

# Women/Men Entrepreneurship in Textile Industry in India

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## ABSTRACT

The Entrepreneurship is an old concept not only in India but also in ancient world. During ancient days, the cottage Industries, Handlooms, manufacturing of the handicrafts were the main earnings of the human beings. With the arrival of Science & Technology, the people tend to maintain their livelihood in the Industries, Offices, different types of business, Banks etc and the Entrepreneurship started lagging. Now it has again surfaced out with competition, quality, quantity manufacturing, Export market in Micro, small, Medium Industries. Govt of India, Ministry of Textiles have opened their doors in support of the same. The modern Technology is helping the new Entrepreneurs to produce varieties and more new conception, more better business turnover. It requires high self-motivation, vision, business conception, contacts with various trades right from the raw material procurement, Manufacturing processes, storage, and logistics. In almost all cases. the Females are at progressive stage. Today, women empowerment has occupied at top level even in Higher education and in B – Schools. Maximum scopes are found in Textile and related fields because of the vast areas, people's growing choices, self-decoration, and presentation especially in the festivals and celebrations. Every state has its own glorified handloom sarees which are earning Revenues in domestic and Export Markets. Khadi and Village Industries have restored with glammers and huge employments and Earnings. Similar are the cases in Power loom sectors which fetches 60% clothes to the market. Cottage Industries with low manufacturing cost has come, but in certain areas (Dyeing etc) the young generation is declining to enter in the business. Circular Economy, upgrade recycling of the textile materials is growing which is boosting the country's economy, employment, and growing entrepreneurship. This paper has covered maximum areas of growth in Entrepreneurship, women/men's participations and with innovative ideas.

**Keywords:** *Women Participants, Handloom Sectors, Power Loom Sectors, Cottage Industries, Textiles and Allied Products, Innovations*

## Introduction

Today's world is at the stage of survival. Every category of mankind wants to survive, wants to earn their bread & butter. Although most of the people like to earn money by means of service, jobs in any sector, time bound works but slowly the conception of

Entrepreneurship is being surfacing out. Most of them are involved in Textile and Textile related jobs as the scopes are highest in these sectors as after Agriculture it fetches maximum scopes and employments.

In this sector most of the people are women, and a good percentage is self-earner and independent. There are Self – help group, sole bread earners, or community related. Again, a good percentage are operating from the Rural areas. Among the small-scale Industries, 30-35% are of Textiles and that of about 70% are of Handicraft.

Govt of India has supported this Entrepreneurship by coming out with MSME, Ministry of Skill & Entrepreneurship and with several other schemes. Handloom sectors, power loom sectors, KVIC, Handicraft Boards, micro to small and medium enterprises are gaining space all over the India and any woman/man who are willing to come forward are the best gainers.

### **Definition**

The capacity and willingness to develop, organize and manage a business venture along with any of its risks in order to make a profit. It must arrive from the self-motivation. The entrepreneurship means to start any new business with full concept by getting data.

There should be initiative, dedication and liking to continue the works. Also, to find resources, with better output and less competition. Must have the deep love in the works that can be in single hand, or in a group, in family or cooperative basis. There should be likeminded people to run the business when there is a greater number of people rather than single handed.

The Economical survey reveals that any Entrepreneurship can be related to any field which can make a profitable business that innovations with new & newer products. It is essential for the upliftment of the country which will fetch employment, generate revenue in competition with global Market.

Before starting a new business or expansion, one must know the suitable resources of the raw materials, whether the skilled workforce is available, or the unskilled workforce can be upgraded to the proper skill level, financial resources (From Banks, community, relative/friends, in exchange of any movable/immovable properties or from any ancestral properties) and the marketing potentialities. Nothing can be done whimsically.

Ideas can be taken from any similar business, experts, Bankers, MSME, Department of Industries, good economist, wholesalers, areas where one lives, Net survey, from the Institutions where you studied (NID, NIFT, Fashion designing, Textile Institutes etc).

