



# **GRT** TO STUDY THE EXISTING EMPLOYEES SETUP OF DYEING AND PRINTING UNITS OF SANGANER

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**Abstract:** The survey depicts that dyeing and printings are the unique Indian arts which have won world wide a claim for centuries. In western India, there are many traditional centers, out of which prints of Sanganer (Rajasthan) have been renowned for their precious patterns and coloring for many centuries. The present investigation was undertaken to find out about the setup of employees. Analysis revealed that vegetable dyeing and printing was hereditary and carried from centuries. Now a days many communities like chhipas, khattris etc. are performing this craft in Sanganer and it was not a one man's enterprise as whole family participated elaborately. Most of the units were small scale which did not require heavy investments as tools and equipments used were indigenous.

**Key words:** Sanganer, chhipas, khattris etc.

## INTRODUCTION :

Rajasthan is famous in India for its dyeing, printing and embroidery cloth since centuries. Floral, geometrical or animal motifs are major designs of printing. Sanganer near Jaipur is the center for block and screen-printed cotton cloth. The fascinating range of block-printed fabric in bold colors may be further embellished by embroidery. The Sanganeri block prints usually consist of floral motif. Basic colors are scarlet, black and brown. But now, with increasing technology and use of synthetic dyes, unusual combinations of scarlet and pink, purple and orange, turquoise and green are gaining market demand. The Sanganer prints are always on a white background famous for its artistry and intricacy of design.

Sanganer have been renewed for their precious pattern and coloring for at least two hundred and fifty years. The local artisans and people have continued to keep the art alive. In certain places it has flourished in recent times with some modifications due to a spurt in the export market. (Kapoor, Rita., Jain, R., 2000)

Sanganer is appreciated throughout the world for its famous Sanganeri Prints. The patronage of erstwhile ruler encouraged the artists to bring sophistications and fineness to their pieces. The styled designs in lovely and delicate shades with wide range are a class by themselves. Sometimes the patterns are so artistically executed that the fabric gives the look as embroidered rather than printed. Sometimes the prints of Sanganer are finished with colour applied by means of tinsel process and the product is most elegant. (Pal, B.H., 1984).

## METHODOLOGY

The study has been undertaken in Sanganer which is situated 8 K.m from Jaipur. For this study a sample size of

40 units was selected randomly and the study was carried out with the help of survey and observation method. Pre-testing was done with the help of 10 percent of the sample and then data collection was done after which raw data was coded, tabulated and statistically analyzed.

The main aspects for this study was to check the employees setup of dyeing and printing units and it was studied under the category of their job positions, payment of salaries, their capacity to work, working hours and nature of workers. The data was collected, analysed and results were discussed in tabulated form along with discussion.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**TABLE – 1: Distribution of units on the basis of number of workers employed**

| S.No. | Workers employed | F (40) | %  |
|-------|------------------|--------|----|
| 1.    | Washer           | 20     | 50 |
| 2.    | Dyer             | 20     | 50 |
| 3.    | Printer          | 32     | 80 |

Note: Percentage exceeds hundred due to the multiple response given by the respondents.

Table 1 shows that 50 % of the units were having separate washers for washing the grey cloth, whereas 50 % of the units were having separate dyers for dyeing cloth and 25 % were having separate printers. Rest of the jobs like preparing printing pastes or putting fabrics for dyeing were also done by these people whenever they were not doing their respective jobs or by other family members.

Thus it was concluded that more than half of the

units acquired washers, and there number varied from 2 -12. More than half of the units also acquired separate dyers and there number varied from 2 to 8 and maximum number of units were having separate printers as it was a specialized job and was done by the separate persons only. The number of printers varied from 2-12, rest of jobs like amalgamation of dyes etc. were done by themselves.

**Table – 2: Distribution of units according to nature of workers employed**

| S.No. | Workers employed | F  | %  |
|-------|------------------|----|----|
| 1.    | Skilled          | 32 | 80 |
| 2.    | Semi skilled     | 26 | 65 |
| 3.    | Unskilled        | 14 | 35 |

Note: Percentage exceeds hundred due to the multiple response given by the respondents.

Table 2 shows that in 80% units skilled workers were employed, in 65% units semi-skilled workers were employed and whereas in 35% units unskilled workers were employed.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, it is concluded that most of the workers employed by the units were skilled, (in skilled category, dyers and printers were included) semi-skilled workers were also employed (in semi skilled category washers and bleachers were included). Few large scale units had employed unskilled workers (unskilled category included peons etc.)

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