

1 INDIAN

EMBROIDERY

Name - Nilraas S. Agasimani
Roll no - 01
Sem - IV
class - STBA Hons in Apparel design
and construction
College - Kashida Fashion Institute

Sr. no	Topic	Signature
1°	Kantha	}
2°	Shadow	
3°	Sikal	
4°	Kashmiri	
5°	Kasuti°	
6°	Kashidakani	
7°	Phulkari	
8°	Patchwork	
9°	Cutwork	
10°	Raised	

Sharda
2020
Good.

Kantha

* Origin :-

→ Kantha is one of the oldest forms of embroidery that originated in India. Its origin can be traced back to the ancient pre vedic ages, however, Kantha embroidery as we know it today was found in Krishnadeva Kaviraj's 500 year old book, Chaitanya Charitamrita.

* Information :-

→ Kantha also known as qanta is a type of embroidery craft in the eastern regions of the Indian subcontinent, specifically in Bangladesh and in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and Odisha. In Odisha, old saris are stacked on each other and hand-stitched to make a thin piece of cushion. This is normally used above a bed cushion or instead of a cushion. "Kantha saris" are traditionally worn by women in Bengal region of the Indian subcontinent. In these days, embroidery is stitched, popularly known as "Kantha stitched", on sari, Kurta (or panjabi) and churidar and many other garments and furnishings gaining popularity due to their aesthetic value and handmade characteristics.

* Uses:

→ Kantha work is applied to a wide range of garments such as sarees, dupattas, shirts for men and women, beddings and other furnishing fabrics, mostly using cotton and silk. Women use old saris and other cloths, layering them with the Kantha stitch to make small blankets and bedspreads for children.



Handwritten text in red ink: "L. Kennedy" and "Ballantyne". Below the text is a circular purple stamp with the text "THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE" around the perimeter.

Shadow Embroidery [Lucknowi]

A floral design is selected for the shadow embroidery. As the back stitch is seen on the front side of the fabric, this fabric, this stitch is called as "Double back stitch".

A design for shadow work is drawn on the wrong side of the fabric and even embroidery is also done on the wrong side. The whole design is filled stitch. With each stitch, the needle is brought from below upward. As the embroidery is done on the wrong side of the fabric, the end of the yarn is sticking in the embroidery of the wrong side only.

This fabric ~~and the~~ embroidery looks attractive on transparent fabrics.



Handwritten text in red ink, possibly a signature or date, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

Kashmiri Stitch

When the design is floral and the leaves are broad or oval shaped, the Kashmiri stitches are usually used. There are chances of puckering because of broad shapes of the designs. This is why this embroidery is done gently and carefully.

Kashmiri embroidery is done just like the close stem stitch. Care is taken to maintain the outline and the shape of the design.

In this design, the centre part of any leaf filling forms a natural plait as the stitch is taken horizontally from the right side of the fabric. Whereas on the wrong side of the fabric, centre core of the leaf does not show any stitch.

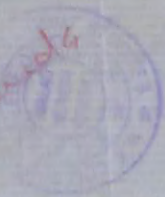
By making use of a vertical Kashmiri stitch, the right side of the fabric shows solid filling whereas the centre core of the design does not show any stitch.

Any type of fabric can be used for this stitch.





V. quod
2001/16



Mirror and Sikkal work.

Square or straight line designs are used for this stitch. This design is also known as 'Ladvo', 'Chhatakla', 'Langri' etc. These designs are prepared in geometrical shapes only.

Before doing this type of embroidery, it is necessary to learn two three designs of this shape. By doing so, one gets practice to make this stitch.

Embroidery is started from one end of the design.

