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# CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This is to certify that Ms. GAURI GOEL Student of INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF DESIGN, In the department of 'FASHION DESIGN' Year 2022 has successfully completed the subject TRADITIONAL EMBROIDERY under the guidance of Miss. DEEPTI KOTHARI.

Date : 20/05/2022

*Outstanding!*  
*Bothari*

Signature of faculty



*PPK*  
*20/05/22*  
*Impressive work !!*

Signature of HOD

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Bothani  
20/5/22



# KANTHA

## EMBROIDERY

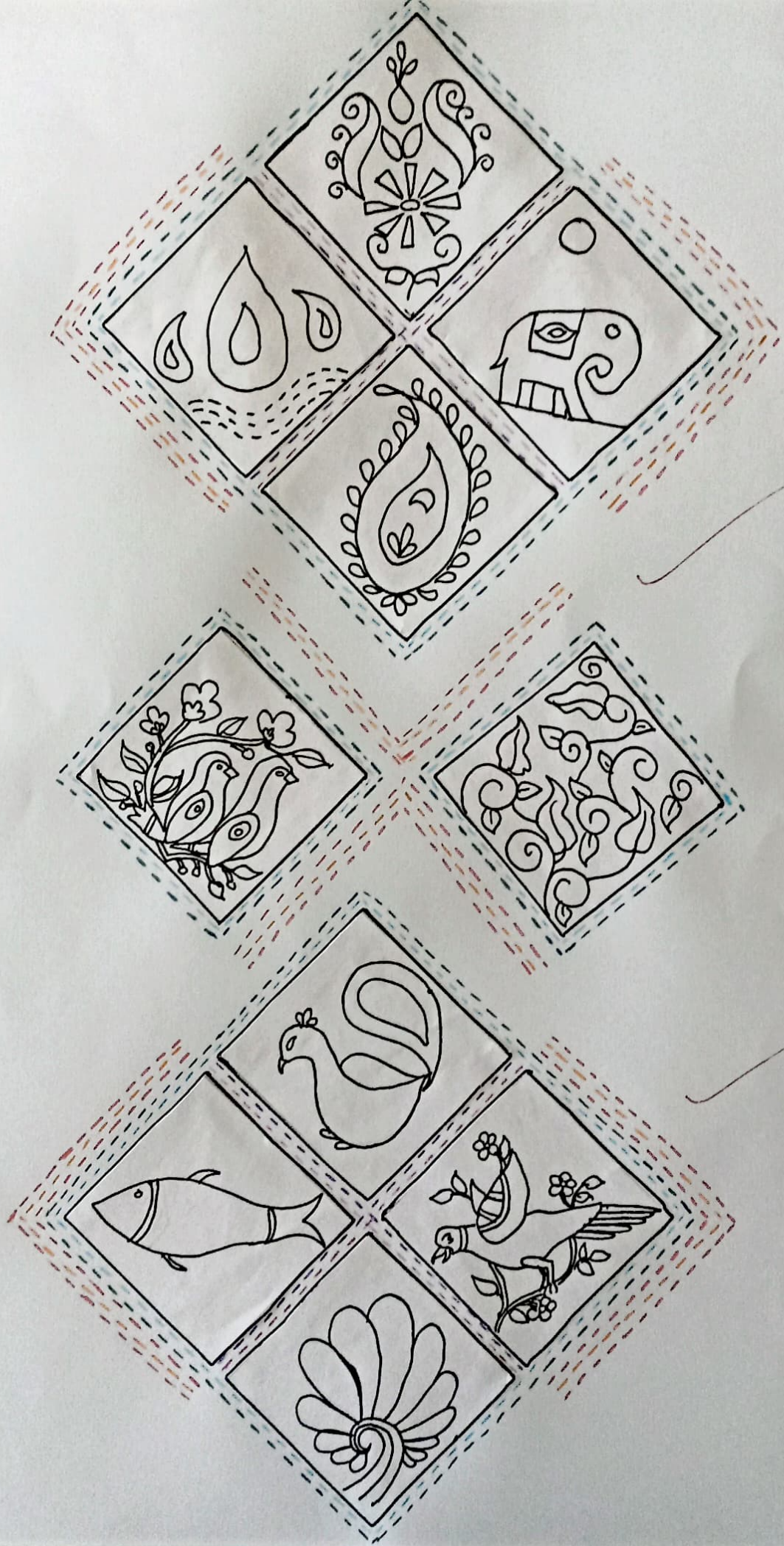
The traditional folk art of Bengal is famous as 'Kantha' which means 'Patched Cloth', and the special significance of Kantha is 'quilting'. It is mainly done on old sarees, dhotis and other apparel to make them look new. It consists generally of a running stitch on the sarees in the form of motifs such as animals, birds, flowers and scenes from everyday life.

It is produced at Hugli, Patna, Satgaon, Faridpur, Jessore, Khulan and other parts of East and West Bengal.

There are 7 types of Kantha according to its utility. They are generally used as wrapper in winter, for books, valuables, mirrors, combs, wallets, pillow and bed spread.

- \* Arshilata (wraps or cover for toilet articles such as mirrors, combs etc)
- \* Bayton (wraps for books and similar valuable)
- \* Durjani (covers for wallets)
- \* Lep Kantha (Quilted wraps, for winter season)
- \* Dar (covers for pillows)
- \* Sunjani (spreads quilted for functions or ceremonial occasion)
- \* Rumal (Handkerchief or smallest kind of Kantha)









Excellent work!  
Dottiani



# KASHIDA

## EMBROIDERY

Kashida is an embroidery style from Kashmir that is practiced by menfolk of the region. The intricate needlework is inspired by the charming natural surroundings of Kashmir. The embroidery is quite popular due to its color, texture, design and techniques.