### **Women/ Men?**

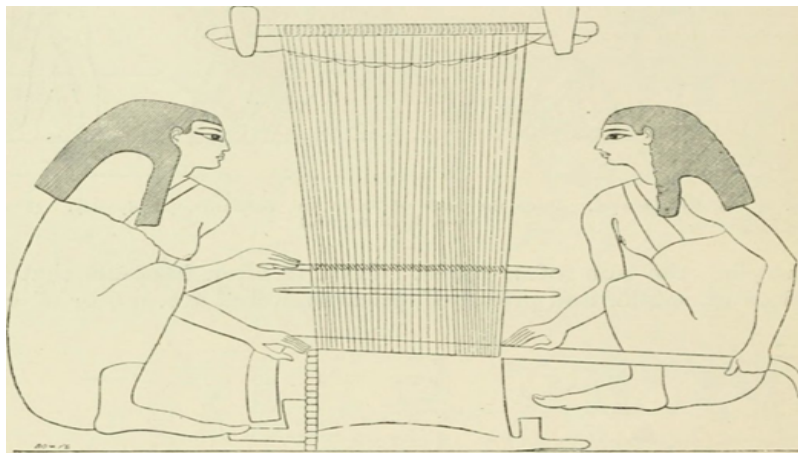
There is as such no fine demarcation found between the types of works and that of responsibilities of any male or female in Textiles either in the organised or in

## *Entrepreneurship in Textile Industry*

decentralised sectors. But it is in general found that the works with heavier loads (Say to operate heavier looms), more of the outside works, logistic related, works related to long distance travels, carrying heavy luggage's, works related at night are carried out by the men. Now a days, even in some places the women are also started taking parts in those fields.

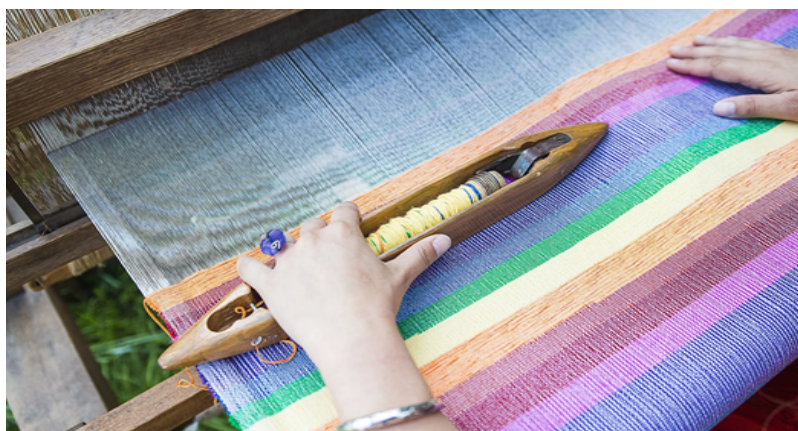
Some of the works are exclusively meant for the women say boutique, women's beautification (During marriage or in any festival, hair dressings, Mehndi works, to colour the border of the feet, facials,) to beautify the floors/walls of the temples, rooms etc.

The involvement of the women in Textiles are found even in thousand years before since the start when the human beings started to wear cloths!



Source: <http://thestationspin.blogspot.com/2011/02/weaving.html?m=1>

**Figure 1: Manufacturing the cloths by the women in ancient India**



Source: <https://www.ladyscience.com/ethel-mairet-a-pioneer-of-weaving-technology/no52?format=amp>

**Figure 2: Handloom weaving by women at present days**



**Figure 3: Women empowerment: The present day`s women at work parallel to the male (Chatterjee, 2021)**

### **Why are women preferred in Textile Entrepreneurships?**

#### **1 Here are the six advantages that women entrepreneurs have:**

- The women are having better social networking, let that advantage can be adopted.
- Intuition. ...
- Pain Tolerance. ...
- Multi-tasking. ...
- Patience. ...
- Listening.
- In the Field of Entrepreneurship, the women are having very progressive roles. They are becoming more and more educated , understanding their responsibilities and are becoming more Expert both in Domestic front and in running the business simultaneously. They are by nature having more patience, negotiating and budgetary skills.
- The % of the women in the B-Schools is increasing each year. Year 2021-22 IIM -A has shown 23% Female, IIM -Raipur, Kozhikode has shown higher Female intake than men and the overall % in the Top six IIM for the year of 21 has increased to 33.5% from 26 of previous year. All it shows the better participants of the women in Business to high business management and entrepreneurship.
- Today`s women have their multitasking abilities. Affirming this notion, Ms. Husain Chairperson and Managing Director of Shanaz Husain Group of companies elaborate,



“the women who is creative finds greater freedom to translate her creativity and ideas when she has her own enterprise. For those women without high professional qualifications and those who are from a lower economic sector, entrepreneurship is a means of earning money and contributing to the family income. However, the challenge for the larger sections of women in India lies in crossing the threshold, overcoming barriers, and discovering their own potential and identity. The climate is more conducive today and the time is right.” It becomes more effective with the hand in hand works with male counterpart.

