

TD - 205

Government women polytechnic college Bhaerulpur

Indian traditional textile

Que- 1 Explain Sangneri printing style of Rajasthan

Ans- *Sangneri* is a hand-block printing technique originating from Sangner, a village in the southern part of Jaipur, Rajasthan. This form of textile printing is almost 5 centuries old and till date holds a prominent place in the world of weavers and craftsmen. Other than Sangner, there are other villages like Bagru, Akola Barmer, and Jodhpur that are famous for block printing. Delicate patterns and lines with vibrant colored designs are the defining factors for this kind of printing technique

Origin and History

The *Sangneri* printing technique developed between the 16th and 17th century. The constant wars between the *Mughals* and *Marathas* caused several craftsmen to migrate from Gujarat to Rajasthan. This craft ultimately found its haven in Sangner, where it has been thriving ever since. It became one of the major export items for the East India Company, and its trademark was the original dye used for printing designs. This dye soon became a matter of significance in European culture as well

Sources of Inspiration

Royal patronage and heritage inspired the great cultivation in this form of craft, which has been around for years, and is almost as old as the country itself. Rich traders and royal families have propagated this art and its influence has spread far and wide into the fundamental nature of Indian tradition and culture

Ques- 2 what is motif? Explain different types of motif

Ans- Motif is the most basic unit with the help of which a design or a composition is made. Motifs are often inspired from nature and are also closely linked to natural, cultural, religious and socio-economic factors prevailing in any society. A motif is the most basic unit or the smallest unit of pattern. Motifs are repeated in different ways to create patterns and these patterns are repeated to create a design. Motif has a distinct identity of its own in a pattern or design. Each motif is generally developed from a geometrical shape or a combination of different geometrical shapes.

Classification of Motifs

The motifs or units of a textile design may be classified as

- Geometric • Realistic or Natural • Stylized • Abstract

Geometric Motifs - These motifs include lines in various forms, such as vertical, horizontal, diagonal and curved. They form fabric designs, such as stripes, plaids, checks and circles and their associated designs. Geometric designs lead the eye in the design or pattern that is created by them.

Natural Motifs - Natural motifs portray as direct replica of things as they exist in nature, such as flowers or trees, animals in jungle, human figure and other natural things. They are also called novelty patterns. As these

These are stylized versions of natural or man-made objects. They are no longer recognizable. These motifs are full of creativity, as they are the result of a designer's interpretation of naturally existing things. Stylized motifs are obtained by rearranging the real objects either by simplifying or exaggerating them to achieve the purpose of the design.

Abstract Motifs

These are combinations of colour, size, and shape without relationship to natural or man-made objects. They are full of colour and interest to the fabric. Abstract implies an element of impression and a greater freedom than is found in most geometric designs. This type of design is used in modern art.