



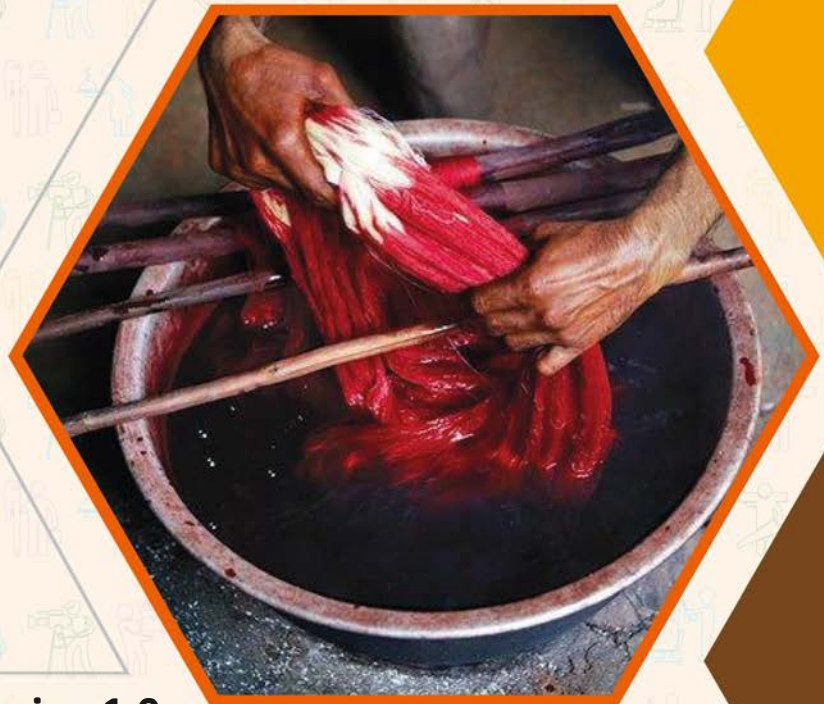
Participant Handbook

Sector
Textile Sector Skill Council

Sub-Sector
Handloom

Occupation
Pre Loom Operator

Reference ID: **TSC/Q 7201, Version 1.0**
NSQF level: 4



Hank Dyer

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Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India

“ Skilling is building a better India.
If we have to move India towards
development then Skill Development
should be our mission. ”



Certificate

COMPLIANCE TO QUALIFICATION PACK –NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS

is hereby issued by the

TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL

for

SKILLING CONTENT : PARTICIPANT HANDBOOK

Complying to National Occupational Standards of
Job Role/ Qualification Pack: 'Hank Dyer' QP No. 'TSC/Q 7201 ; NSQF Level 4'

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**Valid up to the next review date of the Qualification Pack or the
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Dr. J.V. Rao
CEO
(Textile Sector Skill Council)

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About this book

This book is designed for up grading the knowledge and basic skills to take up the job of 'Hank Dyer' in 'Textile Sector'. All the activities carried out by an operator are covered in this course. Upon successful completion of this course the candidate will be eligible to work as Hank Dyer.

This Participant Handbook is designed to enable training for the specific Qualification Pack (QP) Hank Dyer. Each National Occupational (NOS) is covered across Unit/s.

Key Learning Objectives for the specific NOS mark the beginning of the Unit/s for that NOS. The symbols used in this book are described below.

- Carry out pre dyeing activities: desizing, scouring, bleaching etc.
- Carry out dyeing of hank yarn
- Carry out finishing of dyed yarns
- Maintain work area and tools in handloom sector
- Working in a team in handloom sector
- Maintain health, safety and security at work place in handloom sector
- Comply with work place requirements in handloom sector

Symbols Used



Key Learning Outcomes



Steps



Time



Tips



Notes



Unit Objectives



Exercise

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1. Introduction and Orientation



Unit 1.1 – Handloom Sector in India

Unit 1.2 – Roles and Responsibilities of Hank Dyer



Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this module, you will be able to:

1. Familiarise with Handloom sector in India
2. Explain the position place in handloom sector & in ecosystem
3. Describe roles and responsibilities of a Hank Dyer

