

Time-honoured
Traditions.
Fine-woven
Creations.

Craftsmanship that has travelled through time and across centuries



The state of Gujarat has a spellbinding legacy of bringing together varied strands of culture and tradition. It is home to a wide range of textiles that are intricately linked to the past. From Bandhani and Ajrakh to Patola and Ashavali, Mata Ni Pachhedi and Sujani, the crafts prevailing in this land are plentiful. There are perhaps no better gifts than the ones on display here, for they are truly extensions of your work ethos of excellence.



Ajrakh is a textile print made with vegetable and mineral dyes. It is handmade and treated with Indigo pit and lime paste. Ajrakh is one of the world's finest hand-block printed natural dye crafts.

There are many different shades of Ajrakh; indigo and crimson red are its classic colours. Ajrakh is known for its aesthetic and unifying motifs, colours and geometric patterns.

Ajrakh

Visual bliss, served in Indigo, Crimson Red and more





*It's one of the world's
finest hand-block printed
natural dye craft*



Readily identified by its distinctive combination of geometric and floral designs, traditional Ajrakh is printed on both sides of the cloth and is dyed with indigo and madder.



The magnificent shawls woven in the village of Bhujodi are a legacy of an association based on the trading of sheep wool between the Rabari and the Vankar communities. Their vivid colours and geometric ornamentation set them apart.

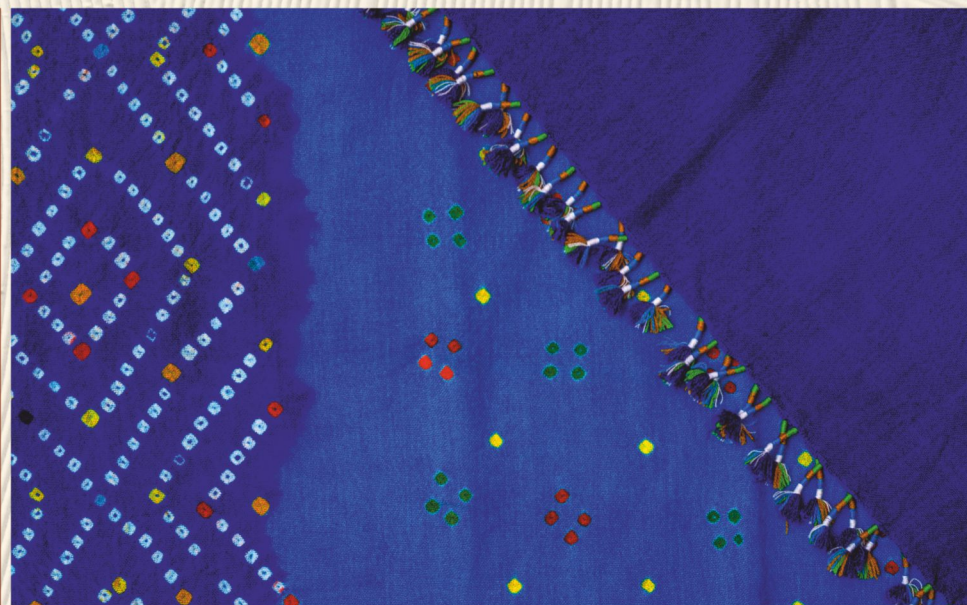
The Vankars create the intricate details that breathe life into these shawls.

Some of the most beautiful embroidered shawls with zari patta (brocade strips), are produced in Jamkhambalia near Jamnagar. They're woven with an extra weft to create an inlay of the design, which resembles a tapestry.

Handwoven Shawls

Makes not just a fashion statement, but underlines it too







After being woven on a hand loom, the stole/scarf/shawl is intricately embroidered by tribal Rabari or nomadic women using a traditional stitch involving mirror and threads.



Handwoven Sarees

The traditional handwoven sarees from Gujarat signify the rich cultural heritage existing in various parts of the state, each with its specialities and traditional motifs passed down from generation to generation by different communities.

Kutch weaving is famous for its inclusion of distinctive traditional motifs and colours in textiles. Bhujodi sarees showcase vibrancy. The value of Kutch handlooms exceeds aesthetic appeal; its value is created by the hands of skilled artisans who weave their traditions and way of life into each piece. The art of weaving sarees by an extra weft pattern with nature-inspired motifs is famous in Bhujodi.

Tangaliya weaving is the art of wrapping smithereens of yarn around the warp to create colourful intricate patterns.

*Some hands do weave the
Midas Touch on fabrics*

Tangaliya







Deriving their name from Ahmedabad as it was known earlier, Ashaval, Ashavali sarees have been traditionally woven in Matka silk and gold zari.

They are Gujarat's only brocades and were extensively patronised by royalty.

Ashavalis are distinctively characterised by the inlay/Meenakari work featuring beautiful floral and figurative patterns. They are created by weaving in a manner that has an enameled effect on the brocade and also uses a twill weave known locally as desi vana.