The motifs used depicts natural elements which include the rich flora and fauna. Popular motif seen on shawls is derived from the cypress cone.

There are three styles of embroidery followed in Kashmir.

- \* Sozni and Rezkhari - Two faced embroidery done so skillfully that motif appears on both sides having different colors. Stitches used are chain stitch, couching, fly etc.
- \* Aari-Work - 'Zalakdozi' employs hook or aari to fill in motifs. The well known flower design finely worked in concentric rings of chain stitch.
- \* Kashmiri Couching - Zari thread is laid on the fabric along with a pattern and is held in place with another thread.

It is mainly produced in Srinagar, Anantnag and Jammu.











Beautiful work!  
Dotlani



# KUTCH EMBROIDERY

Gujarat is a state where many groups and subgroups stay together, the embroidery style, stitches and colors used identify their relationship between them.

There are two classification of Embroidery -

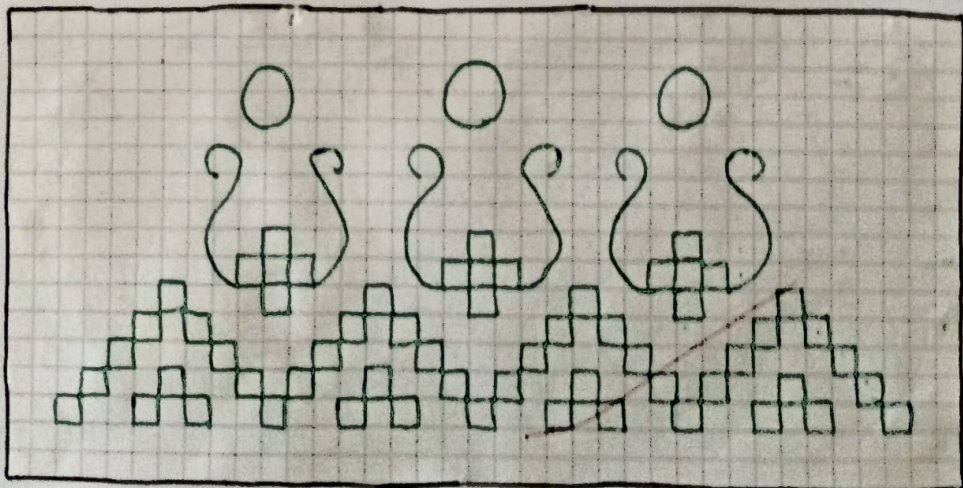
## \* Professional Embroideries:-

- Mochi embroidery - Done by cobblers and leather workers, embroidery is done in fine chain stitch using silk thread.
- Chinai embroidery - Very fine chain stitch and stem stitch were used, mainly by community of Chinas in 20<sup>th</sup> century (late 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup>)

## \* Domestic Embroideries:-

- Sindi Style -
  - Heer Bharat
  - Abda Bharat
  - Sindi Taropa (Interlacing Stitch)
  - Moti Bharat
- Kutch Style -
  - Ahir Bharat
  - Kaubi Bharat
  - Rabari work

The area of production of Gujarat Embroideries are, Thar Parpar, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Kutch.











Outstanding work!  
Botlari



# CHIKANKARI

## EMBROIDERY

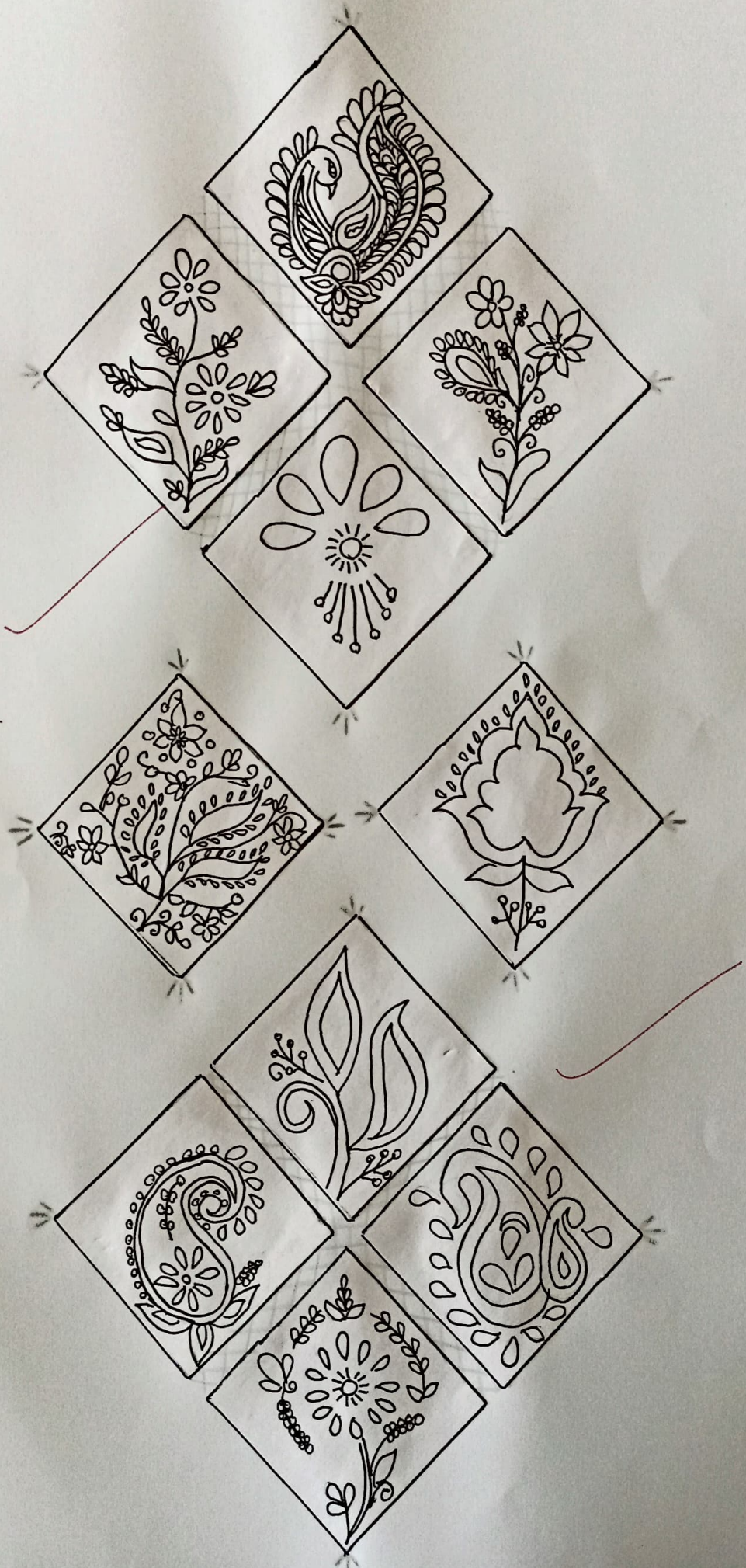
Chikankari is very delicate embroidery from Lucknow. Chikan, in the literal sense, means embroidery. This art form was known to be introduced by Mughals. The simple and precise, yet intricate hand stitch gives a classy feel to the garment. Traditionally it is done on white muslin, cotton but now different kinds of fabrics are used.