UNIT 1.1: Handloom Sector in India

Unit Objectives

At the end of the unit, you will be able to:

1. Familiarise with Handloom sector in India.
2. Explain the position place in handloom sector & in ecosystem

1.1.1 Handloom Sector in India

The Handlooms sector represents the continuity of the age-old Indian heritage of hand weaving and reflects the sociocultural tradition of weaving communities. India's Handlooms industry is best known for its use of fine textured fabrics, exclusively beautiful patterns, trendy outlook and sheer finesse in the product. Each and every state in India has the capability of innovative printing, weaving, embroidery and designing trends. Handlooms industry has made its presence in almost every product that can be thought off. From saris to suits, lehengas, skirts, stoles, shawls ,scarf's, jackets and many more.

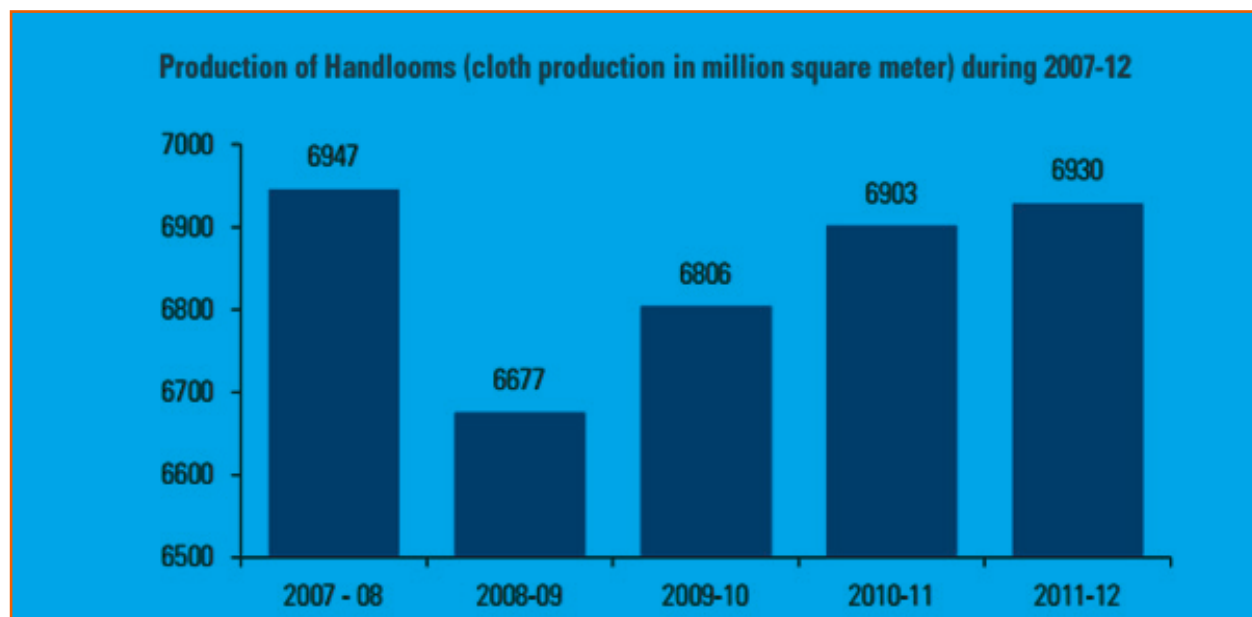


Fig.1.1.1: Production of handloom during 2007-2012

Key highlights of Indian Handloom Sector

- Handlooms sector contributes nearly 11 percent of the total cloth produced in the country and substantially contributes to the export income of the country
- India is the biggest producer of jute in the world in (1.67 million tonnes), second in silk production (23679 MT), second in cotton production (5.7 million tonnes) while fifth in synthetic fibre production during 2012–13
- India is the biggest exporter of yarn in the international market and has a share of 25 percent in the world yarn export market; along with a share of 12 percent in yarn and textile fibre production in the world