- Today the female counterparts can run the business by handling many activities at a time such as to attend phone, check mails and pending works after balancing their social and family life.
- The Women entrepreneurs are mindful on their selection & Choices, who can transfer their thoughts and ideas to others for the necessary actions and better results.
- In General, the women entrepreneurs are underestimated w.r.t. result orientation, but the female mentors with self-confidence can even overpower the males in becoming the successful Entrepreneur.
- Hence any business or Entrepreneurship should be carried out hand in hand and the areas of the Responsibilities can be distributed depending upon the situation.
- It is found that any woman is earning her bread working in an office is not happier than that of any entrepreneur as the latter is the boss of her own. In entrepreneurship she can earn her bread sitting at home too after maintaining her personal and family life.

**2 Disadvantage:** One of the great Disadvantage of the Female Entrepreneurs that they must pay their personal attention to their child/children. During the start-up of any entrepreneurship, it requires high attention and sometimes the children are neglected. That is unwanted. In such case involvement of the senior citizens, devotion of some times during daytime and more times during off – duty hours.

### **3 Female Entrepreneurs Versus Male Entrepreneurs**

- The studies reveal that during the start up of any business, the men are having more advantages over man especially in the Male dominated societies.
- More studies reveal that with the proper understanding between male/female, the success/failure do not matter a lot.
- Despite all above, there are some impacts of the female Entrepreneurship during start up. It is higher if she runs the business as a sole proprietorship.

## 4 Experience & Expectations

### 4.1 Risk Tolerance

For the obvious reasons, most of the females like to adopt low risk / low return business. The males at times like to start any business right from low risk to high risk / high profit. It can be more of Technical oriented with new inventions so that there should be less competition. Though the risks are sometimes unavoidable, but the females can opt for risk-oriented business for a better gain. For any risk/gain business one must go for Market research thoroughly.

### 4.2 Education, Business Size, Hours Worked:

Today the conception of the education in male/female ratio that the females are less intellectuals, less qualified are proved to be far from the truth. All the entrepreneurs managed by single handed or by both, it is found that the level of qualifications and that of working hours are equally comparable for both. It is a welcome move by the female entrepreneurs (small or big) which need not to prove their inferiority with their ongoing developments at each area.

### 4.3 Conclusion

It is known that the women must follow more tasks in both household and that of outside works. After becoming a mother, sometimes they can not go out for works although they are passion able about it. Hence the women can have the working hours in the flexible time and can show huge output. Starting / running any business from home will be the great opportunity to prove the worthiness in the world of merit.

## 5 The Entrepreneurships in Textiles and in apparels and why?



Figure 4: How to create new enterprise? (Chatterjee, 2021)



**Figure 5: Road map of a business (Chatterjee, 2021)**

## 6 The scopes in textile

The design, manufacture, and marketing of yarn, fabrics, and ready-to-wear are the main concerns of the textile business. Natural or synthetic raw materials made with the use of chemical industry products are both acceptable (Nylon, polyester, etc.). "What we wear, what we use to decorate, where we sleep on, where we live with (home textile/decor) and many more, all comes under textile industry.

There are many business opportunities in Textile industry. This industry is considered as a profitable for new and aspiring entrepreneurs.

- Indian textile industry is the second largest employer (35 million Workers) next to Agriculture in the country. 60 million people are indirect employee.
- 14% of total Manufacturing Output with 4% of GDP
- 17% of total Export earnings
- The Indian apparel market is projected to generate \$45 billion and reach \$200 billion by 2025.

Currently valued at over US\$ 150 billion<sup>3</sup>, the textile industry is anticipated to reach US\$ 250 billion by 2019. After China, the industry has the second-largest manufacturing infrastructure in the world. The industry has 512 lakh spindles, 8.6 lakh rotors, and 0.68 lakh looms installed.

- in organized sector, 25.23 lakh power looms and 23.77 lakh handlooms.

### **6.1 One can start a cloth boutique store/showroom**

One of the most lucrative retail venture businesses in India today is a boutique store. Any entrepreneur can launch this business, but you need to have a proper understanding of style trends and fabrics at the very least. It is a store where you can easily purchase fashionable ladies' and children's wear items. Keep your target audience in mind and dress accordingly.

