Industrial Engineering Journal
ISSN: 0970-2555
Volume : 52, Issue 9, No. 2, September : 2023

EMPOWERMENT OF TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES FOR HANDLOOM WEAVERS

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Abstract
This paper undertakes a comprehensive exploration of the difficulties encountered by handloom weavers, with a particular emphasis on the complexities inherent in the handloom weaving process. Generations of village residents have dedicated themselves to the art of handloom weaving, contending with a range of physical and psychological challenges. In light of these circumstances, this paper suggests the implementation of a motorized charkha as a substitute for the conventional hand-operated spinning wheel, with the goal of providing assistance to the local handloom weavers.

Keywords:
Handloom, Weavers, Motor, Problems.

I. Introduction

For centuries, the enduring art of handloom weaving has played a vital role in human civilization, encapsulating the rich tapestry of cultures, traditions, and creative expressions worldwide. In a time marked by industrialization and mass production, handloom weaving remains a powerful symbol of the lasting link between craftsmanship, heritage, and sustainability.

Handloom weaving stands as a labor-intensive and exceptionally skilled craft, entailing the meticulous handcrafting of exquisite textiles celebrated for their intricate patterns and exceptional craftsmanship [1]. These textiles bear profound cultural importance for numerous global communities. Nevertheless, despite its historical and cultural significance, the handloom weaving sector faces contemporary issues, notably economic instability. This study will delve into the factors that contribute to the financial struggles of weavers, encompassing issues like insufficient pricing, restricted market access, and the influence of globalization [2].

For generations, the inhabitants of this village have been deeply engaged in the practice of handloom weaving, skillfully producing a wide array of fine fabrics and textiles. This knowledge has been passed down from one generation to the next, becoming an indispensable component of the local culture and economic landscape. The handloom weaving sector holds great importance in supporting the livelihoods of families who depend on it as their primary source of income. The expertise of these weavers has transcended the village's boundaries, drawing interest from buyers in diverse regions.

II. Problems facing by Handloom Weavers

The various problems faced by handloom weavers are

II.i Technical Issues

Handloom weavers in villages encounter various technical challenges that can hinder their weaving processes and impact product quality. These obstacles arise from a reliance on traditional methods and a lack of access to modern technology [3].

II.ii Financial Issues

The livelihoods of handloom weavers in villages are significantly affected by a range of financial hardships [4].

II.iii Logistic Issues

Handloom weavers grapple with logistical challenges concerning the transportation and distribution of their products. These hurdles can involve limited transportation infrastructure, elevated shipping expenses, and ineffective supply chain management [5].

II.iv Health Issues

Handloom weavers in villages, along with artisans in similar occupations, confront a range of health problems due to the nature of their work and living conditions [6].

Out of all the problems facing by handloom weavers, this is paper focuses on technology development aspects for the weavers by suggesting the suitable drive system [7].

III. Phases of Handloom Weaving in Sequence

When discussing handloom textiles, sarees and khadi fabrics often come to mind. However, hand-loomed fabrics now serve as raw materials for a wide range of apparel products. This article guides you through the entire process, from the initial stages of handloom fabric production to the final manufacturing steps.

Step1: Choosing Raw Materials
Step2: Transforming Raw Material into Yarn
Step3: Yarn Dyeing
Step4: Preparing Bobbins and Warping
Step5: Applying Sizing to Warp Yarns
Step6: Dressing and Winding Warp Yarns
Step7: Securing Warp Yarns onto the Loom
Step8: Winding Weft Yarn
Step9: Handloom Fabric Weaving
Step10: End Products of Handloom Craft

IV. Hardware Implementation of Proposed Drive System

In the time-honored practice of handloom weaving, where generations of skilled weavers have meticulously crafted intricate fabrics, tradition now finds itself entwined with innovation and modernization. The proposed "Charkha" drive system aspires to bridge this gap by introducing a sustainable and efficient power source to the weaver's artistry. Through the integration of the dependable 775 model DC motor and reliable 18650 model batteries, the Charkha drive system seeks to elevate the weaving process, equipping weavers with advanced tools while safeguarding the essence of their craft [8].

In this paper, the fundamental components of the Charkha drive system is examined, by providing insights into how the 775 model DC motor and 18650 model batteries synergize to seamlessly blend tradition with technology. Moreover, an exploration into the advantages that this innovation presents to weavers encompassed heightened productivity, decreased physical strain, and the ability to engage in intricate design tasks that were formerly demanding in terms of labor.

The Charkha drive system is a notable illustration of harmonizing tradition with advancement, embodying the inventive ethos that enables artisans to advance their craft. This introduction provides an entry point for comprehending the complexities of this transformative technology, revealing how it will redefine the weaving process and safeguard the heritage of handloom craftsmanship for forthcoming generations, as depicted in figures 3.1 and 3.2.

Industrial Engineering Journal
ISSN: 0970-2555
Volume : 52, Issue 9, No. 2, September : 2023

Fig. 3.1. Proposed Drive System

Fig 3.2. Proposed Drive System

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, this paper emphasizes the critical importance of supporting the timeless art of handloom weaving and the dedicated artisans who are devoted to it. Through the comprehensive research and analysis proposed, it becomes evident that the handloom industry faces a variety of challenges, including economic hardships, restricted market access, and competition from mechanized alternatives. The incorporation of a motorized system like the Charkha into the traditional hand-operated spinning wheel offers numerous advantages in terms of productivity, efficiency, and user-friendliness. This amalgamation of age-old craftsmanship with modern technology has the potential to streamline the spinning process while preserving the core essence of handloom weaving.

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