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KEY=UPDATED - ANTONY DEVYN

HANDLOOM WEAVING TECHNOLOGY

Lyons Press *A classic of weaving literature, updated to include computer-aided techniques for home production.*

FIBRE2FASHION - TEXTILE MAGAZINE - FEBRUARY 2016

Fibre2Fashion *Fibre2Fashion magazine—the print venture of Fibre2Fashion.com since 2011—is circulated among a carefully-chosen target audience globally, and reaches the desks of top management and decision-makers in the textiles, apparel and fashion industry. As one of India's leading industry magazines for the entire textile value chain, Fibre2Fashion Magazine takes the reader beyond the mundane headlines, and analyses issues in-depth.*

TECHNOLOGY IN WORLD CIVILIZATION, REVISED AND EXPANDED EDITION

A THOUSAND-YEAR HISTORY

MIT Press *The new edition of a milestone work on the global history of technology. This milestone history of technology, first published in 1990 and now revised and expanded in light of recent research, broke new ground by taking a global view, avoiding the conventional Eurocentric perspective and placing the development of technology squarely in the context of a "world civilization." Case studies include "technological dialogues" between China and West Asia in the eleventh century, medieval African states and the Islamic world, and the United States and Japan post-1950. It examines railway empires through the examples of Russia and Japan and explores current synergies of innovation in energy supply and smartphone technology through African cases. The book uses the term "technological dialogue" to challenges the top-down concept of "technology transfer," showing instead that technologies are typically modified to fit local needs and conditions, often triggering further innovation. The authors trace these encounters and exchanges over a thousand years, examining changes in such technologies as agriculture, firearms, printing, electricity, and railroads. A new chapter brings the narrative into the twenty-first century, discussing technological developments including petrochemicals, aerospace, and digitalization from often unexpected global viewpoints and asking what new kind of industrial revolution is needed to meet the challenges of the Anthropocene.*

LABOR AND LABORERS OF THE LOOM

MECHANIZATION AND HANDLOOM WEAVERS, 1780-1840

Routledge *Labor and Laborers of the Loom: Mechanization and Handloom Weavers 1780-1840 develops several themes important to understanding the social, cultural and economic implications of industrialization. The examination of these issues within a population of extra-factory workers distinguishes this study. The volume centers on the rapid growth of handloom weaving in response to the introduction of water powered spinning. This change is viewed from the perspectives of mechanics, technological limitations, characteristics of weaving, skills, income and cost. In the works of Duncan Bythell and Norman Murray the displacement of British and Scottish hand weavers loomed large and the silence of American handloom weavers in similar circumstances was deafening. This study reflects the differences between the three culture by centering not on displacement but on survival. Persistence is closely tied to the gradual nature of technological change. The contrasts between independent commercial artisans and outwork weavers are striking. Displacement occurs but only among artisans devoting their time to independent workshop weaving. Alternatively outwork weavers adapted to changing markets and survived. The design and development of spinning and weaving device is stressed, as are the roles of economic conditions, management organization, size of firms, political*

implications and social factors contribute to the impact of technological change on outwork and craft weavers.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN COLONIAL INDIA

Cambridge University Press *Interest in the science, technology and medicine of India under British rule has grown in recent years and has played an ever-increasing part in the reinterpretation of modern South Asian history. Spanning the period from the establishment of East India Company rule through to Independence, David Arnold's wide-ranging and analytical survey demonstrates the importance of examining the role of science, technology and medicine in conjunction with the development of the British engagement in India and in the formation of Indian responses to western intervention. One of the first works to analyse the colonial era as a whole from the perspective of science, the book investigates the relationship between Indian and western science, the nature of science, technology and medicine under the Company, the creation of state-scientific services, 'imperial science' and the rise of an Indian scientific community, the impact of scientific and medical research and the dilemmas of nationalist science.*

THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES

THREE STUDIES FROM INDIA

Taylor & Francis *This book demonstrates how technology and society shape one another and that there are intrinsic connections between technological experiences and social relationships. It employs an array of theoretical concepts and methodological tools to examine the technology–society nexus among three urban groups in India (traditional caste-based handloom weavers, subaltern Dalit communities, and informal female labour). It provides evidence of how innovations such as industrial technologies, communication technologies, and workplace technologies are not only about strides in science and engineering but also about politics and sociology on the ground. The book contributes to the growing research in innovation studies and technology policy that establishes how technological processes and outcomes are contingent on complex sociological variables and contexts. The author offers an inclusive, holistic, and interdisciplinary approach to understanding the field of innovation and technological change and development by involving various methodologies (network analysis, archival work, oral histories, focus group discussions, interviews). The book will serve as reference for researchers and scholars in social sciences, especially those interested in development studies, science and technology policy and innovation studies, information and communication technology (ICT) policy, public policy, management, social work and research methods, economics, sociology, social exclusion and subaltern studies, women's studies, and South Asian studies. It will also be useful to nongovernmental organisations, activists, and policymakers.*

TEXTILES AND FASHION

MATERIALS, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

Elsevier *This major textbook is designed for students studying textiles and fashion at higher and undergraduate level, as well as those needing a comprehensive and authoritative overview of textile materials and processes. The first part of the book reviews the main types of natural and synthetic fibres and their properties. Part two provides a systematic review of the key processes involved first in converting fibres into yarns and then transforming yarns into fabrics. Part three discusses the range of range of finishing techniques for fabrics. The final part of the book looks specifically at the transformation of fabric into apparel, from design and manufacture to marketing. With contributions from leading experts in their fields, this major book provides the definitive one-volume guide to textile manufacture. Provides comprehensive coverage of the types and properties of textile fibres to yarn and fabric manufacture, fabric finishing, apparel production and fashion Focused on the needs of college and undergraduate students studying textiles or fashion courses Each chapter ends with a summary to emphasise key points, a comprehensive self-review section, and project ideas are also provided*

SOCIO - ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Archers & Elevators Publishing House

THE LAST SHIFT

THE DECLINE OF HANDLOOM WEAVING IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY LANCASHIRE

Manchester University Press

HANDLOOM SUSTAINABILITY AND CULTURE

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Springer Nature

TEXTILE AND FASHION EDUCATION INTERNATIONALIZATION

A PROMISING DISCIPLINE FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

Springer Nature *This book explains the past, present, and future of textile, fashion, apparel, and related majors of South Asian countries. The chapters express the hidden potential of textiles in South Asia. In this book, experts in textile engineering of each country describe the potential and prospects of textile education and how it can lead to internationalization. The book contains updated new illustrations, images, data, graphs, and tables. It also discusses the textile university alliance and the potential for international education related to textiles in the developing region.*

FIBRE2FASHION - TEXTILE MAGAZINE - JANUARY 2017

Fibre2Fashion *Fibre2Fashion magazine—the print venture of Fibre2Fashion.com since 2011—is circulated among a carefully-chosen target audience globally, and reaches the desks of top management and decision-makers in the textiles, apparel and fashion industry. As one of India's leading industry magazines for the entire textile value chain, Fibre2Fashion Magazine takes the reader beyond the mundane headlines, and analyses issues in-depth.*

THE BOOK OF LOOMS

A HISTORY OF THE HANDLOOM FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO THE PRESENT

UPNE *A heavily illustrated classic on the evolution of the handloom is now reissued in a handy paper edition.*

CRAFTING THE NATION IN COLONIAL INDIA

Springer *Drawing on a wide range of archival evidence, Abigail McGowan argues that crafts seized the political imagination in western India because they provided a means of debating the present and future of the country.*

THE CRAFTS AND CAPITALISM

HANDLOOM WEAVING INDUSTRY IN COLONIAL INDIA

Taylor & Francis *This book presents a comprehensive history of handloom weaving industry in India to challenge and revise the view that competition from machine-produced textiles destroyed the country’s handicrafts as claimed by historians until recently. It shows that skill-intensive handmade textiles survived the competition on a large scale, and that handmade goods and high-quality manual labour played a positive role in the making of modern India. Rich in archival material, The Crafts and Capitalism explores themes such as the historiography of craft technologies; statistical work on nineteenth-century cotton cloth production trends; narratives of merchants, the social leaders, the factory-owners; tools and techniques; and, shift from handloom to power loom. The book argues that changes in the handloom industry were central to the consolidation of new forms of capitalism in India. An important intervention in Indian economic history, this book will be useful to scholars and researchers of Indian history, economic history, colonial history, modern history, political history, labour history and political economy. It will also interest nongovernmental organizations, textile historians, and design specialists.*

FIBRE2FASHION - TEXTILE MAGAZINE - APRIL 2016

Fibre2Fashion *Fibre2Fashion magazine—the print venture of Fibre2Fashion.com since 2011—is circulated among a carefully-chosen target audience globally, and reaches the desks of top management and decision-makers in the textiles, apparel and fashion industry. As one of India's leading industry magazines for the entire textile value chain, Fibre2Fashion Magazine takes the reader beyond the*

mundane headlines, and analyses issues in-depth.