### **6.2 A shop for the brides**

One of the most trending businesses now-a-days are wedding planners, wedding photographers and all these cannot be completed without a wedding dress.

### **6.3 Hand printed fabric clothing**

Handmade items are always high in demand. People always prefer hand-printed fabric art. "Having skill in fabric art and drawing one can initiate this business home based with low start-up capital investment. One can also sell the items from an online marketplace directly by registering the business."

### **6.4 Customized T-shirts printing**

The demand for customized stuffs especially t-shirts is increasing day by day. It's a profitable business venture to start with small start-up capital. "In this business selecting the right machinery according to the desired output is the most important factor in this business. Also, one must have the right network in this industry. Location is another important factor.

### **6.5 You can start uniform manufacturing company**

There are many educational institutes in India and many corporate offices which have uniform system. So, one can try this out. "If anyone is planning to set up uniform making company, then he/she have to contact business supply chain uniform wholesaler, retailer and shops. Location is an important factor in this textile business."

### **6.6 Cloths available on rent**

For attending some distant relative's function, you might not want to buy expensive cloths. People planning to start any business, can go with this. "In this type of business, you have wide range of collection of traditional cloth, apparel, Lehenga choli, men's sherwani and other clothes.

## **7 About the Textile Industry**



**Figure 6: Fabrics in India (Fashionlady, 2019)**

The above picture “Fabrics of India “is showing the state wise saree /cloth production in India with super specialist and design. They are earning huge revenue in domestic as well in Export Market.

All of them are produced in the Handloom sectors where maximum Entrepreneurship (both male/females) are found in procurement of raw materials, in productions and in marketing's.

The Indian Textile Industries are the 2nd Largest manufacturer of the Cloths after China. The Indian Cloth Export is 12% (2018 - 19) with the Global Trade in Textiles & Apparels stands for 5%. The strength in both Hand-woven cloth sector and that of power loom sectors as well as the quality producers are the Organised Capital-intensive Mill sectors which is also the 2nd largest in the world. The biggest Employers are those Handloom, Power loom and Handicraft sectors who employs millions of people in Rural and semi urban areas. These unorganised sectors contribute 75% of the Total Textile Production in the Country.

While starting any Textile/ Clothing Manufacturing Plant, plan yourself with expert and experience. This Industry is not only the highest Employer but also having the maximum number of Entrepreneurships. This Textile Industry will be connected to



fashion and Design Industries where the large number of Entrepreneurships are involved. After food, the Textile Industries are the supplier of the cloths to the Mankind. In these Industries, the business rivalry and huge competitions are always persisted.

### **8 Innovation in fashion world, a new step in modern entrepreneurship.**



**Figure 7: Innovation in Fashion World (Chatterjee, 2021)**

### **9 Handloom sector:**

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to 43.31 lakh weavers and allied workers.

Most of them are women and people are from poor groups and 77% of the adult weavers are women. One must look at the Northeast region of the country, which dominates the state wise distribution having 48.98% female workers in the handloom industry. West Bengal has 13.85%, Tamil Nadu 5.64% and Orissa 1.73%.



Source: FICCI, 2019

**Figure 8: Various type of Hand looms (old systems)**

### *Entrepreneurship in Textile Industry*

This sector contributes nearly 15% of the cloth production in the country and contributes to the export earnings of the country. 95% of the world's hand-woven fabric comes from India. (Handloom Development Commissioner)



Source: Ministry of Textiles Government of India (2019)

**Figure 9: Handloom Sector in NE with Charkha, operated by Female entrepreneur**

Weaver entrepreneurs and other manufacturers can take up production and marketing of quality handloom fabrics in bulk within and outside the country. It will empower women and other disadvantaged sections of society engaged in the handloom sector by way of getting better earning through production of value-added quality products. To promote marketing of handloom products in general and to reach the customers of younger generation in particular, a policy framework has been prepared to promote e-marketing of handloom products in a transparent, competitive, and effective manner. A total of 23 e-commerce entities have been approved and sale of Rs.109.88 crore has been made up to 31.03.2020.

The Indian Handloom Products have wide demand in the local as well foreign markets. Since most of the Handloom units are run either as sole proprietor or on the partnership basis so the owners lack the professionalism in their overall handling of the work. Most of the weavers do lack of knowledge about the modern techniques of production, packing, designing, promotion etc. For the development and promotion of handloom industry it is the need of the economy to make a study on the topic. Further it is suggested, more studies are required for identification of the problems facing by the handloom industry related to production, finance, and marketing and to suggest the suitable measures for the development and advancement of industry.