The stitches generally used are :-

- \* Taapchi - running stitch
- \* Bakhia - Shadow stitch (atta and sidhi Bakhia both are used)
- \* Katao - cut work effect
- \* Gilti - buttonhole and long satin stitch
- \* Stem and chain stitch are generally used for outlines.

Mostly floral and paisley motifs are used, there are no animal or human motif, since the embroidery is done by Muslim workers.



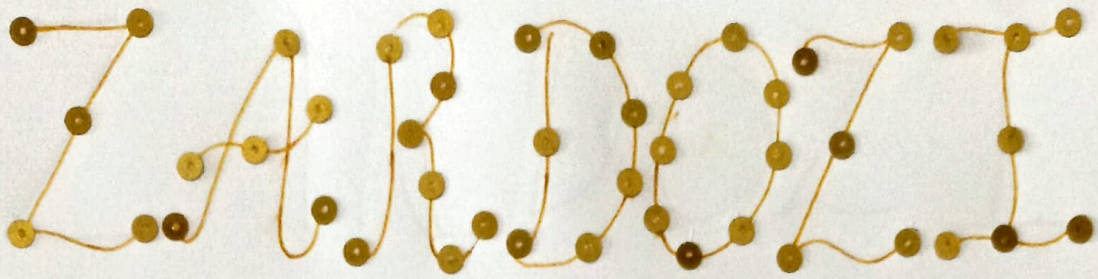






Amazing!  
Dottuasi





## EMBROIDERY

Zardozi comes from two words 'zar' meaning 'gold' and 'dozi' meaning 'sewing'. It is a type of heavy and elaborate metal embroidery on a silk, satin or velvet fabric. Designs are often created in gold and silver threads and can incorporate pearls, beads and precious stones. Banaras and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh are famous for metal weaving and embroidery.

The motifs used in zardozi are the same old traditional motifs of flowers, creepers and jalis.

Common Material used are:-

- \* Salma - thin twisted metal wire.
- \* Zari - threads with gold and silver coating
- \* Gajai - a circular thin stiff wire used for outline.
- \* Tilli / Sitara - Sequins.
- \* Mukaiish / Badla - This small metal sheet which is pressed into the fabric and folded.
- \* Moti - beads (golden, silver and white) are used along with the work to fill up designs or empty spaces.











V. Good!  
D. Hani



# PHULKARTI

## EMBROIDERY

Phulkari refers to the folk embroidery of Punjab. Although it means floral work, the designs include not only flowers but also cover various motifs and geometrical shapes. The main characteristics of Phulkari embroidery are used of darn stitch on the wrong side of the coarse fabric with coloured silken threads.

