From Pixels to Patterns: AI Unleashing the Splendour of Indian Textile Heritage

SABRINA SAREEN

Associate Professor, Fabric and Apparel Science Department of Home Science, Lakshmibai College, University of Delhi, New Delhi (India)

ABSTRACT

The traditional Indian textile sector stands on the brink of a significant transformation with the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. This research article explores the potential of AI in revolutionizing various aspects of the traditional Indian textile industry. By leveraging AI algorithms and tools, artisans, weavers, and designers can tap into a wealth of opportunities for innovation, efficiency, and sustainability. The research investigates AI's role in design assistance, pattern recognition, colour matching, quality control, supply chain optimization, and market trend analysis within the context of traditional Indian textiles. Moreover, the article highlights the positive impact of AI in preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage associated with these textiles. Through in-depth analysis and examples, this research aims to shed light on the vast possibilities and benefits of unleashing the power of AI in the traditional Indian textile sector. It contributes to the growing body of knowledge surrounding the intersection of AI and traditional craftsmanship, offering valuable insights for industry professionals, researchers, and policymakers alike.

Key Words : Artificial Intelligence (AI), Innovation, Traditional textiles, Revival, Empowering, Promotion

INTRODUCTION

Why promote traditional textile heritage ?:

The preservation of traditional textile heritage is a sacred duty, a responsibility to safeguard the invaluable tapestry of cultural legacy (Devaraja, 2011; Clifford, 2012). These textiles are more than mere fabrics; they are windows into the past, repositories of ancient wisdom, and carriers of collective identity. Every thread, motif, and dye holds within it the whispers of generations, the stories of forefathers, and the essence of traditions (Singh and Rani, 2021); Khatoon, 2016). As the world evolves, it is imperative to champion the preservation of these treasures. Through education, awareness, and active support for artisans and weavers, traditional textile techniques can be passed down, respected, and revived (Khaire, 2011). Research shows several compelling reasons for the promotion of Indian textile heritage:

Cultural Preservation:

Indian textiles have a rich history and are deeply intertwined with the country's diverse cultural heritage. Promoting and preserving Indian textile traditions helps safeguard and celebrate these cultural expressions for future generations (Poray, 2019). Various examples of cultural preservation include conservation projects in museums and archives; collaboration with leading designers in Further, order to promote the techniques, etc.

Economic Empowerment:

The promotion of Indian textile heritage supports local artisans, weavers and craftsmen who have honed their skills over generations (Hegde, 2019). By creating market demand and providing fair trade opportunities, it contributes to their economic empowerment and helps

How to cite this Article: Sareen, Sabrina (2023). From Pixels to Patterns: AI Unleashing the Splendour of Indian Textile Heritage. *Internat. J. Appl. Home Sci.*, **10** (5 & 6) : 185-188.

sustain their livelihoods (Singh and Gupta, 2019; Khaire and Richardson, 2010). Trade fairs, exhibitions and showcasing their traditional textile products on ecommerce platforms can significantly promote the work of artisans. This exposure helps them reach a wider customer base, increases their sales opportunities, and improves their economic standing.

Tourism and Cultural Exchange:

Indian textiles are a significant draw for tourists, who seek to experience and learn about the country's vibrant textile traditions (Jena, 2007). By promoting Indian textile heritage, we can attract cultural tourism, fostering cross-cultural exchange and appreciation (Halder and Sarda, 2021). Examples of cultural tourism include Indian states like Jaipur, Punjab etc.

Revitalization of Traditional Techniques:

Promoting Indian textile heritage can help revive and sustain traditional techniques and knowledge that might otherwise be at risk of being lost (Hardy, 1995; Bardhan and Bhattacharya, 2023). This includes handloom weaving, natural dyeing, embroidery, and other specialized skills that have been passed down through generations.