There should be long way to develop this sector to generate more entrepreneurship and employment



Source: <https://reflections.live/articles/25/legacy-of-handlooms-in-india-on-national-handloom-day-1571-ks2r2gue.html>

**Figure 10: Handloom with cottage industry in Odissa**



Source: Ministry of Textiles Government of India (2019)

**Figure 11: Handloom Entrepreneurship in TN by women**

### **10 Power loom sector**

In terms of producing fabrics and creating jobs, one of the most significant sectors of the textile industry is the decentralised power loom sector. It is the highest resource of entrepreneurship.

Today there are about 25 lakhs of Power looms in India where the Bhiwandi comes first (Officially there are 8.5 lakhs looms, auto/non-auto). An amount of 60% of cloth is produced in the power loom sectors which is the big way of Entrepreneurship. All the

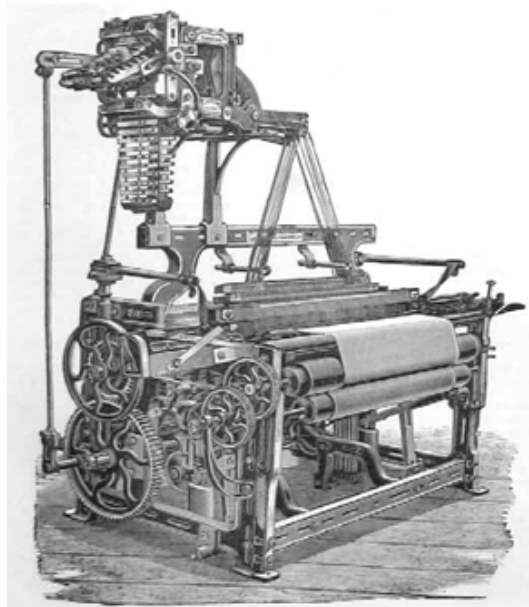


## *Entrepreneurship in Textile Industry*

Organised sectors get the Cloths outsourced in these sectors. Even Export Fabrics are also outsourced. The Employment in this sector is the Highest among all. As per the survey, more than 7 million people are working in this sector. The Home Textiles and Garment sectors are heavily dependent on this Sector. There are about 2% Auto looms (Source: Textile Commissioner) (or about 50,000 shuttles less looms) who can produce the good standard of the fabrics. More than 50% of the looms are old & Obsolete (Survey). There is no proper maintenance, no quality conception! Most of the entrepreneurs are family business having no conception of Tech. Textile of specialist Fabrics. They feel “Cheaper is the better” and do all unfair means for the quick benefits. Power tariff is a cause of concern. The Author was the head of the ISDS under Ministry of Textile at Bhiwandi Power loom sector and experienced a lot. However, today's young stars are coming forward to improve the situations and 8-10 % of the looms are getting upgraded.

India manufactures 5% of cloth through organized sector, 20% through Handloom sector, 15% through knitting sector and 60% of Indian cloth is produced through decentralized power loom sector (Textile Value Chain, 2020).

Although the growth of power loom industry was slow initially; it has started gearing up now. Number of shuttles less looms has augmented to almost 50,000 and from this about 35,000 looms are working in the decentralized sector. (F to F)



Source: <https://sites.google.com/site/theindustrialrevolution234/technology/steam-powered-loom>

**Figure 12: A typical power loom with Dobby and over pick Loom**

## **11 Khadi**

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body formed in April 1957 by the Government of India, under the Act of Parliament, 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956'. It is an apex organisation under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, with regard to khadi and village industries within India, which seeks to - "plan, promote, facilitate, organise and assist in the establishment and development of khadi and village industries in the rural areas in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development wherever necessary" (kVIC act, govt of India)

Hand woven Khadi has gained worldwide appreciation as it is durable, climate friendly, zero

carbon, biodegradable, water conserving, long lasting and organic in nature. The demand for Khadi has grown along with the awareness of sustainability.

Given that most weavers in India are women, Khadi is also a symbol of women's empowerment. It is crucial to popularise Khadi since doing so will enable weavers, particularly women, to continue doing what they do best and generate more jobs. Charkhas must return to the weavers' huts from museums, universities, and fashion shows.