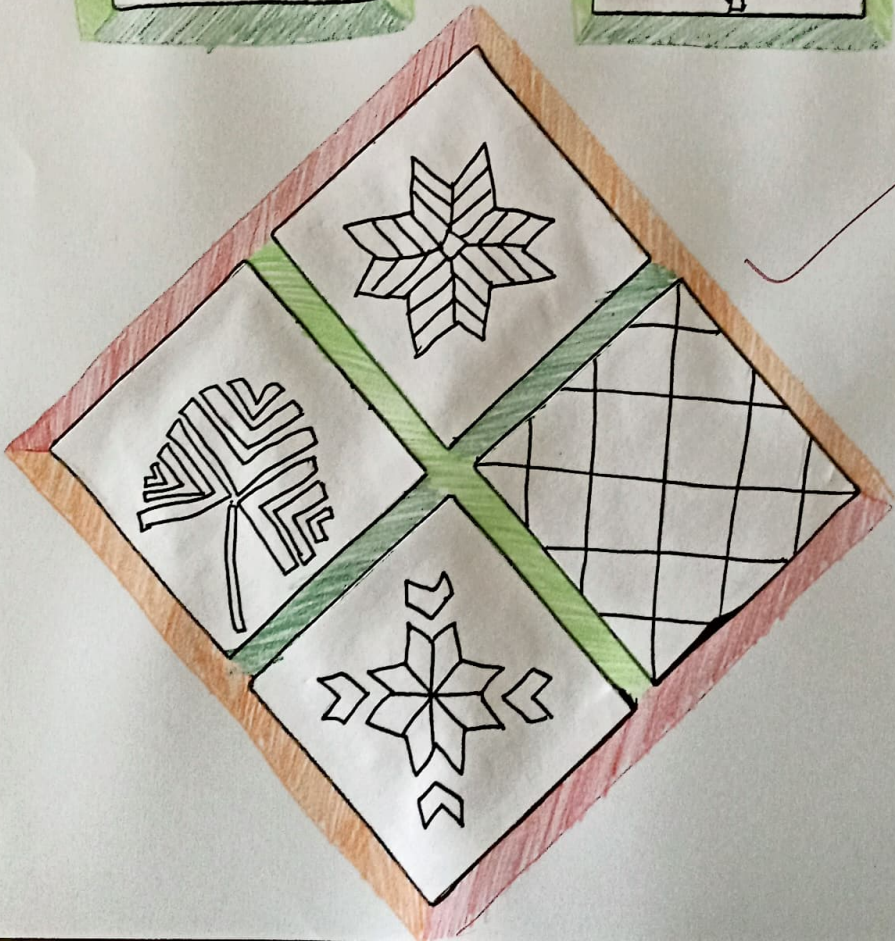
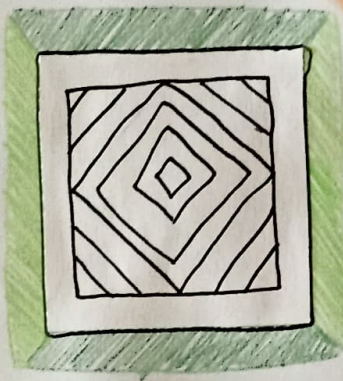
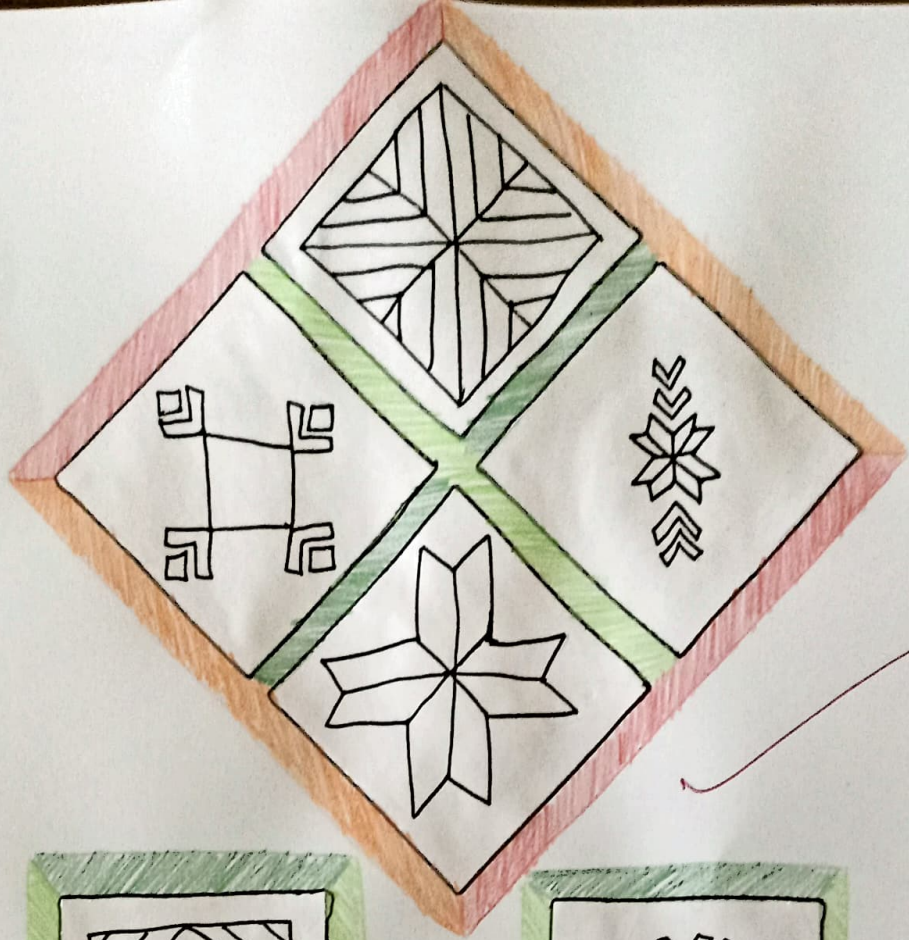
The area of production of Phulkaris were (Peshawar, Jehlum, Rawalpindi, hazara) in Pakistan; and (Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ambala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Fazidkot and Kapurthala) in India.

Phulkaries are classification on the basis of occasions and design used (motifs).

The Phulkari embroidery is overall very bright, vibrant and it brings colors to people's lives.











