

GOTA- PATTI CRAFT



Weaving machine at Ajmer and finished product at Nayla.

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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 alot 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 work is a type of metallic embroidery along with the technique of appliqué work which was initiated in Rajasthan. Initially the real Gold and Silver threads were used to manufacture *Gota*. Later on the use of copper thread coated with other material as per requirement which made the use of *Gota* work more economical. Of late copper was replaced by synthetic thread (polyester) in manufacturing of *Gota* which enabled it to be manufactured in any colour or combination of colours. Traditionally the *Gota* work was done on the pure fabric like Georgette, Chiffon, Velvet and Silk but now is also done on both semi- pure and pure fabrics.

GEOGRAPHICAL REGION



Although *Gota* is being used everywhere but its manufacturing centres are concentrated in Rajasthan. *Gota* is woven mainly in Ajmer and Jaipur apart from these two districts of Rajasthan some manufacturing units are located at Khandela town in Sikar district. *Gota* is mainly woven in ribbon form and then it is punched in different shapes and sizes in Ajmer and Jaipur. The art work of *Gota* on Fabric is mainly carried out at Nayla (Jaipur district) and its vicinity areas of 50 KM radius.

This craft is done almost whole year, but it is less practiced in April, May and June. *Gota* 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.

GLOBAL PRESENCE

The trend of *Gota* is not only limited till 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

PRACTITIONER COMMUNITY

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 acquires it from their elders. After the age of 15 - 16 years, children start working with their parents.



Male and female practicing the *Gota* craft.

MATERIALS

1. Weaving

In Weaving, there are three types of yarn and these are:-

a. *Resham*

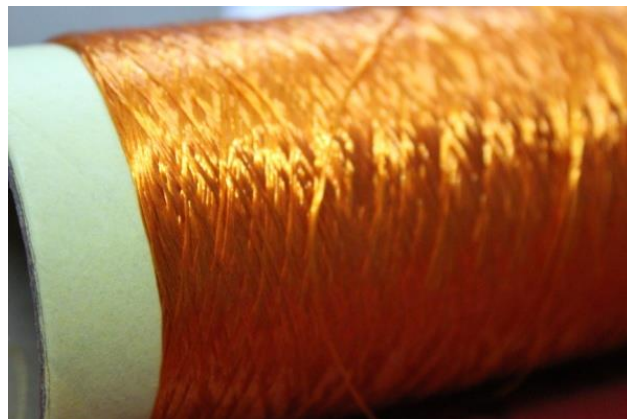
It is a shiny looking thread which comes out from an insect's egg which is known as *Resham*. These are colourful pure *Resham* threads which are used in weaving *Gota*.



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 (Badla)*

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 Thread

2. 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.



Laces

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 Thread*

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



Zari Thread

- e. Paste (Mixture of chalk powder and kerosene oil)

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

TOOLS

1. *Adda* (wooden frame)

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



Adda (Wooden frame)

2. *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)

3. *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 therad)

4. Needle

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



Needle(*Sui*)

PROCESS

Manufacturing Process Of *Gota*

- > The yarn used in *Gota* weaving is purchased from the market.
- > Yarn is then hanged on stand and drawn upto the machine by manual process.



The man is putting Yarn on machine

- > Weaving machine is run by electricity and woven fabric comes out in a ribbon form.



Gota ribbon is being weaved

Gota Weaving Machine

>The ribbons are cut into desired lengths as per the need of the customers and roll is made and tied.



Roll of *Gota* ribbon is being tied



Tied *Gota* roll

>Later on it is supplied to the people to make laces, for making different designs on it or for the punching process with which the different shapes comes out. And then finally supplied to the artisans for the creative work.

Craft Work Process

>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 on the fabric where the motifs have to be traced.



Marks made by the chalk

>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.



Motifs is being traced

> Then the *Gota patti* is pasted on the fabric traced design.



Gota Patti is being pasted

>After pasting the *Gota* the edges are embroidered with the *Zari* thread to give it aesthetic look and make it more elegant.



Embroidery is done by *Zari* therad

>Subsequently the entire work is beaten with the help of the instrument known as *PEETAN*(hammer and block made of wood).



The work is being beaten by the *Peetan*

>When the cloth is beaten by the *Peetan* the fabric is all set for removal from the *Adda* and the fabric is ready for sale.

DESIGN

1. *Pahad*

This design is known as Pahad because it is shaped as the mountain and mountain in hindi is known as Pahad



Pahad Design

2. Temple

This design is known as *Temple* because it is shaped as *Kalash*, a vessel placed on the top of the Temples. As *Kalash* is an important part of every temple



Temple Design

3. *Kali*

This design is named as *Kali* because it looks like bud of the flower. And bud of the flower in hindi is known as *Kali*.



Kali Design

4. *Boota*

It is a design which is inspired by flower and are bigger than one and a half inch than any other design.



Boota Design

5. *Booti*

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* .



Booti Design

6. *Lehar*

This is known as *Lehar* because it looks like wave and wave in Hindi is known as *Lehar*.



Lehar Design

7. *Taj*

Famous dome of *Taj Mehal* is embroidered on fabric that is why the design is known as *Taj*.



Taj Design

PRODUCTS

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

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.

INNOVATIONS

TRADITIONALLY PRACTICED	MODERN METHODS
<i>Gota</i> was woven using gold and silver threads	<i>Gota</i> 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 by men and women both
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 <i>Gota</i> work dresses	Now every person wear <i>Gota</i> work dresses
<i>Saris, odhani</i> and <i>ghaghra</i> was made of <i>Gota</i> work	Now <i>Kutras, coaties</i> men jackets etc are made of <i>Gota</i> work
Only the <i>Gota</i> of Silver and Golden colour was used.	To make it more attractive cuttings of coloured fabric is place on <i>Gota</i> .

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.

Bibliography

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Handmade in India, Rajan and Rajan