LITERATURE REVIEW:

Researcher has taken the world’s emerging and developed economy’s researchers view this topic, especially from year 1991 onwards.

A review of previous works is very essential for any type of investigation which is related to the topic. It helps to determine the objectives of the study and selecting the methodology and to analyze data with proofs. Here, some previous works already done by others have been reviewed by the investigator, which have distinct relation with the present study.

In a year, 1994 from India, Manish C. Purohit provided in their research paper that an analysis of reforms in the union excise duties for textile sector.

In a year 1998, G.Parthasarathy Shameem concluded that the main reason for the strain on the cotton peasant is the growing indebtedness to the agriculturist to moneylender-cum-trader. But this does not entirely explain the suicides; one has here to understand the social milieu in which an individual gets alienated from the family and the society.

In a year 1998, K.Pochanna said in their paper that Farmers need to be educated is the optimum use of pesticides. Strict vigilance and heavy punishment to dealers and producers of spurious pesticides is imperative.

In a year 1999, Pankaj Chandra said in his article, that the natures of competition of Indian Textile firms were going to face domestically and abroad in a few years from now.

In a year 1999, Madhav Godbole observed that, the monopoly procurement of cotton scheme of Maharashtra, launched as a short term measure in 1971, has become another holy cow. Whichever political party has come to power in the state has pressed for its continuance. A review of the working of the scheme however, leads to the unambiguous conclusion that it must be wound up at the end of its current lease of life in June this year.

In a year 1999, R.C.Datta reviewed that, two aspects of the relationship between new technology and employment in a composite textile mill in Mumbai. The specific objectives are to determine
the effect of new technology on employment at a unit level and the impact of new technology on
the nature of work.
In a year 2001, S.Chandrashekhar, N.Gopal Raj, Y.S.Rajan, In their study, they observed that,
Inaccurate and biased information on acreage and production of cotton has often in the past led
to misleading assessments of value addition of cotton leading to artificial shortages and
production losses.

In a year 2001, Pradeep Agrawal proved in his research paper that, India’s garment and textile
exports are likely to face fresh challenges with the phasing out of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement
by 2005, as well as several regional trade treaties, such as NAFTA.Strong concerted policy
action is needed, following up on the abolition of small scale industry reservation for the garment
sector, to enable it to grow rapidly and provide foreign exchange and employment in the Indian
economy.

In a year 2001, Pradosh Nath, N.Mrinalini, G.D.Sandhya examined that the effectiveness of
organized technology supply system for the textile industry under the government and managed
by the industry associations.
The lack of an appropriate strategy on the part of the government and the industry has
marginalized the R and D activities in the textile research system.

In a year 2002, Shourine David, Y V S T Sai analysed in their study in A.P. elicited the views of
farmers in two districts in the state on efficiency of Bt. cotton in with standing pest attacks, use
of pesticides, compliance with Govt. norms and farmers’ willingness to continue with cultivation
of Bt. cotton in the coming seasons.

In a year 2004, Seemanthini Niranjana said in his article that, handloom weaving in Andhra
Pradesh .Analyzed the numerous dimensions within the handloom sector offers insight into how
to address and understand different forms of industrial activity in the country, particularly in
realms considered as being the peripheries of a dominant industrial core.
In a year 2004, A. Correspondent proved in their research paper that the nuclear bunker-busters it is developing, the US is ready to use lethal trade armory-safeguard measures, anti-dumping and countervailing duties-to keep out textile imports from China and India.

In a year 2004, Vivek Cariappa, Juli Cariappa analysed that immediate steps, such as a temporary halt on imports, higher import duties and investment in improving varieties are needed in order to resolve the crisis.

In a year 2006, A. Narayanmoorthy, S.S. Kalamkar published that the study of an in-depth analysis of the impact of Bt cotton on pesticide use cost of cultivation, productivity and profit.