It is matter of honour to present "Khadi Goes Global" at the most prestigious international forum at the United Nations headquarter, New York, during 11th to 22nd March 2019. (Pinky Reddy, President - FICCI Ladies Organisation)

During financial year 2022, the khadi and village industries employed over 16.6 million people across India (Keelery, 2022).



**Figure 13: One Khadi loom**



**Figure 14: Cottage Industry in Khadi in village using Charkha**





Source: Ministry of Textiles Government of India, 2019

**Figure 15: Special cloths, environment Friendly, manufactured in Khadi Industries (KVIC)**

### **12 Cottage Industries:**

In Andhra, Telangana, Tamil Nādu, Karnataka, Odisha, and other states there are several Small Home-made Dye houses who Dye hanks, Tie-Dye, in low temperature, (90, 70, 60 Degree Centigrade) low pressure and even in room Temperature at a very low cost. Then the yarn is dried in open spaces and woven in Handloom / Power looms to make, Saree, Gamucha, Bed sheets, Lungi, and the cloths for the daily use. The yarns are mainly Cotton and Polyester. No specific data is found but in general 3 – 4 Lacks people are engaged (Market survey) for the whole activities. About 60% of the people are female. Apart from it another 20 -25 thousand of people are engaged in Order procurements, Logistics, sales/ marketing, Storing etc. It is a good entrepreneurship but is slowly declining as the young generation is not taking much interest in this business who are searching for white coloured jobs.



**Figure 16: A home-made Tie -Dye Fabric (Cottage Ind) in TN**



**Figure 17: A homemade Dye House, dyeing Hanks in TN**



**Figure 18: The homemade low-cost Hank dye Houses (Cottage Ind.) in TN**

### **13 The Kite Industries in India**

The special thread for kite-flying is prepared by covering the thread with the mixture of glue and ground



**Figure 19: The Spools with Yarn applied with manja ready for Kite Flying**

“Manja” Applied on yarn and wound on Spool at flanges both sides. (Shown in the Pic). The yarn is very strong with 2 ply or 3 ply cotton, Nylon or FDY manufactured by the respective Industries. The Manja is applied on the yarn depending on the Types of Yarn and Kite to fly. It is done at every state where the Kite flying is celebrated.

In Gujarat, as in nearly every state where kite flying is revered, the kite industry is as old as the kite flying custom itself. The artisan craft, which until a few decades ago was largely unstructured and overlooked, has now blossomed into a 700 billion dollar cottage economy. The largest kite market in India is located in Jamalpur, a small neighbourhood in Ahmedabad's historic core. In Jamalpur, there are more than 1200 families who have been producing kites for many years. It needs special skill to make kites which fly well. the efforts of many people to make a kite, each person specialized in a different aspect of kite making. While one person is an expert in designing the patterns for kites, one is good in cutting the designs, another person more versed in sticking the patterns and someone else in sticking the bamboo. To improve the quality of kites, thin tissue paper is used as the sail while the bamboo for ribs is sourced from Assam. Tassels and frills are added to the kite which will help in making the kite stable during flight while also adding elegance to the kite. There are families, who are completely dependent on the kite business. These families start manufacturing several months before the festival.

In the year 2017-18, this industry had developed a worth of Rs 625 crores. According to an estimated figure, around 1,28,000 people were associated with the kite industry in Gujarat. Gujarat has a 40 per cent stake in the kite industry in the country and it

employs about 1.28 lakh people. The Kite Festival is helping many local artisans and small traders to expand their business, thereby boosting the local economy. But due to the huge arrival of “Chinese Mayanja”, it has affected the country's domestic industry badly. More than 70% of the females engaged in this absolute Cottage Industry. (Onmanorama Staff with inputs from IANS)

#### **14 Other textile cottage industries in India**

The Entrepreneurship is supported by the small and medium size industries, mostly empowered by female from the rural areas and from the LIG families. The major cottage industries in India are cotton weaving, carpet making, silk weaving, leather industry, metal handicrafts, and small food processing industry. But the majority are of Textiles and allied related. Cottage industries are a major breadwinner for many households in India. Small scale cottage businesses have one advantage that they can be started with very low initial investments, so this type of business is ideal for people with low incomes/villagers. Plus, the raw materials to manufacture cottage industry products are available easily in their surrounding environment.

#### **15 Is there any difference between small scale industries and cottage industries?**

There is just a slight difference between the cottage industries and small-scale industries. They are almost the same, but differ in various minute ways such as the features of both the industries, where they are located, who run them, etc.

