




K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
THE COMPLETE WORLD OF EDUCATION

**SOHNA ROAD, SOHNA
GURUGRAM**

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

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN/FASHION
DESIGN**

ACADEMIC YEAR- 2022-23


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



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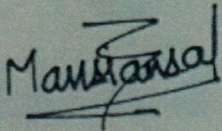
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DECLARATION

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 1 december 2022 to 15 december 2022 at place Gramin Vikas Evam Chetna Sansthan in Barmer under the guidance of Ms. Supriya Yadav.



Mansi Bansal

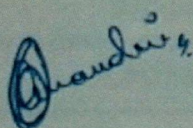
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Bachelor of Fashion Design

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 Mansi Bansal 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 Ms. Chandni Aggarwal, Assistant 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 Mr. Sarvjeet Thappar and Mrs. Sukirti, Professor, Department of Fashion Design, K. R. Mangalam University, for their gainful and conceptual guidance, and keen interest to my study.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to my respected parents and my sister,

My guardian Seema Devi for her wholehearted help and cooperation during the course of my study. I would also like to thank and express my love to my friends, Lalita Dhawariya, Shikha Sandal, Anjali Kumari for their constant support and encouragement during the course of the study.

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

25 December 2022

Mansi Bansal

INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan a desert is known for its creativity, traditions and colourful lifestyle of the people. Crafts plays a significant role to maintain the creativity and rich traditions of the people. People of Rajasthan celebrate many festivals wearing traditional cloths and use many hand made products. If you see the people of Rajasthan you will find a lot of glaze and shinning in their costumes and in their lifestyles. Other than bright coloured clothes the shine comes from the unique material used to decorate a simple fabric. A major portion of this decorated material is due to use of Gota work which has been developed and groomed by the royal families initially, and now used by every laymen of Rajasthan.

GOTA PATTI ORIGIN

Gota work is a type of metallic embroidery along with the technique of appliqué work which was initiated in Rajasthan. Gota is a gold or silver ribbon and lace from lucknow Various other coloured ribbons of varying width, woven in a satin or twill weave may also be referred to as gota. It is used along with kinari work. The dresses with gota work are used for special occasions or religious occasions. Gota is crafted using an appliqué technique with a strip of gold or silver or various other coloured ribbons of different widths woven in a satin or twill weave. It involves placing woven gold cloth onto fabrics such as georgette or bandhini to create different surface textures.

Originally real gold and silver metals were used to embroider, but these were eventually replaced by copper coated with silver as the genuine way of making it was very expensive. Nowadays there are even more inexpensive options available. The copper has been replaced by polyester film which is further metalized and coated to suit requirements. This is known as plastic gota and is highly durable as it has a good resistance to moisture and does not tarnish as opposed to metal based gota.

HISTORY

Traditionally the craft work using Gota was carried out by a sect of Muslim community known as BISAYATI but gradually it spread to other communities also. Craft work is done by males and females both. But its commercial activities in market are done only by males. Females are still confined to their houses from where they carry out their art work apart from routine domestic work. This skill is inherited. The younger generation acquire it from their elders. After the age of 15 - 16 years, children start working with their parents.

GVCS(Gramin Vikas Evam Chetna Sansta)

The art work of Gota 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, etc. Gota Pati craft is done almost whole year, but it is less practiced in April, May and June. Gota work clothes are mostly wore 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.

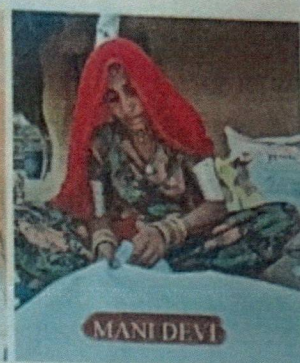
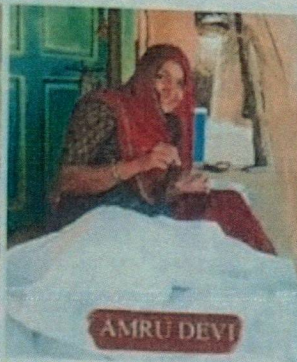
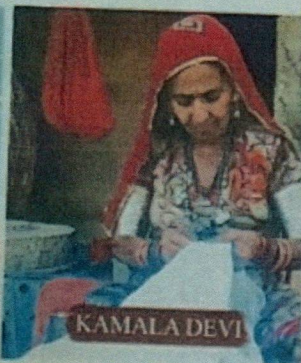
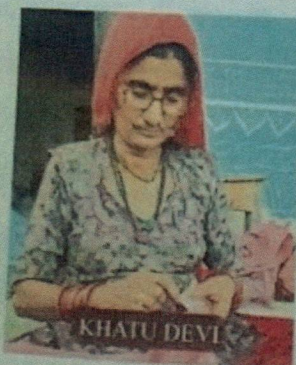
Barmer is described as "Vestibule of the Rajasthani Culture" and called as a miniature Rajasthan with all its colour, warmth and tradition. The place is renowned for handicrafts, multi - hued traditional costumes etc.