Ashavali

Gracing royal canopies, dressing royal entourage and ruling hearts





*They are
Gujarat's only
brocades and were
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Saudagiri is a traditional textile of Gujarat. Earlier it was so popular that it even got its own name 'Pha Gujarat' in Siam (modern day Thailand). The textile was known for its grid-based intricate block print designs on cotton fabric with minute floral patterns inspired by the temple architecture of Thailand and the Islamic lattice work of Mughal architecture.

Saudagiri

See wood give shape to the most eye-catching of designs

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The term 'Patola' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Pattu' meaning silk fabric. Patan Patola is woven so remarkably that the front and the back are indistinguishable. This craft requires tying and resist dyeing, and warp and the weft yarns.

A GI-tagged textile, Rajkot Patola refers to single Ikat handwoven silk sarees. The designs to be woven are plotted on the graph and the same is shaped on the warp yarns by tying initially, followed by resist dyeing technique.

Patola

Takes 6 months to a year to make one, cherished for generations









Patolas are generally represented by abstract designs and geometric patterns





Bandhani, also recognised as Bandhej, is the oldest form of tie and dye textile. It is ornamented by plucking the cloth into many bindings. These form an amalgamation of striking patterns, beautiful colour combinations and alluring twirls.

Kutch Bandhani is known for its tie-and-dye method that entails twisting, tying and dyeing to create beautiful designs. Yellow, blue, green, and black are common colours used in Bandhani.

A variant of the Bandhani saree and woven in Khambhat, the Gharchola is the traditional wedding veil made of silk in red and green with gold brocade. The Bandhani Gharcholas are sent to Jamnagar and Kutch for tie-dye work, after the weaving of the zari. Another variant is the Panetar bridal saree made in red and white colours.

Bandhani

Magic happens in the unfolding of a twirl

Gharchola

'Bandhani' also known as 'Bandhej' involves an extensive process of tying and dyeing where the fabric is tied at certain areas to form a pattern, dipped for dyeing and then dried.





Gujarat is home to some of the most exquisite forms of embroidery work: Ari, Kharek, Ahir, Rabari, Mutwa and Soof. Vibrant colours, dainty and lustrous silk and cotton threads, metal and mirror embellishments, open and running back stitches, satin stitch fillings, intricate geometric designs – all go into the making of elegant home décor and fine ethnic wear, including blouses and cholis. They capture a nomadic and traditional lifestyle in all its hues and glory.

Embroidered Textiles

*If ever one seeks the hand of God,
it is visible here*







The beautiful collage of vibrant, colourful pieces of fabrics, patched together and stitched by hand – known as Tanka work - to form a quilt is the artistry of nomadic cattle herders living in the remote areas of Banni grasslands of Kutch.

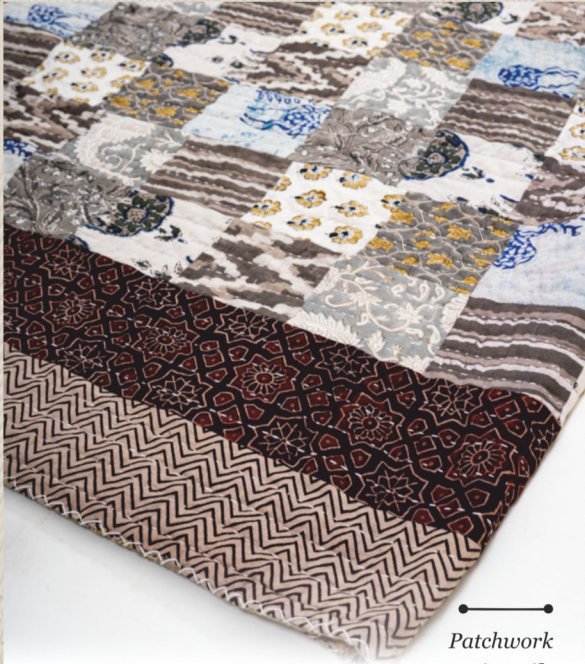
Banni Quilts

Hands join in applause for these delightful pieces of handiwork





—●—
Mashru
Banni Quilt
—●—



—●—
Patchwork
Banni Quilt
—●—



—●—
Patchwork
Banni Quilt
—●—



Appliqué, or katab, is an art practiced in Kutch and involves the addition of fabrics or embroidered pieces on to a ground fabric. The pieces are often cut directly from the cloth, the edges turned under and slip-stitched onto the background fabric.

Bright-coloured cloth pieces are employed and geometric patterns or natural motifs are created, using both direct and reverse applique to create large-sized products such as quilts, canopies and long decorative friezes.

Appliqué

See the variegated hues of Gujarat come as one







Sujani

*Never before did Geometry
look so warm and inviting*

Sujani weaving is like an heirloom of knowledge passed down generations with an implicit faith that the next generation will continue to be the caretaker of this fine craft.

Woven by Sujaniwalas and the Chistiya of Bharuch, Sujani stitch is a double cloth technique and is a remarkably ingenious example of form and function.

Its signature checkered look combined with its padded comfort is something akin to a Nawab's luxurious dream. This comfort is brought to life by the weavers by weaving checks and filling these up with spun cotton, forming padded squares.





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