- Generally, the location of the cottage industries lies in the rural areas and villages whereas small-scale industries are situated in more urban or semi-urban areas
- The cottage industries are primarily run by members of the family, whereas small-scale industries generally employ or hire people
- Cottage industries involve basic tools and equipment, and they invest a very little amount of capital, the small-scale industries invest comparatively higher {the present limit is Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 3 crores} and they include heavy and fully equipped machinery run by power
- Cottage and small-scale industries take part in about 40% of the total industrial output in India. There are approximately around 3,50,000 units within the state of West Bengal, providing employment to over 2.2 million people. Furthermore, it has been empirically found out that this industry has provided economic independence to the women in developing and developed countries. Moreover, the whole family involves in producing items in this industry, hence it facilitates numerous families with an employment option throughout the year (Verma, 2019).

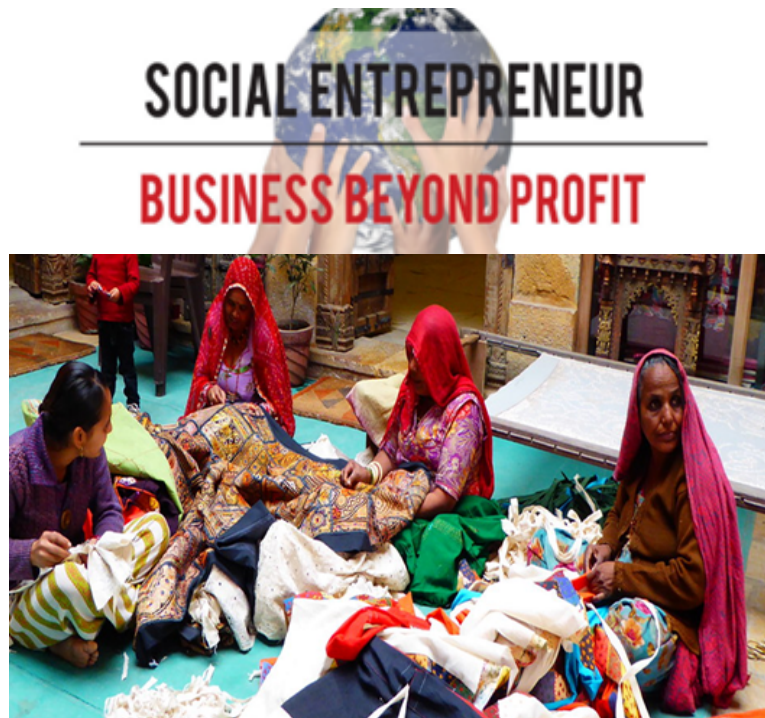


## *Entrepreneurship in Textile Industry*

It provides large scale employment to weavers because it is a cottage industry which can be set up at home. cottage industry gives employment to lot of weavers and thus said so. hope it helps!! It provides large scale employment to weavers as it is a cottage industry, can be set up at home.

- According to the Ministry of Rural Development, Jammu and Kashmir has the largest small scale enterprises accounting for 32.78 % of total small-scale enterprises.

The Cottage industry is a huge source of employment for the workforce in India and has contributed a lot to the Indian Economy. The growth of small-scale industries has empowered many women to join the workforce, especially in India. These businesses employ more labour than giant corporations, and owing to this, the government, through various initiatives such as PMEGP, has tried to provide credit facilities to these businesses and has conducted various skills development programs to help the rural populations equipped with technology, modern production methods, business strategy, etc. This will help businesses grow and expand like big corporations.



**Figure 20: The Cottage Industries, and the employment in rural India (Chatterjee, 2021)**

**Project Ideas.....**

**Recycled Textiles/Handicraft items**



- Mattress pads/covers
- Decorative Pillows
- Punching Bags
- Cotton Balls
- Diapers
- Mops
- Firemen's suits
- Sleeping bag liners
- Sound proofing pads
- Sanitary products
- Baby wipes
- Sponges
- Air filters
- Ironing board pads
- Carpet underlay
- Toys
- Q-tips
- Blankets
- Package trays in autos
- Insulation for homes
- Quilts
- Furniture Decking pads
- Gasket liners
- Jewellery packaging
- Wiping cloths
- Ski Jacket Insulation
- Geotextiles
- Plastic wood



