



Traditional Textiles

Of Bihar





Fusion of Traditional Art and Fabrics

Of Bihar known WorldWide

Textile

Tussar Silk

Combination

with

Katia

Giccha

Material is also found in various
areas of Bhagalpur and Nalanda
District





Sujni Art on Silk Fabric

Sujani (or Sujini) is one of the most popular form of conventional art and craft prevailing in Bihar. It is a traditional quilt made in the rural areas of that state. The art has been preserved in the remote villages by the women who prepare articles of great aesthetic value, primarily meant for household use. Created with the simplest of stitches, with readily available fabrics and at times with well-worn pieces of clothes, the Sujani works are generally crafted by women in their free time at home.

The craftswomen produce furnishings such as bedspreads, wall hangings, cushion and bloster covers, as well as clothing items like saris, dupaattas, and kurtas. 5/28/15

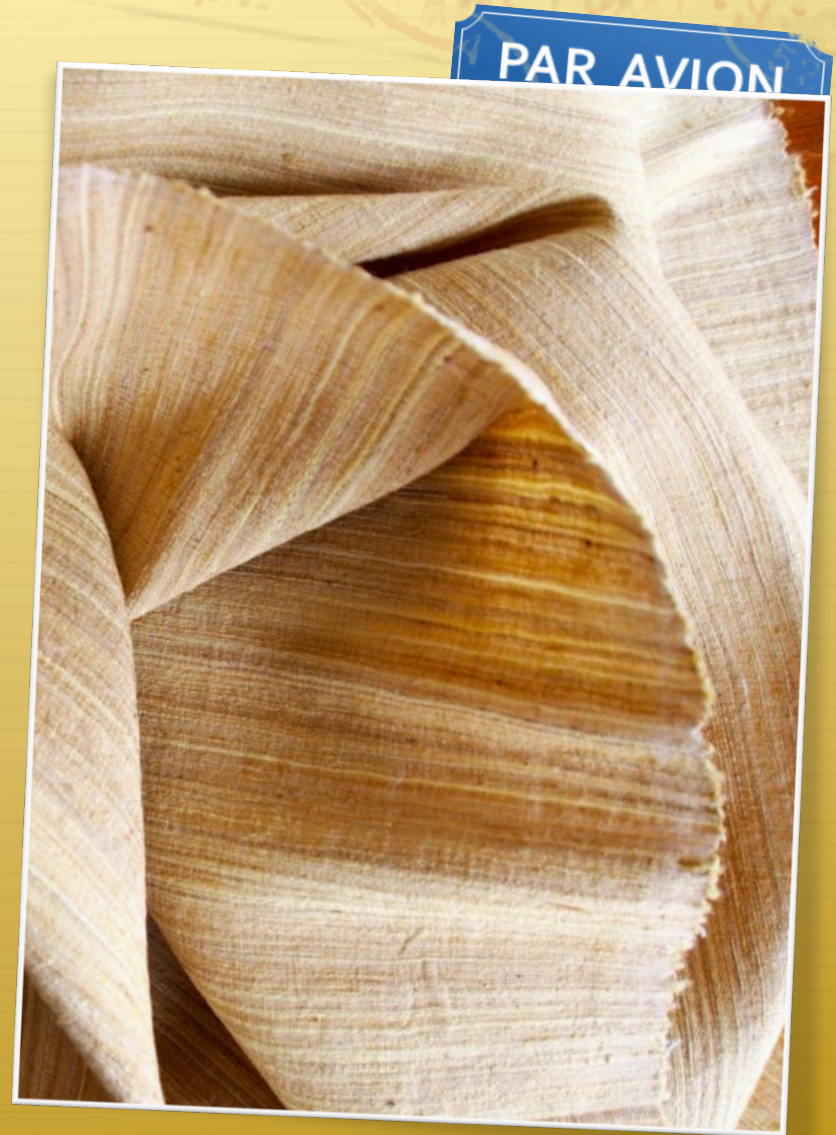
Katia Handloom



- ✦ Katia Silk Fabric that is also known as thai reeled natural cocoon yarn. Our Katia Silk Fabric is made by the mixture of ghicha and jhuri. We also use vegetable and azzofree color.

