

Apparel art of Solanki Period

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Apparel is the most eminent form of individual as well as racial self expression. It is at the same time an excellent embodiment of their sense of beauty. An Artistic age generally produces artistic apparel and artistic people cloth themselves accordingly.

Archeological art in an aesthetic expression or exercise it's a study of great civilization of humanistic ideas. It can be explored in many new materials, so this study makes it possible to look at it with a fresh set of ideas and new research ideas.

The traditional Indian clothing takes us close to our cultural roots and reminds us of the glorious past. Read about the Indian ethnic wear.

In Earlier dynasties i.e Maurya , Sunga, Saka , Parthian , Satvahana & Kushan etc. Many

Beautiful costumes are found of the different sculpture . These sculptures are from walls

Of temples , stupas , pillar , viharas , caves , relics etc.

Traditional clothing has come into prominence once again. Well, if you notice the trends in fashion industry, you'll realize that modern fashion has aped the styling and designing of the bygone eras, the period of royalty, when Maharajas and Rani 's used to spend extravagantly on their clothing. Whatever the royals chose to go in for was reminiscent of splendor and luxury. The creative fashion designers of today are in a lookout for ethnic designs that take us close to our cultural roots and remind us of the glorious past. Well, in this section, we will provide you with information on the different kinds of traditional clothing in India.

In Neolithic period the art of weaving was practiced as soon by the presence of bones, needles kaolin, spindle, disc , bone shutters and clay discs with holes . The spinning discs (clay) may imply that some sort of flax or fleece of certain animals was spun into threads clay beads may have been used as well (B.P. Singh 1979)

Conveys the devotion, belief of pure faith. Religious cultural humanistic ideas. This work is not just aesthetic expression or exercise but is also an artistic achievement of its unique feature.

❖ **Apparels in Solanki Period**

In Solanki period was the traditional art period recognized by harmonious reconciling of the classicist style of the Gujarat emphasizing garments picture the significant future of the late 9th century . The images are fully dressed the figures are very beautiful Impressive wide spread & highly developed art. This study will developed at the base of monuments of Solanki period i.e. Temples , Torna (gates) Fort , Water monuments (i.e. Step well , Lakes and Kunda etc.) The most famous figures are Rani ki Vav . Modhera's Sun temple , Gumli Temple , seJakpur Navlakha Temple and other lots of Step wall , Fort of Solanki Period monuments. People wore unstitched costume like “ Dhoti ” , “ Sari ” , “ Uttariy ”, “ Dupatta ”. it is the common Apparels in Male and Female Split is Very Common in Male and female Apparels it just like today's fashion mostly split viewing in Sari , Uttariy and Dhoti .in Every Sculpture we found Split in Apparels.

People of Gujarat used to wear close fitting clothes of cotton wear, white hood cotton & indigo wear the main products of Gujarat.

The costumes in this era costumes are developed and materials are cotton and woolen . cotton was in great demand . The costumes were simple (i.e. Dhoti or pleated dhoti). Loin cloth fastened to the waist with Kamarbandh generally tied in bow shaped knot , It was hanging between two legs decorated turban was also used, women wear lower sari with Kamarbandh . Sari was tight with Narrow strip. The style of this sari is dhoti type likely to call patka.

- **Male Apparels**

In Apparels from the stone sculpture that various types of upper and lower garment in different ways were worn by male person. Generally one long piece of cloth was used to cover both upper and lower parts of the body, one for the upper part corresponding to “Uttariy or “Dupatta” and the other for the lower part was with “Dhoti” or “Loin- cloth”. There are different types of Dhoti i.e. like that Core. Flying. Hanging etc.

Dhوتي is known by different names at different places such as Laacha in Punjabi, Dhuti in Bangla, Veshti in Tamil, Panche in Kannada, Mundu or Veshti in Malayalam, Dhotar in Marathi, and Pancha in Telugu etc. In Northern parts of India, Dhوتي is worn along with Kurta and together the attire is called "Dhوتي Kurta".

In Solanki Period, one can spot many men wearing turban. Well, turban is tied not for the sake of fashion, but because it has a lot of significance in the lives of People. The hair turban is a headdress that basically consists of a long

piece of unstitched cloth, which is wrapped around the head. The hair turban used in India is usually 5 meters in length. Each time, the wrapping is unfolded and tied all over again.

We find different types Apparels.

- **Female Apparels**

This possibly explains the greater use of variety and ornamentation in the Apparel patterns of the females as compared to the males. In India the use of dress by women I noticed right from the time of Indus valley. Down to the present day the antiquities of Harappan and Mohenjo-Daro reveal that women wore light and simple dresses.

One at least wears a cloth wrapped about the upper part of the body which conceals the arms, but shows the breast and does not extend below the hem of the skirt.

Generally they have been shown wearing scanty skirt almost bare to the waist.

The sculpture however, show different modes of wearing this type of lower garment “Dupatta”, “Uttariy” and “Scarf” was generally thrown over shoulder as an upper garments.

Historians believe the Patola makers originally hail from Jhalna near Aurangabad in South India and migrated to Patan in the 12th century. Kings of the Solanki dynasty used to wear this fabric on religious occasions. The kings of Jhalna never allowed fresh Patolas to be exported out of their state. This irked Kumarpal, a Solanki ruler, who invaded Jhalna and brought about 700 Salvi families. Today, there are just three families left. The future of this art remains in the hands of coming generations of the families. Patan's Patola has been unparalleled and original handy craft in the world. The patola is woven on a primitive hand operated harness loom made out of rosewood and bamboo strips.

The loom lies at a slant , with the left side . The bamboo shuttle is made to move and fro through warp shade. Each well thread is thoroughly examined and matched with each part of

The warp design pattern while weaving .

Before invention of machines, with the help of wisdom and strength this craft was developed, which has special heritage of human culture. Patan's Patolu is a precious heritage worth preserving.

The artist are presenting many different type styles using in sculpture clothes . In a modhera sun temple ,

The commonest type of dress worn by males in rural areas consists of cotton drawers called `chorno` and a short `kediya` or `angarakhu` covering the upper part of the body. Most of the people especially agriculturists still continue to put on the typical head dress, thickly folded `phento` or turban.

Women in villages put on `chaniyo` the colored petticoat often embroidered with `abhala` or glass pieces, a similarly embroidered blouse or bodice called as `choli` or `polku` along with `odhani`, a colored piece of coarse cloth covering the body and the head. Elderly males of higher classes put on `dhoti` (waistcloth) and `kafani` or `peharan` (shirt).

Gujarati males generally wear dhoti, long or short coat and turban cap. Nowadays, pants are becoming common instead of dhoti. The women wear sari and blouse. Parsi males wear pants, long coat and a headgear. The Parsi women's clothes are identical with those of the Hindu women with a slight difference marked by long sleeves of the blouse and a scarf on the head. Finally in the last I add Books reference Details

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