to innovative programs bridging the academic and industry gaps. The Centre draws its strength from

Project Implementation Strategy

Program Preparation: The program preparation would consist of preparatory activities for launch of training of candidates. COSA would include doing opportunities assessment in the market, mobilization of required infrastructure, recruitment of trainers, spreading awareness about the program and mobilization of candidates etc. A brief description of activities in this phase is as following:

- A. Selection of Training Centers Based on data captured through market scan, 3 training centers in each slum will be identified to conduct the programmes.
- B. Establishment of Centers For each of the centers necessary infrastructure would be arranged before commencement of training. Care will be taken to have sufficient facilities to cater to the number of candidates, to be trained.
- C. Mobilization of Candidates Leaflets / handout giving a clear message about the program will be distributed in the awareness camps organized by COSA along with ICDS centers.

Post Programme Phase

After completion of the training COSA will support for placement of the candidate. Those women wanted to start own entrepreneur or group entrepreneurship the COSA will support for bank linkage. Those wanted to start own or group entrepreneurship COSA will provide hand holding support for market linkages.

Logical Framework

Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	Measurement indicators	Timelines (Primary Activity to the outputs)
<p>a. Identifying women for training and assessment, b. Mobilisation and assessment of 100 poor and motivated women of Arsh Mahal and c. provide training on tailoring ;</p>	<p>Formation of SHGs and cooperatives of the women members;</p> <p>Identifying training center</p> <p>Identifying trainer for training</p> <p>Developing training module</p> <p>Training on tailoring</p> <p>Development of small/household /micro business plans</p> <p>Developing market feasibility study designs and conducting a few market studies</p> <p>Evaluation of training</p>	<p>Mobilizational inputs like, community level meetings, FGDs, assessment studies, individual interactions etc.;</p> <p>Develop guideline for identification and selection for trainee</p> <p>Conducting interview of interested women</p> <p>Discussion with women on skill training place of training, Forming Self-help group of women for production</p>	<p>100 women trainees are prepared as per guideline</p> <p>100 women are Selected and are prepared as per merit list from a group of community women.</p> <p>100 women are assessed, and are prepared for training through registration .</p> <p>Identification and selection of Training place, trainer and time of training as per need of the trainee</p> <p>Preparation of rules and regulations for training</p>	<p>100 women are well trained and are awarded with certificates of completion;</p> <p>All the 100 women are competent to stitch the apparel ;</p> <p>The 100 women members are fully engaged as</p> <p>a. Entrepreneurs and</p> <p>b. Employed</p> <p>As tailoring experts The 100 women members are earning consistently at least Rs. 10,000 per Month on an average;</p> <p>The women members are contributing to the improved nutrition intake of their family members;</p> <p>The women members are contributing to their children's education fees from their additional income;</p> <p>The women members are contributing to their</p>	<p>List of selected women for training</p> <p>Selection of training place as per need of women</p> <p>Developing training module</p> <p>MoU with trainer for training</p> <p>Conducted three month training</p> <p>Forming SHG of women</p> <p>Evaluation of training</p>	<p>Pre-Training and Training Activity (a to b) Within 15 days from the project start</p> <p>preparing of the guidelines, preparation of MOU with training institutions; Registering and final preparation of women members, pre-assessment conducted for training;</p> <p>Within these days from project starting activities, the training activities will start</p> <p>The first level of training will complete in 30 days; The practicing of the stitching will continue for</p>

Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	Measurement indicators	Timelines (Primary Activity to the outputs)
		<p>of apparel trainers, MoU with trainer with specific output</p> <p>training module and time of training</p> <p>Provision of equipment , raw materials and other training materials for training</p> <p>Developin g tools for evaluation of training</p>	<p>All the 100 women numbers of community are well trained on tailoring</p> <p>The evaluation was conducted on the training as an assessment test</p> <p>The market survey studies undertaken by the women representati ves</p>	<p>own health standards by investing in improved health and hygiene practices.</p>		<p>the next 30 days to 60 days; The expertise will be ensured at the end of the 90 th. day of the training period.</p>