Katia Cotton

Kati Cotton has three different layers in combination with giccha, Tussar silk and original fabric.

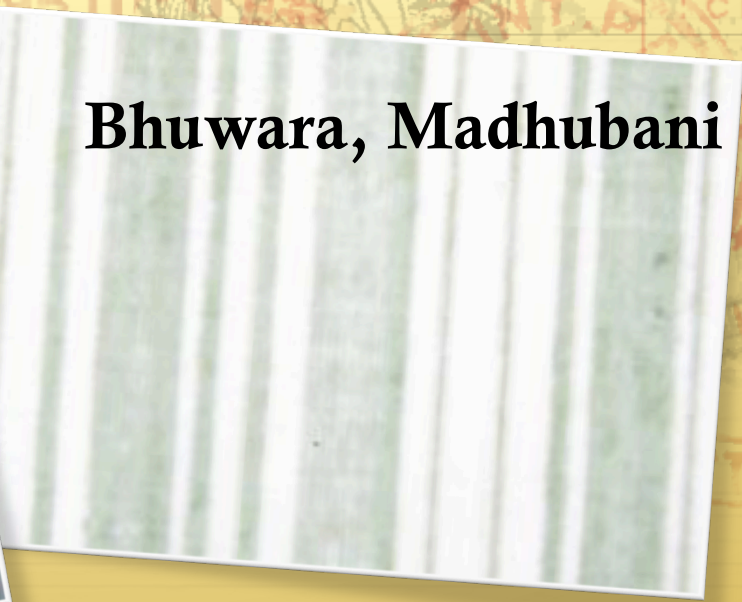
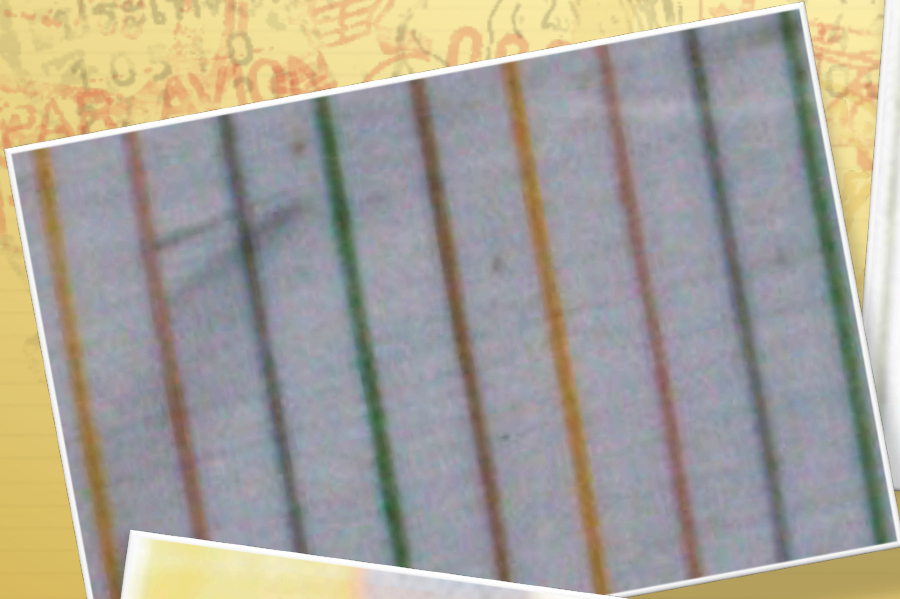


Bihar Sharif , Nalanda

Bihar Sharif and some of its neighboring villages like Nepura, Malah Bigha etc. house as many as 100-120 looms which produces exceptional quality silks as well as cotton material for dresses. The weavers acquire silk yarns from Gaya, Bhagalpur etc. to bring out some exquisite tussar silk, mulberry silk and 'Matka' silk fabrics. Weaver use 60" width looms to produce cotton dress material and sheets. In the past it's said that some 1200 odd looms were operative in the region, but the count diminished due to many factors. However, skilled presence still persists in the region. Bihar Sharif shares proximity with popular tourist haunts like Nalanda, Pawapuri and Rajgir and this provides some unique opportunities for the cluster.



