



A STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

The Indian textile industry is one of the oldest textile industries and The Indian textile industry has a significant presence in the economy as well as in the international textile industry. Its contribution to the Indian economy is reflected in the contribution of industrial production, employment



importance of clothing in civilization. Can decisively impact its destiny and effectively change its social landscape, A brief but thoroughly researched feature on the Indian textile industry.

generation and foreign exchange earnings. It contributes 20 percent in industrial output, percent in excise duty, 9 percent in industrial sector employment, 18 percent in the country's exports and percent in gross domestic product. In human history, past and present, no civilization can ignore the

KEYWORDS : Indian textile industry , industrial production, employment generation.

INTRODUCTION

Textiles have many uses in the present world. Textile (cloth) production is very important industries. Textile is in two types per the sources of material they are form one is Plant and Animals sources have implemented quality material since from old age time. The most widely used textile material from plant sources are Cotton and Linen it is made by Flax fiber plant. Wool is one of the oldest and most widely used animal materials. Silk worm cocoons are use to made of silk and other natural plant fibers are Jute and ramie cloth. Now a day's change in technology modern science invented to produce new fiber from chemical and minerals. Rayon fiber are made from either wood pulps or cotton lifters Nylon fibers are synthetic and the original sources are coal, air and water Some textiles are made from a single kind of natural or synthetic fiber others are produced from various combinations of two or more different fibers either natural or man-made.

1.2 Development of Looms

At the ancient time fibers are woven into fancy and beautiful patterns. The oldest looms were two sticks called "WRAP" with stands of yarn stretched between them forming the length of the fabric. Other than two sticks other set of sticks was "Filling" threaded back and forth, crossing over and under the wrap

yarns with needle. In 15th and 16th centuries the looms were modified during the Industrial Revolution period. The speed operation and production weaving machinery were invented in 1769. A mechanical spinning frame was invented in England which could spin good number of quantities of yarn without the help of skilled workers. Mr. Joseph Marie Jacquard (1752-1834) invented a machine loom that could produce the complex figured designs of the famous brocades of Lyons. The invention was "Jacquards" the productive power looms Jacquards vanished away, the first mechanical looms as the first mechanical power looms could produce speedily and cheaply cloths. Now a days in entire world is using Jacquard looms for large number of production after invention of Jacquard. Since from last so many years the development of science and technology it transform the weaving machines, the improvements to meet changing demands and taste of the modern society. Large electrical looms weave the complicated pattern automatically. Knitting machines with hundreds of needles turnout knotted fabrics. Other machines make elegant laces that made once only by hands or handlooms. Thus the changes in textile machineries have increases production, efficiency and quality. Now a day's work has been electronically controls to insure regularity of the silver, snubbing, lowing and yarn. In recent years the production of fabrics and finishes and improvement of yarn strength and stretch ability have also greatly improved.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA:

India's textile industry is one of the oldest textile sectors in Indian economy. Even now a day's textile industry playing a largest contributors role to India's exports with approximately 11 per cent of total export. The textile industry is labor based industry and is large number of employment generation industry. The earning of export industry is worth US\$14.4 billion in 2014-15 with 5.4 per cent growth as the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (Texprocil). Indian textile industry contributed 3% GDP of the country.

It is observed that in future year there will be two textile industries in world "India and China". The Indian textiles industry is extremely varied, with the hand-spun and hand-woven textiles sectors at one end of the spectrum, while the capital intensive sophisticated mills sector at the other end of the spectrum. It is observed that china is the leading country in the world having largest spinning capacity, India is on second number and Pakistan is on third number. These countries having advantage of natural environment and these countries have large market in their own country. In the beginning yarn spinning developed a great deal. There was an export trade in yarn with China. Now a days both yarn and cloth are manufactured for home.

HISTORY OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

India has been well known for her textile goods since very ancient times. The traditional textile industry of India was virtually decayed during the colonial regime. However, the modern textile industry took birth in India in the early nineteenth century when the first textile mill in the country was established at fort gloster near Calcutta in 1818. The cotton textile industry, however, made its real beginning in Bombay, in 1850s. The first cotton textile mill of Bombay was established in 1854 by a Parsi cotton merchant then engaged in overseas and internal trade. Indeed, the vast majority of the early mills were the handiwork of Parsi merchants engaged in yarn and cloth trade at home and Chinese and African markets.