In a year 2007, D. Saravanan, stated in his article, the best technique for reducing UV exposure was to avoid sun exposure but this is an unacceptable solution to all. UVR exposure could be reduced by behavioral changes such as avoiding sunlight at its maximum, using protection such as hats, sunscreens, sunglasses and clothing.

New technology such as remote sensing based systems of estimating acreage and production which have been under development for some years may well provide the necessary tools for more accurate assessments and so to better planning for cotton.

In a year 2007, Sukhpal Singh stated that the issue of governance and small producer participation in the organic cotton supply chain in India with the help of a case study of a private firm. The paper assesses the prospectus and ways and means of including marginal and small producers in these chains, if the organic sector has to pay its developmental role.

In a year 2008, Renu Mittal published that, Hand spinning of yarn and then its being woven into fine cloth is central to Indian artisan culture and everyday life. These skilled techniques for producing cloth date base thousands of years, and still remain largely unchanged through the various reasons Khadi has been going through a bit of revival with a few designers and promoters of Khadi philosophy started paying attention to it, bringing it into the world of fashion by their creativity and sensitivity towards the environment.
In a year 2008 D.S.Bajpai and R.C. Kaushik concluded that Synthetic fiber industries are complex due to several process activities involving polymers and chemicals. These industries are dynamic in nature and use a variety monomers and additive combinations. These activities can be divided in Polymerization, Extrusion and Development of properties. Air, Water and Noise pollution results from the above groups in composite textile mills or process houses.

In a year 2008, Arindam Basu arrived at a conclusion that interactions with the Indian software developers reveal that presently many companies are offering textile industry oriented ERP packages at cheaper rates as compared to multinational ERP packages. The primary benefit is that buyers are requiring automated order entry and status, and companies that are unable to provide this information will be at significant disadvantages.

In a year 2008, Nirmal Yadav, Promila Sharma and Shashi Vaschisht studied that the designs and motifs used in existing weaving. Weaving has been traditionally linked with the lives and colours of people and their environment. A durrie (also spelled dari, dhurry and dhurrie) is an indigenous Indian flat oven. It is a huge, coarse, thick, striped object and it is this inelegant image which most people (both in India and aboard) generally associate with the name.

In a year 2008, Priya Sachdeva observed that India’s home furnishing market is poised to grow domestic as well as exports. However, there are still some challenges that need to be faced and worked to exponentially grow in the future. With India’s strong raw material base, strong players who have gone international achieving this should not be a distant dream.

In a year 2008, Ms.Kumud Joshi further told that Khadi has been a source of livelihood for more than nine lakh persons, engaged as spinners, weavers and other artisans spread across the country. Khadi always encourages in bringing the latest designs in garment making. Mission projects on ‘ready to use’, it is an ambitious programme adopting and cluster approach for gradual shifting of products in khadi from cloth to RTU items have been taken up. KVIC has also sanctioned a project for setting up of a National Flag production centre at Hubali in Karnataka, since Khadi is the only fabric for production of the National Flag.
In a year 2008, K.P.Chellamani and G. Panneerselvam proved in their research paper that the techno-economic viability of three specific technical textile products viz. general purpose rigid narrow fabrics, surgical gowns and oven geo synthetics is illustrated. Manufacture of all the three products indicated in the article works out to be commercially viable.

In a year 2008, P.R.Wadje said in his paper that, the Textile Industry in India is one of the few industries which have the potential to emerge as a true global player. A well-devised action plan coupled with effective delivery mechanism can see India is emerging as a winner in the quota free market.

In a year 2008, N.Karthikeyan and G.Sandeep Anand said that the air jet having low operating cost and with production to near perfect quality is ideal for mass production whereas projectile and rapier looms which have positive control on weft insertion and comparatively high operating cost are suitable for fashion oriented products where through the volume may be less but price high.