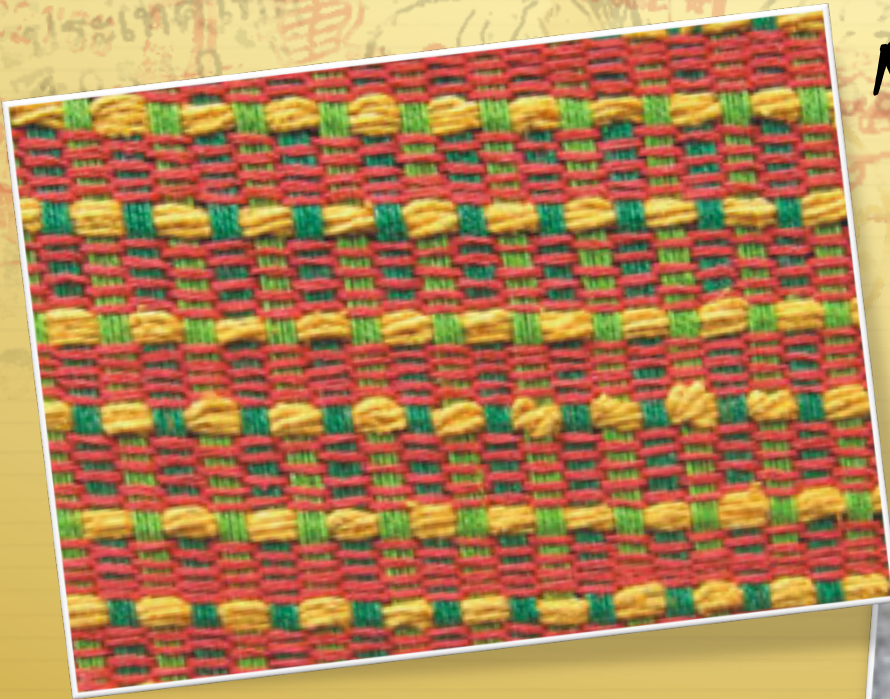
Bhuwara, Madhubani



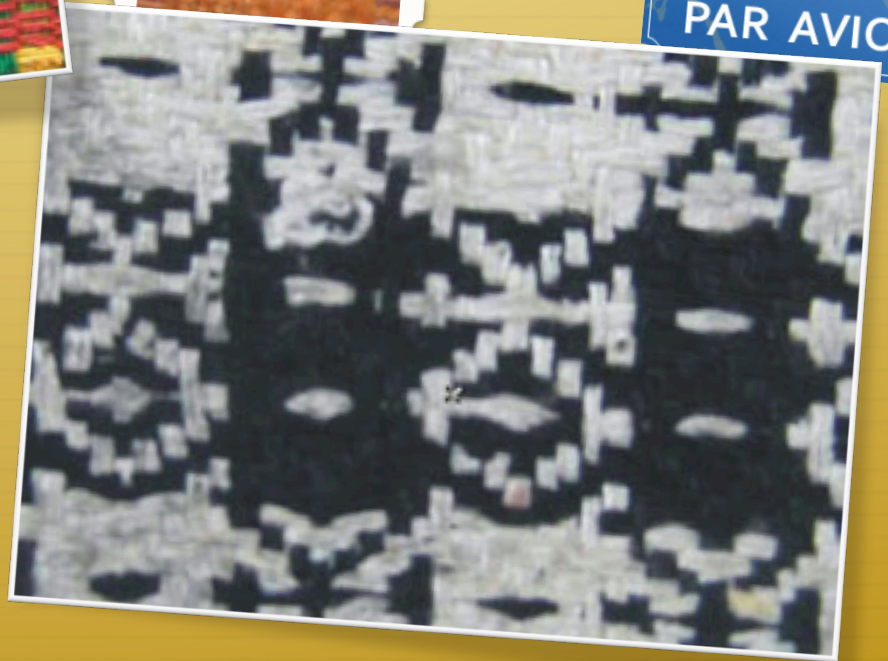
Madhubani is centuries old art and is done by mainly the females of the family and it's a part and parcel of their daily routine. It is a belief that the Gods come to the house unseen to bestow the family with their blessings and to bring peace and good fortune to the household. Thus this art form started as a daily welcome for the gods, by painting the walls and floors of the house. Originally the walls and floors were coated with cow dung which provided an excellent back drop for the paintings. Even now the artists coat the handmade paper with diluted cow dung, as it helps them get desired colors. Madhubani is an unusual art of narrating story through paintings; and the stories revolve basically around the Indian mythology.

