

## Importance of Handloom and Powerloom sector in Indian Economy

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### Abstract

India is a big country having diversity in religion, language; tradition etc. one important thing is dress up/cloth which makes difference among the state. The traditional dresses which made by artist is really fabulous. It is says that Indian value completely defined by full Indian dress up. The industry which is related to production of cloth is known as textile industry. Future it can divided in many part, In this research we talk about handloom and powerloom sector.

**Introduction-The** Indian Textile industry has been very famous for its textile products since ancient times. At present the Indian textile industry was established before independence. India was the largest exporter in 1950 for textile. India is second largest producer of textile in the world next to China. The decentralized textile industry of India is spread over the state of the country like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal etc.

The cotton textile industry was the centre point of industrial revolution. Import substitution from cotton textile was started in many developing countries; some of the developing countries has started export of cotton and man-made textile like cotton, fiber, silk, jute etc. India is one of them and taking advantage of cheap labor.

After 1990s the textile industry has progressed with the technological innovation in order to complete with other countries so it is converting in capital intensive industry.

**The Indian textile industry contribute to 10% of manufacturing production, 21% of India's GDP and to 13% of export earning with over 45 million people employed directly, the textile industry is one of the largest source of employment generation in the country.<sup>1</sup>**

**Analysis-** This research study has been undertaken to dyeing and printing industry which is a part of textile in dyeing and printing industry consists multi mode of production, Mainly this sector can be classified in 2 segments:

### A Power loom

### B Handloom

**A.Power loom- A power loom is a mechanized loom powered by a line shaft and was one of the key in the industrialization of weaving during the early industrial revolution. The first power loom was designed in 1784 by Edmund Cartwright and first built in 1785.<sup>2</sup>**

In term of fabric production and employment generation the powerloom is one of the most important segments. It endows employment to 64.36 Lakh person, It share in total cloth production is 60% in our country. The power loom sector heavily fulfill fabric requirement of readymade garment and home textile sector.

Yearly number of power loom and its growth is given as under -

**Table 1.1**  
**Number of Power loom**

Year	Power loom	Growth*
2006-07	1990308	
2007-08	2106370	5.83136
2007-09	2205352	4.69917
2009-10	2246474	1.86465
2010-11	2282744	1.61453
2011-12	2298377	0.68483
2012-13	2347249	2.12637
2013-14	2367594	0.86676
2014-15	2447837	3.38922
2015-16	2522477	3.04922
2016-17	2574522	2.06325

Source Textile ministry of India 2016 -17 (page 82)