In a year 2008, K.P.Chellamani, M.P.S.Ravindran and J.S.Manoharan studied that the process control forms a key segment in the overall effort to maintain the quality of fabric produced in a weaving factory. Appropriate statistical methods would facilitate a proper understanding of the data.

In a year 2009, Malhotra Gunjan observed that there exists a demand for Bamboo clothing. Bamboo textiles are a mixed bag ecologically. However its alternative cotton is one of the most environmentally destrictive crops in the world both in terms of water and pesticide use.

In a year 2009, V.Sharada and R.S.Gudaganavar said that, a future for handloom sector in India beyond 2015 for different reasons. Government recognized the value of the handloom sector in achieving sustainable development of the country.
In a year 2010, C. Paramasivan further told that small scale textile industries play a key role in our economic development, which provides more employment opportunities, mobilization of small amount of capital, process of industrialization, utilization of local resources and reduce the regional imbalance of the country.

In Tirpur, sick units are mostly belongs to individual ownership and based by finance and marketing problems. If the responsible authorities take necessary active against the sick units there is a possibility of reentry of these industries and the sick units in Tirpur is curable with immediate actions.

In a year 2010, P. Paul, D. P. Gon, M. Arora, B. Pahuja, H. Soni stated in their experimental study that combed yarn knitted fabric shows smaller stitch length than fabric knitted from compact yarn due to higher during compact yarn knitting. Breaking strength of compact yarn knitted fabric is higher due to higher single yarn strength of compact yarn. Compact yarn knitted fabric shows high tear strength but lesser bursting strength.

In a year 2010, Jatindra Nath Saikia further told that the Assam Government has to try hard to bring weaving to such an extent that our past glory and reputation in weaving would be appreciated again in the world. Assam should try its level best to regain our past golden history of weaving by producing the best quality fabrics which can complete in the International market. The department of handloom and textile, Assam and weaving co-operative societies working under this department can take major initiative bringing back the pride, glory and reputation. In order to achieve these objectives the handloom and textile sector of Assam requires a booster dose from the Government.

In a year 2010, A. V. Shivprakash, D. Sheshachala and D. N. Sandeep concluded that, Three-dimensional (3-D) I-beams, T-stiffened panels, and similar shapes can also be created. These shaped performs are very useful in preparing composites, where the composite can be made by simply infusing resin into the performs and then curing.
In a year 2010, Dr. K.Jeyakodi and Ms.R.Rajeshwari concluded in their research paper that the chi-square analysis has immense use in the social science research to verify whether there has been a relationship between some variables. The technique of framing hypotheses will be always associated with this chi-square test.

In a year 2010, Chitra shiv sankar stated in his article that major changes in the textile industries namely spinning, weaving, knitting and processing during the industrial revolution.

In a year 2011, C.D. Kane said in his paper that there were over 125000 power looms, 15000 automatic looms and 5000 shuttle less looms working in and around Ichalkaranji. To support this weaving industry, over 35 spinning mills, 125 warping and sizing units and 25 chemical processing units have come-up in Ich.

In a year 2011, Anil Gupta and Prateek Rastogi concluded that Textile weaving machinery market is a fragmented market with presence of as indigenous manufactures. In future, the imports of second hand looms would be declining due to, Non-Availability and critical relook at imports of second-hand looms.

In a year 2011, Prof.Dr.U.J.Patil and Prof.S.N.Jawale in their study, they stated that Ichalkaranji will definitely emerge as one of the prominent textile centers both of the national and international levels. Popularity of power loom unit, large sizing unit and Rapier shuttle less weaving at Ichalkaranji.

In a year 2011, Arif Anjum and D.V.Thakor in his research paper analyses the functioning and the problems of power loom industry. The study of terms of employment of workers proved that their terms and conditions need updating.

In a year 2011, Jayanand V. Halti stated in his article that the cotton is the major crop in the sample villages. Majority of the medium/large farmers sell cotton in the APMCs, which is indicates that they have holding capacity, compared to other categories of farmers.