Excellent muslins, cotton dress materials, fine dhotis; were some of the offerings from Madhubani region to the whole world. However, the skill is now confined to just a few artists and the cluster presently has about 300 odd looms producing mainly saris, dhotis and gamchhas using 40s to 60s count cotton yarns.

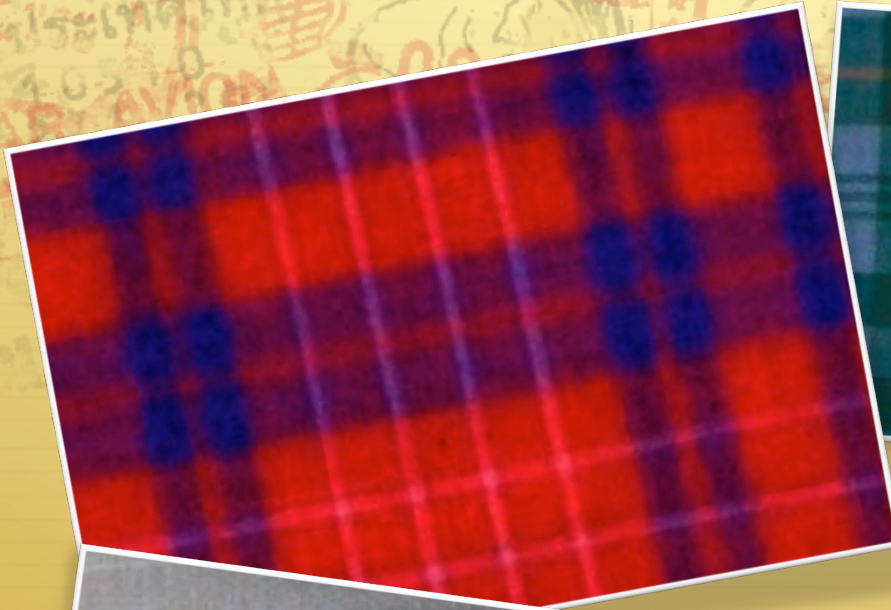
Nathanagar



PAR AVION



The different kinds of yarns used by the clusters in Nathanagar and Bhagalpur region are, cotton, mercerized cotton, spun silk, Tussar silk, Staple, Nail, Throster, Matka nail, Muga silk, linen. Fancy yarns such as Acrylic, Wool, Lub-lub, Viscose, Flag, Kela silk, Lurex, and payal and many more are also used by the clusters.



Sigori, Patna

Sigori is a small dusty village of Patna district which used to be a hub of small weaver concentrations in its vicinage such as Kurtha Arwal. However, most of these locations lacked the plianacy that the weavers of Sigori possess and thus presently about 300 looms chug along producing a wide range of cotton dress materials, primarily shirting, dhoti, gamchha etc.

The use of VAT colors, plain weaves and a wide range of check and stripes pattern using 40's to 60's cotton yarns, has characterized the Sigori's handloom offerings.



Katoria, Banka

Katoria, Chorbe and Dumwara are major handloom destinations in Banka district of Bihar, and they share their boundary with the state of Jharkhand. This area is ideal for tussar cocoon rearing as it has a unified geo-climatic condition; and also the forests provide a lot of scope for tussar rearing. Tussar silk is produced by the silk worm named "Antharaea mylitta" and this worm mainly flourishes on the plants

Asan and Arjun.

Aamatya Media Info. Pvt.Ltd.



PAR AVION

5/28/15

Champa Nagar, Bhagalpur



Champa nagar comes under the Bhagalpur Township, that houses about 500 odd looms and these produce a varied range of silk fabrics. The present range of products can be branched into 65% of silk dress material, 20 to 25% of silk home furnishings, 15 to 20% of silk saris and cotton fabrics.

