

REDEFINING THE PURPOSE OF TIBETIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS IN INTERIORS

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Abstract: Tibetan crafts are the inventive practices the area unit influenced by Buddhism. It includes art media that depict Buddhas, Bodhisattva, and alternative entities; notable Buddhist figures, each historical and mythical; narrative scenes from the lives of all of these; mandalas and alternative graphic aids to apply; furthermore as physical objects related to Buddhist practice, like Vajras, bells, Stupas, Prayer wheels and Buddhist temple design.

Buddhist craft originated on the Indian landmass following the historical lifetime of Siddhartha Gautama, sixth to fifth century BCE, and therefore thereafter evolved by contact with alternative cultures because it unfolds throughout Asia and the world. Buddhist art followed believers because the Dharma unfold, adapted, and evolved in every new host country. It developed to the North through Central Asia and into Japanese Asia to create the Northern branch of Buddhist art, and to the east as so much as Southeast Asia to create the Southern branch of Buddhist art. In India, Buddhist art flourished and co-developed with Hindu and faith art, with cave temple complexes engineered along, every possible influencing the opposite.

The purpose of paper is to push and preserve crafts of Ladakh and to inspire the young generations to continue and style the inside parts from the crafts.

Index Terms - Crafts, Culture, Buddhist art, Prayer wheel.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ladakh, an area between Tibet and Jammu and Kashmir, is the associate uniting of cultures. It was one of the main centers to the silk route, creating that made in culture. From foods to crafts to adornment, all area influences many such tribes came through the silk route. Pashmina is one in every of the foremost well-liked native crafts, but on a recent journey across the region we tend to explored the dying crafts of metalsmithing and pottery. Largely each these crafts area unit want to create utensils for the room, however it's attention-grabbing to visualize the techniques that analysis even four hundred years back!

1.1 Ladakh Arts and Handcrafts

There is a good style of handicrafts offered in Ladakh, starting from pashmina shawls to Tibetan titled rugs and silver jewelry, to tangkas, accentuation the importance of Ladakh as a vital center of trade on the nice silk route. There is not a good deal of handicraft distinctive to Ladakh aside from the metal staff of Chilling. Chilling is regarding nineteen kms up the Zaskar watercourse from Nimmo, home to a community of artisans that employment on silver, brass and copper, and turn out things for domestic and spiritual use like tea and Chang pots, tea-cup stands and lids, water pipe bases, ladles, and bowls and silver chortens for installation in temples and domestic shrines. Crafts include Wood Carving/ woodworking, Ladakhi Garment creating, embroidery, metal art, pottery creating, clay molding, stone carving, etc.

1.2 Importance of Metal art

The history of Republic of Indian metal craft in India is wealthy because it was introduced around 3000 B.C. The metal craft has its ramifications from mythological figurines, sculptures of deities to pots, pans, utensils, exposure frames, doorknobs, taps, key chains, boxes, so on. The metal craft involves the tradition of enameling, etching and damascening for the change of state of the metal objects. Metal craft is loved for its sturdiness and swank.

Metal Crafts once artisans and craftsmen square measure engaged within the production of metal crafts, there square measure sure techniques and procedures that one needs to place into operation. The crafts that square measure created with metal square measure referred to as metal crafts. The process of the metal, casting, sprucing and finishing of the objects need information of endemic technology and skills amongst the artisans.

Majority of the craftsmen sustain the livelihoods of their families through metal crafts. Working in silver, brass and copper, they turn out exquisite things for domestic and non-secular use: tea and Chang pots, teacup stands and lids, ladles, and bowls, and, sometimes, silver chorten for installation in temples and domestic shrines.

In the modern-day metal craft in Ladakh region of geographic area is loved for ancient vessels created out of iron and brass. Byzantine floral and hand patterns square measure embellished on copper, and silver things that create the metal item look attractive. Brass metal is employed to form a range of brass things together with home items like pots, trays, bowls, and sculptures of deities, prayer wheels in temple, home utensils and ornamental items.

Lamchung Tsering Jigmet, a metal craftsman in Chilling (2 hours from Leh) lives during a village. A family house that's currently a non-public repository. Jigmet shared that his ancestors came from Asian nation. Once the King of Shey Palace invited them to create a sculpture within the 1700s. After that, they weren't sent back and were created to remain in Ladakh to figure on copper and tableware. Jigmet is the tenth-generation trained worker and his son is coaching himself with the talents. In his humble workshop, they see little objects, and principally Chang and tea cups that orders from the town retailers. He says that he gets his metal from Leh, then makes concerning a pair of items per day. These people are specialists in making metal arts like prayer wheels along with wood and some other metal hangings.

One of the most important art of Metal work in Buddhist art is **PRAYER WHEEL**.

