



# Innovation of Fascinated Garments from Kerala Traditional Fabrics

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## Abstract

*This Project is to innovative of Fascinated garments from Kerala traditional saree in to the fancy garment. Woven fabrics are made by using eight set of weave structure with the change of settings in weaving machine more sets of yarn interlaced at right angles to each other. Much variety is produced by weaving. Woven fabrics are generally more durable. A textile is a cloth which is either woven by hand or machine. "Textile" has traditionally meant "a woven fabric". The term textile comes from the latin word "texere", means to weave, a textile is anything that is made up of fibers, yarn, or fabrics. Most textiles are produced by twisting fibers into yarns and then knitting or weaving the yarns into a fabric. Kerala Kasavu Saree – a glorious tradition; hand-woven cream colored saree with gold border. From the land of 'God's own country', Kasavu emerges as one of the finest traditional sarees which define the essence of beauty of every woman in Kerala. Kerala's handloom products have caught the imagination of the world. Kasavu sari is considered to be the most auspicious attire for women in Kerala. Kerala women are known to be traditional and simple, yet are modern and gorgeous. Kerala Kasavu Sarees bear a stamp of the unique culture and tradition and are distinct from other Indian sarees. No*

*traditional occasion in Kerala is complete without people wearing traditional Kasavu costume into Garments*

**Keywords:** Woven fabrics, Solitary garments, Warp yarns, Weft yarns, Kasavu Saree into Fascinated Garments

## 1 Introduction

A very large number of looms are located in rural areas. The rhythm of handloom can be heard in almost every village in Kerala.

### 1.1 Weaving:

Weaving process is a method of fabric production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth.

### 1.2 Importance of handloom in Kerala

Kerala, the greenish land lies between the western ghat and Arabian sea, about 15000 square miles with varying scenic beauty. Kerala is known as the epitome of India. Historically Kerala has long been a land of racial admixture and co-existence. The mile stone in Kerala's history is that by first Christian church, first Muslim masque and first synagogue were established in Kerala. A number of historically important Hindu temples can be seen in Kerala. Tolerance and cosmopolitan outlook are the characteristics of a "Keralite". This may be attributed to the religious and trade contact which existed for centuries with outside India. Handcrafted handloom weaving,



Ivory works, weaving of coir are well known heritage of Kerala. Kerala handloom industry carries a vital role in states economy as well as in the field of employment. There are men and women weavers for whom weaving is a way of life. In early days majority of handloom weavers followed the hereditary line. The main communities engaged in weaving are saliyas and devang as Earlier they were producing cloth for their own consumption and for the need of their village.

### 1.2 Objectives

- To produced different types weave and different colors in single fabric
- To make Solitary Garment
- To make Ladies Gorgeous long length Maxi dress.

## 2 Review of Literature

Cloth is usually woven on a loom, a device that holds the warp threads in place while filling threads are woven through them. A fabric band which meets this definition of cloth (warp threads with a weft thread winding between) can also be made using other methods, including tablet weaving, back-strap, or other techniques without looms. The way the warp and filling threads interlace with each other is called the weave. The majority of woven products are created with one of three basic weaves: [plain weave](#), [satin weave](#), or [twill](#). Woven cloth can be plain (in one color or a simple pattern), or can be woven in decorative or artistic designs.

The 'Kasavu Sarees' which are being produced here is mostly with half fine jeri. The middle class people would like to purchase this sarees because of its cheapness. The price of a saree can be reduced from Rs.5000 to 1000 by using half fine jeri instead of pure jeri. Chendamangalam, in the Ernakulam district

is also an important handloom centre in Kerala. Here they have been producing the double dhoti and 'Mundu' and 'Neriyathu'. The distinction of these fabrics is in its structure in the plain structure, they have producing a special effect in weft direction.