The width of the looms is up to 50 inches. The cluster uses both the pit as well as the frame looms. To create beautiful and exquisite textural patterns in the fabric the cluster uses 4 to 6 pedals and this is a common practice. The weavers are proficient and have a clear perspective of possible variations that can be explored in weave structures and possible combinations utilizing the resources available to them to the maximum. They are ready to explore and try on new designing ideas and they welcome suggestions and are not insistent to just stick to the conventional weaving practice.

They explore all the arenas of fabric making, like they do tie and dye, they try out motifs, patterning, as per yarn innovation they also try out elaborate yarns and always work according to the demand.



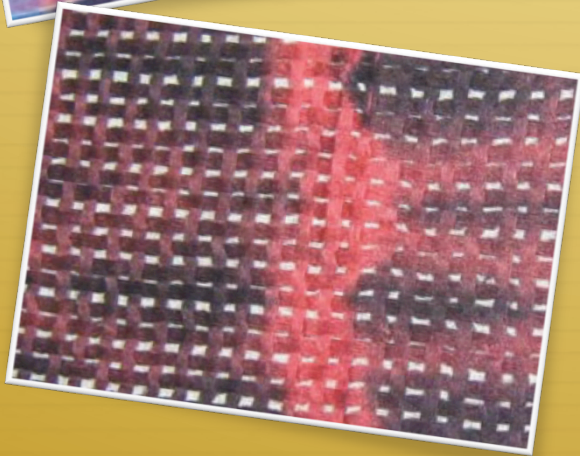
Manpur, Gaya

Manpur, Tekari, Chakand and a few other villages of the region housed a number of weaver families. However, with the passage of time, the number has dwindled drastically and at present there are just a few handlooms in these villages, mainly Manpur (which has about 100 looms), and that is due to proximity to Gaya, which is a sought after tourist destination and a pilgrim centre for the Buddhists. Manpur thus produces not just excellent quality of silk but also a large number of Gamchhas (a thin cotton towel) basically used at most of the pilgrimages. The weaver families mainly produce what they can sell to traders of Bhagalpur or to the local traders based in Gaya. A few of the weavers have also explored the natural dyed tussar silk fabrics to make stoles, dress materials etc and their endeavor has been successful.



Hussainabad, Bhagalpur

Hussainabad is a part and parcel of Bhagalpur. The looms those are being used presently by the clusters are pit looms with single box fly shuttle technique. The jacquards is not being used by the weavers but the cluster uses 4, 6 or 8 pedals to create textural patterns in the fabric and also some makeshift dobby's (A Dobby loom is a type of floor loom that controls the warp threads using a device called a dobby) of 6-8 plates.



The width of the looms is up to 60 inches but the actual width of the fabrics ranges from 45 to 55 inches. The weavers of the cluster have been involved in doing a lot of design based production as per the demand of the clients using up to 8 pedals for textural patterns, dobby's to a certain extent and also jalas in a few cases. They are accomplished at handling varieties of silks and the cluster has a reputation for being the main source for matka silk (A thick kind of silk fabric. By differing the amount of yarn used, the texture and thickness may be altered), and this has helped Bhagalpur in acquiring a brand name.

They also have the expertise of using sectional warping of different colors. The ability to mix different yarns to create various kinds of textures in the fabric is an advantage that the cluster's weavers possess. The cluster's weavers are known for producing fine quality silk dress materials for women.

Kharik Bazaar, Bhagalpur



Bhagalpur off the NH (National Highway) 31.

Several households in the region are committed to the weaving activity, some in power looms and some in handlooms. The cluster has numerous looms though they remain functional based i.e. they are operated on the orders received by them. At any given time at least 300 to 400 looms are said to be operative. The width of the looms is up to 50 inches. Both frame as well as pit looms are being used in the cluster to produce coarse cotton lungis (a sarong kind of cloth usually worn by men) to good quality silk dupattas. A few weavers of the region are also involved in producing tussar silk fabrics such as Tussar-Ghichha or Mulberry-Ghichha.