



GAYATRI COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & MANAGEMENT

(Affiliated to Dr. B.R.AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with A⁺ by NAAC& ISO

**Under the Management of GURAJADA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
Munsabpeta, Srikakulam.**



**WELCOME
TO
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT
HANDLOOMS**

Self introduction

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Introduction



A handloom is type of loom that weaves cloth without the use of electricity.

Hand weaving takes place in weavers' houses and generally involves interlacing two sets: waro(length)& weft(width).



What are Handloomss?

Definition : “Handlooms are looms operated by hand, used to weave fabric”

handlooms are made with high quality natural fibres like cotton, linen, silk and wool which are resilient and last for long time.

Importance of Handlooms

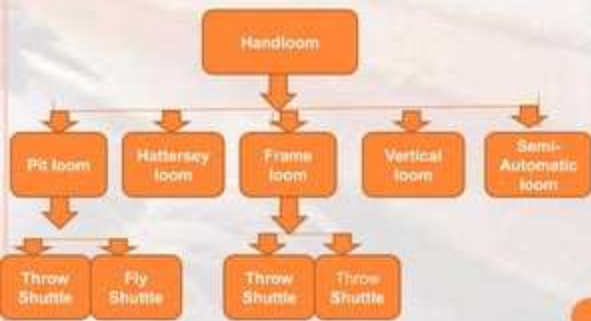
It is an important source of livelihoods for people in the country.

the textiles and handloom sector in India is the second-largest source of employment to people, after agriculture.

it acts as a key to women empowerment as over 70% of Handloom weavers and allied workers are women.



TYPE OF HANDLOOM



TYPE OF HANDLOOM



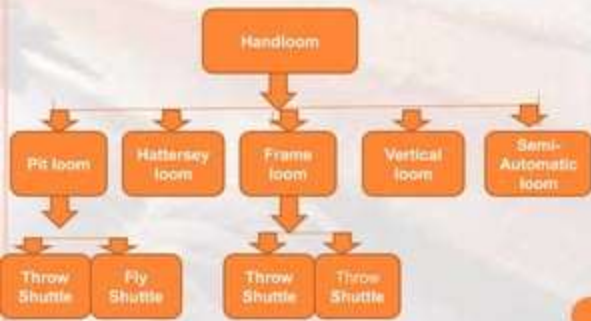
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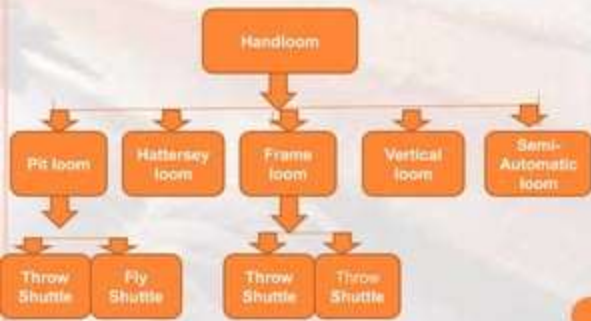
TYPE OF HANDLOOM



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Types of Handlooms

1. **Pit Loom**: A simple loom where the weaver sits in a pit and operates the loom with their feet.
2. **Frame Loom**: A basic loom consisting of a frame, warp threads, and a shuttle.
3. **Floor Loom**: A larger loom with pedals and levers, allowing for more complex weaving.
4. **Heddle Loom**: Uses heddles (small cords) to separate warp threads.
5. **Jacquard Loom**: Uses a mechanical system to control the weaving pattern.

6. **Dobby Loom**: Uses a mechanical system to create complex patterns.

7. **Backstrap Loom**: A portable loom worn on the weaver's back.

8. **Inkle Loom**: A small, narrow loom for weaving straps and belts.

9. **Rigid Heddle Loom**: A simple, compact loom for beginners.

10. **Table Loom**: A compact, portable loom for small-scale weaving.

Handlooms uses in our daily lives

1. Clothing
2. Home Decor
3. Accessories
4. Furnishings
5. Gifts
6. Fashion and Textiles
7. Cultural Preservation
8. Sustainable Fashion
9. Empowerment
10. Art and Craft

Raw materials for Handlooms

1. Cotton

2. Silk

3. Wool

4. Jute

5. Linen

6. Rayon

7. Blends

8. Natural dyes

9. Zari

10. Embroidery threads



COTTON



FLAX



SILK



WOOL

Process of Handlooms

1. **Yarn preparation:** Winding, warping, and sizing of yarns to prepare them for weaving.
2. **Warping:** Stretching and aligning the warp threads on the loom.
3. **Weft preparation:** Winding and cutting the weft yarns to the required length.
4. **Shedding:** Opening the shed (the space between the warp threads) to pass the weft thread through.
5. **Picking:** Passing the weft thread through the shed using a shuttle or pick.
6. **Battening:** Beating the weft thread into place to secure it.

