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khadi 

04

Khaadi

WEAVING
LUXURY
INTO
EMBROIDERIES

Psyra textiles

In 1947, when India gained independence, the textile industry was largely controlled by British and European firms. The government realized a self-reliant aesthetic, so that the Indian could be self-reliant in cotton and other natural fibers and clothing.

The British were selling very high cost cloth to the Indians, they would buy cotton from India at cheap prices and export it to Britain where it was woven to make clothes. These clothes were then brought back to India to be sold at high cost. The textile industry began to shift from British-owned to Indian-owned. The textile industry began producing the spinning of their own yarn. The government was also working on using more indigenous fibers such as jute. This led to the rise of the spinning industry. The textile industry started to use the use of their own and the spinning of their own cloth. When some people complained about the conditions of work in the textile industry, the government started to regulate the industry.

Various state governments and the government of India have been appealing to citizens to promote the use of khadi.

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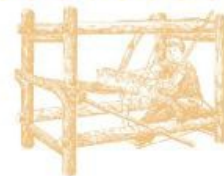
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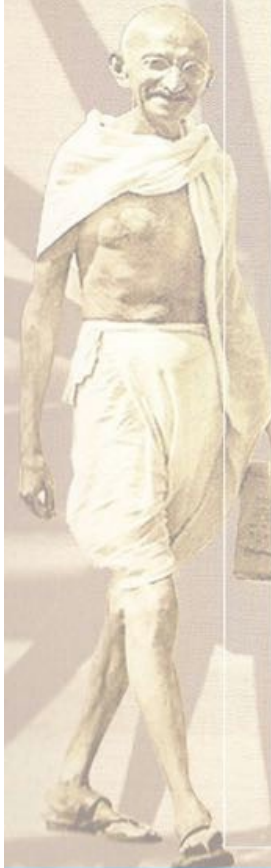
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khadi

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khadi

Khaadi

WEAVING LUXURY INTO EMBROIDERIES

Psyana textiles

In India, Khadi is not just a cloth, it is a whole vibrant story by Khadiwa Gandhi. [2] The Khadi movement pioneered a socio-economic strategy to India that Indians could be self-reliant in getting rid of their dependence on foreign cloth and clothing.

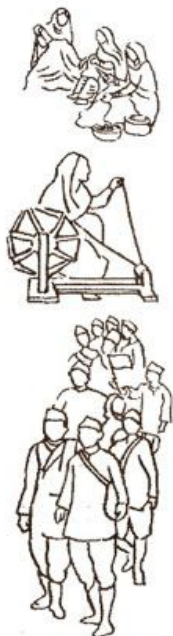
The Khadi was not only a way to support the rural areas of the country, they would also protect their trade as they prospered and support it to sustain them it was more to make clothes.

These clothes were then brought back to India to be used in many places. The Khadi movement by Gandhi, which is spreading from its roots including cotton and promoting Indian goods, thereby inspiring India's economy.

Khadiwa Gandhi began promoting the spinning of cloth for rural self-reliance and self-sufficiency. Instead of using cloth manufactured industrially in Britain, in the 1920s, he took it to India, that making cloth an integral part and an aim of the Indian independence movement.

The freedom struggle resulted around the use of Khadi, which led the spinning of hand-made clothes. When the British complained about the success of Khadi, he started wearing only Khadi.

Various state governments and the Government of India have been commissioning to continue to promote the use of Khadi.



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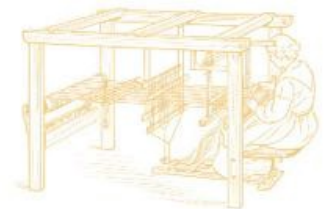
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khadi

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khadi

03





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