

# Importance and Place of Woollen Textiles Industry in Jammu and Kashmir

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**Abstract – The territory of J&K is wealthy in natural resources, however because of its economic and technological backwardness, the ideal use of resources has not been made conceivable up until this point. The state is wealthy in natural resources, for example, land, backwoods, water and minerals and its atmosphere is reasonable for the foundation of numerous imperative mechanical exercises, for example, assembling of silk, cotton and woollen materials, synthetic compounds, and so on, yet despite this, the state has bombed pitifully to utilize these resources for the betterment and upliftment of the general population. Almost certainly, a few zones of land which had been left uncultivated have been brought under cultivation, yet at the same time there are tremendous tracks of land in various regions of the state which are yet to be brought under cultivation. Because of rapid urbanization, sericulture in the province of Jammu and Kashmir has been restricted to higher fringe territories as it were. For horizontal expansion of sericulture in the state, it is inevitable to introduce sericulture in unexplored territories.**

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## INTRODUCTION

In India Woollen textiles and attire industry is generally little contrasted with the cotton and synthetic fiber based textiles and garments industry. Be that as it may, the woollen area assumes an imperative job in connecting the rural economy with the assembling industry, spoken to by little, medium and vast scale units. The item portfolio is similarly dissimilar from textile middle people to completed textiles, garments, knitwears, covers, rugs and an early nearness in technical textiles. Wool industry is a rural based fare situated industry and takes into account common and barrier requirements for warmer attire.

India has the third biggest sheep populace nation on the planet having 65.06 million sheep delivering 48 million kg of crude wool in 2014-15. Out of this about 85% is cover grade wool, 5% clothing evaluation and staying 10% coarser evaluation wool for making unpleasant Kambals and so on. Normal yearly yield per sheep in India is 0.9 Kg. against the world normal of 2.4 Kg. A little amount of forte fiber is acquired from Pashmina goats and Angora rabbits. The local produce of wool isn't satisfactory, along these lines, the industry is subject to imported crude material and wool is the main natural fiber in which the nation is lacking.

The woollen industry in the nation is of the extent of Rs. 10,000 Crore and extensively separated and dispersed between the sorted out and decentralized parts. The sorted out area comprises of: Composite plants, Combing units, Worsted and Non Worsted

turning units, Kintwears and Woven Garments units and Machine Made Carpets producing units. The Decentralize Sector incorporates Hosiery and sewing, Power-looms, Hand tied rugs, Druggets, Namadahs and Independent coloring, Process houses and Woollen Handloom Sector.

There are around 958 woollen units in the nation, lion's share of which are in the little scale division. The industry can possibly create work in distant various regions and at present gives work in the sorted out wool division to around 12 lakh people, with an extra 12 lakh people related in the sheep raising and cultivating part. Further, there are 3.2 lakh weavers in the floor covering division.

## Installed Capacity and Employment:

i)	(a) Wool Combing (b) Synthetic fibre combing	30 Million Kg 3.57 Million Kg
ii)	Worsted spindles	6.04 Lakh
iii)	Non Worsted spindles	4.37 Lakh
iv)	Power looms	722 8
v)	(a) Machine made carpets (b) Hand-made carpets	0.50 Mn Sq.Meter 9 Mn. Sq. Meter
vi)	Total number of units, including decentralized hosiery and shawl sector.	958
vii)	Total no. of persons employed, including persons associated in sheep rearing and farming sector and weavers in carpet sector.	27.2 lakh
viii)	Total Imports (2014-15)	Rs. 2,125.71 Crore*
ix)	Total Exports (2014-15)	Rs. 11437.90 Crore**

\*Woollen yarn, raw wool and woollen/synthetic rags.

\*\*Woollen yarn fabric, made ups, ready-made garments, carpet handmade

## WOOL PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION

The all out wool production in India isn't sufficient to meet the all out requirement of crude wool for woollen industry. The main part of Indian wool is of coarse quality and is utilized generally in the hand-made floor covering industry. Since indigenous production of fine quality wool required by the composed plants and decentralized hosiery segment is exceptionally constrained, India depends only on import. Production of indigenous wool:

Year	Production Quantity (in million kg.)
2010-11	42.80 Mn Kg.
2011-12	43.10 Mn Kg.
2012-13	44.00 Mn. Kg.
2013-14	44.40 Mn. Kg.
2014-15	46.05 Mn. Kg.
2015-16	48.77 Mn. Kg.
2016-17	48.14 Mn. Kg. (Anticipated)

According to report of 'National Fiber Policy' (MOT), in the following multi decade, utilization (production + imports) of crude wool is assessed to twofold from 114.2 million Kg in 2010-11 to 260.8 million Kg by 2019-20. Amid the period between 2010-11 and 2016-17 crude wool utilization is to be develop at a CAGR of 7.8% and will be around 208 Million Kg by end of twelfth Plan for example year 2016-17. According to past trends Wool production in the nation is to be stay consistent at approx. 44 Million Kg and consequently India will Import almost 164 million Kg wool toward the finish of twelfth Plan.

