

MHSC. CC-7: Dyed textiles of India

Bandhanis (Rajasthan and Gujarat)

Bandhanis are also known as chunaries and is very popular amongst the women of Gujarat, Kathiawad, Rajputana and Sindh. Bandhani is a symbol of youth and romance, loveplay and Sohag of Hindu women. The garments are dyed by tie-and dye method. The fabric is folded over several times until reduced to a small thick square or a rectangular piece. The piece is then damped and pressed on a block on which a design is carved. The impressed portions are picked up by the finger nails and are then tied up with cotton thread in a sufficient to resist the dye. The thread which are used to tie the fabric is not cut .

Motifs

Animals, birds, flowers and dancing dolls. When an elaborate design is used ,the bandhanis are known as 'Gharchola'. In some of the expensive Gharchola gold threads are woven in to form checks or squares and then the designs are formed in each of the squares by the tie- and dye process.

Dresses

Sari, salwar suit, dupatta, kurta, lahnga ,blouse bed sheet, furnishing items.

Bandhani of Odisha

Bandhani of Odisha is one of the types of Ikat. The weaving centres of Odisha are Sambalpur, Bargarh and the district of Sonapur and Boudh. Bandhas fabric of Odisha is popularly known as shambalpuri and credit goes to the pioneering efforts of Sri Radhashyam Mehar. Other master craftsmen who contributed to the development of Shambalpuri textiles were Padmashree Kailash Chandra Mehar ,Padmshree Kunj Bihari Mehar, Padmashree Chaturbhuja Mehar etc.

Fabrics

Silk and cotton

Motifs

The dominant motifs in this crafts include animals, birds with traditional designs being fish and conch shell as well as bolmala, chandankora and sachipar. As the design-type is single ikat, the designs are blurred.

Technique

The process involves tie and dye -----knotting of the yarn before dipping them in colours one at a time ,and finally weaving them to produce motifs in multi hued tones. Sambalpur is famous for its double ikat textiles, Sonapur is known for its gold embroidered ones.

Shambalpuri of Odisha

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Textiles

Saris, dress material, furnishing items.

Fabric -Silk, cotton, khadi.

Patola of Gujarat

Salvi caste from Karnatak and Maharashtra migrated to Gujrat in the 12th century with the intention of acquiring the Patronage of the Chaulukyas Rajputs ,who ruled all of Gujarat parts of malva and south Rajasthan at the time ,With Anahibad Patan as the capital. After the decline of the Solanki empire, the Salvi founded a rich trade in Gujrat. Patola saris quickly became a sign of social status among Gujarat women and girls.

Patola is a double ikat woven sari, usually made from silk, in Patan, Gujarat.Patola is plural word its singular form is patolu. They are very expensive and worn by royal and aristocratic families. It takes six to one year to make one sari due to long process of dyeing each strand separately before weaving. Patola is mostly used as a wedding sari in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

Fabric

Silk

Motifs

In jain and Hindu communities ,double ikat saris with entire designs of parrots, flowers, elephant and dancing figures are generally used. In muslim community saris with geometrical designs and flower patterns are very

common. Maharashtrian Brahmins wear saris with plain ,dark coloured borders and body ,and a bird design called Nari Kunj.

Technique

The silk yarn with which Patolas are woven, is first dyed by bandhani process before is put on the loom. The yarns both warp and weft are dyed in lightest of colours. Then they are stretched on the ground and the dyer proceeds to mark certain portions to indicate the lines of the desired design. The operations of tie- and -dye is repeated several times until all the color and shades required for the design have been applied to the yarn.

Varieties of Patola

- Nari Junjar bhat
- Pan bhat or leaf design
- Okhar bhat or Water crest design
- Phulwadi bhat or floral design
- Wagh kunj bhat or tiger elephant design
- Chabri bhat or basket design
- Chowkhadi bhat or a diaper with a double outline design.

Pochampalli of Andhra Pradesh

Place of origin

Bhoodan, Pochampalli, Telangana

The fabric received the Geographical Indication(GI) status in 2005.

Technique

Ikat is an Indonesian word means to tie. In this method individual yarn or bundle of yarns with a tight wrapping applied in the desired pattern. The yarns are then dyed. The process of tie and dye is repeated several times to produce elaborate ,multi coloured patterns. When the dyeing is finished all the bindings are removed the yarns are woven into cloth.

In Ikat, the resist is applied to the yarns before they are woven into cloth. Pochampalli Ikat sarees get their colour from natural sources only. The colours are normally bright with orange ,yellow, dull gold and pink .

Material used

Cotton or silk

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Geometrical patterns, flowers, elephants, parrots and dancing girls.

Clothings

Sari, bed sheet, bed covers and other decorative items.

Price range-Rs 8000-Rs 15000

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