



CHIKANKARI EMBROIDERY OF UTTAR PRADESH

SUBMITTED BY :

RAJANDEEP KAUR

ASST. PROF . BD(FASHIONS)



INTRODUCTION

It is said that chikankari work originated in early times by the muslims community at India. From the early record available. This embroidery was practised in bengal and dhaka but later or brought to lucknow and delhi. It takes back to the region of emperor harsha who use to wear embroided gown of muslim with beautiful design. It is an embroidery which is a symbol of elegance,delicacy and beauty. It is done with white thread on white fabric hence called white on white embroidery.



HISTORY AND ORIGIN

According to Jasleen Dhamija two stories are told by the workers about the chikankari one the story narrated by her is that fiaz khan who is one of the best craftsmen doing chikankari for last 200 years. Fiaz khan related that a traveller passed through a village in a hot season and asked for water from Ustad Mohammad Khan. He gave him water and offer him to rest in his house before resuming his journey. The traveller was so pleased from his hospitality that he tell him that he will teach him a art which would never allow him to hungry then she was trained by the ustad in the art of chikankari. After his people has master in the technique. The traveller disappeared the chikankari believe that he was sent by gold himself.



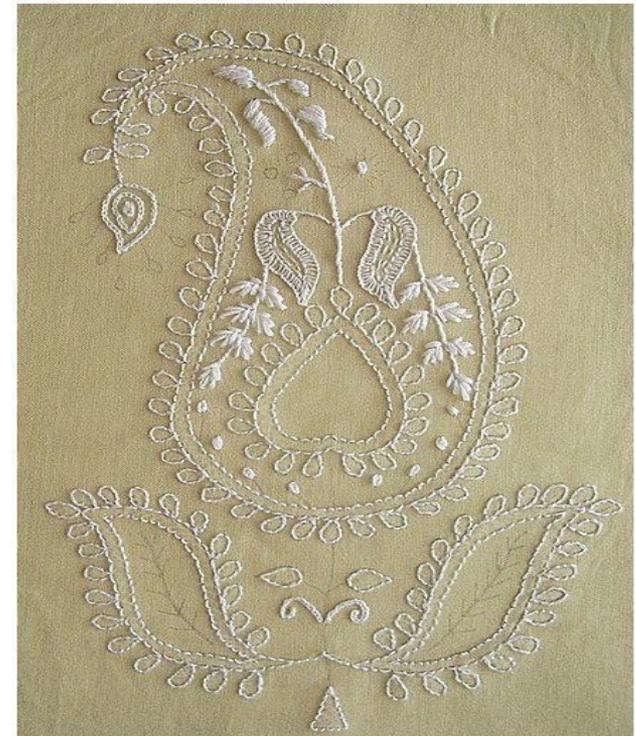
The another story setted by another worker is that chikankri was introduced by Lucknow only in 19th century through the court of Arhad who had a large haraem, a princess of mushidabad was married to Nawab. This princess was seen stress so took to embroidery a cap for the Nawab. It was worked with white cotton thread on the white muslin cloth when it was ready she presented it to the Nawab. The another inmates of haralm were jeolous of the princess and so started worked at different articles. In order to complete them in the finess of stitch and delicacy of pattern. This the great art born at the harem.



There are the two stories told by the master craftsmen to the origin of chikankari. It was possible that this craft originated in East Bengal but now it can be seen in Bhopal, Calcutta, Varanasi, Delhi etc. Lucknow is the major modernised centre where work of quite remarkable beauty and distinguish is carried out.

YARNS AND FABRIC USED

Fabric use was plain white cotton fabric. It is mostly done on white fine muslin with the fine cotton threads but today it is also done on cambric, georgette, chiffon, crape, tissue etc. The designs are printed from wooden blocks in a washable color. The design are first prepared on paper and then on wooden stamping blocks. Then the designs are stamp on the fabric and passed on the embroidery.



STITCHES USED

Chikankari does not allow a large variety of stitches although it makes the use of ordinarily stitches like satin stitch, heering above, back stitch and button hole.