7. **Repeating**: Repeating steps 4-6 to create the fabric.
8. **Finishing**: Washing, drying, and ironing the finished fabric to give it the desired texture and appearance.
9. **Dyeing**: Dyeing the fabric to achieve the desired color.
10. **Printing/Embroidery**: Adding designs or patterns through printing or embroidery.
11. **Quality control**: Inspecting the finished product for quality and accuracy.
12. **Finishing touches**: Adding any final touches, like trimming excess threads or adding

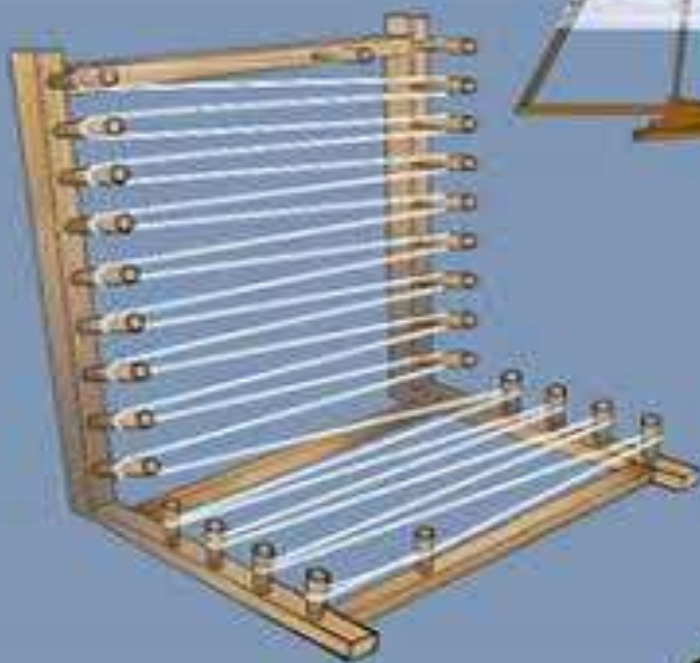
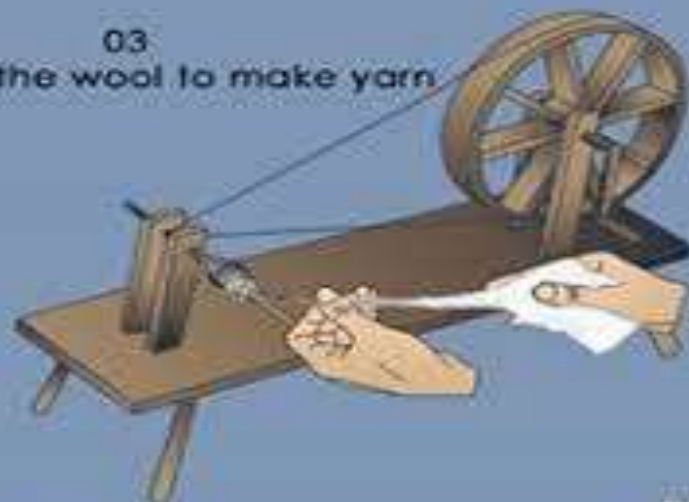


