

# Puri pattachitra essay



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

PURI PATTACHITRA Presented By: Tarun INTRODUCTION ? Pattachitra is a Ritualistic Textile of India. ? It is a scroll, hand painted textile. ? The word Pattachitra originated from a Sanskrit word. Patta means “ a piece of cloth” or “ a piece of palm leaf (talapatra)” and Chitra meaning “ picture”. ? They cut the palm leaf into stripes and stitched together with fine needle. ? This tradition is linked with worship of lord Jagannath. A scene from Ramayana Pattachitra of Lord Jagannath INTRODUCTION CONT..... ? These paintings are executed by traditional caste known as “ CHITRAKARS” , who have been painting murals on temple walls. Raghurajpur and Dandasahi are the villages involved in producing these paintings . ? Chandanpur is the place where these paintings are sold. ? The Origin is linked with famous Jagannath temple of Puri which was built by Choda-GangaDeva. ? These Paintings were traditionally done only by males. I ? God Jagannath of Puri with brother Balabhadra and sister Subhadra CRAFT PEOPLE SKILLED SEMI SKILLED UNSKILLED INHERITED SKILLS ATTAINED SKILLS Patta Tamarind seeds Raw Materials Used Chalk powder ? Patta - a piece of cloth or a piece of palm leaf ? Tamarind Seeds ? Chalk Powder ? Gheru is used for temporary marking(can get washed away) ?

Gum resin ? Brushes are made of the hair of domestic animals ? Organic or natural colors. Gheru powder Gum resin Organic Colours Colours Natural ingredients: Blackened Wick ? Vermilion - Bingol stone ? A brick red -Geru ? Yellow - Baritali ? Black - lamp black ? Indigo - Haritala ? White - Conch shell Indigo Flex Conch About Painting ? Mineral Based Colours are used (adhesives are added) ? Temporary Colours, not to be washed. ? It is a very Tedious process. Tools Used ???? Coconut shells are used as containers. ?

Brushes are locally made. ? Grinding Stones to make powders from rocks for colors.

Coconut Shells as containers Grinding Stone Preparation Of Patta Preparation Of Pigments Motif Selection Painting Process ? Crushing of tamarind seeds. ? Tamarind paste (acts as antiseptic) ? Application of paste on first layer of the fabric. ? Application of paste on the second layer of fabric. ? Patta left for drying. ? Polishing of Patta. ? Ready for painting. Time consumed: ? Average painting takes a week whereas more intricate ones take a month's time. The Ancient technique ? Palm leaf engraving, talpatra or dried palm leaves are used. ? They are cut into strips and stitched together with a fine needle. The complete etching is then rubbed over with leaves and black paint. ? In this it is believed, nature merges with the divine. Why Pattachitra?? ? Life in Puri revolves around the temple of lord Jaganath-art of Jaganath cult. (" Lord of the World"). ? One of the massive festivals known as Devasnana Purnima where chitrakara plays a major role. ? During which in a grand procession a ceremonial bath is given to the deities by pouring water on the images. ? Thereafter they fall sick and kept away from public view for 15days. Snana-Purnima Ceremony ? This is where Chitrakaras majorly come into action. Chitrakaras paints the substitute icons, called Anasara Pati. ? The making of which begins on Akshaya Thrithiya. ? The canvas come from the temple, pujas are performed and once completed Anasara Payi is rolled and tied with the black cloth. ? Pati is now carried by Chitrakara in a ceremonial procession. ? Other major festival is the Rath Yatra. ? The Chitrakaras engage themselves in painting of walls of various temples and mathas. Chitrakars Rath Yatra What makes the art stand by itself? ? The extraordinary system of line

formation. ? The fantastic pictorial concepts. ? The idiosyncratic conventions. The vibrant use of colors. Themes ? Jaganath and the triad of deities. ? Episodes from the Hindu epics. ? Themes related to the worship of various gods and goddesses. ? Themes for folklore. ? Erotic themes. ? Buddha Vijay and Kanchi Vijaya . Favorable Seasons ? Mainly done in Summers and Winters. ? Avoidable in rainy season. ? Need major drying of fabric before painting. Iconographic details ? The use of blue for Krishna's body. ? The use of white for Balarama's body. ? The use of yellow for Radha's body and other Gopis bodies. ? The use of dark green for Rama's body. ? The light green used for bad characters.

Common Characteristics of Pata Paintings ? The use of Red as background color. ? A standard color palette: red, blue, green, white, pink, black and yellow. ? A particular style of drawing faces in which noses are extended , chins just out and eyes are elongated. ? The drawing of faces in profile. ? Drawing of fine details in clothing. Importance ? It is the custom of every pilgrim returning from Puri to carry one of these pictures and few grains of the dried cooked rice - the Mahaprasada. Product Range ? Pattachitra paintings have been adapted to create-Wall hangings, Bookmark, Greeting cards, Ganjifas, Calendars, etc. Today paintings are made on Tussar silk. ? It has incarnation of Vishnu, flowers and plants, geometrical and animal printed. ? Exotic home decor products-bright and enhancing rich look. Invitation cards Wall hangings Bookmarks Present Scenario ? After centuries of experimentation, today the heritage of Indian painting stands distinctly unique in the aura of global painting tradition. ? It is religion folk art that has crossed national boundaries to reach the International market. Bibliography ?

Traditional Indian Textiles by John Gillow ? Reference notes given in class sessions.