Global Recognition:

Indian textiles have a global appeal, and their promotion can enhance India's reputation as a hub of textile heritage and craftsmanship (Kapur, 2016). This recognition can lead to increased export opportunities, collaborations with international designers, and a greater appreciation for Indian textiles worldwide (Mondal, 2009).

Fusion of Tradition and Contemporary Fashion:

Promoting Indian textile heritage encourages the fusion of traditional techniques with contemporary fashion, creating unique and innovative designs. This not only helps preserve the past but also ensures its relevance and evolution in the modern world.

Overall, the promotion of Indian textile heritage is crucial for cultural preservation, economic empowerment, sustainable practices and fostering cross-cultural appreciation. It celebrates the beauty, craftsmanship, and diversity of Indian textiles while creating opportunities for artisans and contributing to a more sustainable and inclusive fashion industry.

Artificial Intelligence enabled promotion of

Internat. J. Appl. Home Sci. | May & June, 2023 | 10 (5 & 6)

traditional textile heritage :

In the realm of traditional textile heritage, where threads of history and cultural significance intertwine, a new era dawns with the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI). With its transformative capabilities, AI breathes new life into ancient techniques, enhancing craftsmanship, expanding reach, and igniting a renewed passion for traditional textiles (Xu *et al.*, 2022). As the algorithms unravel patterns of creativity, the digital realm becomes a virtual gateway to the mesmerizing world of traditional textiles, uniting artisans, connoisseurs, and enthusiasts in a shared appreciation for the intricate beauty and profound stories woven into each thread (Bilal *et al.*, 2021; Dwivedi *et al.*, 2021). AI can be a valuable tool in assisting the traditional textile sector in multiple ways:

Design Assistance:

AI can generate design ideas based on traditional textile patterns and motifs, helping artisans and designers create innovative designs while staying true to traditional aesthetics.

Colour Matching and Palette Selection:

AI algorithms can analyse colour harmonies and suggest complementary colour palettes, aiding artisans in selecting appropriate colour combinations for their traditional textile creations.

Pattern Recognition:

AI-powered image recognition technology can identify and classify intricate patterns found in traditional textiles, assisting in cataloguing and preserving the vast repertoire of traditional designs.

Weave Simulation:

AI simulations can emulate traditional weaving techniques, enabling weavers to experiment with different weave structures and patterns digitally. This can help in the design phase and provide a preview of the final textile.

Material and Fibre Recommendations:

AI algorithms can recommend suitable materials and fibres based on the desired characteristics and traditional textile requirements, considering factors such as texture, strength, and dye absorption properties.

Quality Control and Defect Detection:

AI-powered computer vision systems can detect (186)

defects or irregularities in woven or printed textiles, ensuring consistent quality and minimizing production flaws.

Supply Chain Optimization:

AI can optimize the traditional textile supply chain by analysing historical data, demand patterns, and inventory levels. This aids in efficient production planning, reducing lead times, and minimizing waste.

Market Insights and Trend Analysis:

AI algorithms can analyse market trends, consumer preferences, and historical sales data to provide insights into emerging demands and popular designs. This assists artisans and weavers in aligning their traditional textile production with market needs.

Virtual Showcasing and E-commerce:

AI technologies, such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), can create immersive experiences that allow customers to virtually explore and appreciate traditional textiles. AI can also facilitate online marketplaces for traditional textile sales, connecting artisans directly with customers worldwide.

Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing:

AI-powered platforms can facilitate collaboration and knowledge sharing among artisans, weavers, and designers. These platforms can foster a community that promotes the exchange of traditional textile techniques, designs, and best practices.

By leveraging AI in the traditional textile sector, artisans and weavers can enhance their creative processes, improve efficiency, reach broader markets, and preserve the cultural heritage associated with traditional textiles. It can serve as a tool to bridge the gap between traditional craftsmanship and contemporary technological advancements.