Beautiful!  
Kothari



# KASUTI

## EMBROIDERY

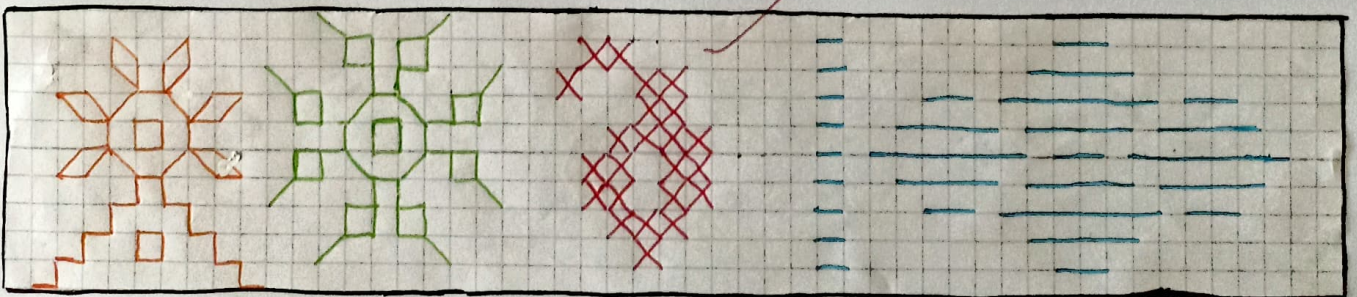
The word kasuti comprised of 'kai' means hand and 'Suti' is cotton thread, i.e. kasuti is handwork of cotton thread in Karnataka language. It is famous in many places especially in the districts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Miraj, Sangli and Jamkhandi.

The motifs used are from temple architecture, the gopurams of South India and also lotus flower, raths and palanquins, bird motifs, etc.

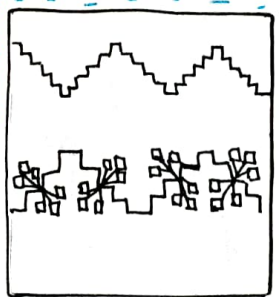
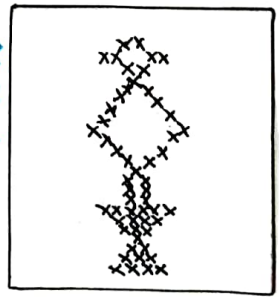
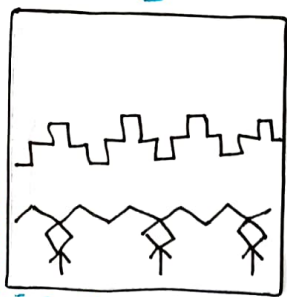
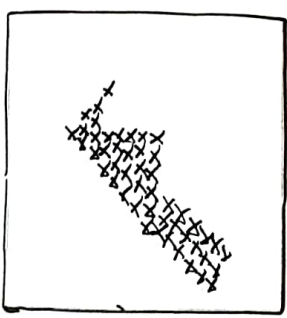
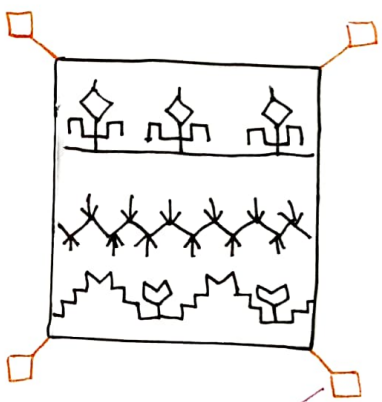
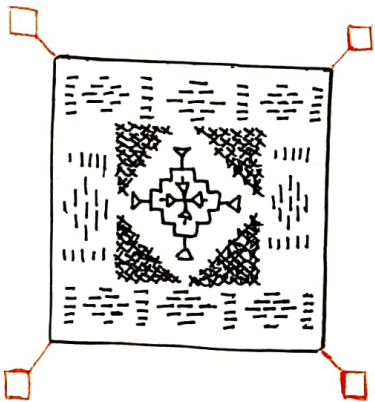
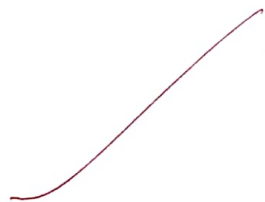
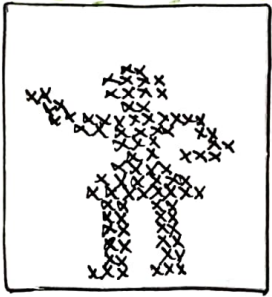
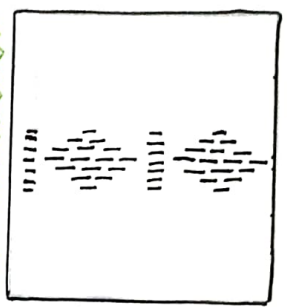
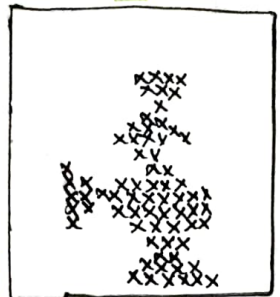
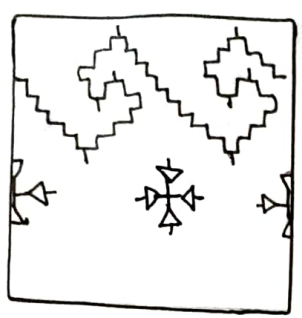
There are four types of stitches generally used in kasuti i.e., Gavanti, Mungi, Negi and Menthi. It is done by counting threads. The stitches can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal and the lines or motifs have to be completed on return journey, filling in the blank portions. In such cases the wrong and right side are alike of the embroidery.