\*growth is calculated in excel

**Figure 1.1**

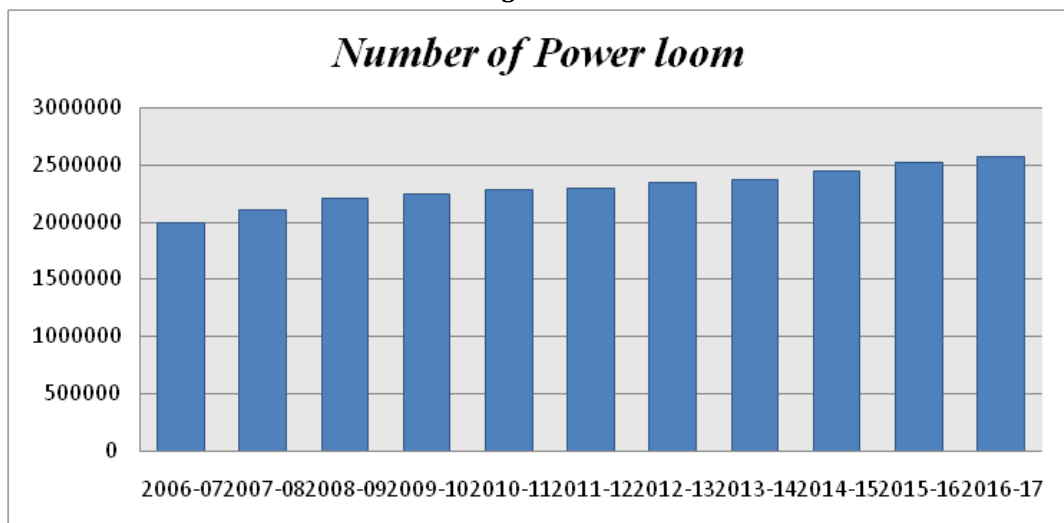


Figure 1.2  
Growth Rate of Powerloom

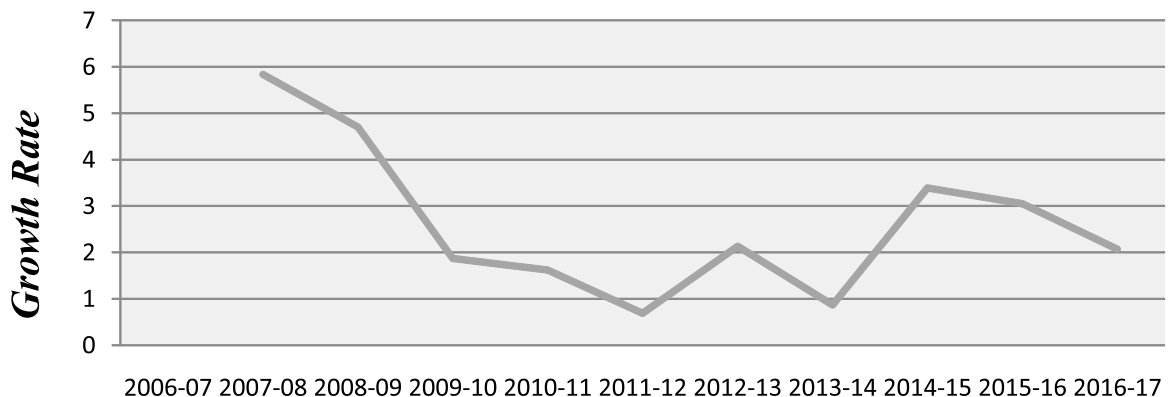


Table 1.2

Production By Power loom

Year	Production (In million sq meter)	Growth**
2008-09	33648	
2009-10	33997	1.03721
2010-11	38015	11.8187
2011-12	37445	-1.4994
2012-13	38038	1.58366
2013-14	36790	-3.2809
2014-15	37749	2.60669
2015-16	36984	-2.0265
2016-17*	15638	-57.717

Source- Textile ministry of India 2016 -17 (page 83)

\*Data is till April - August

\*\*Growth is calculated in excel

**B.Handloom Sector-** A handloom is a manual operating system using pedal and picking for shedding and beating is done by manual.

**A handloom is a simple machine used for weaving. In a wooden vertical shaft looms, the heddles are fixed in place in the shaft. This loom is powered by hand. The warp thread pass alternately through a space between the heddles so that raising half threads and lowering the shaft lower the same threads passing through the space between heddles remain in place.**<sup>3</sup>

The handloom sector holds an important place in our economy. Its strength being the flexibility of

production, openness to innovation and its adaptability to the supplier's requirement. The uniqueness in wealth of its tradition also plays a significant role in promoting the handloom sector. However, the adoption of new techniques and economic liberalization which lead the availability of cheaper imported fabrics, changing consumer preferences and alternative employment opportunities along with the competition from power loom and mills has threatened the dynamism of it.

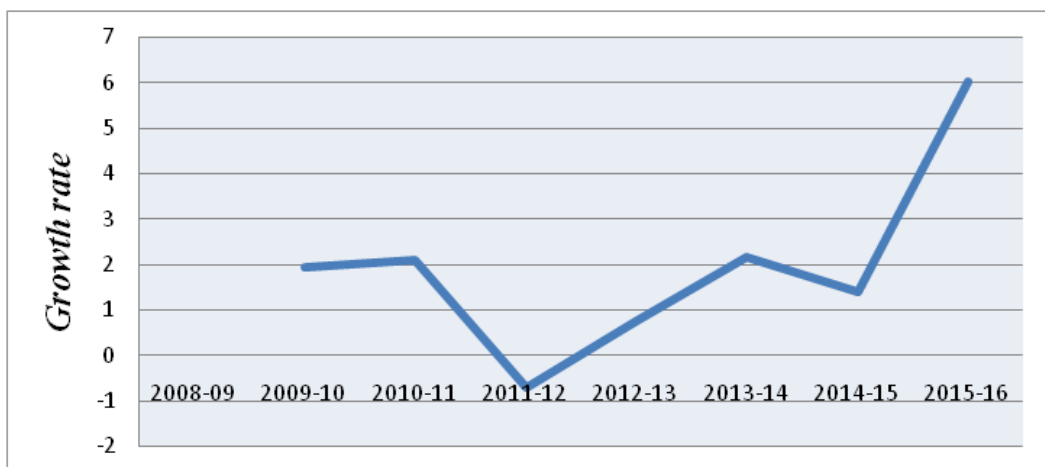
This sector provides employment to 43 lakhs weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes 15% share of cloth production. Yearly detail of production is given as below-