## PROCESSING

The Woollen industry experiences deficient and obsolete processing offices. The pre-loom and post-loom offices are required to be modernized for guaranteeing quality completed items. Quality completing of the woollen items won't just build utilization of indigenous wool yet will likewise make the item increasingly aggressive in the international market. It will likewise help with procuring better cost for wool cultivators and will make quality crude material accessible to the Khadi and Handloom segment.

Attributable to generally speaking size of the woollen industry and particular nature of types of gear required for processing, the industry has been reliant on imported plant and hardware with the exception of couple of complimentary types of gear from nearby sources. Hardware required for processing from crude wool fiber to textures pursued by weaving and

garmenting, is for the most part imported from European nations, USA and Japan.

## IMPORT

The production of wool in the nation isn't sufficient to fulfill the need of the wool industry especially of clothing part and a large portion of it is being imported from Australia, New Zealand and numerous different nations. The present requirement of various fragments of Indian woollen industry is probably going to become further on account of higher domestic just as export need of woollen things.

There has been a move from imports of fine quality wool to low quality wool as of late. This is because of purchaser inclination for hand tufted covers in the US and other western markets. Cheap wool import from the Middle East is likewise always developing and is blended with indigenous wool to make hand tufted rugs. Import of crude wool from Australia, New Zealand and numerous different nations are as under:

Year	Qty. (in million kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	65.73	1031.86
2011-12	68.26	1000.77
2012-13	94.77	1434.65
2013-14	76.29	1876.87
2014-15	77.16	1801.90
2015-16	89.60	1967.72
2016-17	96.53	2125.74

(Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta)

India is, additionally importing Woollen and cotton clothes and so on for the terrible part. The import figures of a years ago are as under:

Years	Qty. (in million kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	110.12	153.41
2011-12	91.81	96.03
2012-13	85.30	90.61
2013-14	82.65	89.67
2014-15	95.54	117.01
2015-16	140.51	235.30
2016-17	186.36	341.24
2017-18	187	373

(Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta)

## EXPORT

India exports different woollen items like tops, yarn, textures, Ready Made Garments and Carpets. Rug appreciates most extreme offer of complete export. The total export of woollen things from wool tops to completed items like textiles, clothing, covers and covers is at present estimated around Rs. 7000 Crs.

Amid the eleventh Plan time frame, the development was blocked inferable from variety of variables. Anyway there are great open doors for export development. Primary sectors which can search forward for export development are textiles, woven clothing's and knitwear's and floor coverings. So as to manufacture development rhythm, the activity for change ought to be facilitated which may likewise pull in FDI to reinforce export standpoint through joint ventures for better access to significant markets.

## RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Research and Development exercises ought to be elevated in the nation to help the wool industry to receive standard arrangement of quality control and keep up the quality of items, to render technical and inconvenience shooting administrations with reference to choice of crude material, controlling different changing supplies and lessening the expense of production and improving the quality of item. Interest in R&D exercises would help in following manner

- Development of new items dependent on most recent systems in mechanical and compound processing of wool and exchange the skill to the industry.
- Study and give Research and Development offices to testing of properties of different items like fiber, yarn and texture stages including middle of the road stages.
- The arrangement of administrations in quality confirmation and testing to the sorted out sector.
- The arrangement of administrations to the decentralized industry, which utilizes critical Australian wool in little endeavors where the advancement of hardware and apparatus is much lower than that of the "composed" sector.
- Offer technical preparing and reasonable courses to help industry's need of technological/supervisory preparing for steady upgradation of technical skill.
- Organizing consistently, workshops and courses with the support of industry specialists from India just as abroad in the field of wool innovation for the spread of the most recent advancement.

## CONSTRAINS FACED BY WOOL SECTOR

- Low priority of State Governments being developed of wool sector.