The area of production of kasuti embroidery are:-  
Mysore; Bijapur; Dharwad

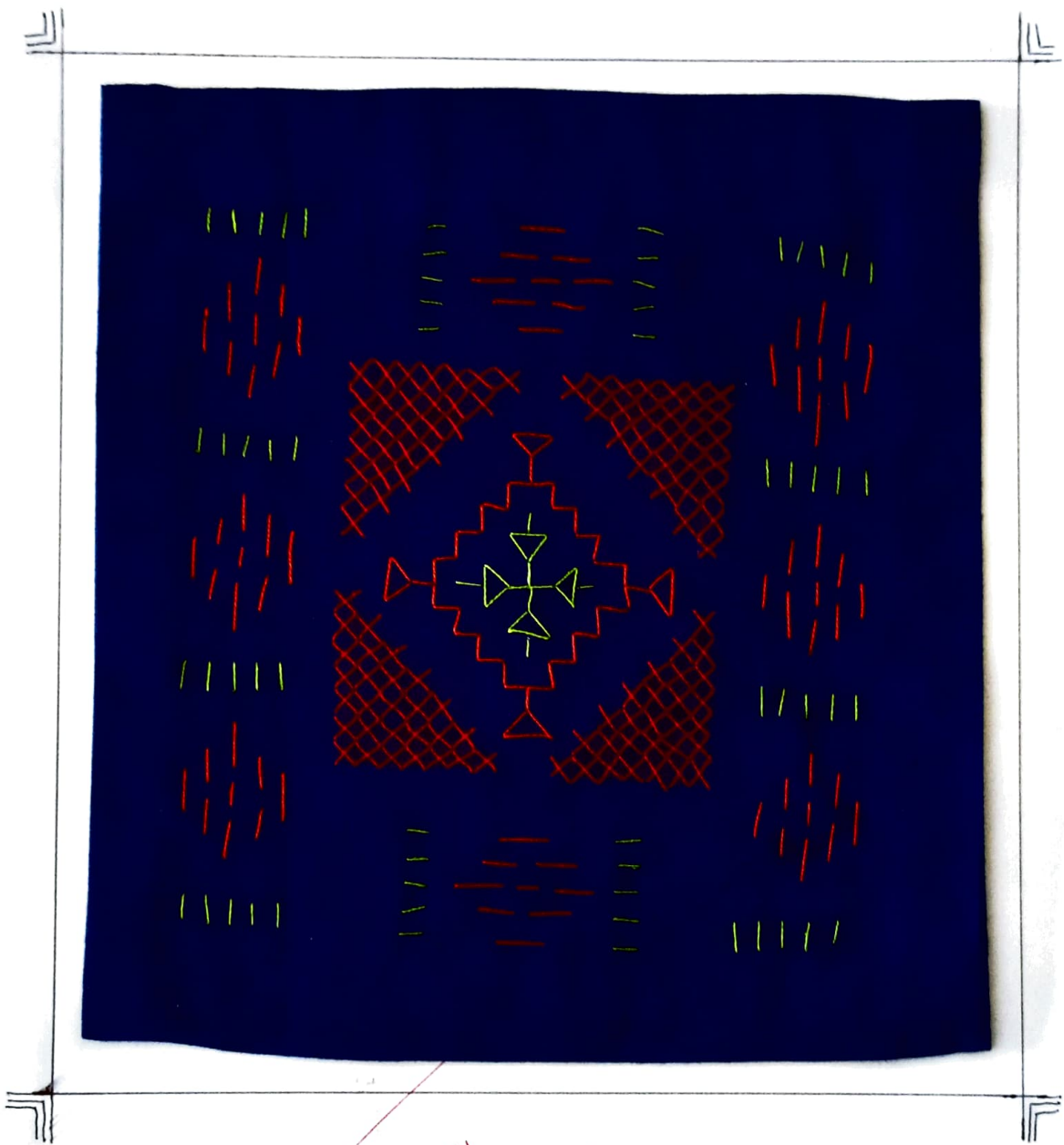
Traditionally it is a custom for the bride to possess a black silk Saree called the 'Chandrakali Sari' with kasuti work on it.











*V. Good!*

*Dollan*



# CHAMBA

## EMBROIDERY

Chamba rumal, is a part of larger Pahari craft tradition of Himachal Pradesh practised mostly by women. Because of its name, it is often confused for a literal handkerchief, but it refers to the art form of Chamba embroidery, which involves various stitching styles, techniques, images and most importantly, stories.