**Table 1.3**  
**Production by Handloom Sector**  
**(In Million Sq Meters)**

Year	Production	Growth
2008-09	6677	
2009-10	6806	1.932005
2010-11	6949	2.101087
2011-12	6900	-0.70514
2012-13	6952	0.753623
2013-14	7104	2.186421
2014-15	7203	1.393581
2015-16	7638	6.03915

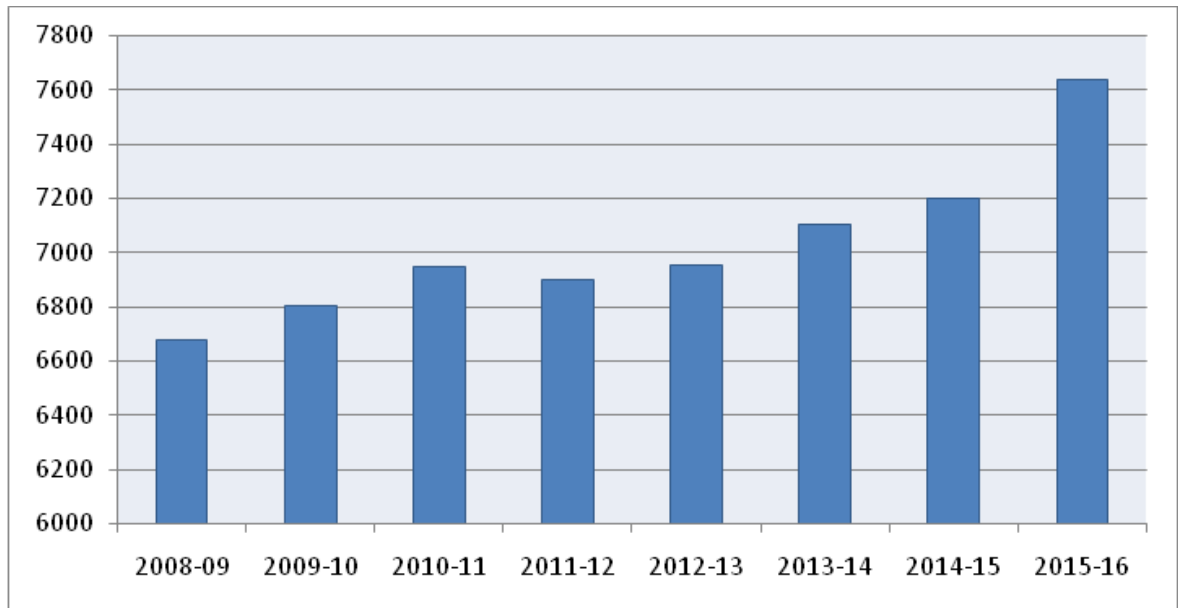
Source- Textile ministry of India 2016-17

**Figure 1.3**  
**Growth of Production By Handloom Sector**



Source Textile Ministry Report 2016 17 (page 93)

**Figure 1.4**  
**Production by Handloom Sector**  
**(In million sq meter)**



Source Textile Ministry Report 2016 17 (page 93)

By analyzing Table 1.3 and figure 1.3 and 1.4 We can conclude that highest growth of production in handloom sector is recorded in 2015-16 along with maximum production. It is also seen that production decrease in 2011-12 while the minimum production is recorded in 2008-09.

**Conclusion-** After my analysis I would like to conclude that handloom and powerloom sector have an importance place in Indian economy. It's give it contribution to GDP and employment. These sectors are also important in term of foreign revenue.

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#### Reference

1. Ministry of textile government of India. Annual report 2016-17 Page 01
2. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/powerloom>
3. <http://txtilelearner.blogspot.com/2014/09>