

ing costume, dance costume, and evening costume. Appropriate and acceptable costume is subject to changes in fashion and local cultural norms. This general usage has gradually been replaced by the terms "dress", "attire", or "wear" and usage of "costume" has become more limited to unusual or out of date clothing in identity theatrical, Halloween, and mascot

Ornaments, shells, leaves, and fruit and berries were woven together to form decorative ornaments.

### ⇒ Headgear and Hairstyles: Men

Men continued to wear the turbans, now called *mauli*, as in the Harappan-Sunga period. However, a simpler line of twisted rolls of the fabric itself is more in evidence with hardly any of the complications of intertwining the hair with the turban cloth. The knob at the centre or side of the head, around which the turban was wound to form a large protuberance, slowly disappeared. When bareheaded, the hair was worn in a topknot or in the shape of a bow, often softened by curls on the forehead or at the nape especially in the northwest. Fillets or bands tied on the forehead were common. Young men had begun to cut their hair short and adopted a short-skirted tunic with their attire. The Scythian pointed cap was frequently used as was the crown or *mukuta*. The common man moved around bare-headed or used his *kaya-bandh* or *uttariya* to form a casual turban on the head against the sun in almost the same way as is seen today in India.

like gesture of the hands, the foreigners had found aspects of the Indian experience that fired their imagination. In the same period, however, there are the wall paintings at Fird in Afghanistan, where the wavy line of the drawings with its flat brilliant colors dominated by lapis-lazuli gives a heraldic appearance, static and frozen, like the group of political statue found at Mathura. The latter have the still, formal depiction of the Kushan kings, showing in complete detail the kind of heavy garments they wore. The Kushans were not originally an artistic people. of Sogthian origin, their only expression has been the metal work displayed in their horse leaping hunting gear, and in the ornamental plaques which they stitched on their garments.

- Nupura: Ankle wide rings with an elaborate design
- Angulika: finger rings of solid gold
- Mukuta: Bejewelled crown on the head and a head band
- Hairstyle: Small symmetrical tufts at the forehead, hair tied in a looped knot projecting vertically at the back.

### ⇒ Conclusion

In this period, we study the costumes of Kushan period in this ~~we had~~ <sup>includes</sup> the costumes, headgear and hairstyles of men and women, jewellery and styles of Kushan period. The costume worn by indigenous people the antariya, uttariya and kayabandh. Flowers were used to decorate the hair and chaplets of leaves. Apart from flowers, peacock feathers, horn and bone ornaments, shells, leaves, and fruit and berries were ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> together to form decorative ornaments. The knob at the centre or side of the head around with the turban was wound to form a large protuberance, slowly disappeared. The Scythian pointed cap was frequently used as was the crown or mukuta. The common man moved around bare-headed or used his kayabandh or uttariya to form a Cairai

- **Metkalia:** Five-stringed pearl or jewelled hip belt, it holds the antariya and cloth kanya-bandh in place
- **Hana:** Necklace of pearls, probably strung on thread or wire and worn between the breasts

suspect seems to be the Kushan Period, when the tribes that came in from outside made northern part of India, their home and intermingled with the local population, stitched garments like cloaks and trousers and tunics may not have been introduced first by Shakas and Kushans, or the Scythians, but their use must certainly have received considerably fillip with the coming of these people. The Kushans established their empire in the first century.

✓ and copper as terraces and these materials  
to be for making jewellery, gold and silver  
were often encrusted with various jewels.  
These included carnelians, agates, lapis lazuli,  
amethysts and cat's-eyes were embedded or  
sometimes strung in various ways and  
worn as ornaments. Besides this, art of  
enameling was known, as well as inlay work  
in shell and mother-of-pearl, gold beads were  
beautifully filigreed or filled with lac, while  
others had cores of Jasper and turquoise

encrusted with rain or jewels.