Ahmadabad is the city where first cotton mill was established, then it was eventually emerge to Bombay center which was establish in 1861. Due to trading class in Gujarat Textile industry was largely spread to Ahmadabad. In the second half of the nineteen centaury the cotton textile industry was made rapid growth and by the end of the nineteenth century 178 cotton mills was established. In year 1900 it was a bad stage for cotton industry due to the starvation number of mills were closed for long period in Bombay and Ahmadabad.

The Swedish movement and two world war provides great stimulation to the Indian cotton textile industries. In the period of 1922 to 1937 the industry was glooms and during this period a number of the

Bombay mills changes hands, in Second World War the import of cotton was stopped by Japan during this period, which was given boosting to this industry.

The cotton textile industry is rightly described as a Swedish industry because it was developed with indigenous entrepreneurship and capital and in the pre-independence era the Swedish movement stimulated demand for Indian textile in the country.

The partition of the country was affect on textile industry. The Indian union got 409 out of the 423 textiles mills of the undivided India. 14 mills and 22 per cent of the land under cotton cultivation went to Pakistan. Some mills were closed for some time. Since from the Independence Indian mills had import cotton from Pakistan and other countries for some period. After Independence, due to the proper plans the cotton textile industry had made tremendous growth. Between 1951 to 1982 period the total number of lance were doubled from 11 million to 22 millions, by the 1989-90 it was increased by 26 mills.

GROWTH:

Indian textile industry is set for strong growth, buoyed huge domestic demand consumption. Indian textile industry has significantly changes to the advent of man-made fibers. Indian has successfully placed Man-Made fiber across the globe. The production has recorded increased 10 per cent and production of filament yarn is of 6 percent. Production of cotton yarn has increased 10 per cent in February 2014 and non cotton increased by 6 per cent. India ranks among the largest producer and exporter of cotton textile products. India exports cotton textiles to the countries of Russia, U.K., Australia, Sri Lanka, Iran, Germany, Belgium, Italy, etc . Growth of cloth production is 9 per cent in the month of February 2014 and 6 per cent during April 2013-February 2014. Due to power loom production of cloth and hosiery increased by 2 per cent and 9 percent during February 2014.

Textiles exports stood at US\$ 28.53 billion during April 2013-January 2014 as compared to US\$ 24.90 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year, registering a growth of 14.58 per cent. Garment exports from India are expected to touch US\$ 60 billion over the next three years, with the help of government support.

CURRENT STATUS OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

Current Status The textile industry holds significant status in the India. Textile industry provides one of the most fundamental necessities of the people. It is an independent industry, from the basic requirement of raw materials to the final products, with huge value-addition at every stage of processing. Today textile sector accounts for nearly 14% of the total industrial output. Indian fabric is in demand with its ethnic, earthly colored and many textures. The textile sector accounts about 30% in the total export. This conveys that it holds potential if one is ready to innovate. The textile industry is the largest industry in terms of employment economy, expected to generate 12 million new jobs by 2010. It generates massive potential for employment in the sectors from agricultural to industrial. Employment opportunities are created when cotton is cultivated. It does not need any exclusive Government support even at present to go further. Only thing needed is to give some directions to organize people to get enough share of the profit to spearhead development. –

CATEGORIES OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:

1. Readymade Garments
2. Cotton Textile including Handlooms
3. Man made Textile
4. Woollen Textiles
5. Handicraft Including Carpets
6. Coir
7. Jute

The cottage industry with handlooms, with the cheapest of threads, produces average dress material, which costs only about 200 INR featuring fine floral and other patterns. It is not necessary to add any design to it. The women of the house spin the thread, and weave a piece in about a week.

It is an established fact that small and irregular apparel production can be profitable by providing affordable casual wear and leisure garments varieties.