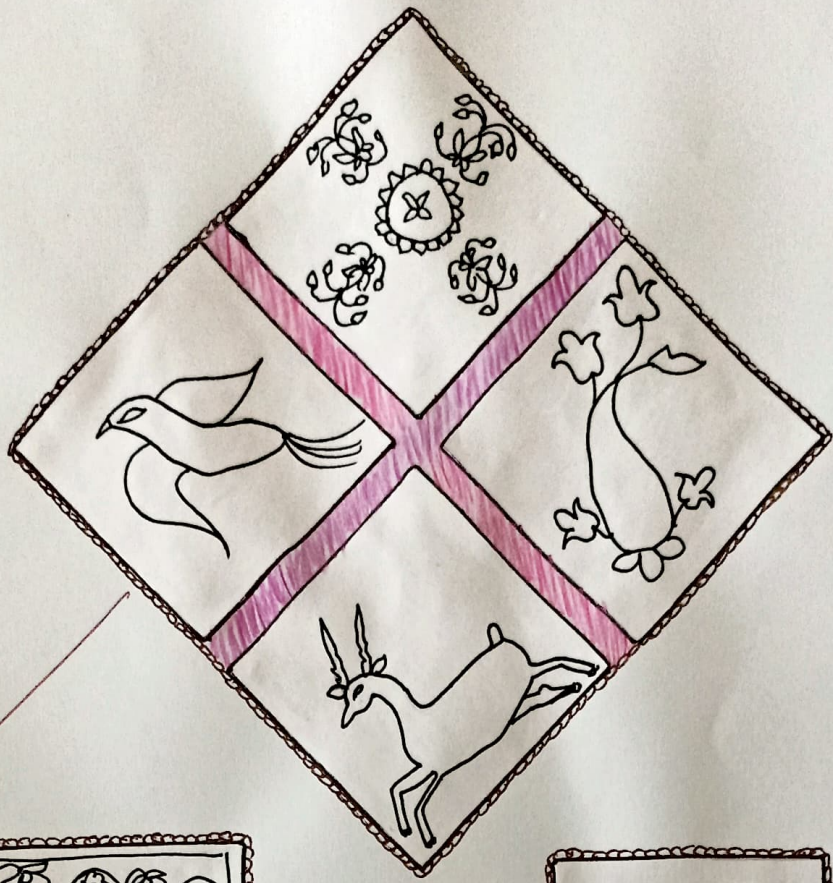
It was mainly used as decorative covers on offerings made to the deities or a coverlet of gifts from the bride to groom's family to exhibit the embroidery skills of the bride.

Chamba is made by using the 'do rukha tanka' technique of embroidery where right and wrong side look similar. The embroidery is done by double satin stitch, chain stitch are used for filling and outline.

Motifs used are most consists of symbolic depiction. It has a great influence of Mythology such as Rasmandala, Kaliya Damana, Samundra Manthana, Rukmini Havana, Battle of Kurukshetra, Raga Ragini, Minjar Mela Talus. Gujjan women usually carried out embroidery locally, taking motifs from nature, human and kind figures.











*Excellent work!*  
*Bothari*



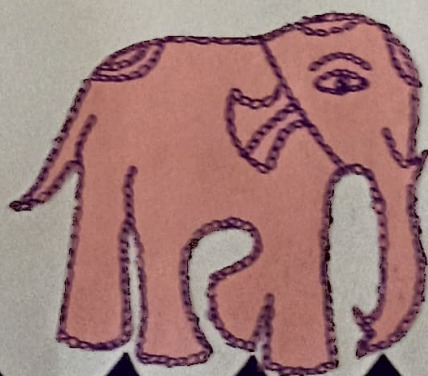
# APPLIQUE WORK

The famous traditional craft of Orissa is the 'Applique craft', a french term explaining about the technology of applying patches of colourful fabric piece on base fabric. The raw edges are finished with a definite mode of stitching.

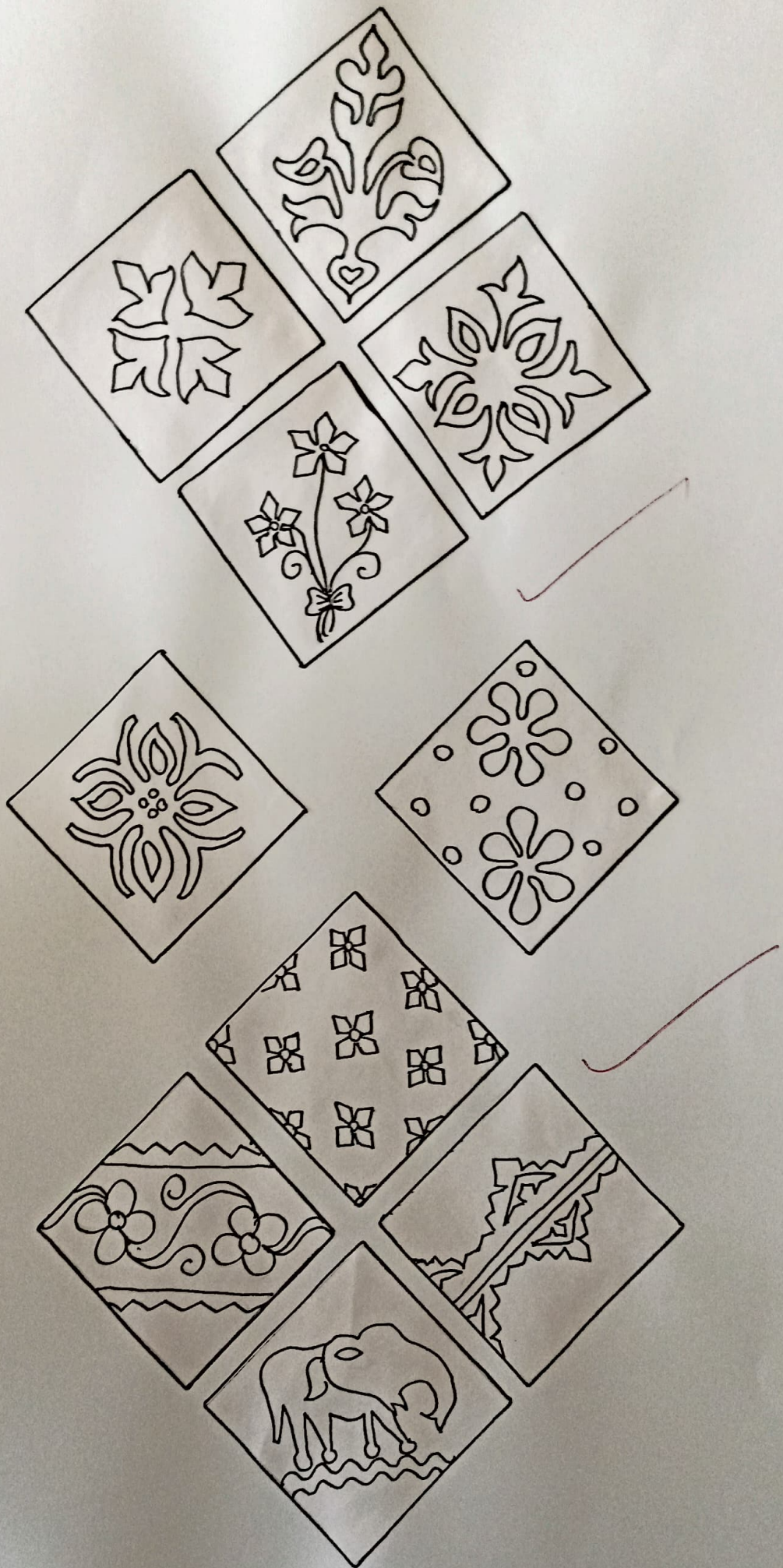
It is carried out in and around Puri district, with Apli as its main centre. It is also called 'Apli work'.

