



“Kaam se catwalk: A multi-method study on the influence of work place attire on employee morale and cultural with gota patti work”

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"Kaam se catwalk" sounds like a designer a simple group or collection of clothing with an special importance on the giving new meaning of the traditional Rajasthani decorative fabric pieces stitched on another fabric craft called Gota Patti as designer and luxury fashion show stage designs for a today people.

Although there are no clear and expect checked and approved by the experts articles with that name in any way, there have been very many research done on "Redefining Gota Patti within the background of Modern Fashion." The following is a complete and detailed short summary of based on study and evidence findings related to Gota Patti that may be used to support points made in the newly shared design collection, as well as future designs, all based on current findings of cloth material and handmade traditional work studies.

Research Articles: Redefining Gota Patti Within The Context Of Modern Fashion

1. Abstract

This article looks at how Gota Patti (Lappe ka Kaam) has slowly change over time from a traditional form of expensive and grand look. and luxury found among India's Rajput Kings and Queens to an around the world accepted and valued luxury item worn on runway long stage where models walk globally. It looks at deeply carefully the change of the Gota Patti textile to its current state as a lightweight, softly moving fabric, smooth and flexible textile used for creating modern outline of a garment such as formal evening gowns, bold and eye-catching full skirts, and modern related to traditional culture garments.

Key words - Gota Patti, Lappe ka Kaam, Traditional Indian embroidery, Rajput royal heritage, Royal craftsmanship, Metallic ribbon work , Gold and silver appliqué

2. Introduction

Gota Patti it is a method used for metal decorative stitching on fabric that needs cutting very narrow piece of gold or silver (called "pattis") and sewing them onto fabric by hand.

Origin: Started long ago to 3rd–5th century AD; became well-known under the Mughal and Rajput empires.

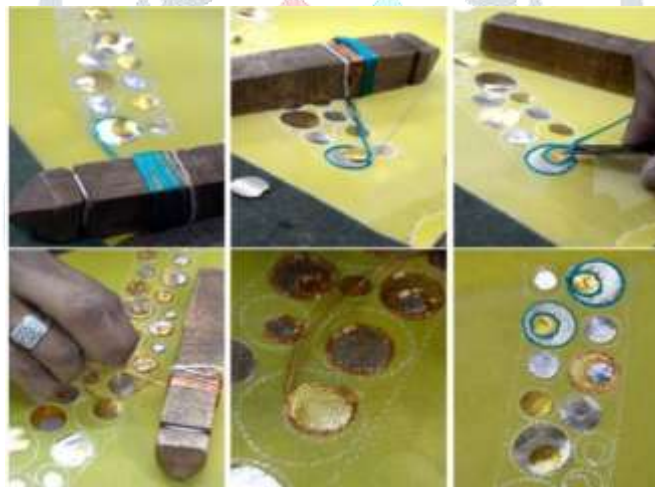
Traditional method of making : Used heavy-weight fabrics such as velvet, silk, and dark-colored satin.

Method : Used a Khaat (frame made of wood) and Chapaayi (a design pattern made from a flat sheet of wood) to draw out decorative designs taken from nature (i.e Dog,flowers).

Material



Process



3. A Modernised Craft

The way the "work" or "Kaam" done in Gota Patti is shown on today's fashion runways differs from the traditional Gota Patti in three major areas:

Attribute	Gota patti (Traditional)	Gota patti (Modern)
Fabric type	Heavy silk and velvet	Chiffon, organza, tulle, scuba knit
Metal/gold	Pure gold/silver and/or nickel-plated copper	Lurex fiber (metallic plastic)
Motifs	Traditional motifs	Geometric/abstract and 3D architectural
Application	Symmetrical borders	Deconstructed, gradient and 3D layers

4. Morden Craft method of working

Current designers are trying new and creative limits with new methods of crafting through:

- Cutting fabric using a laser machine : In place of traditional hand cuts, laser cutting offers exact cuts to make complicated, very detailed based on shapes like circles, squares, triangles patterns.
- 3D Placed one over another Gota: Creating a surface-like or raised effect, statue-like look effect to the fabric by layering several different sized pieces of Gota.
- One color only Color Palettes: Utilizing “Gota-on-Gota” (silver on silver) to shift from a strong difference between colors, traditional look to a soft, very modern and experimental style beauty.

5. How the Craft Has Changed from a Related to society and money Standpoint

Through the giving new meaning or style of the craft, Gota Patti has changed from one stage to another from made at home or small scale production to “Group of artisans working together in one area” (such as Nayla Village in Jaipur). Because of the making something modern of Gota Patti, we have achieved:

- An increase in the international selling price of Rajasthani textiles.
- Including or bringing together of female skilled craft workers into the business system of production and selling thus transforming an historically mostly controlled by men court craft.

Conclusion

Where “Kaam se catwalk” is the connection between two things between the Karigar (Artisan) and the High-fashion designer. Gota Patti has been successfully “redefined” for the new International customer by changing the weight of the craft but keeping its soft shining effect

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