Barmer being a backward region, faces different challenges and problem being a desert & border-line area, there are lack of roads, lack of Transportation, unfavourable 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.

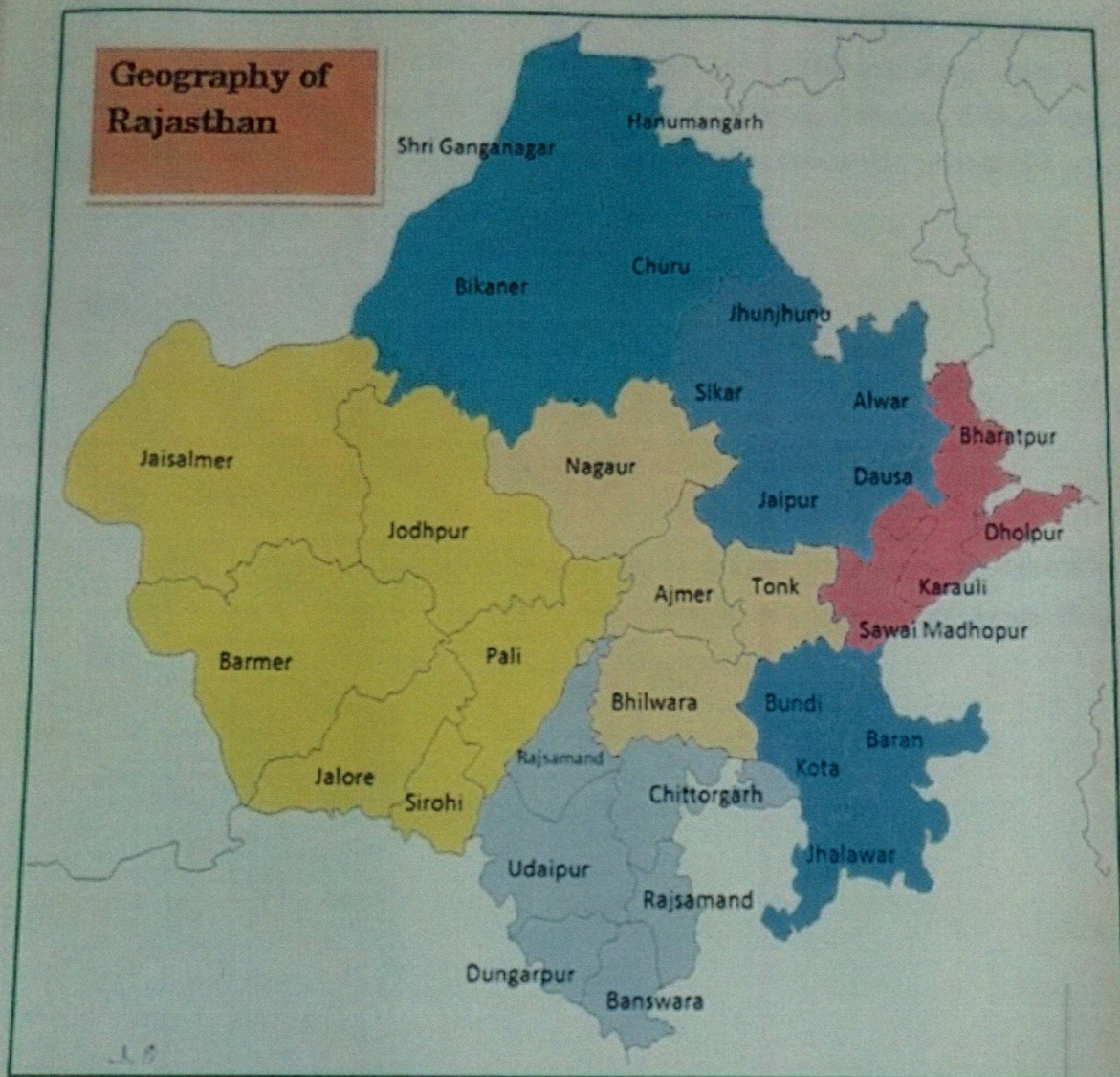


The Craft of India

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:



1. GEOGRAPHICAL REGION:



Although Gota is being used everywhere but its manufacturing centres are concentrated in Rajasthan. Gota is woven mainly in Jaipur apart from this districts of Rajasthan, some manufacturing units are located at Barmer town. Gota is mainly woven in ribbon form and then it is punched in different shapes and sizes in Jaipur.

