



A STUDY OF BANDHANI MAKING IN JAMNAGAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Bandhani is one of the famous textile patterns in India. Bandhani of Gujarat is very famous in India. It's a traditional many other garment accessories as well. The process of making one Bandhani is lengthy this process is complicated and many different skilled craft's man and women are involved in this process.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the Bandhani Printing Textile in Jamnagar District, Back ground and History of B.P.T. worker involve in B.P.T. center and manufacture process of Bandhani making and how everybody is involved it and their role in process of making Bandhani.



KEYWORDS : *Bandhani, tye and dye worker, manufacture process.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of traditional textile is as essential as in other field. Indian culture and its rich beritage are reflected in costumes and traditional textiles of various regions of the country. India is proud of its immemorial heritage. And a significant part of this heritage lies in the bandhani art. Jamangr is the main center of this art

Bandhani is the expression used in Gujarat for textiles where different designs are produced by tying individual part of fabrics before dying/ The word comes from bandha, bandhana the Sanskrit words for tying and from this the Gujarati term bandhavun, to tye, is derived. Bandhanikam, The expression used for the timer or tie, dye technique, is basically the same as the one used for the finished product, Bandhani, the tied-dyed textile.

A process of patterning cloth by tie-dying. The design is reserved on the undyed cloth by tying small spots very tightly with thread to protect them from the dye. By retying between each deep in he dye-bath, patterns of several colours may be obtained.

Bandhani involves different maters people in artisan's category, tier (who tips the knots resisting colour). Designers (Who chalks outs the Who dyes the tied cloths) Each of them specializes in their domain o expertise.

B.P.T. in Jamnagar District :

Bandhani fabric is produced in two regions of Gujarat namely Saurashtra and Kachchh. In Saurashtra, the Jamnagar city is the main producing center of Bandhani and where as in Kachchh, the Bandhani in Gujarat.

The Jamnagar district lies just to the South of the Gulf of Kachchh and lies between 22' 28' north latitude and 10' 4' East longitude.

Business of community was started in Jamnagar by the Brahmkshtriya (Khatri) community. Khatri may either muslim or hindu. The Khatri community live all over Kutch and are traditionally believed to have migrated from Sindh, they also settled in Jamnagar in Saurashtra to facilitate their bandhani trade. This two Khatri community had so fast a hold on the tie dyeing industry that a fine could be imposed on any outsider who attempted to set up in competition.

Now-a-days other communities are also getting involved in this business. Jamnagar is one of the principle inventors for production of Bandhani Printing Textile in the State. Yearly production accounting being around Inr-250 crore. Jamnagar not only fulfills the requirements of domestic market but has exported its product for nearly 40 years.

Background of worker involve in B.P.T. Industries :

- This sector is unorganized. The artisans' engaged in the Bandhej craft are not registered in any government or non-government agency. Among all the Bandhani, also known as tie and dye is one of the most widely accepted and one of the very traditional methods of printing textiles in India. So many studies have been done on its motifs designs and patterns but none is done on the artisans' that are engaged with it.
- Jamnagar Bandhani is supplied to almost entire country and is also exported to a great extent. Thus it also contributes to the economic growth of the country. More than 7000 to 10000 Family are engaged in Bandhani manufacturing which include tyers, dyers and designers and are thus preserving the traditional handicraft
- Jamnagar is the main center of Bandhani is making. It is very attractive and used in many other garment accessories as well.
- The Bandhani Industry (Sector) of Jamnagar not only fulfills the requirements of domestic market but has exported its products for nearly 40 years.
- More then 250 to 300 Bandhani Unit Holder are engaged in the process of production of this unique textile craft at Jamnagar and about 8000 to 12000 family are engaged in Bhandhani printing
- At present about 60,000 artisans are engaged in the process of production of this textile craft at Jamnagar and about 6000 artisans at kutch of Gujarat.
- Around 40,000 female workers are associated with this field.
- This Bandhani printing industry has proved to be a boon for the females of Jamnagar because it generates a lot of employment. According to an owner of a Bandhani industry in Jamnagar, which is 150 years old and running since four generations, Bandhani product which cannot be made using machines.
- Hence investment is less thus they do everything like tying, dyeing and stitching.
- This work is mainly carried out by women and girls.

To know the history of Bandhani Printing Textile :

Gujarat has been one of India's major textile producers since very early times, at least since the mid-first century AD, when the first known record of trading between the Western world and the Indian Ocean - the anonymous *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* — was written. It is not clear when tie-dyed textiles were first made in Gujarat, but probably the earliest surviving pieces are small fragments of silk used from the medieval period onwards by Jain monks to interleave manuscript pages and to protect the paintings thereon. The vestigial piece of fine silk *bandhani* may possibly date from as early as the fifteenth century, when the *Kalpasutra* manuscript in which it was used was produced. As in Rajasthan, where tie-dyeing may

have been introduced from Sind or the Multan area, some traditions and oral histories indicate that the *bandhani* technique may have been brought to Gujarat (specifically the Kutch area) by craftsmen from Sind, perhaps in the sixteenth century. Many of the communities who use tie-dyed textiles have traditional histories of immigration from Sind or the Thar desert, traditions which are further corroborated by the fact; that the town of Jamnagar, the fourth most dyeing centre for *bandhani* in Gujarat, was; founded in 1540 by Jadeja Rajputs from Sind. Oral genealogists - *barots* — also tell of a movement from Sind of the Khatri community, the Muslim and Hindu textile craftsmen who even today predominate in both the practical and commercial aspects of textile production.