TYPES OF CHIKANKARI WORK

There are two types of chikankari work :

Flat style (tepchi, khatawa, bukhia)

Knotted embossed style (mussi, phanda, jalli work, etc)



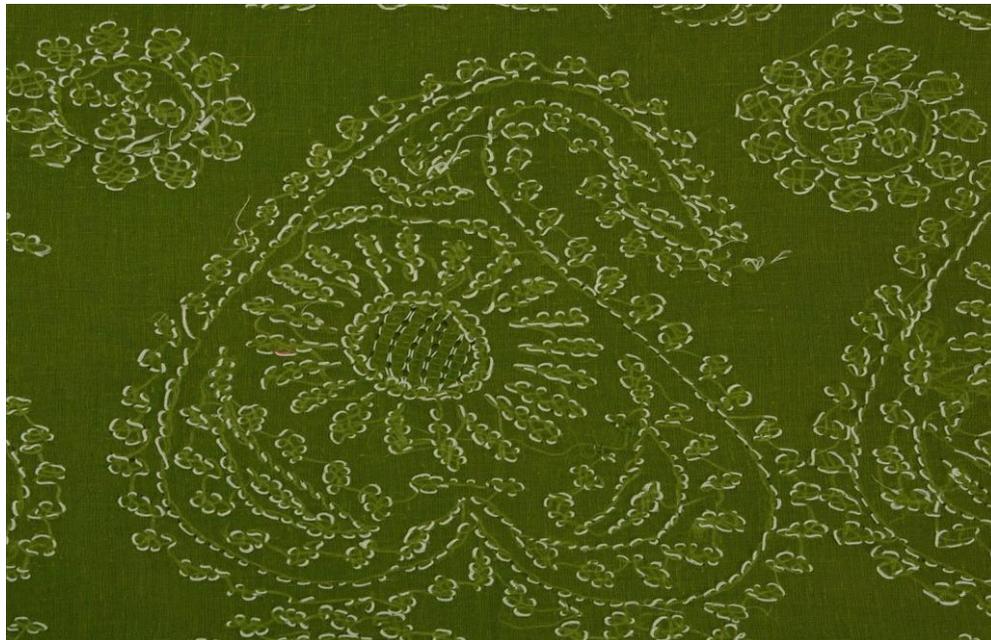


JAIPCHI

In this simple darning stitch was used in a cheaper work. It consist of scrawl and straight lines in the direction required to form the lines. It is usually employed for outlines and running designs.

KHATAWA

This is a applique work prepared on white calico material it is not done on fire muslin. It is an exeedy kind of intricate type of applique work. The same fabric is use for applique. This embroidery belongs to flat style work.





BAKHIA

This constitute an inverted satin stitch with the designs outline on the right side of the fabric and the stitch are chiefly below the cloth which form the thickness on the wrongside of the fabric. It is also called the shadow work. Because the stitches that cover the wrong side of the fabric are in heiring bone producing a shadowing effect. The stitch over the back of the fabric giving an opaque effect on the front side of the fine white fabric.



MURRI

This falls under embossed knotted style murri means raised shaped. It is usually done on muslin cloth. It is worked in the centre of the flower. This is a knotted variety of stitch which gives a heavy embossed effect. This stitch is also known as knot french.



PHANDA

This resemble grain like millet. This is also in embossed knotted style. This is smaller or shorter form of murri stitch. These are use to fill the petals and leaves in the pattern.



JALLI WORK

It is called nesting or lace work. This is done by breaking the fabric into holes and not by drawing out the threads. The warp and weft threads are pushed apart with the needle into holes and tightened to give the cloth appearance of net. This is done by sort very fine button holling and then pulling the thread a side. This is one of the most beautiful style comparable with the best european laces.

Chikankari reflects the purity and delicacy done with great patience and skills. It is practised on blouses, broaders, kurtas, collar, hankerchiefs, sarees, suit, dupattas, bedsheet, cushion cover, file covers etc.





MOTIFS USED

Large variety of motifs use in this work which are taken from surrounding sparrow, flower, leaves, cheaper, geometrical lines, diamond, squares, triangle, circles, animates, peacock, parrot, trees, plants etc. All these motifs are commonly used and done with greet skills.



COLOUR USED

Chikankari is called white on white embroidery. White cotton material is used to embroidered the fabric. Traditionally this embroidery done on the white base material with the white cotton thread in earlier time but today. This is done on different coloured fabric like yellow, pink, orange, green, red with white colour thread on it in order to reach the fashion trend and consumer demands.

All the karigars who are busy with this art and craft are creating one of the best chikankari product. They have great patience, hardwork and skill and reflects the indian culture and tradition with great delicacy.





THANK YOU