Heritage is the collection of traditional Myraid art forms of a country. The exquisite and exclusive traditional design passes down from generation to the other making the craft more enchanting with each generation. India is one of the countries that is wonder wedged with the art, beauty, diversity, variety, skills of craftsmen with tremendous capabilities especially in the world. Rajasthan is one of the states with a magnificent collection of the tie dyed fabrics and block printed textiles. Tie and dye of Rajasthan is a reflection of royal patronage of textile art forms. Rustic yet elegant, violently colorful yet eye pleasing. The study aims documenting the motifs used in the three regions of Rajasthan namely Mewar, Marwar & Shekhawati.

**Keywords**

Motifs | Tie | Dye | Bandhani

**Citation**

https://doi.org/10.31786/09756272.18.9.SP1.153  
https://eoi.citefactor.org/10.11208/essence.18.9.SP1.153
Introduction

'Bandhani' is a Sanskrit word which means 'to tie'. Bandhani means ready material and the process. It is a traditional art of tying the fabric first and then dyeing the fabric with blocks, weaving and printing are the ways of decorating an Odhana1. Tie-dye is a process of resist dyeing textiles or clothing which is made from knit or woven fabric, usually cotton; typically using bright colors (Anonymous, 2009). This art is used to make simple and complicated design in different colours on odhanas. Various patterns are made like round, square, wave, triangular, dott etc. Some of the popular patterns used in Rajasthan are suwabil tribundi, line sangam, peela laddu Chundari, Dabbi Kashmir ki kali, oohonider motaba, jalbar, Khat Sammandar, Panchrang, Patti pallu, Janzeer, Denedar, Bedder etc. Rajasthan is known as the “Land of Kings” is India's largest state by area or 10.4% of India's total area. It is located on the north western side of the India, where it comprises most of the wide and inhospitable. In India Bandhani technique began around 5000 years ago. In the 14th century Jain Lord Mahavira was seen in a Bandhej fabric draped around the waist well known centers for producing Bandhani fabric are in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The art was practiced by a Muslim (Khatri) Community. Fabric was worn by the tribes of Gujarat and Rajasthan mainly Bhils, Rathwa and Rabaris, Bharwards respectively as their traditional clothing on the Contrary the Bandhani clothing was also used by the Royal Clan of Rajasthan.

Methodology

Traditional textiles of India is a synthesis of various culture. Tie and dye technique of Rajasthan is amongst one of them. The craft of tie and dye incorporate variegated forms and approaches, that Oriented researcher's interest to document and contemporize the motifs of Tie and dye and study the production technique of three regions of Rajasthan. Details pertaining to Raw used, motifs, colors and production procedure was documented. purposive random sampling method was adopted for selecting the four cities from each region, in these regions artisans were working for since past two to three generations therefore purposive design sampling of artisans was done.

Results

Craft detail has been categorized for all three regions of Mewar, Marwar & Shekhawati expertly: The details are described in terms of motif design technique of product making, material used & colors in tie & die technique.

Bandhej of Shekhawati Region

While design the survey of the Shekhawati region it was observed that artisans were well unused with the elements & principles of design while planning the layout for any tie & die Jat, Chippa, Khatri & Mali were the communities addiandied into this craft. Bandhai i.e lying the fabric was in Shekhawati Region. The after Bandhai the fabrics were tromp to Jaipur and was dyed bye dyer neelgar ka nalla in Jaipur on dot, 3 dot & 7 dots are very popular. Design included : Tie and due of this region is famous for Bajri band very fine dots speeded all over in a motif. The desings made were mainly in ornamental form use of earthy colours was more prominent like brown, red, maroon, rust, yellow and black design forms differ with the type of products made but in general border design with all over jaal is a significant characteristics of their design.

The fabric is sourest from Jaipur, Bangalore and cities of Bengal State. Colours were procured from Jaipur. Motifs used are dungar shahr depicted geometrical shapes. Majorly used on adhana “patti phool” boota was a floral design used in borser and butta for an odhanas “kali bel” includes diagonal lines with flower spreader all over the saree generally this pattern is used in leheria and worn on the festical of teej on the onset of vainly season. Rani pink is the dominant color used in leheria (Fig 1).
Phul Jalibi, hazara phool, gorya (bird flying) (oldest motif known by the artisan “pilla” bandhey is anodhna or that is given to lady who has given birth to a amali child the sara is offered by the rides parents.

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Fig 1: Motifs of tie & dye of shekhawati region
Bandhej of Mewar Region
Fig. 2 Region of Mewar is famous for its Mewari Turbans or Pagdi made of Bandhej fabric are a major constituent of Rajputi costumes worn by the males of Rajput. Community kodi Bandhej i.e. tear shape motifs is a famous pattern dyed in the region of Mewar. Small and intricate butte speeded all over along with teat shaped bel in the design found in Mewari Bandhej. Although use of Natural dye is very prominent charities tie of the bandhej fabric, But in Bhilwara Synthetic dyes are use and also tie & dye effect is generated with the help of Screen prints Yellow, Orange, Saffron, Red, Velvet are the colours used in tie & dye on mulmul, Voil and Cambric Fabric. Other motifs of Mewar region are chaos laddu, mor (peacock design ) Dibia, heart bel, Kalash, Mothra, Mandana oog! Jaal Sangam Border etc.
Bandhej of Marwar Region (Fig 3) Tie and dye in region has experienced a drastic change in the design, fabric, colour, dye cleanse used in bandhavi Geometric and figurative designs are used in the Bandhej of Merwar region.

The Craft is practiced by Khatri, Jaat and Muslim Community. India dyeing is a characteristic feature of Barmer dyeing, where Pali Balotra are using vat, reactive and direct dyes. Bandhej in the region of Marwar are Primarily done for Marwari Communities, products like odhna, sarees (saafa) turbans have attained a world fame. Tools used for tie & dye includes, wood sticks rings, needles, Rolling pen etc. The dyeing to carried out on cotton, silk, cotton silk and synthetic fabric. Ranking for best proffered design range from a maximum score of 60 to a minimum score of 6 for a specific motifs.
References


Fig 3: Motifs of tie & dye of marwar region