The applique craft of Puri is connected with religious and Mythologies. Motifs picked up are from actual life, modified stylized form, nature, animals and Plant kingdom.

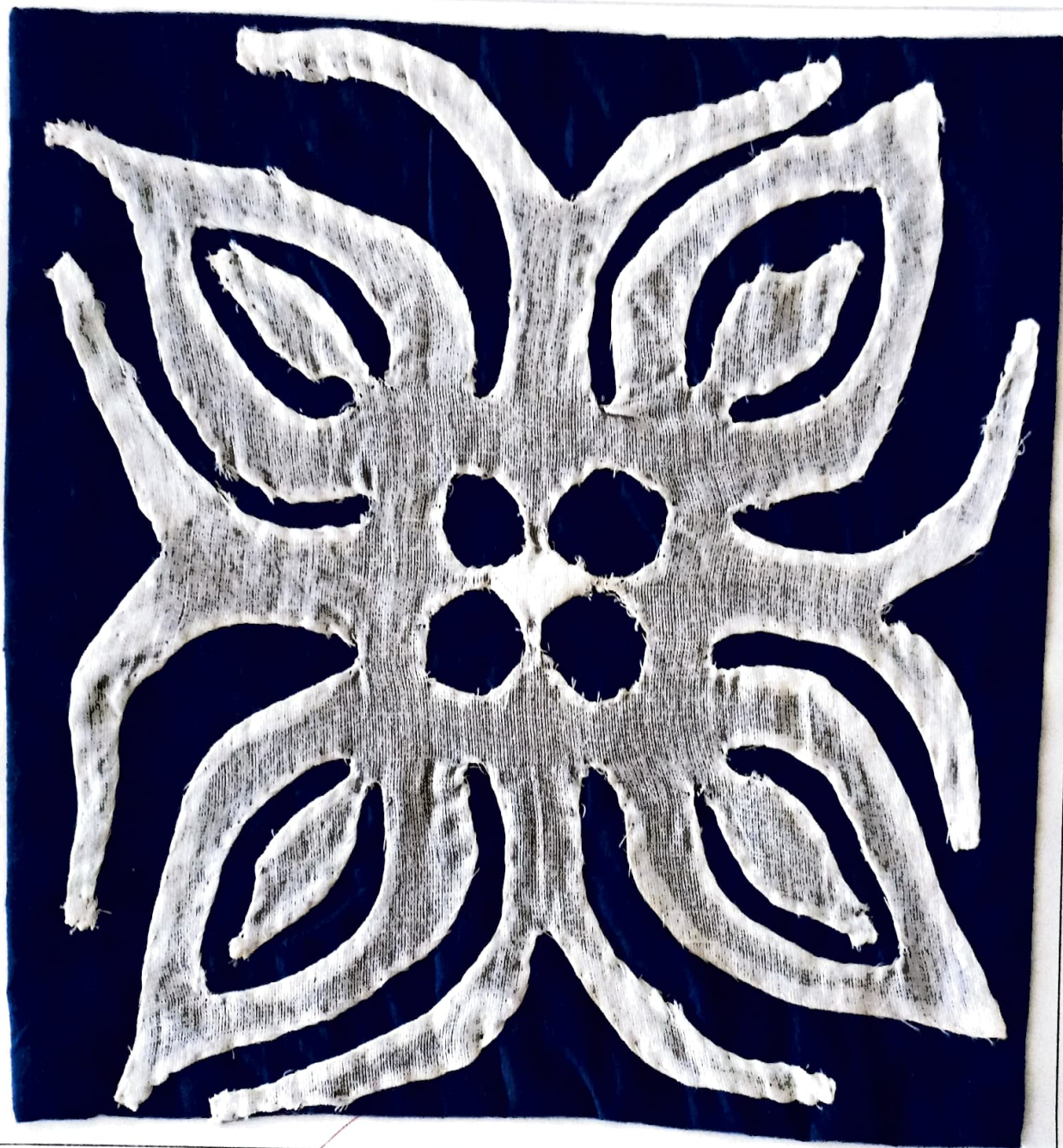
The area of production for Orissa Applique are, Pipli; Gargam and Bandh. The stitches used are :- chain stitch, Stem stitch, Running stitch, Buttonhole stitch, Hemming stitch.











*outstanding  
work!*

*Dothra*