- India has the highest capacity of loom with a share of 61 percent in the world loom age
- The average cotton spinning cost in India is lower than all countries, including China
- India is a powerhouse of silk production; only China produces more silk annually, than India. India is also notable that it produces all four commercially used varieties of silk: mulberry, tusser, eri and muga; around 80 percent of silk produced is of the mulberry variety
- The structure of the sector is largely home-based with everybody in the family contributing to labour. India produces about 95 percent of the world's hand-woven textile

The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities after agriculture and constitutes an integral part of the rural and semi-rural livelihood. Handloom weaving constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of the Indian cultural heritage. The sector has an advantage of being less capital intensive, minimal use of power, eco-friendly, and flexibility of small production, openness to innovations and adaptability to market requirements. It is a natural productive asset and tradition at cottage level, which has sustained and grown by transfer of skill from one generation to other.

1.1.2 Government Initiatives

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is a nodal agency set up by Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote exports of all handloom products like fabrics, home furnishings, carpets and floor coverings, etc. HEPC was constituted in 1965 with 96 members and its present membership is around 1300 (as on 30-11-2015) spread all over the country. HEPC has its head office at Chennai and regional office at New Delhi. The primary objective of HEPC is to provide all support and guidance to Indian handloom exporters and international buyers for trade promotion and international marketing. In the financial year 2014-15, various handloom agencies participated in 15 international exhibitions and in the current financial year 2015-16, 14 International events have been approved for participation by HEPC. The export of handloom products during the financial year 2014-2015 was Rs. 2246.48 crore and for the year 2015-16, Govt. of India has fixed a target of US \$ 421 million for handloom exports

Government has been making various interventions. The brief of Government interventions is as follows:

1. Input support to weavers:
 - Access to raw material – supply of yarn through NHDC.
 - Concessional institutional credit through banks.
 - Skill development through training by WSCs.
 - Design support through WSCs & professional designers engaged under NHDP & Mega Cluster Programme.
2. Infrastructure support through cluster development – 6 mega clusters, 20 large clusters & 610 small clusters, New approach for block level CFCs with internet connectivity.
3. Marketing and export promotion – through domestic and international exhibitions, Handloom Mark scheme, India Handloom Brand, e-commerce platform.
4. Welfare measures – health and life insurance.
5. Revival & comprehensive package for loan waiver, recapitalization of primary/apex societies as well as to ensure cheap credit flow to this sector

UNIT 1.2: Roles and Responsibilities of a Hank Dyer

Unit Objectives

At the end of the unit, you will be able to:

1. Understand roles and responsibilities of a Hank Dyer

1.2.1 Introduction

Hank Dyer is responsible for dyeing of yarns of different types of fibre origins like cotton, viscose, wool, silk to synthetic materials either with traditional methods with little automation to specially developed hank dyeing machines. The dyed materials are expected to match with standard shades for hue, tone as well as conform to requirements for desired level of fastness.

Dyeing is the process of adding colour to textile products like fibres, yarns, and fabrics. Dyeing is normally done in a special solution containing dyes and other chemicals. After dyeing, dye particles get fixed with the textiles material and unfixed dyes are removed from it by further washing. The temperature and time controlling are two key factors in dyeing.

The key attributes required of a Hank Dyer are:

- Should be keen and vigilant
- Should have good eyesight,
- Should be patient and investigative.
- Should not be colour blind
- Should be willing to perform physical tasks

1.2.2 Role and Responsibilities of Hank Dyer

The key roles and responsibilities of a Hank Dyer are:

- Knowledge of yarns and fibres.
- Knowledge of various dyes used in the process.
- Maintain tools and equipment used in dyeing process.
- Carry out dyeing process according to specification.
- Dispose waste material according to guidelines.
- Knowledge of various chemicals used in dyeing.
- Knowledge of various dyeing methods.
- Carry out activities like washing, desizing, bleaching, scouring etc.
- Carry out activities like washing, soaping, softening , fixing etc. for finishing of the dyed material.
- Work effectively with colleagues and supervisors.
- Maintain personal and workplace health and hygiene.