2. GLOBAL PRESENCE:

The trend of Gota is not only limited to India but is spreading all around the world. The only manufacturers of Gota are present in India but Gota work is now supplied to many countries like United States, Thailand, Canada, Dubai, etc. As per research we have found that these countries demand more for Kurtis, Jackets, etc. of Gota work.

3. MATERIALS:

- Weaving

In Weaving, there are three types of yarn used those are:

a) Resham

It is a shiny looking thread which comes out from an insect's egg which is known as Resham. These are colourful pure Resham threads which are used in weaving Gota.



Resham Thread

b) Polyester

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



Polyester Thread

c) Zari

It is a metallic thread which has replaced pure Silver and Gold threads. It is cheaper than pure Silver and Gold thread and it is colourful.



Zari

- **Gota Work**

- a) Gota Ribbon**

Gota Ribbon is available in different lengths and breadths and colours. Used to separate the designs and as borders.



Gota Ribbon

- b) Laces**

These come in different designs, colours 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.



Kiran Lace

c) Gota Patti

In earlier days they were cut by the hands but now the punching machines are available in different designs and sizes.



Gota Patti

d) Zari Dori

These are available in Lachhiyan and it is used for embroidery on the edges of Gota Patti which is pasted.



Zari Dori

e) Paste

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

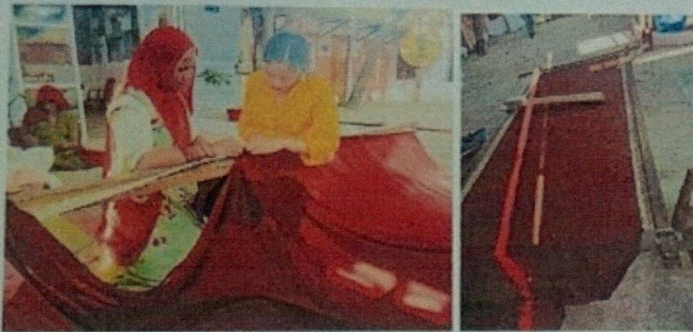


Paste of chalk powder and kerosene oil

4. Tools

a) Adda(wodden frame)

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



Adda (Wooden frame)

b) Peetan(wooden block and hammer)

Peetan is a type of hammer which is used to beat the work and set it.



Peetan(wooden block and hammer)

c) **Fatelah (wooden block to rap thread)**

Fatelah is a wooden block on which a Zari Thread is rolled to work easily.



Fatelah (wooden block to rap thread)

d) **Needle**

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



Needle (Sui)

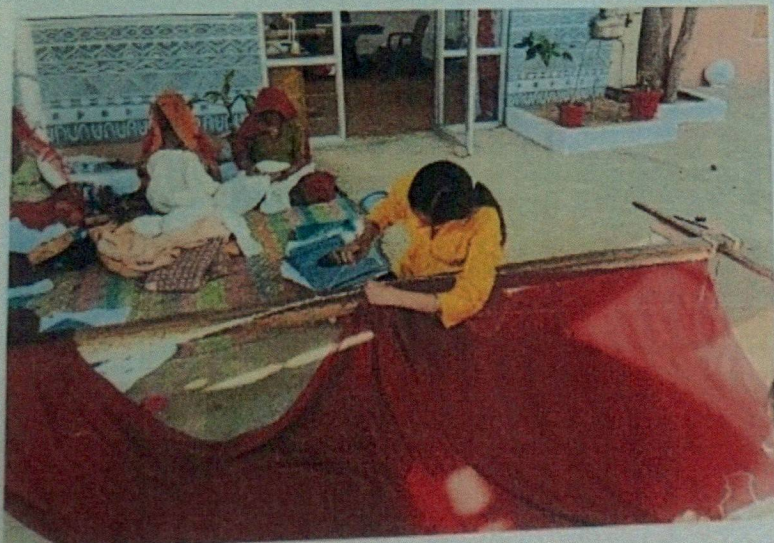
5. Craft Process Work

- 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.



The design made on a tracing paper

- The fabric is switched edge to edge on Adda (frame) to make the work of the artisans easy.



