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## A STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

**Dr. Shinde Supriya B.**

**Teacher D.A.V. Velankar College of Commerce, Solapur.**

### 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 its contribution to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. It contributes 20 percent to industrial output, 20 percent to excise duties, 9 percent to industrial employment, 18 percent to the country's exports and 18 percent to gross domestic product. In human history, past and present, no civilization can ignore the importance of clothing in civilization. could decisively affect its fortunes and effectively change its social landscape, a brief but thoroughly researched feature on the Indian textile industry.*



**KEYWORDS:** Indian textile industry , Indian economy, social landscape.

### INTRODUCTION:

Textiles have many purposes in the current world. Textile (fabric) creation is vital ventures. Material is in two sorts for every the wellsprings of material they are structure one is Plant and Animals sources have executed quality material since from advanced age time. The most generally utilized material from plant sources are Cotton and Linen it is made by Flax fiber plant. Fleece is one of the most established and most generally utilized creature materials. Silk worm cases are use to made of silk and other normal plant strands are Jute and ramie material. Presently a day's adjustment of innovation current science created to deliver new fiber from compound and minerals. Rayon fiber are produced using either wood pulps or cotton lifters Nylon strands are engineered and the first sources are coal, air and water Some textiles are produced using a solitary sort of regular or manufactured fiber others are delivered from different blends of at least two distinct filaments either normal or man-made.

### LOOMS DEVELOPMENT

In ancient times the fibers were woven into fancy and beautiful patterns. The earliest looms consisted of two sticks called "wraps" with a stand of thread between them to create a length of cloth. A set

of sticks other than the two sticks was the "filling", which was threaded back and forth under the yarn across the needle. Looms were modified during the Industrial Revolution in the 15th and 16th centuries. Faster operation and production the weaving machine was invented in 1769. In England a mechanical spinning frame was invented which could spin a good amount of yarn without the help of skilled workers.

Mr. Joseph Marie Jacquard (1752-1834) invented the loom that could create the intricate motifs of the famous Brocades of Lyons. "Jacquards" was the invention of the manufacturing power loom Jacquards disappeared, the first mechanical looms such as the first mechanical power looms could produce cloth quickly and cheaply. Since the invention of Jacquard, Jacquard looms have been used for mass production all over the world. Over the years, the development of science and technology has led to improvements in knitting machines, according to the changing needs and tastes of the modern society.

Large electrical machines automatically weave intricate patterns. Knitting machines with hundreds of needles bales of cloth. Other machines make elegant laces that are made only once by hand or handloom. Thus, changes in textile machinery increase production, efficiency and quality. A day's work is now electronically controlled to ensure regularity of silvering, snubbing, lowing and yarn. In recent years there has also been a great improvement in the production of fabrics and finishes and in improving the strength and stretchability of yarns.

#### INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

The textile industry in India has traditionally been the only industry after agriculture that has generated huge employment for both skilled and unskilled workers. Textile industry is the second largest employment generating sector in India. It provides direct employment to more than 35 million people in the country. According to Ministry of Textiles, textile accounted for 12.14% of total exports during April-July 2015. In 2017-18, the Indian textile industry was valued at US\$65 billion, of which 68% was service domestic demand. In 2015, there were 3000 textile weaving factories and 4,265 textile finishing factories across India. According to AT Kearney's 'Retail Apparel Index', India was ranked as the fourth most promising market for apparel retailers in 2017. India is the second largest fiber producing country in the world and the main fiber produced is cotton. 63% of Indian textile industry is cotton based. Other fibers produced in India include silk, jute, wool and man-made fibers. India ranks first in global jute production and accounts for 65% of the global textile and apparel market. India ranks second in world textile production and also ranks second in silk and cotton production. 100% FDI is allowed in textile sector through automatic route. Rieter, Trutzschler, Saurer, Soktas, Zambiat, Bilsar, Monti, CMT, E-land, Nisshinbo, Marks & Spencer, Zara, Promod, Benetton, and Levi's are some of the foreign textile companies that have invested or worked in India. Between January and July 2021, India exported textile products worth Rs 1.77 lakh crore, an increase of 52.6 percent over the same period last year.

#### GROWTH OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

The Indian textile industry is poised for strong growth, fueled by strong domestic demand. The advent of man-made fibers has brought about significant changes in the Indian textile industry. India has successfully delivered man-made fiber to the world. A growth of 12 per cent has been recorded in production, with filament yarn production at 7 per cent. Cotton yarn production increased by 12 percent and non-cotton by 7 percent in February 2018. India ranks among the largest producers and exporters of cotton textile products. India exports cotton fabrics to countries like Russia, UK, Australia, Sri Lanka, Iran, Germany, Belgium, Italy etc. Textile production grew by 10 percent in February 2018 and 7 percent in April 2017-February 2018. Textile and hosiery production increased by 3 percent and 10 percent in February 2018 due to looms. Textile exports have increased. US\$ 29.32 billion during April 2017-January 2018 which is an increase of 14.83 percent as compared to US\$ 24.39 billion in the same period of the previous year. Garment exports from India are expected to reach US\$ 58 billion in the next three years with government support.