1.2.3. Dyeing Process

The general sequence followed on dyeing operations is given below:

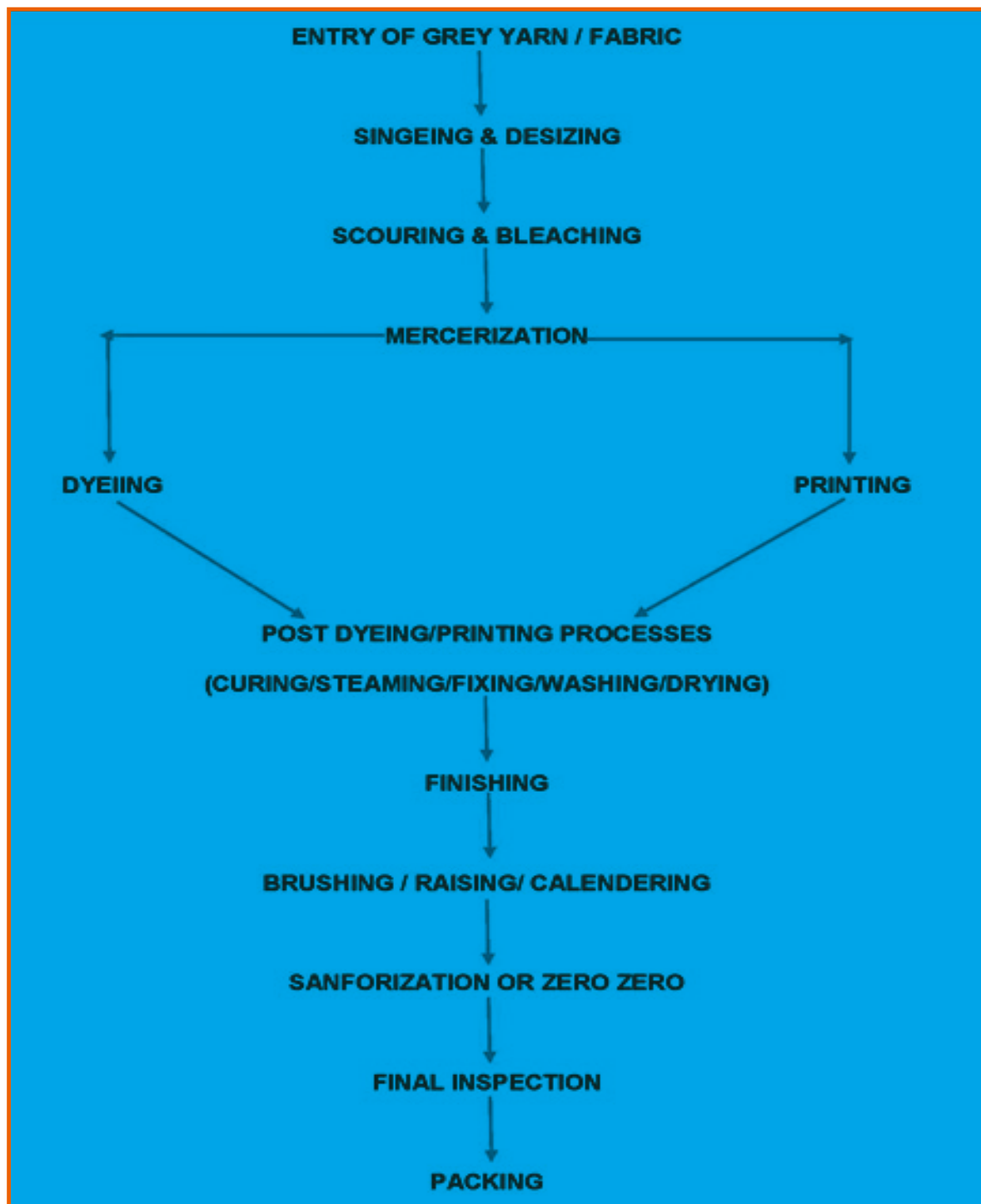


Fig.1.1.1: Dyeing operations process