




K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
THE COMPLETE WORLD OF EDUCATION

**SOHNA ROAD, SOHNA
GURUGRAM**

**KUTCH
(FIELD PROJECT REPORT)
SOAD-FD
PROGRAMME CODE- SFFD353A**

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN
(FASHION DESIGN)**


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ACADEMIC YEAR- 2022-23

DECLARATION

I undersigned hereby declare that this Craft Documentation Report represents work carried out by me. I also declare that I have adhered to all the principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any idea/ data/ fact/ source in our submission. I understand that any violation of the above will lead to disciplinary action by the Institute. The findings in this report are based on the sampling/ survey/ data collection/ recording during the Craft Documentation started on date 1st December 2022 to 15th December 2022 at place Gramin Vikas Evam Chetna Sansthan in Barmer under the guidance of Ms. Chandni Aggarwal.



Lalita

2010220001

Bachelor of Fashion design

Craft Documentation

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Report entitled "Craft Documentation Report" submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of bachelor's in design (Fashion Design) of K.R, Mangalam University is a faithful record of Bonafede research work carried out by Lalita under our guidance and supervision. No part of the report has been submitted by any other degree. All assistance and help received during the course of investigation has been fully acknowledged by her.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With all sincerity and heartfelt gratitude, I take privilege of acknowledging all those people whose inspiration and sincere involvement helped me enormously in achieving the aim successfully.

It gives me immense pleasure to express my deep sense of respect and gratitude to Mrs. Chandni Aggarwal, Professor, Department of Fashion Design, K. R. Mangalam University, for her valuable guidance, immense help, constructive support and constant motivation throughout the course of study.

I am especially indebted to Mrs. Sukirti, Professor, Department of Fashion Design, K. R. Mangalam University, for her gainful and conceptual guidance, and keen interest to my study.

On top of all my gratefulness to God Almighty, the blessing of whom has made the journey successful.

25 December 2022

Lalita

INTRODUCTION

'Kutch Work' is one of the trendy embroidering methods that prevail in the Indian State of Gujarat. As the starting points of this interlacing method are 'Kutch' and 'Saurashtra', the technique is generally termed as 'Kutch Work'.

ORIGIN

The origin of Kutch work embroidery back to '*mochis*', the community of shoemakers, who also used to work on royal textiles and decorative objects. It is also believed that this unique style of embroidery was brought about by Kathi cattle breeders, a group of wanderers associated with Karna of the Mahabharat. Over time – their work evolved to and they began to produce the fine needlework that characterizes Kutch embroidery – as it displays a variety of patterns, moods and themes.

Kutch work embroidery has different varieties, styles, motifs and colors that vary from community to community and region to region. Different types of embroidery are not just decorative in nature but also speak of specific details about the makers' and wearer's caste, social status and religious affiliation.

Young girls are taught Kutch embroidery by their mothers at an early age, and the art is passed down from generation to generation. A young girl's skill at embroidery can even help her to find a good match in marriage!

Embroidery is done mainly by herding and farming communities, such as the Rabri's, Ahir and Soda Rajput's, who traditionally produce these hand embroidered products for their own use.

Over the years, various clans around the region have appropriated the essential features of Kutch embroidery to create distinctive styles of their own, such as Rabari, Ahir, Mochi and Mutawa.

HISTORY

History of the Kutch Embroidery is traced to the 18th and 17th centuries when people migrated from the countries such as Greece, Germany, Iran and Iraq to Gujarat. It is also said that cobblers known as Mochis were trained in this art form by the Muslim Sufi saints of Sindh. The art form became a vocation for women of Kutch not only to meet their own clothing requirements but also to make a living, in view of severe dry and very hot conditions of Kutch. It became a generational art with the skills taught from mother to daughter. They embroidered clothes for festive occasions and to decorate deities and to create a source of income.

GVCS

The art work of Kutch on fabric is mainly carried out by the workers working in Gramin Vikas Evam Chetna Sanstha run by Dr. Ruma Devi who is specialized in applique work and known for all Embroideries like Gota Pati, Kutch Embroidery and phulkari etc. Kutch work clothes are mostly worn in the seasons of wedding and festivals, so it is less practiced in these three months because it is neither a wedding season nor a festival season. Barmer District is a district in Rajasthan state of India. It is located in the western part of Rajasthan state forming a part of the Thar Desert.

Barmer is described as "Vestibule of the Rajasthani Culture" and called as a miniature Rajasthan with all its color, warmth and tradition. The place is renowned for handicrafts, multi - hued traditional costumes etc.