INDIA COTTON AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

REFORMING TO COMPETE

Allied Publishers

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PHENOLIC RESINS TECHNOLOGY HANDBOOK (2ND REVISED EDITION)

HOW TO START A PHENOLIC RESIN PRODUCTION BUSINESS, HOW TO START A SUCCESSFUL PHENOLIC RESIN BUSINESS, HOW TO START PHENOLIC RESIN PRODUCTION INDUSTRY IN INDIA, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF PHENOL FORMALDEHYDE RESIN, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF PHENOL RESIN

NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES *Phenolic resins, also known as phenol–formaldehyde resins, are synthetic polymers that are produced from the reaction of phenol or substituted phenol with formaldehyde at high temperatures. These are widely used in wood adhesives, molding compounds, and laminates. The resins are flame-retardant, demonstrate high heat resistance, high tensile strength, and low toxicity, and generate low smoke. In the report, the phenolic resins market is segmented on the basis of product type, application, and region. Phenolic Resin Market size estimated to reach at USD 19.13 billion in 2026. Alongside, the market is anticipated to grow at a CAGR of 5.4% during the forecast period. The global phenolic resins market has experienced a notable growth and it has been projected that the global market will see stable growth during the forecast period. The high mechanical strengths, low toxicity, heat resistance, low smoke and other several properties has made the phenolic resins to make their use in the applications such as in laminations, wood adhesives, molding compound, construction, automobile and others. Growing demand of these applications has increased the production of phenolic resins to meet the current market demand. Also, phenolic resins is used in flame retardant which is very crucial for automobiles and aircrafts. This book basically deals with general reaction of phenols with aldehydes, the resoles, curing stages of resoles, kinetics of a stage reaction, chemistry of curing reactions, kinetics of the curing reaction, the novolacs, decomposition products of resites, acid cured resites, composition of technical resites, mechanisms of rubber vulcanization with phenolic resins, thermosetting alloy adhesives, vinyl phenolic structural adhesives, nitrile phenolic structural adhesives, phenolic resins in contact adhesives, chloroprene phenolic contact adhesives, nitrile phenolic contact adhesives, phenolic resins in pressure sensitive adhesives, rubber reinforcing resins, resorcinol formaldehyde latex systems, phenolic resin chemistry, bio-based phenolic resins, flexibilization of phenolic resins, floral foam (Phenolic Foam) with resin manufacturing, lignin-based phenol formaldehyde (LPF) resins, phenol formaldehyde resin, alkaline phenol formaldehyde resin, furfuryl alcohol phenol urea formaldehyde resin, phenol formaldehyde resin (Shell Sand Resin), phenol formaldehyde resin (Cold Box Resin), effluent treatment plant, standards and legislation, marketing of thermoset resins, process flow sheet, sample plant layout and photographs of machinery with supplier’s contact details. A total guide of phenolic resins and entrepreneurial success in one of today's most lucrative resin industry. This book is one-stop guide to one of the fastest growing sectors, where opportunities abound for manufacturers, retailers, and entrepreneurs. This is the only complete handbook on Phenolic resins.*

STEEL ROLLING TECHNOLOGY HANDBOOK (2ND REVISED EDITION)