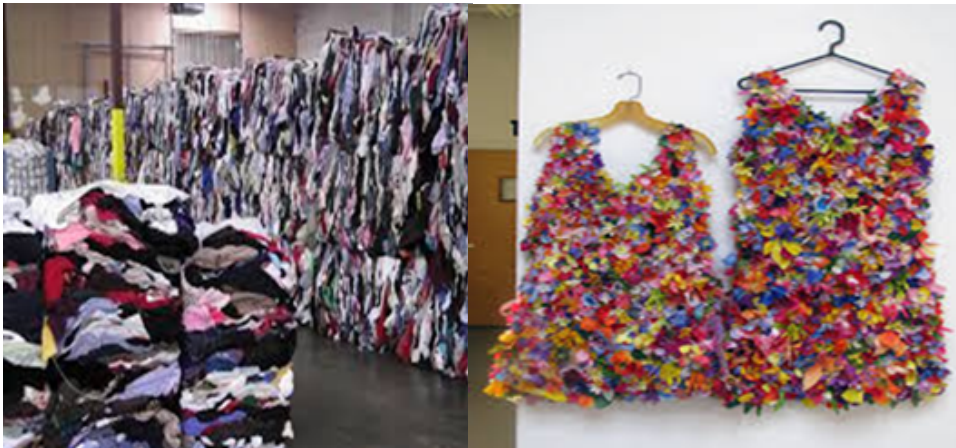
**Figure 21: A garment unit**



**Figure 22: These PPE are produced in Organised and decentralised sectors too (Chatterjee, 2021)**



**Figure 23: The waste generated after cutting and stitching and then up wards recycled as Garments**



**Figure 24: The garments from Clothing wastages**



Source: Live photo taken at Loom shed in Bhiwandi Power loom sector. It is a Flexible Rapier loom

**Figure 25: The Auxiliary selvedge produced in Automatic looms (from Polyester/ Cotton yarn) and by products are manufactured in the Cottage Industry Sectors**





Source: Live photo taken after manufacturing the same at Bhiwandi Power loom

**Figure 26: Matt Produced from the Auxiliary Selvage**



Figure 27, 28, 29 and 30 are manufactured at a Loom shed Unit at Tarapur Industrial Area .

**Figure 27: Matt produced from Auxiliary Selvage**

**Figure 28: Matt produced from Auxiliary Selvage**



**Figure 31: bottoms, Size waste, residual warp waste after weaving. Knitting waste recycled**

After the completion of weavers Beam and during beam gaiting's, a few quantities of sized yarn remain Figure 31) which are separated in small scale industries, twisted some yarns together and used as weft to produce body wrapper and spread. Hardly any waste is generated if the sized beams are knotted. It being cellulosic fibre are used in raw Pulp mixing to produce Paper. (Source: live information)

## **16 The support received from the Govt bodies.**

### **16.1 Ministry of Textiles**

- Infrastructure Development
- Scheme for Integrated Textile Park
- Integrated Processing Development Scheme (7 Projects)
- Mega Textile Cluster (Kauchh)
- Integrated Skill Dev Scheme
- 75% by GOI and 25% by Imp Agency (Rs. 10,000/-person)
- 5.3 lakh people trained (81 % placed and 79 % woman)

### **[16.2] Govt of India Support**

- No Capital Gains Tax on Personal Property Sold to Invest in Start-ups
- No Income Tax on Profits To start-ups For First 3 Years
- Self-Certification Compliance for start-ups
- No Inspections for First 3 Years of A Start-up
- start-up Hub Will Be a Single Point Source for Information & Mentoring
- Simplifying Patent Regime & IPR
- 80% Rebate on Filing a Patent Application
- Mobile Oriented Application Form for start-ups
- Exit Policy to Be Introduced For start-ups

## **Conclusion**

- The ideas are vast, endless and every day new and newer ideas are being generated.
- This paper has described whatever available at present. More and more topics could not be included because of the space constraints.



- The gainers are those who up cycle the waste and made excellent handicrafts, usable items like bags, chaddars for the winter seasons.
- More innovative ideas, more new items produced and capturing markets.
- Every Industry i.e., Handloom, Power loom, Khadi, small & Cottage Industries are flourishing steadily and fetching good revenue and Export Market. More supports are to be given to these sectors.
- Some small entrepreneurs are losing the business because they could not acquire the technology, nor a quality producing enterprise. Family dispute, rivalry, and more expenditure than earning have put some of them at bay.

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