### 2.1 KERALA HANDLOOM FABRICS

Kerala follows its own tradition of textiles and hence it is referred to as 'God's own country'. The culture and traditions of Kerala are exhibited in the Sarees of this state which cannot be witnessed anywhere else in the country. The ladies wearing Kerala Sarees have a feel of elegance from within because of their unique off white color along with golden border and the natural texture. It won't be exaggerating to say that almost every Malayali lady consists of at least one sari manufactured in Kerala. As per the tradition of Kerala, women here are found to be wearing a dress known as 'settu mundu', which is also referred to as 'mundum neriyathum' having natural color of body and different beautiful shades of border. After wearing this two piece cloth, one gets a get up of a saree. The significant part about the Kerala saree is that they are woven by hands and cotton used is 100% unbleached.

The traditional pallus of the sarees add grace to them and usually the saree of Kerala consists of 1-7 inch pallu whereas the rest of the body is found plain. There are beautifully decorated designs of prints such as flowers and peacocks found on the one meter pallu and can be availed in stripes, checks along with a number of designs found in cotton or mixed with silk.

### 2.2 History of Kasavu Saree

Set Sari resembles the set Mundu very closely. The Set mundu is the traditional clothing of Kerala that originated from the Sattika variety found in the Jainism and Buddhism. Till date, the set Mundu is observed as traditional form of clothing in Kerala. Textiles in Kerala have been present



since the British era. A very predominant textile that is famous across the globe is the Calico textile known for the beautiful cotton and other fabrics it materializes. It has been running in the city of Calicut Kerala since the 11th century.

The mundum-neriyathum is the extant form of the ancient saree referred to as "Sattika" in Buddhist and Jain literature.<sup>[3]</sup> The mundu is the surviving form of lower garment of the ancient clothing referred to as antariya worn in a special way (lower garment).<sup>[4]</sup> The neriyath is the modern adaptation of a thin scarf worn from the right shoulder to the left shoulder referred to in ancient Buddhist-Jain texts as the uttariya.<sup>[4][5]</sup> It is one of the remains of the pre-Hindu Buddhist-Jain culture that once flourished in Kerala and other parts of South India. The narrow borders along the mundum neriyathum drape are probably an adaptation of the Graeco-Roman costume called "palmyrene". In the palmyrene costume, the piece of cloth known as "palla" was a long piece of unstitched cloth with a coloured border and was worn over a long garment, pinned at the left shoulder.<sup>[4]</sup> The tradition of coloured borders along the present day mundum neryathum or pallu might have been influenced by the Graeco-Roman "Palla" or Palmyrene. The Malabar coast had flourishing overseas trade with the Mediterranean world since antiquity. However, the pallu in its modern form was not in common use until very recently. In fact, as late as the 1970s, some populations in Kerala still did not use the pallu as the upper garment.

### 3 Methodologies

#### FABRICATION DETAILS

##### WARP

YARN = 40S

WEFT YARN =40S

### 3.1 Process Flow Chart

Raw Yarn Curing - Washing Warp - Weft Preparation Sizing Drawing through healds - reed Weaving Quality - Checking Finished Product – Maxi Ladies Garment

### 3.2 Quality of Fabric

Quality is very important for all types of fabric and textiles. There are some important topics given below about quality of fabric.

#### 3.2.1 Quality Parameters of Woven, Knitted and Non-woven Fabrics

Generally to test the quality parameters of woven, knitted and non-woven fabric, the fabric must be conditioning at 24 hours in the standard testing atmosphere. It is very important for all types of fabric.

#### 3.2.2 Quality Parameters of Woven Fabrics

there are some quality parameters of woven fabric are as follows;

#### 3.2.3 Dimensional characteristics

Ladies Saree:

- Feet – 6
- Thickness – 1.3mm

Weight of fabric:

- GSM of - 100 GSM
- Weft count: 2/120's

### 4 Results and Discussion

#### 4.1 Introduction

Garments inspection and testing are the important parts of the garments quality control department. Both are essential for smooth and regular execution of an order. Sometimes we make a confused between garments inspection and testing. Now I would like to a brief discuss about these important topics.