Barmer being a backward region, faces different challenges and problem being a desert & border-line area, there are lack of roads, lack of transportation, unfavorable climatic condition, Inaccessible areas. People here has to face different challenges to survive for their livelihood. Here, GVCS contributed differently in the lives of rural people especially women.

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The Craft of India

All the products are intricately handcrafted with all the love, efforts and dedication. Each design depicts a beautiful story behind its craft. The intricacy of applique; fascinating embroideries; skillful hand-weaving and various other crafts are fabulously balancing the traditionality with modernity. The Popular Artisans who work there are:



Fig-1Dr. Ruma Devi

First women artisan of Thar desert emerged out among all the odds by crossing all the obstacles and developed a ray of hope of self-dependency in all the rural women. Dr. Ruma Devi, a master artisan, a social activist, a renowned designer and a recognized craft pruner, is now an epitome of empowerment for all the rural and tribal women artisans of India. In the name of Dr. Ruma Devi,

www.rumadevi.com is a sustainable practice to make a bridge between the rural artisan community and buyer community.



Fig-2 lady working under ruma devi foundation

1 . GEOGRAPHICAL REGION:

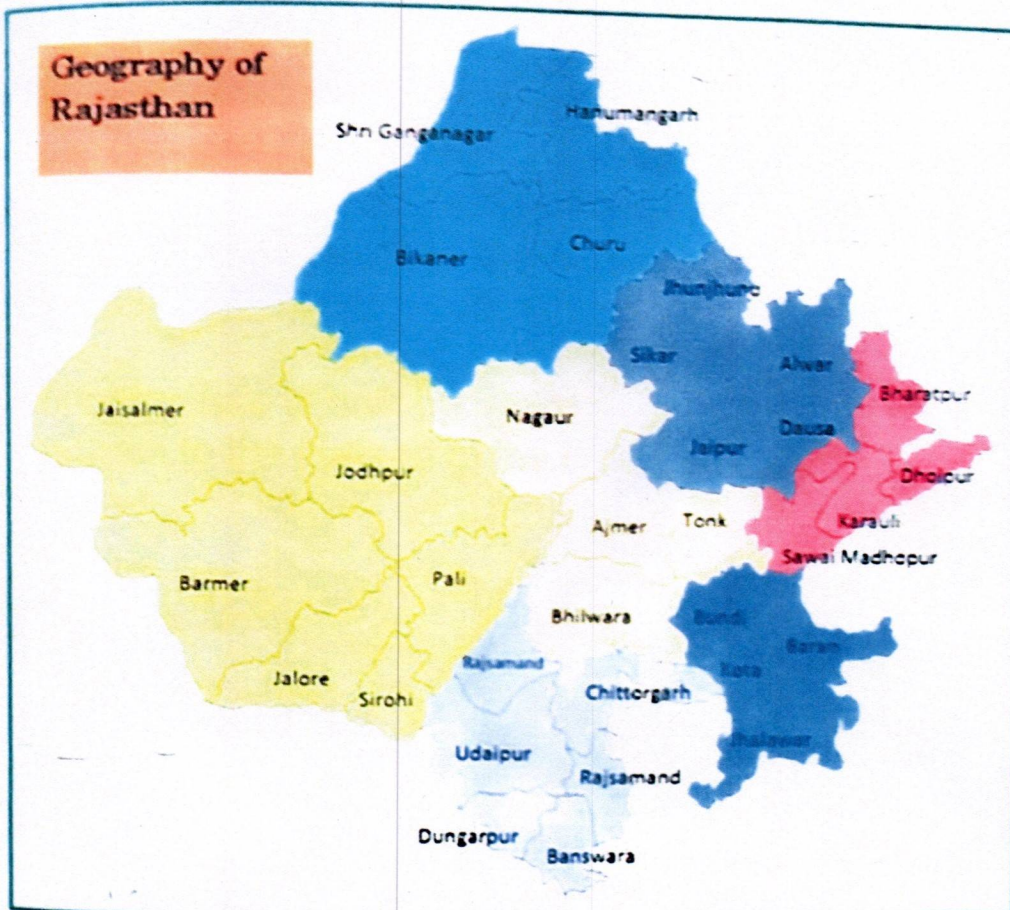


Fig-3

Although Kutch work is being used everywhere but its manufacturing centers are concentrated in Rajasthan. Kutch work is woven mainly in Gujarat apart from this district of Rajasthan, some manufacturing units are located at Barmer town. Kutch is

mainly woven in 3d form and then it is punched in different shapes and sizes in Gujarat.