1.3 Importance of Prayer wheel

“Tibetan prayer wheels (called Mani wheels by the Tibetans) are devices for spreading religious blessings, and well-being. Rolls of skinny paper, imprinted with several copies of the mantra (prayer) Om Mani Padme Hum, written in ancient Indian script or in Tibetan script, square measure wound is around the shaft in an exceedingly protecting instrumentation, and spun around and around. Typically, larger ornamental versions of the symbols of the mantra are sculpted on the surface cowl of the wheel. Tibetan Buddhists believe that speech this mantra, aloud or wordlessly to oneself, invokes the powerful benevolent attention and blessings of Chenrezig, the embodiment of compassion. Viewing a written copy of the mantra is claimed to possess a similar impact — and therefore, the mantra is sculpted into stones left in piles close to methods wherever travelers can see them. Spinning the written style of the mantra around in an exceedingly Mani wheel is additionally imagined having a similar effect; the additional copies of the mantra, the additional the profit.” Hindu deity Haven.



Chart -1: Prayer wheel

1.4 Prayer wheel as an Interior element

The main wheel, or hand orison, features a cylindrical, usually sheet-metal body (often fantastically embossed) mounted on a metal shaft or pin set into a wood or metal handle that activates a circular bearing normally created of Turbinella (conch) shell. The cylinder itself is affixed with a twine or chain terminating in a very metal weight permitting it to be spun by a small rotation of the articulation plane. The weighted chain, referred to as a “governor” in Western technology, stabilizes the wheel and keeps it spinning with less input from the professional than would somewhat be the case.

The common term, “prayer wheel” may be a double name. A protracted strip of folded paper bearing written or inscribed mantras instead of prayers. The term, “mill,” a turning method that generates a specific output, may be a higher translation of the Tibetan ‘khor-lo (in distinction to “wheel”) since the spinning cylinder is meant to emanate positive energy, permitting the professional to accumulate knowledge and benefit. The Tibetan name of this device is main-chos-'khor. PRAYER WHEEL as an enclosed part — Prayer wheel may be used an enclosed part. As an antimonial partition in conjunction with wood, may be employed in anywhere. In line with the lineage texts on prayer wheels, prayer wheels are accustomed to accumulating knowledge and benefit (good karma) and to purify negativities (bad karma).

As a metallic partition along with the wood, Prayer wheel can be used as an Interior element in any space. The series of prayer wheels are placed above one and other with the support of wooden stick with a certain thickness according to the usage.

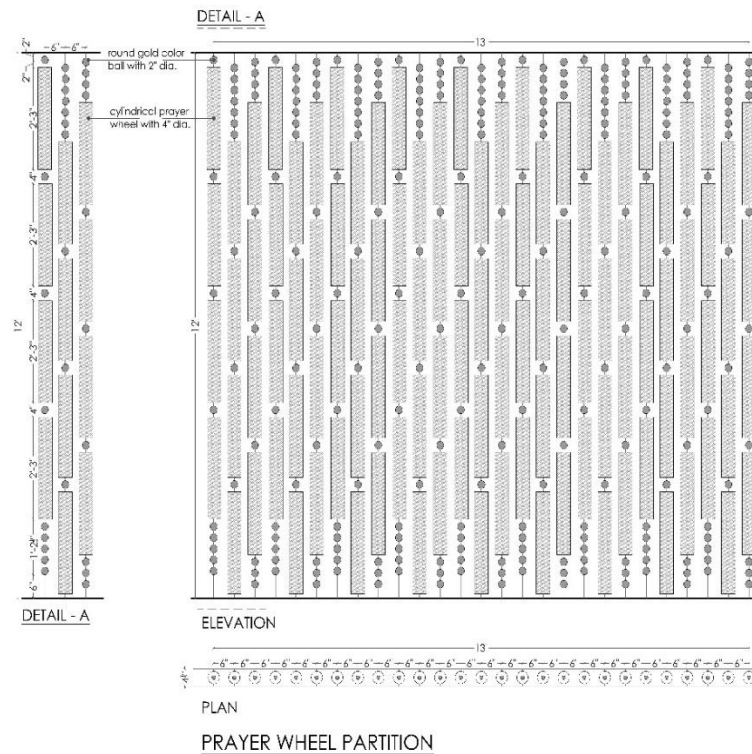


Chart -2: Prayer wheel partition

II. CONCLUSION

According to the usage Prayer wheel partition can be used in many ways and many other forms in design. This partition is one of the prototypes can be used in residential and commercial purposes.

Hence, design started this with the purpose of promoting and preservation of the metal craft of Ladakh. Chilling village is famous for metal craft of Buddhism in Ladakh. It is important to involve these arts and crafts of a region in order to maintain its identity and to inspire young generations.

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