ASIA PACIFIC BUSINESS PRESS Inc. *The steel industry has had a long history of development, yet, despite all the time that has passed, it still demonstrates all the signs of longevity. The steel industry is expanding worldwide. The economic modernization processes in these countries are driving the sharp rise in demand for steel. Rolling is a metal forming process in which metal stock is passed through a pair of rolls. Rolling is classified according to the temperature of the metal rolled. Being a core sector, steel industry reflects the overall economic growth of an economy in the long term. Also, steel demand, being derived from other sectors like automobiles, consumer durables and infrastructure, its fortune is dependent on the growth of these user industries. Steel consumption is forecast to grow annually by about 5%–6%. This handbook describes different classes of steel making processes, welding processes and plant & machinery suppliers with their photographs. Techniques of steelmaking have undergone vast changes in scale and new processes have been developed to meet the demands of speed, quantity and quality. There are various hot mills involved in the production of steel plate mill, hot strip mill, bar and rod mills etc. This handbook deliberated on the fundamental of mechanical working and its theory in a very simpler way. In addition it describes statistical methods of quality control, total quality management, quality assurance & raw material which are used in making of steel. The major contents of the handbook are fusion welding processes, grinding and abrasive processes, width change by rolling and pressing, metallurgical defects in cast slabs and hot rolled products, primary steel-making processes, optimization and control of width change process, fundamentals of metal*

casting, steel making technology, basic principles of width change, plate mills, hot strip mills, quality assurance, testing and inspection, bar and rod mills. It will be a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, those studying and researching in this important area and others interested in the field of steel rolling.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA : MONTHLY UPDATE, VOLUME -65 ANALYSIS, REPORTS, POLICY DOCUMENTS

Academic Foundation

HANDBOOK ON AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES (2ND REVISED EDITION)

NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES *(LIMITED EDITION- ONLY PHOTOSTAT COPY AVAILABLE) The agro industry is regarded as an extended arm of agriculture. The development of the agro industry can help stabilise and make agriculture more lucrative and create employment opportunities both at the production and marketing stages. The broad based development of the agro products industry will improve both the social and physical infrastructure of India. India is one of the largest producers of food, and is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, fruits, and vegetables in the world. Nearly 70% of the population depend on agriculture and agro-based industries. Since it would cause diversification and commercialization of agriculture, it will thus enhance the incomes of farmers and create food surpluses. The agro industry mainly comprises of the post harvest activities of processing and preserving agricultural products for intermediate or final consumption. It is a well recognized fact across the world, particularly in the context of industrial development that the importance of agro industries is relative to agriculture increases as economies develop. It should be emphasized that food is not just produce. Food also encompasses a wide variety of processed products. It is in this sense that the agro-industry is an important and vital part of the manufacturing sector in developing countries and the means for building industrial capacities. Some of the fundamentals of the book are Aloe Vera juice, gel and powder, Coconut oil, Banana Powder, Charcoal from rice husk, Disposal plates from banana leaves, Drumstick powder, Ginger products, Mango pickles etc. A complete hand book covering most profitable agro based industries and contains profile on each industry has been presented with great efforts & care.*

ISSUES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Atlantic Publishers & Dist *During The Last Four Years, The Indian Economy Has Been Undergoing Phenomenal Changes. Licensing And Controls Are Being Dismantled. Nationali¬Sation Is Giving Place To Privatisation. Import Of Capital And Technology Is Being Liberalised. Terms And Conditions For The Import Of Capital And Technology Are Being Eased. Attractive Terms Are Being Offered To Multinationals To Induce Them To Set Up Production Units In India. Fast Progress Is Being Made In The Direction Of Making The Rupee Completely Convertible. Imports Have Been Liberalised; Import Duties Have Been Drastically Reduced; More And More Items Have Been Added To The Ogl List. Bank Interest Rates Have Been Freed.In Order To Make A Critical Analysis Of The Changes That Are Taking Place In Various Fields Of The Indian Economy, We Have Planned To Bring Out Five Volumes Covering Different Fields And Including Different Shades Of Opinions. The Present Is The First Volume Of The Planned Five Volumes. The Contributors Of This Volume Are Leading Experts In Their Respective Fields.It Is Hoped That The Book Would Be Found Useful By The Researchers And Students Of Economics, Businessmen, Government Executives Concerned With The Formulation And Execution Of Economic Policies, Parliamentarians And Legislators, And The General Readers Interested In Knowing The Changes That Are Taking Place In Our Economy.*

SOAPS, DETERGENTS AND DISINFECTANTS TECHNOLOGY HANDBOOK (3RD REVISED EDITION)

NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES *Soaps are cleaning agents that are usually made by reacting alkali (e.g., sodium hydroxide) with naturally occurring fat or fatty acids. A soap is a salt of a compound known as a fatty acid. A soap molecule consists of a long hydrocarbon chain (composed of carbons and hydrogens) with a carboxylic acid group on one end which is ionic bonded to a metalion, usually a sodium or potassium. The hydrocarbon end is nonpolar and is soluble in nonpolar substances (such as fats and oils), and the ionic end (the salt of a carboxylic acid) is soluble in water. Soap is made by combining tallow (or other hard animal fat) or vegetable or fish oil with an alkaline solution. The two most important alkalis in use are caustic soda and caustic potash. A detergent is an effective cleaning product because it contains one or more surfactants. Because of their chemical makeup, the surfactants used in detergents can be engineered to perform well under a variety of conditions. Such surfactants are less sensitive than soap to the hardness minerals in water and most will not form a film. Disinfectants are chemical agents applied to non-living objects in order to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, mold or mildews living on the objects. Disinfectants are chemical substances used to destroy viruses and microbes (germs), such as bacteria and fungi, as opposed to an antiseptic which can prevent the growth and reproduction of various microorganisms, but does not destroy them. The ideal disinfectant would offer complete sterilization, without harming other forms of life, be inexpensive, and non-corrosive. The global soap and detergent market is expected to reach USD 207.56 billion by 2025. The industrial soaps & detergents are extensively used by the commercial laundries, hotels, restaurants, and healthcare providers. Increasing demand from healthcare and food industries will continue to drive the market. Aerosol and liquid products are the common disinfectants used in hospitals, although growing number of healthcare facilities are implementing ultraviolet disinfection systems as further measure. Increasing demand for disinfectants from water treatment and healthcare industries*

is fuelling growth of the global disinfectants market. The major contents of the book are Liquid Soaps and Hand Wash, Liquid Soap and Detergents, Washing Soap: Laundry Soap Formulation, Antiseptic and Germicidal Liquid Soap, Manufacturing Process And Formulations Of Various Soaps, Handmade Soap, Detergent Soap, Liquid Detergent, Detergent Powder, Application and Formulae Of Detergents, Detergent Bar, Detergents Of Various Types, Formulating Liquid Detergents, Phenyl, Floor Cleaner, Toilet Cleaner, Mosquito Coils, Naphthalene Balls, Air Freshener (Odonil Type), Liquid Hand Wash and Soaps, Hand Sanitizer, Aerosols–Water and Oil Based Insecticide (Flies, Mosquitoes Insect and Cockroach Killer Spray), Ecomark Criteria for Soaps & Detergents, Plant Layout, Process Flow Chart and Diagram, Raw Material Suppliers List and Photographs of Machinery with Supplier's Contact Details. This book will be a mile stone for its readers who are new to this sector, will also find useful for professionals, entrepreneurs, those studying and researching in this important area.

A COMPANION TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND MEDICINE IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME

John Wiley & Sons *A Companion to Science, Technology, and Medicine in Ancient Greece and Rome brings a fresh perspective to the study of these disciplines in the ancient world, with 60 chapters examining these topics from a variety of critical and technical perspectives. Brings a fresh perspective to the study of science, technology, and medicine in the ancient world, with 60 chapters examining these topics from a variety of critical and technical perspectives Begins coverage in 600 BCE and includes sections on the later Roman Empire and beyond, featuring discussion of the transmission and reception of these ideas into the Renaissance Investigates key disciplines, concepts, and movements in ancient science, technology, and medicine within the historical, cultural, and philosophical contexts of Greek and Roman society Organizes its content in two halves: the first focuses on mathematical and natural sciences; the second focuses on cultural applications and interdisciplinary themes 2 Volumes*

A COMPANION TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND MEDICINE IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME, 2 VOLUME SET

John Wiley & Sons *A Companion to Science, Technology, and Medicine in Ancient Greece and Rome brings a fresh perspective to the study of these disciplines in the ancient world, with 60 chapters examining these topics from a variety of critical and technical perspectives. Brings a fresh perspective to the study of science, technology, and medicine in the ancient world, with 60 chapters examining these topics from a variety of critical and technical perspectives Begins coverage in 600 BCE and includes sections on the later Roman Empire and beyond, featuring discussion of the transmission and reception of these ideas into the Renaissance Investigates key disciplines, concepts, and movements in ancient science, technology, and medicine within the historical, cultural, and philosophical contexts of Greek and Roman society Organizes its content in two halves: the first focuses on mathematical and natural sciences; the second focuses on cultural applications and interdisciplinary themes 2 Volumes*