- Lack of mindfulness, conventional administration practices, and absence of training and poor economic states of woolgrowers.
- Shortage of field land which force raisers to relocate their group starting with one region then onto the next consistently.
- Uneconomical return of the produces to sheep raisers for example sale of crude wool, live sheep, manure, milk, lamb, skin and so on.

## CENTRAL WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

### I. Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP)

Under IWIDP, the Board is implementing distinctive plans for improving quantity and quality of indigenous wool produced from Sheep, Angora Rabbit, Pashmina Goat alongside preparing in all regions and related promotional and showcasing exercises with following plans:

#### (A) Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme: (SWIS)

The Board is implementing this plan to improve the quality and quantity of sheep wool in all significant wool delivering States and giving financial help to 'Medicinal services' to creatures, 'Breed Improvement' of sheep, 'Feed Supplement' to qualified sheep and 'Creation of Revolving Fund' for advertising of crude wool.

#### (B) Pashmina Development Scheme:

Ladakh locale produces the best Pashmina wool (claim to fame fiber) on the planet which has extreme interest all inclusive. Focal Wool Development Board (CWDB) is implementing this plan in Ladakh locale to expand production of pashmina wool alongwith great come back from sale of this wool to the Pashmina wool cultivators with different segments like : Buck Exchange Program and Distribution of brilliant Pashmina bucks for breed improvement, Assistance for giving foundation stock in non-customary territories, Training programs, Establishment of Pasture Farms on migratory courses, Feed supplement to qualified pashmina goats, Pashmina goat pens, giving convenient tents, gumboots, to wanderers, Health Coverage, Strengthening of existing Pashmina Fodder Banks and Breeding Farms, distribution of improved Pashmina Combs, Up-degree of existing Pashmina Dehairing Plant at Leh.

### (C) Angora Wool Development Scheme

The CWDB is implementing this plan in bumpy zones of nation to help Angora raising action by distribution of Angora rabbit among rearers alongside important preparing, feed, drugs, enclosures and shed development and so forth. Another part (Integrated Angora Germplasm-cum-Processing and Training Center) have been incorporated into this twelfth Plan changed plan for improving angora wool production and processing exercises to urge the ranchers to produce angora items for better returns. The plan has segments like: (I) Establishment of Mini Angora rabbit Farm (ii) Angora Rabbit Germplasm-cum-Processing and Training Center.

### (D) Human Resource Development and Promotional exercises:

The Board has distinguished a few territories for undertaking different preparing programs in a joint effort with different rumored associations/foundations/Departments on: Farm the executives for sheep; Angora and Pashmina raising, sheep shearing by machines, wool reviewing and showcasing, processing of wool and woolens items, most recent weaving and planning strategies to weavers. The following exercises are additionally part of HRD and Promotional Activities: arranging fairs and Woolen Expos, course and workshops, Market Intelligence and Publicity, Publication of quarterly news magazine 'Wool Ways', R&D, Training under Weaving and Designing Training Center, running Wool Testing.

### FUTUE PLANS

The Government, for the all encompassing development and advancement of Wool Sector, is trying genuine endeavors to:

- To improve quality and quantity of wool (cover grade, strength wool fibers, for example, Angora and Pashmina, clothing grade and deccani grade wool). Improve fineness of wool by 2 $\mu$  (micron) and increment wool yield per creature by 10%.
- Reduce death rate of sheep and Pashmina goats by 10% to cut down death rate from current rate of 12-15% to 5-7%.
- Setting up Common Facility Centers (CFCs) for making processing offices for wool and woolens.
- To increment employment in wool and allied industry and satisfy requirement of gifted labor and furthermore trained to wool producers with new techniques.
- To give quality stud rams, pashmina bucks and angora rabbits as foundation stock to

improve type of good quality wool creating creatures.

- Widen the employments of the coarse and hued Deccani wool (Southern locale) side-effect improvement and item expansion.

### CONCLUSION

Woolen are the inimitable appearance of our general public and lifestyle. A strong horde of populace is straightforwardly or in a roundabout way relies on handiworks for their job. It produces employment and outside trade profit which are imperative for economic development and upliftment of the rural economy. The dynamic variables which decide the development and decrease of art should be comprehended from an all out business point of view and not a limited economic viewpoint alone. So as to ideal exploration of this handmade industry Government ought to give the two motivators and help. Both state and local Government must make move to build the wages and improve the working states of the craftsmans and other people who are associated with this handmade industry.

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