Preface

The survey depicts that dyeing and printing are the unique Indian arts which have won worldwide a claim for centuries. In western India, there are many traditional centres, out of which prints of Sanganer and Bagru (Rajasthan) have been renowned for their precious patterns and colouring for many centuries.

The present investigation was undertaken to find out about the raw material, financial setup, employment pattern, techniques of dyeing and printing, marketing pattern, transportation, problems faced and changes in tradition and modern methods of printing used by the units in Sanganer and Bagru.

A sample size of 200 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.

Analysis revealed that vegetable dyeing and printing was hereditary and carried from centuries.

Nowadays many communities like chips jhatris etc. are performing this craft in Sangaer and Bagru and it was not a one man’s enterprises as whole family participated elaborately. Most of the units were small scale which did not require heavy investment as tools and equipments used were indigenous.

Workers were mainly employed on contract basis. Workers were paid on piece basis as well as on daily basis. Popular colours were red, maroon, white, black, brown and blue. Dyes used for dyeing and printing were mostly of natural origin like turmeric, harda power etc.

Dyeing and printing were done as per the specification of the exports. Motifs used were traditional ones. Mainly running materials of suit and bedsheets were dyed and printing in Sanganer and Bagru. These articles were marketed in India as well as abroad, Respondents were facing many problems due to shortage of water, lack of government support, lack of education, lack of drainage facility, and adversity of session etc.