ONLY THE CLOTHES ON HER BACK

CLOTHING AND THE HIDDEN HISTORY OF POWER IN THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY UNITED STATES

Oxford University Press *An innovative recasting of US legal and economic history through the power of clothing for those who lacked power and status in American society. What can dresses, bedlinens, waistcoats, pantaloons, shoes, and kerchiefs tell us about the legal status of the least powerful members of American society? In the hands of eminent historian Laura F. Edwards, these textiles tell a revealing story of ordinary people and how they made use of their material goods' economic and legal value in the period between the Revolution and the Civil War. Only the Clothes on Her Back uncovers practices, commonly known then, but now long forgotten, which made textiles--clothing, cloth, bedding, and accessories, such as shoes and hats--a unique form of property that people without rights could own and exchange. The value of textiles depended on law, and it was law that turned these goods into a secure form of property for marginalized people, who not only used these textiles as currency, credit, and capital, but also as entree into the new republic's economy and governing institutions. Edwards grounds the laws relating to textiles in engaging stories from the lives of everyday Americans. Wives wove linen and kept the proceeds, enslaved people traded coats and shoes, and poor people invested in fabrics, which they carefully preserved in trunks. Edwards shows that these stories are about far more than cloth and clothing; they reshape our understanding of law and the economy in America. Based on painstaking archival research from fifteen states, Only the Clothes on Her Back reconstructs this hidden history of power, tracing it from the governing order of the early republic in which textiles' legal principles flourished to the textiles' legal downfall in the mid-nineteenth century when they were crowded out by the rising power of rights.*

A REVISED HISTORY FOR ADVANCED LEVEL & COLLEGES

Xlibris Corporation *The book is a response of the suggestions and opinions provided to me by the students on writing a text that could be beneficial for them and other readers. The book covers the period from the fifteenth century to the present (2014). It includes the development of Europe from mercantilism to a new imperialism, globalization and a neocolonial situation, and underdevelopment to the less developed countries in the southern hemisphere. It also justifies and revises important areas in the current (2009) syllabus, which had been left by other authors in writing history texts for the advanced level. Therefore, the book justifies some areas that are beyond the syllabus, but the questions do appear in examinations. The book is directed to be useful for A-level and college students, the teachers,*

and other readers who have an interest with history.

PIB SUMMARY 2019 EXAMS EXCLUSIVE VOL-1ST

DHEERAJ SHARMA *2nd Edition of PIB Dedicated to Learner's In this Book we cover most important News from PIB (Vol-1st) Jan_2019 to June_2019 with detailed Analysis. Helpful in preparation of UPSC - CSE / IAS / NDA / CDS and many other Exams.*

THE COMPLETE TECHNOLOGY BOOK ON TEXTILE SPINNING, WEAVING, FINISHING AND PRINTING (3RD REVISED EDITION)

ASIA PACIFIC BUSINESS PRESS Inc. *Textile industry is one of the few basic industries, which is characterised as a necessary component of human life. One may classify it as a more glamorous industry, but whatever it is, it provides with the basic requirement called clothes. Spinning is the process of converting cotton or manmade fibre into yarn to be used for weaving and knitting. Weaving is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth. Finishing refers to the processes that convert the woven or knitted cloth into a usable material. Printing is the process of applying colour to fabric in definite patterns or designs. The textile industry occupies an important position in the total volume of merchandise trade across countries. Developing countries account for little over two-third of world exports in textiles and clothing. It is the second largest employer after agriculture, providing employment to over 45 million people directly and 60 million people indirectly. The future for the textile industry looks promising, buoyed by both strong domestic consumption as well as export demand. This book is based on the latest technology involved in textile industry, which describes the processes available at the spinning and fabric forming stages coupled with the complexities of the finishing and colouration processes to the production of wide ranges of products. The major contents of the book are dyeing of textile materials, principles of spinning, process preparatory to spinning, principles of weaving, textile chemicals, yarn preparation, weaving and woven fabrics, knitting and knit fabrics, nonconventional fabrics, cellulosics, mixed fibers, printing compositions, printing processes, transfer dyes, transfer inks etc. It describes the manufacturing processes and photographs of plant & machinery with supplier’s contact details. It will be a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, textile mill owners, those studying and researching in this important area and others interested in the field of textile industry.*

