



“ECO-FRIENDLY TEXTILES: A NEED OF TODAY AND TOMMOROW

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Abstract:

Food, clothing and shelter are the primary needs of human being. Today in clothing ,textile industry is playing important role. Textile industry is second largest employer after agriculture. In modern world,consumer are now aware of many things especially eco-friendly textile. Their demand for eco-friendly textile is also related with quality, quantity ,price. For this Government ,Production dept of textile, Manager and also Consumers are playing important role .There are ill effects on health to overcome this problem some solutions are suggested ,also government role ,managerial role ,production department role are important factor to make India eco friendly textile.

KEYWORDS:

Eco-friendly , Primary , Managerial , Requirements .

INTRODUCTION:

Health and Hygiene are the primary requirements for human beings to live comfortably and work with maximum efficiency .This healthy life style can be achieved only when one is having healthy surrounding, unpolluted water ,air ,soil which are the primary needs of human being.

In modernisation of textiles one has to keep in mind about the welfare of nation and its people and then work out the changes in the mill .All the changes applied must be in the welfare of nature ,human and surrounding. As the population is increasing the need ,demand for quality, quantity and fashion are increasing to meet all this requirements various changes are brought in textile industry .This changes should be eco-friendly.

Today consumer is aware ,conscious and more careful .The demands for certain things are changed then those which were in olden days. Today he wants textile should protect him from all weather, it should be comfortable ,also it has to style ,according to fashion , also available in right quality, quantity ,cost and 100% must be ecologically friendly. The reason or concern is because textiles are in contact with human skin for 24 hours of the day .Hence the Manufacturer ,Managers ,Government can together solve this problem.

HAZARDOUS EFFECTS OF TEXTILE ARE AS FOLLW---

- 1) The toxic chemical residues on textiles /garments which can have dermatological and allergic effect on the wearer.
- 2) Person who work in textiles production units in boutiques or tailoring shops are facing the problem of tuberculosis (T.B) by continuous coming in contact with fibres they have problem in breathing and infection at throat.
- 3) Places or town which are having textile hub are facing the problem .Air and water pollution various diseases are found among family members like Diarrhoea , Nimonia,.
- 4) The metal fibres present in air have effected the coming generation ,womens are facing the problem of

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infertility many children born are born handicap due to insecticide and pesticide used on cotton plants also various chemicals present in water which are suppose to be industrial waste has very badly effected the health and skin by various skin problem like itching ,dryness in skin ,irritation ,tanning etc.

5) The last but not least the garbage ,industrial waste is suppose to effect the total weather cycle. The total weather cycle .The ecological problems during disposal (in garbage) are more adversely effecting the surrounding .

REMEDIES FOR ECO-FRIENDLY TEXTILES-

- 1) Pesticides- The use of specific pesticide which are known to be toxic is to be avoided during the growth of cotton /wool/silk.
- 2) PCB- Not much used in India ,can be easily avoided.
- 3) p H- Easily controlled by giving through washing at the end of processing.
- 4) Heavy metals- One should select only eco-friendly chemicals which are free from above metals .There should be selection of dyes which are to be free from metal residues ,One should avoid use of chromium after treatments in direct colour dyeings there should be replacement of dichromate in oxidation of vats /sulphur by using acidic peroxide/perborate and other persalts.

ECO-FRIENDLY PROCESSING AT PLACE OF MANUFACTURE-

During production of textiles ,harmful chemicals are used which have to be avoided completely hence a close study should be done by the manufacturers.

- 1) During the growth of cotton harmful pesticides should be avoided .
- 2) While manufacturing use of sulphur or other gases in viscose manufacture and bleaching of pulp chlorinated chemicals must be avoided .
- 3) Infact “Lyocell” a new type of viscose production should be adopted.
- 4) All products used in spinning, weaving, processing must be biodegradable and non-toxic.
- 5) In textile manufacturing one has to install air, water pollution control systems and treatment plants which are capable of removing 85% COD and 90% BOD ,leaving only below permitted levels .
- 6) The selection of chemicals should be as such, which have low BOD/COD.
- 7) Bleaching should be avoided by chlorinated chemicals.
- 8) Heavy metals salts ,screening chemicals should be avoided .
- 9) Mostly use of easily biodegradable sizing and printing gums should be done.
- 10) The use of complex builders EDTA and similar compounds should be avoided .

ROLE OF MANAGEMENT IN ECO-FRIENDLY TEXTILES—

A management has to look after the quality and efficiency of production .Today the demand of modern consumer has to fulfilled by the manager .The modern manager will have to cater to the ecological demands .While fulfilling the demands manager has to delicate whole heartedly no short cuts are made .He has to take assistance of dyestuff/ speciality chemical and machinery manufacture and research laboratories and not to forget the few consultants in this new field . He can also ensure a eco-friendly textile products for our local consumers. His main task will be to ensure eco-friendly production with minimum air water pollution which will not only be boon to worker but also to the surrounding neighbourhood and assure a cleaner living atmosphere for children's and grand children .

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT—

The ministry of textiles has appointed a committee for recommending measures for dealing with the ban on azo dyes and the report has been submitted early this year .accordingly ,government has banned the production and use of benzidine based azo dyes from 1st Jan 1993. The Gov has set up or assisted in setting upto 10 sophisticated testing laboratories all over the country and many more will be set up in next few years .Also many seminars all over the country and many more will be set up in next few years .Also many seminar all over the country and many more will be set up in next few years .Also many seminar s all over the country are arranged by textile committees. Many private eco-laboratories have been set up for eco-analysis which requires not only sophisticated equipments but also qualified and skilled technical personnel and experienced top persons with integrity .Also Gov in collaboration with the consumer organisations and experts has set up eco-label criteria for textiles made from different fibres.

CONCLUSION-

Textiles to be eco-friendly there is need of team work .Awareness among the mill owners about industrial wastage and using proper measures to prevent is must by avoiding chemicals which have ban in India can save the health and dangerous effects on coming generation.

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