01
Shearing the sheep



02
Carding the wool

03
Spinning the wool to make yarn



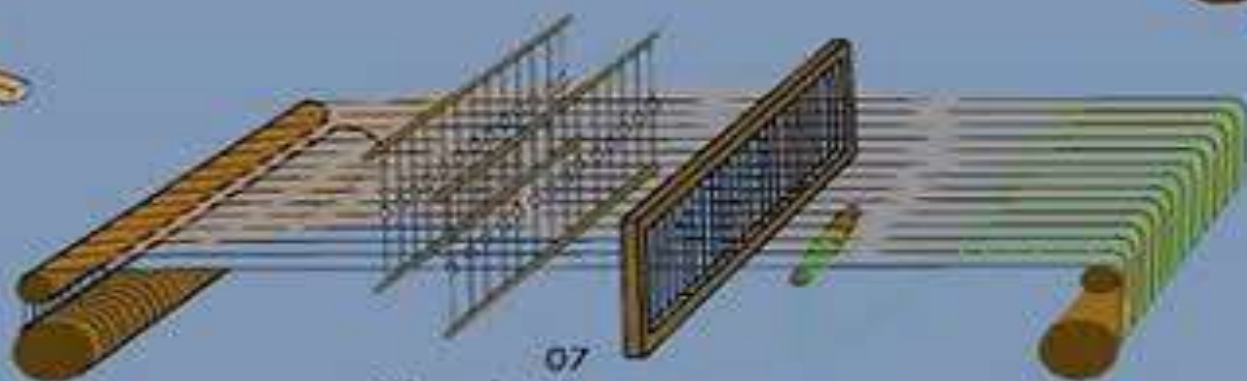
06
Making the warp for the handloom



05
Spinning yarn to spindles



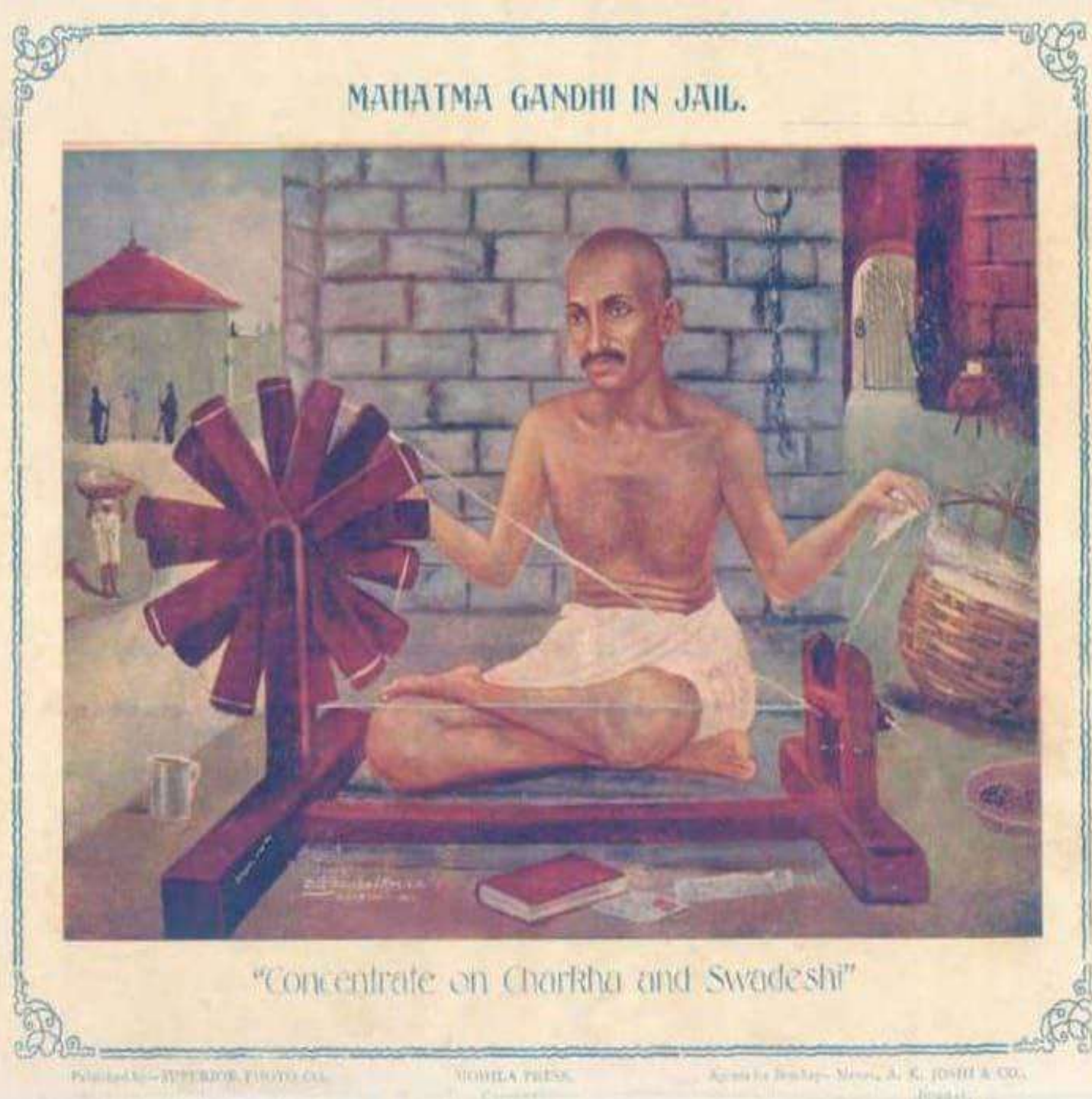
04
Dyeing of the yarn



07
Weaving in process

National Handloom day

August 7th every
year to remember the
launch of the
Swadeshi moment in
1905



Why this Community Service Project

Community service broadens your horizons by helping you understand the needs of the society and the population you are trying to help through the project you are volunteering on. Reading or hearing about issues is not quite the same as getting personally involved.

Survey Report

1. Majority of handloom weavers are women
2. Lack of market access
3. Limited financial support
4. Need for skill upgradation
5. Importance of government support

Questions and Suggestions

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Responses

What is Ikat Weaving?

Ikat is a dyeing technique used to pattern textiles before weaving, found in various cultures, including India, Indonesia & Japan.

Which famous textile is Associated with Gujarat?

Bandhani a traditional tie dye textile.

Suggestions

Expand product range beyond traditional clothing to include home decor, accessories, and more.

Leverage social media and e-commerce platforms to increase online presence and sales.

Experiment with new, sustainable materials and blends to create unique handloom products.



Our Project Survey





Shot on m60691
renuka

22 May 2024, 4:27 pm

Conclusion

In conclusion, handlooms are an integral part of our cultural heritage, representing tradition, skill, and creativity. Despite facing challenges, the handloom industry has the potential to thrive with:

- Preservation of traditional techniques and designs
- Innovation and modernization
- Empowerment of weavers and artisans
- Sustainable practices and materials
- Government support and initiatives
- Digital marketing and global outreach

By embracing these aspects, handlooms can:

- Provide sustainable livelihoods for artisans
- Promote cultural preservation and heritage
- Offer unique, high-quality products
- Contribute to the local and national economy
- Showcase India's rich craftsmanship globally

Let us celebrate and support the handloom industry, ensuring its continued relevance and success for generations to come.

Thank You