DETAILED PROJECT PROFILES ON HI-TECH PLASTIC PRODUCTS (2ND REVISED EDITION)

NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES *Plastic is a polymeric material that has the capability of being molded or shaped, usually by the application of heat and pressure. This property of plasticity, often found in combination with other special properties such as low density, low electrical conductivity, transparency, and toughness, allows plastics to be made into a great variety of products. Many of the chemical names of the polymers employed as plastics have become familiar to consumers, although some are better known by their abbreviations or trade names. Thus, polyethylene terephthalate and polyvinyl chloride are commonly referred to as PET and PVC, while foamed polystyrene and polymethyl methacrylate are known by their trademarked names, Styrofoam and Plexiglas (or Perspex). The plastic consumption will increase to 20 million tonnes a year in 2020 from the current 8 million tonnes a year in India. Plastics is one of the biggest contributor to India’s GDP with the growth rate of 12%-15% per annum, it houses over 50,000 manufacturers and employees of over 40 lakh workers in the plastics industry. Polymers are chemical compounds whose molecules are very large, often resembling long chains made up of a seemingly endless series of interconnected links. The size of these molecules, as is explained in chemistry of industrial polymers, is extraordinary, ranging in the thousands and even millions of atomic mass units. Polymers have found uses in all spheres of life with demand for better materials, greater functional utility, more economical packaging and versatile and durable all-weather products. The per capita consumption of polymers in India is around 5.5 kg. The Government of India has prepared an ambitious plan to achieve a ten-fold increase in plastic exports (from $ 25 mn to 250 mn) to the US. Polyethylene terephthalate is a thermoplastic polymer resin of the polyester family and is used in synthetic fibers; beverage, food and other liquid containers; thermoforming applications; and engineering resins often in combination with glass fiber. PET in its natural state is a colorless, semi-crystalline resin. Based on how it is processed, PET can be semi-rigid to rigid, and it is very lightweight. It makes a good gas and fair moisture barrier, as well as a good barrier to alcohol and solvents. Poly (vinyl chloride), is the third-most widely produced polymer, after polyethylene and polypropylene. PVC comes in two basic forms: rigid (sometimes abbreviated as RPVC) and flexible. The rigid form of PVC is used in construction for pipe and in profile applications such as doors and windows. It is also used for bottles, other non-food packaging, and cards (such as bank or membership cards). It can be made softer and more flexible by the addition of plasticizers, the most widely used being phthalates. Around 1.1 Million Metric Tons, out of which, Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) accounts for 0.36 Million Metric Tons, Polypropylene (PP) 0.27 Million Metric Tons and Polyethylene (PE) 0.46 Million Metric Tons. The quantum of imports increased further to 1.8 MMT with imports of Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Polypropylene (PP) and Polyethylene (PE) rising to 0.70, 0.43 and 0.62 MMT. Replicating the growth in gross domestic product, polymer demand in India grew from 3.459 Million Metric ton per annum (MMtpa) in 2000 to 9.013 MMtpa in 2011 at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.1%. Strong growth in the packaging sectors will drive the demand further to 14.315 MMtpa in 2016. To meet this growing demand, India increased its polymer production from 3.568 MMtpa in 2000 to 7.377 MMtpa in 2016. With an increase in demand the polymer consumption is expected to double by 2020, to about 20 million metric tons. Disposable is the ability of something to be disposed of or thrown away after use. A disposable (also called disposable product) is a product designed for a single use after which it is recycled or is disposed as solid waste. The term often implies cheapness and*

