

Name: Sakina Saifuddin

ID: 14527

Subject: Textile History 2

4th Semester

[Final Semester Assignment Spring 2020](#)

Fill in the blanks:	2
Kalamkari:	2
INTRODUCTION	2
Definition:	2
Derivation of word:	3
History:	3
Process of making Kalamkari:	3
Types of Kalamkari:	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Machilipatnam styles	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Srikalahasti style	4
Colors of Kalamkari:	4
Shibori Technique:	5
Introduction:	5
Explanation:	5
Techniques:	6
Three basic methods of dyeing:	6
Coloration:	6
Absorption:	6
True dye:	7
Names of rugs:	7
Darshan-Dwar:	7

QUESTION NO.1

Fill in the blanks:

- A. White, yellow and reddish pigments used by primitive men in cave painting in **15,000 BC**.
- B. Most natural dyes are **Adjective dyes**.
- C. Major **Silk** manufacturing centers were set up in France, Spain and Italy.
- D. The name Pashmina comes from **Persian Word**.
- E. **Zayn-ul-abidin** is the founder of Pashmina wool industry.
- F. Approximately **4 to 8** ounces of Pashmina fiber are shed by each goat.
- G. **Durrie** weaving has been a cottage industry for many centuries in the India Subcontinent.
- H. The origin of embroidery can be traced back to the **Iron age**.
- I. Khadi fabric is a cotton cloth made by **Plain weaving**.
- J. The thread used for Phulkari is called **Pat**.

QUESTION NO.2

Kalamkari:

INTRODUCTION

Definition:

"A type of cotton cloth printed by hand, originally made in southern India"

Kalamkari is an ancient style of hand painting done on silk & cotton fabric with a tamarind pen, using natural dyes.

Derivation of word:

Kalamkari is derived from a Persian word where “kalam” means pen and “kari” refers to craftsmanship.

History:

Centuries ago, groups of singers, musicians and painters, called chitrakars used to wander from one village to another, narrating stories of Hindu mythology to the village people. But with the course of time, the process of telling tales transformed into canvas painting and that's when Kalamkari art first saw the light of day. This colorful art dates back to more than 3000 B.C.

According to the historians, fabric samples depicting Kalamkari art were found at the archeological sites of Mohenjo-Daro.

Kalamkari had a certain decline, then it was revived in India and abroad for its craftsmanship. Since the 18th century the British have enjoyed the decorative element for clothing.

But, it was during the Mughal era when this style of painting got recognition. Mughals promoted this art in the Golconda and Coromandel province where skillful craftsmen used to practice this art, that's how this art and the word Kalamkari evolved. Under the Golconda sultanate, this art flourished. It was promoted during the 18th century, as a decorative design on clothing by British's in India.

Process of making Kalamkari:

1. Cotton fabric used for Kalamkari is first treated with a solution of cow dung and bleach.
2. After keeping the fabric in this solution for hours, the fabric gets a uniform off-white color.
3. After this, the cotton fabric is immersed in a mixture of buffalo milk. This avoids smudging of dyes in the fabric when it is painted with natural dyes.
4. Later, the fabric is washed under running water to get rid of the odor of buffalo milk.
5. When the fabric is ready the artist's sketch motifs and designs on the fabric.

Types of Kalamkari:

There are two recognizable styles of Kalamkari art in India:

□ Machilipatnam styles

Machilipatnam styles of Kalamkari motifs are essentially printed with hand-carved traditional blocks with intricate detailing painted by hands.

□ Srikalahasti style

Srikalahasti style of painting draws inspiration from the Hindu mythology describing scenes from the epics and folklore.

In recent times, two other types of Kalamkari patterns have also emerged, based on the states where it is created. Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are two prime states in India, where two different types of Kalamkari patterns are done.

□ The Andhra Kalamkari borrows design inspiration from forts, palaces and temples of India, along with motifs of animals and birds.

□ The Gujarat Kalamkari depict motifs of mythological characters like Krishna-Arjuna from Mahabharata, lord Krishna, lord Ganesha, lord Buddha etc

Colors of Kalamkari:

Kalamkari art primarily uses earthy colors like indigo, mustard, rust, black and green. Natural dyes used to paint colors in Kalamkari art are extracted from natural sources with no use of chemicals and artificial matter. For instance, craftsmen extract black color by blending jiggery, water and iron filings which they essentially use for outlining the sketches. While mustard or yellow is derived by boiling pomegranate peels. Likewise, blue is obtained from indigo and green is derived by mixing yellow and blue together.

QUESTION NO.3

A: What is shibori technique:

Shibori Technique:

Introduction:

Shibori is the Japanese word for a variety of ways of embellishing textiles by shaping cloth and securing it before dyeing. The word comes from the verb root shibori, "to wring, squeeze, press."

Explanation:

Shibori is a Japanese dyeing technique that typically involves folding, twisting or bunching cloth and binding it, then dyeing it in indigo.

Although shibori is used to designate a particular group of resist-dyed textiles, the verb root of the word emphasizes the action performed on cloth, the process of manipulating fabric.

Rather than treating cloth as a two-dimensional surface, with shibori it is given a three-dimensional form by folding, crumpling, stitching, plaiting, or plucking and twisting.

Cloth shaped by these methods is secured in a number of ways, such as binding and knotting. It is the pliancy of a textile and its potential for creating a multitude of shape-resisted designs that the Japanese concept of shibori recognizes and explores. The shibori family of techniques includes numerous resist processes practiced throughout the world.

Shibori is used as an English word throughout this book because there is no English equivalent. In fact, most languages have no term that encompasses all the various shibori techniques, nor is there English terminology for individual methods, which often have been incorrectly lumped together as "tie-and-dye."

There are many ways to create shibori; however, most techniques have names, and these techniques have a number of varieties. Differing techniques may be combined in some cases to achieve increasingly more elaborate results.

Techniques:

1. Itajime Shibori
 2. Kanoko Shibori
 3. Nui Shibori
 4. Kumo shibori
-

B: Three basic methods of dyeing:

Three basic methods of dyeing:

- **Coloration:**

The first is by staining an item, a method of staining a material through coloration, where the color is rubbed or soaked. The coloration must be relatively permanent: that is not readily removed by rinsing in water or by normal washing procedures. Moreover, the dyeing must not fade rapidly on exposure to light.

- **Absorption:**

The next is the use of pigmentation, where the color is fixed or absorbed on the surface of an object by another adhesive medium.

The process of attachment of the dye molecule to the fiber is one of absorption: that is the dye molecules concentrate on the fiber surface. There are four kinds of forces by which dye molecules are bound to the fiber:

1) Ionic forces 2) Hydrogen bonding 3) Vander Wals' forces and 4) Covalent chemical linkages

- True dye:

A true dye is when the color is completely deposited on another substance from an insoluble form from a solution containing colorant. The dyeing of a textile fiber is carried out in a solution, generally aqueous, known as the dye liquor or dye bath. For true dyeing to have taken place, coloration of fabric and absorption are important determinants.

C: List down the names of rugs:

Names of rugs:

1. Kilims
 2. Chobis
 3. Durries
 4. Burgesta kilims
 5. Balouchs
-

D: Darshan Dwar:

Darshan-Dwar:

Darshan Dwar Phulkari Baghs are textiles offered to gurudwaras or temples by the Sikh community upon the fulfillment of wishes or at important life events. They were not made for human wear. Compared to the other Phulkari Baghs created as wedding textiles, the Darshan Dwar textiles are rarer in the world of textile collectibles. Mostly the designs had figures, stitched on it, which represented their gods.

END