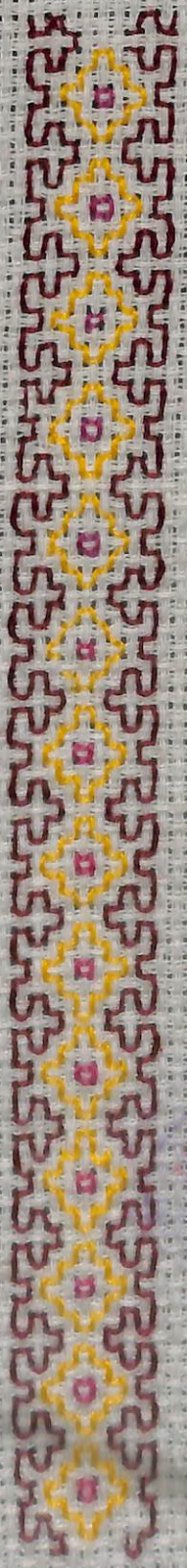


Kasuti / Dharwadi Stitch

Kasuti is a world famous embroidery of Karnataka. 'Kai' means hand and 'Suli' means cotton thread. Hence Kasuti means ~~the~~ handwork made of cotton thread.

Stitches are always worked in vertical, horizontal and diagonal manner.

Speciality of Kasuti stitch is that it is never traced. Embroidery starts without knitting threads, but with a tiny back stitch. Kasuti embroidery of Dharwad is basically done by brighter shades. This embroidery pattern found its source in the IKkal sarees, a variety of cotton sarees found in the regions of IKkal.



Kashidakari

Kashida is also known as kasida, is one of the oldest forms of embroidery that originated in Jammu and Kashmir. Kashida embroidery is created by using thick coloured threads as well as beads to create different patterns.

Most of the kashida motifs that are used to create this form of embroidery include images inspired by nature such as birds, leaves and flowers and this is one of the defining aspects of this form of embroidery.

It is created with a type of chain stitch. This embroidery is used on warmer fabrics such as silk, cotton and wool on garments as well as ~~not~~ home decor items such as rugs, cushion covers and bedspreads.

✓
Sawala.

Phulkari

Phulkari refers to the folk embroidery of Punjab. Although Phulkari means floral work, the designs include not only flowers but also cover motifs and geometric shapes.

The main characteristic of Phulkari is used of darn stitch on the wrong side of the coarse cotton cloth with coloured silken thread.

Punjabi women create innumerable alluring and interesting designs and patterns by their skillful manipulation of the darn stitches.

The traditional varieties of Phulkari are larger items of clothe & include Chope, Tilpat, Neelat, and Bagh.

→ Chanda



L. Munda.



Patchwork

Patchwork is a form of needlework that involves sewing together pieces of fabric into a larger design. The larger design is usually based on repeating patterns built up with different fabric shapes. These shapes are carefully measured and cut, basic geometric shapes making them easy to piece together.

It is most often used to make quilts, and can also be used to make rugs, bags, wall hangings, warm jacket, cushion covers etc.

Shweta.



Cut work

In this stitch the embroidery designs are obtained by cutting out pieces of a length of the material and either filling the spaces thus created with stitches or joining the pieces themselves together by connecting bars of thread. In Europe the technique of filling the spaces with stitches originated in the 14th, 15th & 16th centuries in Italy and preceded needle lace; it continued as an embroidery technique.

Hand cutwork is the most traditional form of cutwork. Here, areas of the fabric are cut away and stitch is applied to stop the raw edges from fraying.

↓
Sundia.



Handwritten signature in red ink

Purple circular stamp:
The stamp contains text around its perimeter, including "KODAK SAFETY FILM" and "MADE IN U.S.A.", and a central logo.

Raised Embroidery

Stampwork / raisedwork is a style of embroidery in which the stitched figures are raised from the surface of the work to form a 3-dimensional effect. The term stampwork is used to describe a style of raised embroidery which was popular in England between 1650 and 1700.

Before this period the use of such raised embroidery techniques was mostly confined to ecclesiastical garments.

In the 17th century this embroidery technique was called embossed work. It has been called stampwork only since around the end of 19th century.



Handwritten signature in red ink, possibly reading "S. S. S. S.", and a circular purple stamp with illegible text.