1. GLOBAL PRESENCE:

The embroidery of Kutch work is varied and colorful. It flourished in the late 19th and 20th centuries and sample of the work of this period are in a class apart. Using simple darning, herringbone, button hole and chain stitches the embroiderers of Kutch turned out a fascinating range of motifs.

The entire structure is built up by looping the threads without stitching them to the surface of the cloth.

2. MATERIALS:



Fig-4 material of craft

a) Polyester

It is Reshma mixed with plastic. It has more strength and it is long lasting than Reshma.



Fig-5

Polyester Thread

b) Anchor

Sewing thread was primarily silk or linen at the time and the Clark brothers developed their cotton yarn into the first cotton sewing thread. And thus, was born what was to become the world-famous Anchor embroidery threads brand.



Fig-6

Anchor thread

c) Kutch Work

Mirror

Mirror is available in different lengths and breadths. Used to separate the designs and as borders.



Fig-7

Mirror

d) Laces

These come in different designs, colors and sizes. It is mainly used for the borders. To make the laces, ribbons are given the shape as per design required and then stitched.

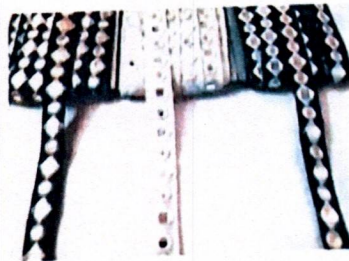


Fig-8

Mirror lace

e) Paste

The paste chalk powder and kerosene oil is used for tracing the designs or motifs on the fabric.



Fig-9

Paste of chalk powder and kerosene oil

4. Tools

a) Adda (wooden frame)

Craftsman tug the fabric on Adda (which is a wooden frame) for doing the work.

b) Needle

It is used in embroidery work and also while tucking the fabric on Adda.



Fig-10

Needle (Sui)

C) frame

It is used in embroidery work



Fig-11

5. Craft Process Work

- Motifs which have to be made on fabric are first drawn on tracing paper then perforations done are on it through pin so it could be traced on fabric.



Fig-12 Tracing and making motif

6. Design

AHIR EMBROIDERY

The Ahirs, who migrated from Gokul Mathura settled mostly in Kutch and Saurashtra. They are mostly engaged in agriculture. Women of the Ahir community do needle work, when they get time from the work in the house and fields. This embroidery resembles Rabari stitches but only round mirrors are used with geometrical and floral motifs. Their dresses are embellished with embroidered articles. Kotay, Dori, Sumraser, Habai, Lodai, Dharmapuri, Pahari, Danette, Mimura, Nagor, Cheperedi are main centres of Ahir embroidery.

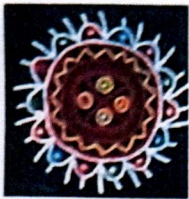


Fig-13

RABARI

Rabari has mirrors in a variety of shapes and patterns in chain stitch. It is then decorated with a sequence of stitches in vibrant colours. Artisans also use decorative back stitching, called bakhiya, to decorate men's kediyas/ jackets and the seams of women's blouses.



Fig-14

BANNI

Banni embroidery' refers to a kind of embroidery done by people belonging to the Banni community in Kutch. It is also known as 'Heer Bharat'. It makes use of brightly coloured threads; yellow, red and orange are the most commonly used colours. Beads and mirrors are also widely used for added effect. Usually, silk Oss is used for the embroidery. Chain stitches and buttonhole stitches are commonly used in the Banni style of embroidery.



Fig-15

7. Product

It includes Cutting of Fabric, preparing Patterns and Stitching to manufacture garments.



Fig-16

Innovation

Traditionally the Kutch work was restricted to the Navratri festival. In earlier times only ghagras, odhani and sarees were made. Now a days they are producing many products for men and women. The products which they are producing are jackets, kurties, bags, blouses, chaniya and choli etc. Now a days, not only females but also male products of 22 Kutch work are available in the market. The people of every caste and community are wearing it and it is not restricted to the royal families.

CONCLUSION

The Craft Documentation at Gramin Vikas Evam Chetna Sansthan was a great experience and an opportunity to learn and study about the Indian embroidery and textile craft. I was able to learn in detail about the embroidery 'KUTCH WORK' that were popular in India, what are the motifs that are used in this particular embroidery, the threads and stitches that are used and the fabric on which they are done. I learned about the importance of these embroidery works and how embroidery work is dying due the poor condition of the artisans.

I realized that it is our duty as a fashion designing student to spread the importance of these works and to keep them alive. Completion of this report is a small step towards that goal.