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**CURRENT STATUS OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:**

Present Status Textile industry has an important status in India. Textile industry is one of the basic needs of people. It is an independent industry, from basic requirements of raw materials to final products, with huge value-addition at every stage of the process. Today, the textile sector accounts for nearly 15% of the total industrial output. Indian fabric is in demand with its ethnic, earthy colors and multiple textures. Textile sector accounts for 30% of total exports. This indicates that if a person is willing to innovate, it has potential. The textile industry is the largest industry in terms of employment in the economy, with 14 million new jobs expected to be created by 2020. It creates huge employment potential from agricultural to industrial sectors. Employment opportunities are created when cotton is cultivated. There is no need for any special government assistance even at present to go further. All that is needed is some direction to organize the people so that an adequate share of the profits will drive 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

**PRESENT POSITION**

Currently, the market has become competitive due to the lifting of multi-fibre arrangement (MFA) import restrictions from 1 January 2005 under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Textiles and Clothing; However, on closer inspection, this seems to be an opportunity as better materials would be possible with conventional inputs available in the Indian market so far. Currently, the textile industry is undergoing a significant reorientation towards the other erstwhile garment segment of the textile sector, commonly known as technical textiles. It is moving vertically with an average growth rate of nearly twice that of textiles for apparel use and now accounts for more than half of total textile production. The process of manufacturing technical textiles requires expensive machinery and skilled workers.

**FUTURE FOR INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY:**

As the saying goes in the financial sector, it is not appropriate to put all the eggs in one basket. Something similar has happened with the Indian textile industry. The opening of global markets from 2005 and the end of textile quotas created a negative situation there as well. But, hindsight is always 20-20. The Indian textile industry should focus on all key sectors from fiber to fashion and plan for organized growth in the supply chain to compete with China and even countries like Pakistan, Vietnam and Thailand. Instead, the industry had put most of its stock into the spinning sector. This is evident in the effective utilization of the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme by the spinning sector. While this is a positive result, in my opinion, the industry has lost sight of value added areas like weaving and finishing. Enabling Value Addition The Indian handloom sector is a highly unorganized industry and requires major upgradation. Not only does India lack world-class indigenous shuttle less machinery, the investment is insufficient to cope with the quality and quantity to cater to the export market. The technical textiles sector is still in its infancy and the tangible growth will be largely visible till 2035 when growth in the sector will accelerate.

**RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF WEAVING**

Religious traditions claim the exquisite creations of weavers for their rituals. Craft guilds of weavers, embroiderers, painters, and dyers were established around the main centers of religious worship, in which

stories of gods, astrological charts, and mystical paintings appeared on textiles. Temple shrines, special ritual garments were also offered to the deity. There is a distinct group of weavers in Orissa, following a tradition spanning thousands of years, who weave the first verse of the Gita Govinda in a bright red inte-dye pattern, which forms the main ritual at the Jagannath Puri temple. Who wove the first cloth from lotus fibers, in Dakshina, cotton cloth is offered to Lord Shiva. And Lord Vishnu's silk carries Indian heritage for the cotton cloths grown around Shiva temples and the silk cloth around Vishnu temples. ves connected with religion reflect the existing cultural patterns and rituals that connected man with invisible links with his ancestors and God. As a result, training schools were established 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 fashioned<sup>8</sup> Although 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 colors 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 tange of Bombaycide and Satunudae 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

In short, any traditional textile in India conveys the identity of the social, cultural and religious aspect of the weaver, yet has its own aesthetic value. Defines him/herself clearly in political and economic aspects<sup>10</sup>. Khadi's palette is characterized by a single enduring color of patriotism, whose hues have varied from handicraft revival issues to Gandhiji's Swadeshi strategy, with the vision of re-creating an economically self-sufficient handicraft-based society, Gandhiji embraced khadi. A medium Khadi provided a "binding element" for an otherwise culturally diverse India, with Gandhi calling Khadi a "sacred garment". Until then, khadi had many faces other than "swadeshi" and thus defined the identity of the weaver. Simplicity and affordability Unfortunately, khadi has not gone through the constant research and development that is an integral part of the textile industry. Like any other handicraft in India, Khadi also struggles to meet this challenge of producing contemporary designs and quality cotton textiles.

## 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 3000 BC in Mohenjo-Daro, in the Indus Kho 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. 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.

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