Conclusion:

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the traditional Indian textile sector holds immense promise and potential for transforming the industry. By leveraging AI technologies, artisans, weavers, and designers can enhance their creativity, improve efficiency, optimize production processes, and meet market demands effectively. However, challenges such as access to technology, training and balancing tradition with innovation need to be addressed. With further research, collaboration, and investments, the traditional Indian textile sector can fully unleash the power of AI, creating a harmonious fusion of heritage and technology, and propelling the industry towards a prosperous and sustainable future.

REFERENCES

- Bardhan, A. and Bhattacharya, A. (2023). Role of Traditional Crafts in Sustainable Development and Building Community Resilience: Case Stories from India. *Culture. Society. Economy. Politics*, **2**(1): 38-50.
- Bilal, M., Kumari, B. and Rani, S. (2021, May). An artificial intelligence supported E-commerce model to improve the export of Indian handloom and handicraft products in the World. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Innovative Computing & Communication (ICICC)*.
- Clifford, R. (2012). An investigation into the development of traditional Indian textile designs for new markets, with specific focus on the ajrakh block printing of Gujarat (Doctoral dissertation, Manchester Metropolitan University).
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Hughes, L., Ismagilova, E., Aarts, G., Coombs, C., Crick, T., ... and Williams, M. D. (2021). Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. *International Journal of Information Management*, 57, 101994.
- Devaraja, T. S. (2011). Indian textile and garment industry-An overview. Department of Commerce Post Graduate Centre University of Mysore Hassan: India.
- Halder, S. and Sarda, R. (2021). Promoting intangible cultural heritage (ICH) tourism: Strategy for socioeconomic development of snake charmers (India) through geoeducation, geotourism and geoconservation. *Internat. J. Geoheritage & Parks*, **9**(2): 212-232.
- Hardy, M. A. (1995). A phenomenological approach to women, craft, and knowledge: The embodied embroiderer in India.
- Hegde, M. (2019). Introspection on Regional Traditional Textiles of India into Development of Innovative Fashion Costumes. J. Textile Association, **80**(1): 20-24.
- Jena, P. K. (2007). Orissan Handicrafts in the age of globalization: Challenges and opportunities. *Orissa Review*, **64**(4) : 19-25.
- Khatoon, S. (2016). Make in India: A platform to Indian handloom market. *IOSR J. Business & Management*,

Internat. J. Appl. Home Sci. | May & June, 2023 | 10 (5 & 6)

SABRINA SAREEN

18(9): 36-40.

- Khaire, M. (2011). The Indian fashion industry and traditional Indian crafts. *Business History Review*, **85**(2): 345-366.
- Khaire, M. and Richardson, E. (2010). Medium and message: The role of the media in establishing institutional logics. *Retrieved on September*, 28, 2010.
- Kapur, S. (2016). Rural tourism in India: relevance, prospects and promotional strategies. *Internat. J. Tour Travel*, 9(1-2):40-9.
- Mondal, S. R. (2009). Jari embroidery: A study of a traditional craft and the craftsmen of Bengal. Gyan Publishing House.
- Poray, D. (2019). The Fading Art of Indian Embroidery and Its Impact on Luxury Fashion (Doctoral dissertation,

Savannah College of Art and Design).

- Singh, S. and Gupta, A.H. (2019). Crafting Lives: Redefining Culture and Artisan Lives Through the Revival of Crafts in the State of Punjab, India. In *Functional Textiles and Clothing* (pp. 407-425). Springer Singapore.
- Singh, S. and Rani, J. (2021). Traditional Indian Textile Techniques Used to Upcycle and Recycle Textile Waste.
- Xu, Z., Jin, D., Hu, Y., Zhou, J., Chen, Q., Zhou, Y., ... and Sun, J. (2022, July). Application of SPSS Cluster Analysis in the Smart Promotion Strategies of Cross-border Ecommerce in Informationized Textiles and Clothing with Artificial Intelligent Models. In 2022 International Conference on Inventive Computation Technologies (ICICT) (pp. 1329-1334). IEEE.