The fabric is tucked on Adda

- Marks are put by chalk paste on the fabric where the motifs have to be traced.
- Motifs are traced on it using the tracing paper and the paste (a mixture of chalk powder of and kerosene oil) with cotton or cloth.
- Then the Gota patti is pasted on the fabric traced design.
- After pasting the Gota the edges are embroidered with the Zari thread to give it aesthetic look and make it more elegant.



The fabric is all set for removal from the Adda and the fabric is ready to stitch.

6. Design

Boota:

The only difference between Boota and Booti is that design of Booti is equal or small than one and a half inch. To make it more attractive they place cuttings of coloured fabric and place it on Gota Patti .



Boota Design

7. Product

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



Preparing Patterns



Constructed Garments

8. Innovation and Challenges

a) Innovations

Traditionally the Gota work was restricted to the royal family. 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 etc. Now a days, not only females but also male products of 22 Gota 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.

Traditionally Practiced	Modern Methods
Gota was woven using gold and silver threads.	Gota is woven using Polyester coloured threads.
Weaving by manual machines.	Weaving using electric machines.
It was a hobby work of women.	It is a commercial activity carried out both by men and

	women.
The base fabric was pure.	The base fabric is not pure (synthetic).
Earlier only red orange green colour base fabric was used for the work.	Now each and every colour is used as the base of fabric as per the market demand.
Only royal families people use to wear Gota work dresses.	Now every person wear Gota work dresses.
Saris, odhani and ghaghra was made of Gota work.	Now Kutras, coaties men jackets etc are made of Gota work.
Only the Gota of Silver and Golden colour was used.	To make it more attractive cuttings of coloured fabric is place on Gota.

b) Challenges

In earlier times, as there was one community involved in it, there was not so much competition but now people from all communities have entered in this line and the competition is now growing. Since it was earlier confined to a particular community artisans could look for advance payment, but the situation has changed other way round. The payments are made after delivery which extends up to 6 months or longer. The artisans don't want to involve their coming generations in this line because the major threat is due to health hazard which results in the deterioration of eyesight, if a person involves in this line for a longer duration due to this reason new generation is scared of entering in this field. Also the artisans want their children to study and get jobs as this craft needs more hard work and less payment. In absence of new designs and motifs challenges the artisans to compete with each other in aspect of finishing.

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 'GOTA PATTI' 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 are dying due the poor condition of the artisans.

I realised 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.

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Handmade in India, Rajan and Rajan

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<https://gvcsbarmer.org/pages/about-us>

Gramin Vikas Evam Chetna Sansthan

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gota_\(embroidery\)#:~:text=Gota%20patti%20or%20gota%20work,down%20to%20create%20elaborate%20patterns.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gota_(embroidery)#:~:text=Gota%20patti%20or%20gota%20work,down%20to%20create%20elaborate%20patterns.)

Gota (embroidery)

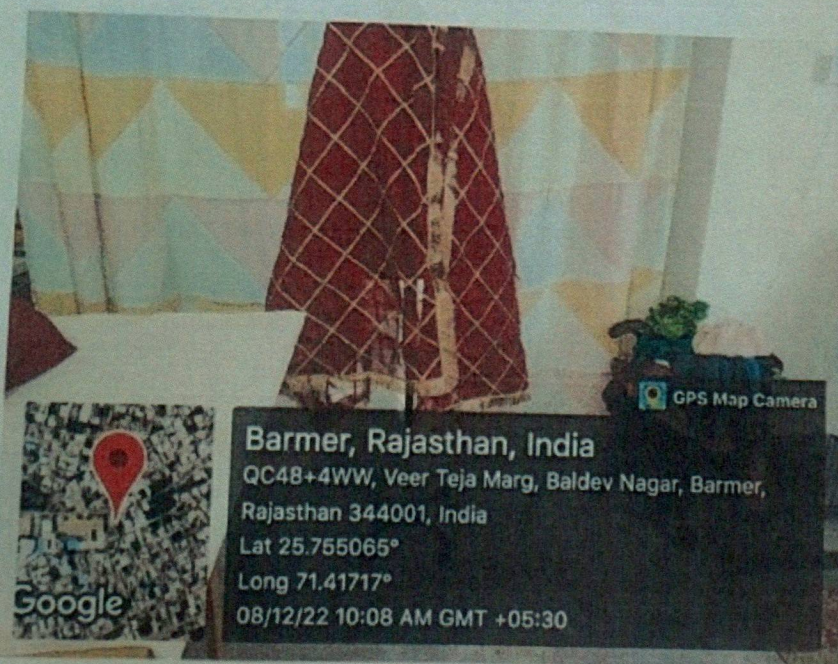
APPENDIX



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 Long 71.417551°
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