



Introduction

Textile engineering ensures a bright career for the students, as there is no denying the fact that neither the demand nor the supply of the textiles is ever going to be defoliated, especially in a country like India. The scope of Textile engineering in India has opened up a lot of employment opportunities as well as job prospects. If the Textile engineers can showcase enough skills and talent, they will be reaching great heights in a matter of time, opening up opportunities to start a Textile based business on their own.

Textile Engineering deals with the application of scientific and engineering principles to the design and control of all aspects of fiber, textile, and apparel processes, products, and machinery. These include natural and man-made materials, interaction of materials with machines, safety and health, energy conservation, and waste and pollution control.

In India, there are two major textile sectors- handloom sector (the unorganized one) and the mechanized sector (organized sector). These both have full growth potential. There are thousands of textiles mills all over the country.

Graduates with textile chemistry find careers in dyeing and finishing, technical services, research and development, quality control, product development, polymer science and environmental control. Most graduates of the with textile management program initially enter management trainee programs which can ultimately lead to plant or corporate management. Other career options include technical sales, industrial engineering, product development, marketing, customer relations, human resources, and cost and inventory control.

Scope of Textile Engineering:

Every day the glossy and colorful newspaper supplements proclaim that fashion is big business and the textile trade is booming. What people wear is certainly one part of the huge industry known as textiles, there is a lot more to textile technology than fashion-haute or otherwise. The industry is peopled by many kinds of professionals, with many kinds of skills. The fashion designer is of course the most visible, as are the models who display a designer's products. But behind the

designer, whose main tools are pen, paper, fabric and occasionally some computer software, is a large, multilayered enterprise.

Among the key players are the technologists who create new materials for different needs, design and build equipment and create processes for making these materials.

While the handloom textile sector plays an important role in the Indian economy, there is a growing need for better materials and production processes in the mechanized sector too. Better fire resistant materials for uniforms, for instance, or absorbent fabric for medical use, or weather resistant packaging materials - these are the challenges that make textile engineering an exciting field, beyond the narrow confines of fashion.

Textile engineering is concerned with the application of scientific principles and engineering practices to the wide-ranging aspects of textile processes, products and machinery, including synthetic fibers, interactions of fibres and fabrics with nature and with other mechanisms (such as conditions of use and storage), safety and health, pollution control and energy management.

Design engineering looks at how to turn a paper design into a manufactured product, while quality engineering is concerned with monitoring processes to ensure product quality. As in other branches of engineering, students in this field study the basic physical sciences and mathematics, but with a larger focus chemistry than perhaps in other areas. The increased emphasis on producing ecologically friendly materials and using sustainable means of production challenge today's engineers to come up with creative materials and creative ways of producing them.

It is also possible to combine an interest in textiles with information science or robotics and focus one's attention on issues such as production systems or plant safety. Perhaps the most challenging and interesting areas in textile engineering are those that deal with research and development in new materials.

Textile technologists work closely with chemical engineers to develop new materials for a variety of purposes - packaging materials that can keep food fresh longer, or fire-proof upholstery for vehicles, lighter or warmer fabric for space travel, better bandages for internal and external use...in our complex world, the needs keep increasing, calling for more and more ingenuity.

Job Prospects

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So one who has a degree in Textile Engineering can work as:

- Process engineer
- Quality control supervisor
- Technical Services/Sales Manager
- Operations Trainee
- Process Improvement Engineer
- Medical Textiles Engineer
- Quality Managers
- Production Managers
- Structural Textile Designers
- Garment Technologists
- Fashion Merchandisers
- Fashion Buyers
- Dye house Managers
- Work Study Officers
- Freelancers/Entrepreneurs
- Textile and Clothing Lecturers and Research Assistants
- Fashion Stylists
- Visual Merchandisers

SOME PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS

Raymond's
Bombay Dyeing
Co Optex
Siyaram's
Arvind Mills
Ambike Cotton
Oswal Yarns
Padam cotton yarns
Bhilwaraspinnners ltd.
Birla's
Donear
Garware
Vardhman

For more info - visit

<http://info.shine.com/ListofCompany/Textiles/850.aspx>

KNOWLEDGE & WORKSKILLSREQUIRED

The engineers graduated in Textile Engineering are equipped with the knowledge of the behavior of textile materials and the functions of machinery in textile and clothing technologies. To succeed they need to have knowledge as well as skills in the following areas.

- Knowledge of mechanics and current technology: To improve existing textile products, processes and machines
- Originality: To develop new products, new processes and new machines
- Creativity: Design machines to ease up the process of textile manufacturing, designing various kinds of fabric, clothing and apparels
- Chemistry: Understanding chemical reactions
- Mechanics: Understanding the various types of machinery required for
- Knowledge about fabrics, designing, weaving and draping
- Ability to merge the correct shades of colors, textures and fabrics
- An eye for intricate details
- Knowledge about fashion and clothes