To know the major centers of Bandhani printing Textile in India :

Rajasthan and Gujarat are the major centers of Bandhani in India. These states produce a large variety of bandhani printed fabric. Among important traditional centers are the following :

(a) Gujarat :

The most famous and largest work shops are found in the province of Saurashtra in Gujarat, especially at Jamnagar. The tying and dyeing is also carried out in smaller centres like Porbandar, Morvi or Rajkot. However, it is said that the water around Jamnagar can bring forth the brightest red and therefore often the dyeing is done there, while the tying is done elsewhere, since labour is cheaper in smaller towns. Other traditional centers of *bandhani* work are found in Kutch, mainly in Bhuj, in Abdasa, Anjar and Madvi. The patterns on the fabrics from these places are generally finer than in Saurashtra,³ but today the workshops of Kutch are mostly for the traders of Jamnagar. Only a few pieces find market. A third group of *bandhani* workshops is to be found in Sindh, especially in Pethapur, and in Deesa in Northern Gujarat, almost throughout the year, good river water is available for dyeing and rinsing.

(b) Rajasthan

There are a number of *bandhani* production centres in the former multi-princely state of Rajputana, the modern Rajasthan. It is said that the finest tie-dye work is done in Bikaner, and in Sikar, north of Jaipur. Other centres are Jaipur itself and Jodhpur, Barmer, Pali, Udaipur and Nathdwara.

From the point of view of colour the best results are achieved in towns near the Thar desert. Further east, however, at Chittor, dark coloured heavy *lanihari* fabrics with a variety of motifs are made for the local market. The *bandhej* workers from the Udaipur region belong to the Chavada caste, and even today they speak a Panjabi dialect, as current around Multan.

(c) Madhya Pradesh

Ordinary qualities of *bandhani* are made at centres like Indore. At Shivpuri exceptionally interesting ones in dark blue cotton fabrics with figurative patterns in white are made for the local farming communities.

(d) South India

Especially in the region of Jaijind Madurai, Saurashtra speaking emigrants from Gujarat make coarse large patterns on cotton fabrics. The ground of these textiles is dyed red or brown.

No doubt, more *bandhani* manufacturing centres can be listed; (e.g. in Assam), but information is not readily available.

Sindh and Punjab, both regions belonging to Pakistan today, must have been important centres of *kandaani* work. There is some information to suggest that Sindh might have been the original centre for *bandhani* patterns used in Kutch and Gujarat, and perhaps even in South Rajasthan.

To understand the manufacture procedure of Bandhani printing Textile unit

The Bandhani has five categories of players:

- (a) Manufactures
- (b) Manufactures trader
- (c) Trader
- (d) Tiers
- (e) Dyers

The manufacturers are those, who have their bandhani productions own units. manufacturers use to produce bandhani where the manufacturers trader use to produce the Bandhani in their units and also produce other manufacturers for sale in their retail or wholesale units on the other hand the tiers and dyer provide support serve in the process of production.

All though all selected units were self sufficient units but in peak timed they were taking help from outsiders. Among tie dye workers per piece payment for tying e/ach piece instead of daily and monthly payment.

CONCLUSION

In the process of production, the producers are also maintaining the ethnicity of the product by not employing child labour either in the process of production or distribution of the products. Hence the stakeholders are fully practising the concept of fair trade in the process. Likewise in the process of dyeing the dyers/manufacturers are also taking care of eliminating both health and environment aspects. Special care has been taken by the producers for dissolving the waste products and waste dyed waters, so that there is no environmental pollutions. The state government and the organisations like Textiles Committee are also empowering the stakeholders on the issue.

Further, with the growing demand pattern of the product, the stakeholders are now facing the burnt of infringement. The large mills and even producers of other countries are producing infringed product and selling it in the name of Bandhani of Gujarat, as a result, the original producers are losing a substantial part of the market share and so also livelihood. In the aforesaid, given circumstances, it is thus apparent that the Bandhani of Gujarat needs requisite legal protection and also qualifies for protection under the Geographical Indication. This traditional handcrafted textile product of the country is national heritage and emotionally attached to the stakeholders of the -product and so also the consumers. It also contributes immensely for the economic development of the country'. The legal protection will make the stakeholders secure from the infringement and provide ownership right to them. At the same time the protection will also make the consumers secure from infringed products. In view of the above, the GI registration of Bandhani of Gujarat is the need of hour.

Trade mark and quality control :

There is no trademark for design and products of tie dye workers. They were not using any quality measures of their work. They maintain quality according to market demand.

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