



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

(Format for Preparing E Notes)

Faculty of FEM

Faculty Name- **JV'n Daksha I (Assistant Professor)**

Program- B.A-des [FD]7th Semester

Course Name - World textile and conservation

Session No. & Name – 2023-2024

Academic Day starts with –

- Greeting with saying ‘**Namaste**’ by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes
Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and **National Anthem**.

Lecture Starts with-

Review of previous Session-History of carpets.

Topic to be discussed today-History of Indian shawls.

Lesson deliverance (ICT, Diagrams & Live Example) -live discussion

➤ PPT (10 Slides)

➤ Diagrams

Introduction & Brief Discussion about the Topic

About media imperialism.

University Library Reference-

➤ E-notes, handmadenotes.

➤ E- Journal

- Online Reference if Any.
 - Suggestions to secure good marks to answer in exam-
 - Explain answer with key point answers
 - Questions to check understanding level of students-
 - Small Discussion About Next Topic-
 - Academic Day ends with-
- National song' Vande Mataram.'

History of Indian shawls

Shawls

A shawl is a simple item of clothing, loosely worn over the shoulders, upper body and arms, and sometimes also over the head. It is usually a rectangular or square piece of cloth, which is often folded to make a triangle, but can also be triangular in shape. Other shapes include oblong shawls. It is associated with the inhabitants of the northern Indian subcontinent—particularly Kashmir and Punjab—and Central Asia, but can be found in many other parts of the world.

History (India)



Kashmir was a pivotal point through which the wealth, knowledge, and products of ancient India passed to the world. Perhaps the most widely known woven textiles are the famed Kashmir shawls. The Kanikar, for instance, has intricately woven designs that are formalized imitations of Nature. The Chinar leaf (plane tree leaf), apple and cherry blossoms, the rose and tulip, the almond and pear, the nightingale—these are done in deep mellow tones of maroon, dark red, gold yellow and browns. Yet another type of Kashmir shawl is the Jamevar, which is a brocaded woolen fabric sometimes in pure wool and sometimes with a little cotton added.

The floral design appears in a heavy, close embroidery-like weave in dull silk or soft *pashmina* (Persian, meaning "woolen"), and usually comprises small or large flowers delicately sprayed and combined; some shawls have net-like patterns with floral ensemble motifs in them. Still another type of Kashmir shawl is the double-sided *Dourukha* (Persian, meaning "having two faces"), a woven shawl that is so done as to produce the same effect on both sides. This is a unique piece of craftsmanship, in which a multi-colored schematic pattern is woven all over the surface, and after the shawl is completed, the *rafugar* (expert embroiderer) works the outlines of the motifs in darker shades to bring into relief the beauty of design.

The most expensive shawls, called shahtoosh, are made from the under-fleece of the Tibetan antelope or Chiru. These shawls are so fine that even a very tightly woven shawl can be easily pulled through a small finger ring.

As early as 1803, Kashmiri needlework production was established to increase and hasten output of these shawls, which had been imitated in England since 1784 and even in France. By 1870, the advent of the Jacquard loom in Europe destroyed the exclusivity of the original Kashmir shawl, which began to be produced in Paisley, Scotland. Even the characteristic Kashmiri motif, the mango-shape, began to be known simply as the paisley.

The paisley motif is so ubiquitous to Indian fabrics that it is hard to realize that it is only about 250 years old. It evolved from 1600s floral and tree-of-life designs that were created in expensive, tapestry-woven Mughal textiles. The design in India originated from Persian motif called butta-jeghgha which represents a stylized cypress tree, the symbol of Iranians.

Silk shawls with fringes, made in China, were available by the first decade of the 19th century. Ones with embroidery and fringes were available in Europe and the Americas by 1820. The importance of these shawls in fashionable women's wardrobes declined between 1865 and 1870 in Western culture. However, they became part of folk dress in a number of places including Germany, the Near East, various parts of Latin America, and Spain where they became a part of Romani (*gitana*) dress especially in Andalusia and Madrid. These embroidered items were revived in the 1920s under the name of Spanish shawls. Their use as part of the costume of the lead in the opera *Carmen* contributed to the association of the shawls with Spain rather than China.