



भारतीय शिल्प संस्थान
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CRAFTS & DESIGN, JAIPUR

Indian Institute of Crafts & Design (IICD), Jaipur

Live demonstration of Craftsmanship at Amber Fort Jaipur on 25.01.24 during the visit of Hon'ble President of French Republic H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron by Indian Institute of Crafts & Design (IICD), Jaipur.



Background

Government of Rajasthan had assigned the task of live demonstration of handicrafts at Amber Fort Jaipur to IICD on 25.01.24 during the visit of Hon'ble President of French Republic H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron. IICD had displayed the seven living crafts ; Damascus and koftgiri Art, Lac Bangales, Fresco Painting & Araish Work, Thikri Work, Blue Pottery, Stone Carving Jali Work and Miniature Art and live demonstrations of the above crafts at Amber Fort on 25.01.24. The crafts displayed were representation of our living cultural heritage. The details of the crafts are as under :-



Damascus and koftgiri Art

Damascening is the art of encrusting one metal on another, which are soldered on or wedged into the metal surface to which they are applied, but in the form of wire, which by undercutting and hammering is thoroughly incorporated with the metal which it is intended to ornament. This craft was used for making swords, now it is used for cutlery.



Koftgiri is traditional craft as it is practiced in Mewar district since decades. This craft can be seen in Jaipur and Udaipur nowadays. In Jaipur, Koftgiri can be seen in the import-export market. Whereas, Udaipur, is where clusters are found where Koftgiri is practiced. Koftgiri is not a seasonal craft. Once a proper quality is achieved the product is highly sought after.

Lac Bangles



*Lac is a resinous secretion of Lac-producing insects such as *Laccifer lacca*, *Carteria lacca* and *Tachardia lacca*. These pant sucking insects colonize on the branches of host trees to produce scarlet resinous pigment. Later the coated branches of the host trees are cut and harvested as sticklac. These sticklac are crushed, sieved and washed several times to remove impurities.*

Lac bangles have a touch of class and richness. They are extremely popular amongst women's and with intricate detailing of master craftsmanship, Lac bangles are the most sought after items in the fashion conscious generation. They are lavishing and glorious.

Fresco Painting & Araish Work

Fresco painting, method of painting water-based pigments on freshly applied plaster, usually on wall surfaces. The colours, which are made by grinding dry-powder pigments in pure water, dry and set with the plaster to become a permanent part of the wall. Fresco painting is ideal for making murals because it lends itself to a monumental style, is durable, and has a matte surface.



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Araish Work

Araish is one of India's most beautiful natural finishes with its roots in Rajasthan. This luscious lime finish can be used as plaster on walls, the ceiling or even a seamless floor. It is smooth and shiny, reflective like a mirror yet with subtle and muted colour. Enticing all the senses, araish is our very own version of tadelakt, only more superior. It can have multiple applications as a waterproof finish. Using ingredients like lime, curd, milk, marble dust and matured with time, making this mix is a work of art. It is one of the premium finishes that is expensive, labour intensive and time-consuming, but the end result is worth it.

Thikri Work



Thikri is traditional glass inlay work that originates from the Indian state of Rajasthan. It involves creating intricate designs and patterns using stone and glass. Thikri art form is associated with luxury and elegance due to its ornate designs. The process involves cutting small pieces of glass into specific shapes juxtaposed in their defined place to form a pattern. The reflective quality of the glass adds to the visual appeal of the pieces, and the natural stones used in the surfaces add a touch of sophistication to any interior decor.

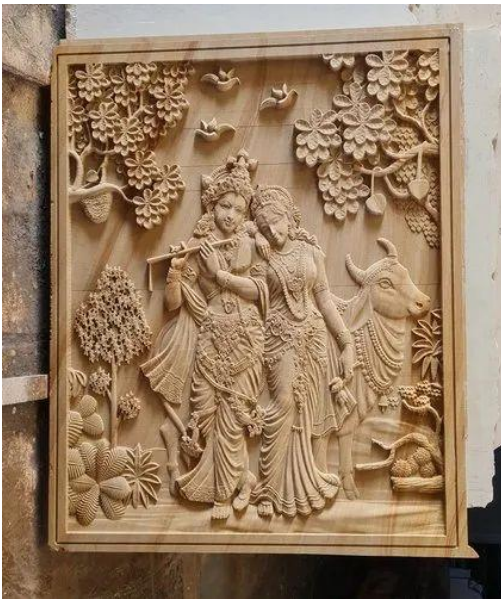
Blue Pottery

Blue Pottery is widely recognized as a traditional craft of Jaipur of Central Asian origin. The name 'blue pottery' comes from the eye-catching cobalt blue dye used to color the pottery.

Blue pottery is a complex and time-intensive procedure and is done in many steps. Being fired at very low temperature makes the process a fragile one, fraught with risks and requires practice, patience, and expertise. The absence of clay is what distinguishes blue pottery from traditional pottery. The materials used to make blue pottery are quartz stone powder, powdered glass, borax, gum, Multani mitti.



Stone Carving Jali Work



Stone carving is an activity where pieces of rough natural stone are shaped by the controlled removal of stone. Owing to the permanence of the material, stone work has survived which was created during our prehistory or past time.

Stone carving is one of the processes which may be used by an artist when creating a sculpture. The term also refers to the activity of masons in dressing stone blocks for use in architecture, building or civil engineering. It is also a phrase used by archaeologists, historians, and anthropologists to describe the activity involved in making some types of petroglyphs.

Miniature Art

Miniature art includes paintings, engravings and sculptures that are very small; it has a long history that dates back to prehistory. The portrait miniature is the most common form in recent centuries, and from ancient times, engraved gems, often used as impression seals, and cylinder seals in various materials were very important.

Miniature art societies, such as the World Federation of Miniaturists (WFM) and Royal Miniature Society, provide applicable of the maximum size covered by the term.^[1] An often-used definition is that a piece of miniature art can be held in the palm of the hand, or that it covers less than 25 square inches or 100 cm².



IICD Apparel display

A display of handcrafted apparel was done by Fashion Clothing Design department, IICD and RIAS, Jaipur.

The range of garments displayed by the Fashion clothing design department was a range of traditional Indian Ethnic pieces. These elegant clothes made with indigenous hand sewing techniques and zero waste pattern making were intrinsically woven in the socio-economic and cultural lives.

India has been a melting pot of various diverse cultures that have made an imprint on traditional costumes.

With the worldwide resurgence of artisanal and handmade, there is a newfound demand for fine quality, individually crafted products, these products were most suited to showcase our rich craftsmanship to the President of France.



RIAS Jaipur

Katran collection

This collection was based on the taaki technique (handloom jacquard) of rajasthan and gujraat. The base yard for warp are respun yarn (recycled yard made out of global clothing dump yards of meerut and panipat. The weaving technique that has been used in the fabric is khes (twill weaving of rajasthan) , woven by the weavers of bassi.

Block print collection

This collection was based on the 17th century tantric art of the desert trails of Rajasthan, explains Shiva , shakti and Urja which resembles 21st century modern art. More than 10 hand block were used carefully to print each artworks on khadi derived from the shades of 17th century natural colours used by the desert communities .