Now, one may ask, where from the economy and the large profit comes in if the lowest end of the chain does not get paid with minimum per day labour charge. It is an irony of course. What people at the upper stratum of the chain do is, to apply this fabric into a design with some imagination and earn in millions. The straight 6 yards simple saree, drape in with a blouse with embroideries and bead work, then it becomes a designers ensemble. For an average person, it can be a slant cut while giving it a shape, which can double the profit. Maybe, the 30 % credit that the industry is taking for its contribution to Indian economy as good as 60 % this way. Though it is an industry, it has to innovate to prosper. It has all the ingredients to go ahead.

Textile exports are targeted to reach \$50 billion by 2010, \$25 billion of which will go to the US. Other markets include UAE, UK, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Canada, Bangladesh and Japan. The name of these countries with their background can give thousands of insights to a thinking mind. The slant cut that will be producing a readymade garment will sell at a price of 600 Indian rupees, making the value addition to be profitable by 300 %.

CURRENT POSITION

Currently, because of the lifting up of the import restrictions of the multi-fiber arrangement (MFA) since 1st January, 2005 under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, the market has become competitive; on closer look however, it sounds an opportunity because better material will be possible with the traditional inputs so far available with the Indian market.

At present, the textile industry is undergoing a substantial re-orientation towards other than clothing segments of textile sector, which is commonly called as technical textiles. It is moving vertically with an average growing rate of nearly two times of textiles for clothing applications and now account for more than half of the total textile output. The processes in making technical textiles require costly machinery and skilled workers.

FUTURE FOR INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

As the saying goes in the financial sector, it is not advisable to put all eggs in one basket. This is what happened somewhat in the case of the Indian textile industry. With the opening of world markets and the abolition of textile quotas since 2005, there came a negative situation as well. But, hindsight is always 20-20. Indian textile industry should have focused on all major sectors right from fibre to fashion and planned for an organized growth across the supply chain so as to compete with China and even countries such as Pakistan, Vietnam and Thailand. Instead, the industry had put majority of its stock in the spinning sector. This is clearly evident in the utilization of Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme effectively by the spinning sector. Although it is a positive outcome, in my opinion, the industry turned a blind eye on value-adding sectors such as weaving and finishing. Indian power loom sector, which enables value-addition is a highly unorganized industry and needs major up gradation. Not only India does not have world quality indigenous shuttle less looms, but also investments are not adequate to cope with the quality and quantity to cater to the export market. Technical textiles sector is still in its infancy and a tangible growth will be highly visible by 2035 when the growth in this sector will be exponential. Is there a panacea to the complexities surrounding the India Textile Industry?

What is needed in the Short to Near Long Term?

Creating greater awareness on the marketing of technical textiles is the need of the hour. This should include:

- What will be the growth?
- Who are the global leaders?
- Whom to approach to sell globally and
- Where to go and sell?

Over the past few months, I have been pushing interested parties in India and abroad to initiate trade delegations so that connectivity can be established among all stake holders Trade bodies in India such as SRTEPC, SIMA and global bodies such as the USA based INDA and IFAI and Europe based EDANA should consider this issue seriously in 2009. The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India should be a part of this mission. Such a mission will open the black box and will provide the Indian and Western technical textiles sector to get a better picture of the industry situation in India. An important aspect, which cannot be neglected, is "Mission based Research", that will lead to innovation in the industry. A two prong approach has to be followed:

Mission linked basic research spanning the entire supply chain. This should be carried out as a collaborative endeavor between the Ministry of Textiles and the Department of Science and Technology. At least in the next budget cycle, a pot of cash has to be earmarked and should be overseen by an autonomous central body. This autonomous body can be operated more or less similar to the National Textile Center consortium in the USA and Industry specific and problem solving research program supported as a joint venture between the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. This can be modeled after the Fraunhofer Institutes in Germany. In the fast growing and competitive world, those who deliver what the consumers want, and at the same time cheaper and faster will be the industry trend setters.

Things have changed and people are improving their life in many different ways. India is a place to eye on and certainly the Indian textile sector will have its share in the growth story.

RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL ASPECTS OF WEAVING

Religious traditions claimed for their rituals the finest creations of the master weavers Craft guilds of weavers, embroiderers, painters and dyers were established around the main centers of religious worship Painted clothes which told the stories of Gods, astrological charts and esoteric paintings on cloth appeared in temple shrines, special ritual cloths were also offered to the Godhead There is an isolated group of weavers in Orissa, following a custom spread over a thousand years, which weaves the First verse of the Gita Govinda in a Vivid red dye tie-dye fashion, which forms the main ritual at the Jagannath Puri Temple The Kanchipuram weavers claim descent from Sage Markanda, believed to be the weaver of the Gods, who wove the first fabric from the lotus fiber In the South, Cotton cloth is offered to Lord Siva an ascetic and silk to Lord Vishnu This accounts for the cotton cloths which sprung up around Siva temples and the silk looms around the Vishnu temples Indian heritage weaves linked with religion mirrored existing cultural patterns and the rituals that bound man with invisible links to his ancestors and to God. As a result, training schools were started around religious centers and the richest expressions are found in South India, Gujarat and Rajasthan

In parts of the ancient world Indian textiles were proverbial and as early as 200 BC Roman ships docked at ports on the South West coast of India to pick Indian fabrics from which their coveted togas were fashioned⁸ Though silk is associated with China, which has a highly developed sericulture industry during the Neolithic period, 4000 years ago, it was also produced in India from the earliest times and was treated as a cloth of purity to be used for ritual purposes Chinese silk was brought by traders to India and were dyed in brilliant iridescent colours and carried to Europe Jain records mention Pali town in Rajasthan as an important Buddha had permitted bhikkus the use of "Kauseya-praware" a silken 'chadar' The historical records reveal that the forests of Bengal and Assam had a tangle of Bombacids and Saturniids cocoons Assam's silk varieties were "endi, muga and pata" Assam is the natural home of endi worms and have independently originated in Assam and North America

To be brief, any traditional textile of India provides with it an identity of the social, cultural and religious aspect of the weaver, yet has its own aesthetic value. However, khadi doesn't identify its weaver in social, cultural or religious terms, it clearly defines him/her in political and economic aspects¹⁰. The palette of khadi is known to have only one permanent colour that of patriotism, the hues of which have been manipulated from issues of craft revival to Gandhiji's Swadeshi tactic, with a vision to recreate an economically sufficient craft-based society, Gandhiji adopted khadi as a medium. Khadi provided a "binding factor" for the otherwise culturally diverse India. Gandhiji called khadi the "Sacred cloth". By then, khadi had many faces besides "Swadeshi" and thus defined the identity of the weaver¹¹. Though later on a variety of prints, colours, embroideries and borders on khadi was adopted all these decorations were kept at a low profile to enable the stamp of simplicity and affordability. Unfortunately, khadi has not gone through the constant research and development that is an indispensable part of the textile industry. Like any other craft of India, khadi has to struggle to face this challenge of producing contemporary designs and quality standards. Cotton Textile.

CONCLUSION:

The ancient and medieval Indian textile industry is mostly recorded in literature and sculpture. There is archaeological evidence of the cotton textile industry dating to around 3000BC in Mohenjo-Daro, in the Indus Valley, and some pieces survive later. Most of the existing cloth was made after the seventeenth century, because the monsoon climate has become extremely destructive to early patterns. The Greeks, along with Alexander the Great, wrote about the exquisite inflatable muslin and robe they had seen in gold. They may also have noticed cotton fibers growing on the tree. A handbook of the administration given temporarily of the century, whether working in a member of a labor union or privately at home, studied the methods of distributing material to spinners and weavers. At that time some businesses were open to women. Indeed, women who chose not to marry were not allowed to hold jobs. However, widows and retired prostitutes were allowed to weave. Economics penalized fraudulent practices and listed the tax paid by weavers. Among the fabrics mentioned are white bark in Bengal, linen cloth in Banaras, cotton in South India, and various kinds of blankets, which are described as extremely slippery and soft. In ancient and medieval times the textile industry was politically controlled and if a ruler was favorably disposed of as an artist, the weaving continued to grow. There was a distinction between the common garments made for the commonwealth and those made in state workshops for royalties and for works in other countries. Good craftsmanship was found in the temple rituals, and in modern times it is preferable to destroy the weary rather than let them go into the hands of foreigners.

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