This chapter introduces the student to the fabric structures of A poles apart

weave structure in solitary garment – Ladies Long Gentle wear. The type of weave used in a fabric depends upon the desired factors such texture, luster, strength, pattern, color,

look, feel, effects and cost of the production, before any recommendation of the weaves is done. This chapter in brief gave an idea to the students about the

various fabric structures that they are going to study in the forthcoming chapters. The three basic structures are Plain, Twill and Sateen Weave. All other weaves are the usually a permutations and combinations many weave structures by varying the settings in the machine.

Chart – 1 – Survey of the fascinated garment made from the Kasvu saree towards the different age group is as follows,



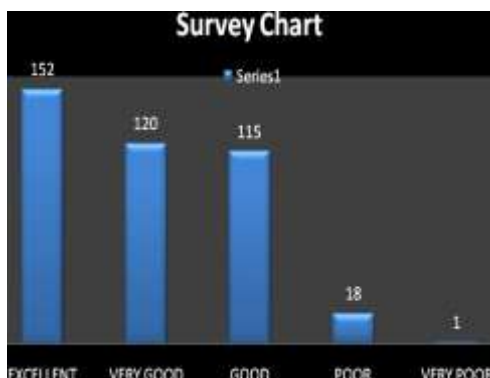
#### 4.2 Difference between Garments Inspection and Garments Testing:

Chart – 2 – Survey of the fascinated garment made from the Kasvu saree Towards the different no of responses of

S/L	Substance	Garments Inspection	Garments Texting
01	Definition	Inspection can be defined as visual examination or review of material.	It is the process of evaluation the quality of goods by specific standard.
02	Based on	Garments inspection should be based on a specific specification for specific products such as <u>size measurement</u> for a specific shirt.	Garments testing should be based on some standard test method to compare the result.
03	Process	In garments inspection is a continuous process.	In garments testing is not a continuous process.
04	Follow	Follow a few common rules of standard for garments inspection.	Here follow hard and fast rules of standard for garments testing.
05	Number of errors	In this process number of errors is higher than garments texting.	In this process number of errors is lower than <u>garments inspection</u> .
06	Size of sample	This is done by randomly process therefore, no need specific size of sample for garments inspection.	Here, specific size of sample is needed for garments testing.
07	Time required	Inspection is a <u>time saving</u> process therefore, lower time required for garments inspection process.	This is time consuming process therefore, higher time required for garments texting process.
08	Example	Raw material inspection, In process inspection, <u>final inspection</u> are the examples of garments inspection.	ISO, BIS, ASTM, BSTI are the example of garments testing.

various age groups is as follows,

### 5 Conculsion



In this fashion industry the above garment is a new approach in the weaving Industry. A new in particular has come a long way and has grown into one of the largest industries in the world. Computer is a technology, which has generated great excitement in many branches of textile industry. Digital fashion illustrations really started during the 90s as more affordable and capable technology made, it possible for illustrators to experiment with this fledging art form writes Tallon (2008). Library has a collection of books, newspapers, videos and music kept for people to read, use or



borrow. Design library helps the user to recollect and reuse the designs with or without modifications. This is an age of information technology and as on date design libraries do not exist in the digital format. It is a routine practise for people in different walks of life to view designs. If the designs are presented in the digital format, the following groups of people will be highly benefitted. The faculty members of fashion design field can visually present the students the nuances of garment styles and the use this as a teaching aid to show the effect of colours and textures on different personalities. The fashion designing students will avail an enriched knowledge on garments at the click of a button. The textile and garment manufacturer can use this as way to promote their business by presenting their fabrics on different garment styles without physically making a garment. Orders can be approved by internet or visual presentation. Retail textile and garment showrooms / tailors can replace catalogs with digital design which reduces the cost of preparing and maintaining catalogs for every season. It will be very useful for the consumer to select and purchase garments in showrooms and also for placing orders for garment designs with the tailor. Thus to conclude the Oxford Rib is in good Texture and high strength.

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