short-term convenience rather than medium to long-term durability. Polystyrene is a synthetic aromatic polymer made from the monomer styrene. Polystyrene can be solid or foamed. General purpose polystyrene is clear, hard, and rather brittle. It is an inexpensive resin per unit weight. It is a rather poor barrier to oxygen and water vapor and has a relatively low melting point. Polystyrene is one of the most widely used plastics, the scale of its production being several billion kilograms per year. India is growing at an average annual rate of 7.6% for the past five years and it is expected to continue growing at an equal if not faster rate. The rapid economic growth is increasing and enhancing employment and business opportunities and in turn increasing disposable incomes. As households with disposable incomes from Rs 200,000 to 1,000,000 a year comprises about 50 million people, roughly 5% of the population at present. By 2025 the size of middle class will increase to about 583 million people, or 41% of the population. The size of the Indian medical device industry will jump to INR 761 billion by 2017 registering a CAGR of 20% during 2012-17. The content of the book includes information about plastic. The major contents of this book are project profiles of projects like Plastics and Polymers Industry in India, Disposable Plastic Syringes, Flexible Polyurethane Foam, PVC Wires & Cables, Disposable Dishes, Knife, Fork & Cutlery Items (Spoon)Thermacol Cups, Glass and Plates, Pet Bottle from Pet Resin, PVC Flex Banner (Front Lit, Backlit & Vinyl),Wood Plastic Composite (WPC),HDPE/PP Woven Sacks, Pet Bottle Recycling, Plastic Injection, Moulded Products (Buckets, Tumblers, Tubs & Toilet Bowl Cleaning Brush),Disposable Plastic Cups, Plates & Glasses. Project profile contains information like introduction, uses and applications, properties, manufacturing process, B.I.S. specifications, raw material details, process description, process flow diagram, suppliers of plant & machinery, suppliers of raw material, land & building, plant & machinery, fixed capital, working capital requirement/month, total working capital/month, cost of project, rate of return, breakeven point (B.E.P) This book is very useful for new entrepreneurs, technical institutions, existing units and technocrats.

INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION, NETWORKS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INFORMAL INFORMATION SHARING IN LOW-TECHNOLOGY CLUSTERS IN INDIA

Routledge *This book offers an innovative examination of how 'low–technology' industries operate. Based on extensive fieldwork in India, the book fuses economic and sociological perspectives on information sharing by means of informal interaction in a low-technology cluster in a developing country. In doing so, the book sheds new light on settings where economic relations arise as emergent properties of social relations. This book examines industrial innovation and microeconomic network behaviour among producers and clusters, perceiving knowledge diffusion to be a socially-spatial, as much as a geographically spatial, phenomenon. This is achieved by employing two methods – simulation modelling, and (quantitative, qualitative, and historical) social network analysis. The simulation model, based on its findings, motivates two empirical studies – one descriptive case and one network study – of low-tech rural and semi-urban traditional technology clusters in Kerala state in southern India. These cases demonstrate two contrasting stories of how social cohesion either supports or thwarts informal information sharing and learning. This book pushes towards an economic-sociology approach to understanding knowledge diffusion and technological learning, which perceives innovation and learning as being more social processes than the mainstream view perceives them to be. In doing so, it makes a significant contribution to the literature on defensive innovation and the role of networks in technological innovation and knowledge diffusion, as well as to policy studies of Indian small firm and traditional technology clusters.*

TECHNOLOGY, SKILLS AND THE PRE-MODERN ECONOMY IN THE EAST AND THE WEST

BRILL *Technology, Skills and the Pre-Modern Economy investigates, through regional studies and paired comparisons, how technological skills and knowledge were reproduced and disseminated in the advanced agrarian societies of China, India, Russia and Europe in the centuries before the Industrial Revolution.*

SUSTAINABILITY IN THE TEXTILE AND APPAREL INDUSTRIES

CONSUMERISM AND FASHION SUSTAINABILITY

Springer Nature *This book is part of a five-volume set that explores sustainability in textile industry practices globally. Case studies are provided that cover the theoretical and practical implications of sustainable textile issues, including environmental footprints of textile manufacturing, consumer behavior, eco-design in clothing and apparels, supply chain sustainability, the chemistry of textile manufacturing, waste management and textile economics. The set will be of interest to researchers, engineers, industrialists, R&D managers and students working in textile chemistry, economics, materials science, and sustainable consumption and production. This volume focuses on sustainability aspects of consumerism and fashion, emphasizing the environmental issues that stem from textile care and disposal, and how many of these practices detrimentally impact the environment. Also addressed is the role of consumer knowledge and behavior associated with the clothing industry that may exacerbate these issues, and what can be done to better inform consumers about more sustainable options available to them. The case studies presented cover environmental and social sustainability in the clothing industry, and sustainable development in luxury fashion networks.*

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MICRO-INSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF CAPITALISM

Cambridge University Press *This book introduces a new theory of pathways to globalization and development, which identifies national configurations of sectoral models.*

ANNUAL REPORT

HANDWEAVER AND CRAFTSMAN

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