

Exploring a New Dimension of Lippan Art: the Mahabodhi Temple Embellished With Tie and Dye Work

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Abstract- Lippan art is a traditional form of mural art that originates from the Kutch region of Gujarat, India historically the inhabitants of this region decorated their homes with intricate designs using clay and adorned them with small Mirrors to create shimmering effects. Today Lippan art is not only used for decorating walls but also for creating standalone pieces such as frames, panels and other decorative items. This approach not only show case the versatility and adaptability of Lippan art but also exemplifies how traditional art forms can be revitalized and given new relevance in contemporary setting. By merging Lippan art with Mahabodhi Temple, research work highlighted the potential for traditional crafts to penetrate new markets and find a place in modern homes and businesses. The use of Tie and Dye another traditional craft in conjunction with Lippan Art, further emphasizes the richness of cultural heritage and its application in creating unique, cross cultural, artistic expressions. This innovative application demonstrates how traditional arts can be transformed to meet contemporary tastes and commercial needs, of opening up new opportunities for artisans and promoting cultural heritage in the Morden work.

Keywords- Lippan Art, Tie and Dye, Mahabodhi Temple, Traditional craft.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are many treasures hidden in Indian folk art. One such form of traditional Indian art is Lippan Art. Lippan Handicraft is known as the traditional art of the desert region of Rajasthan and Gujarat, which appears very attractive. If we look at the meaning of Lippan, then in general terms, this art means to apply. That is, natural creations like camels, birds, trees, fruits, flowers, and peacocks are painted on the walls of houses in Rajasthan and Gujarat. In this work, mainly clay, thread, and mirror are used, but gradually, with the changing times, this art is also witnessing a change. Now, the design is drawn with a pencil on a piece of plywood, and after that, the design is made with clay. A special type of clay is used for Lippan art, and its dough is

prepared by adding water to it. Then, by applying Fevicol to the prepared design, artwork is done on it with the clay dough. The design prepared in this way is kept in the sun to dry. When it dries in the sun, it is made beautiful and attractive by sticking small pieces of glass on the design." "Generally, Lippan is black and white in color. When a design is made from the salty soil found in this marshy land, it appears white on drying. However, to give it a beautiful and attractive look, the artisans use red, green, and blue colors on the dry soil to make it more appealing."

According to Sneha Krishnan(2023) Lippon Art which is known as Mud and Mirror work in English is a traditional craft of Gujarat. It is generally done in clay with mirror and artist creates designs as per their creative in this artwork. According to Nehal

Rajvanshi(2021), Lippon Art is also uses repetitive geometric motifs that reflect the simplicity of the tradition. Indica Pimchers(2018) describes the clay art form as Lippon Traditional wall art work was widely used to decorate interiors and large walls of homes. In an article published in Khabar Lahariya, it has been seen that the program of Lippon Art was started by the Vaani Seva Sansthan in Kevat Shringar Haat of Ayodhya district of UP, which was celebrated from 15 to 19. In which it was shown how 50 years ago the walls of the houses in the villages were made beautiful and attractive through this art. "In Lippan art, nature-inspired designs are painted using clay, thread, and mirrors. The designs made in Lippan art are mostly inspired by camels, birds, trees, flowers, and other nature-inspired motifs, which are created using thick thread, clay, and very fine mirrors. Lippan Art is a special art form of Gujarat. Bandhan Art is also very popular in Gujarat. While the Bodh Gaya area of Bihar is famous for the Mahabodhi Temple, representations of the temple are primarily seen on paper and statues. Lippan art has not yet been applied to the Mahabodhi Temple. Now, researchers are considering the idea that if the Mahabodhi Temple can be recreated using Lippan Art on cloth with tie-dye colors, it could offer a new dimension to the art form and serve as a goal for further research."

Different Types of Lippan Art



Figure 1: Lippan Wall Painting

Objectives of the Study

- Enhance the attractiveness of the towel through Tie-dye work.
- Sketch the design of the Mahabodhi Temple on plywood using a pencil.
- Enhance the completed design of the Mahabodhi Temple with Lippan Art.
- Apply the Lippan Art design of the Mahabodhi Temple onto a towel.
- Frame the Mahabodhi Temple using Lippan Art on a tie-dyed towel.

- Evaluate the prepared design based on color combination, motif value, cost and appearance.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

1. Materials

The researcher conducted this project in the Textile Lab of the Post Graduate Home Science Department of Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, and selected the local market and online platforms like Amazon in the Gaya district for purchasing all the materials."

Materials for Tie & Dye

Towel, Tie & Dye, Colors, Salt, Thread for Tie & Dye

Materials for Lippan Art

White acrylic paint, Colour Acrylic paint, Brush, Fevicol, Board, Mirror, Clay Mud



Figure 2: Lippan Art kit and Mahabodhi Temple

2. Methods

Step I

- Firstly, the white towel was made attractive with Tie-Dye work.
- The design of the Mahabodhi Temple was sketched with a pencil on cardboard
- The outline of the Mahabodhi Temple prepared on cardboard was traced with clay
- Once the clay design completely dried, it was embellished with paint, glass, and thread to enhance its attractiveness.
- Subsequently, the Mahabodhi Temple, prepared with Lippan art on cardboard, was affixed onto the towel.
- The Mahabodhi Temple was further adorned by framing it with Lippan art prepared on the towel.

Step II

Grading Processes

After preparing the articles, it is necessary to assess their success based on various criteria. To achieve

this, the researcher randomly selected 50 teachers and employees working at Magadh University, Bodhgaya. The articles prepared by the researcher were graded according to criteria such as Color Combination, Design, Appearance, and Cost.

"Scoring- A five point rating scale was used for article evaluation with score based on standards such as-

Extremely Liked -5, Liked-4, Moderately-3, Disliked -2, Extremely Disliked-1



Figure 3: Lippan art With Tie-dye work and Mahabodhi Temple design

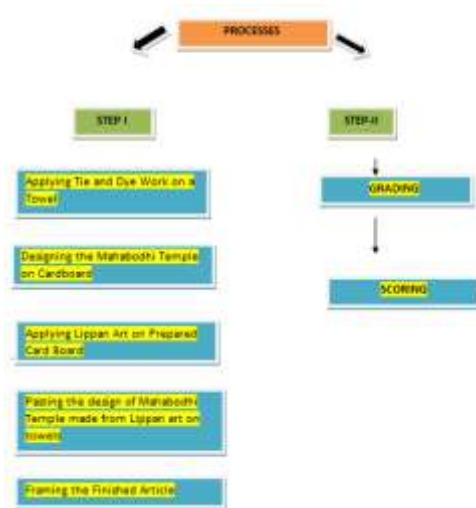


Figure 4: Methodology

Table 1: Grading chart

S.N	Rating Scale	Score	Colour Combination	Design,	Appearance	Cost*
1	Extremely Liked					
2	Liked					
3	Moderately					
4	Disliked					
5	Extremely Disliked					

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the Basis of Colour Combination

Table 2: Number of Respondents on the Basis of Colour Combination of Article

S.N	Rating Scale	Score	Number	Percentage
1	Extremely Liked	5	40	80%
2	Liked	4	8	16%
3	Moderately	3	2	4%
4	Disliked	2	-	-
5	Extremely Disliked	1	-	-

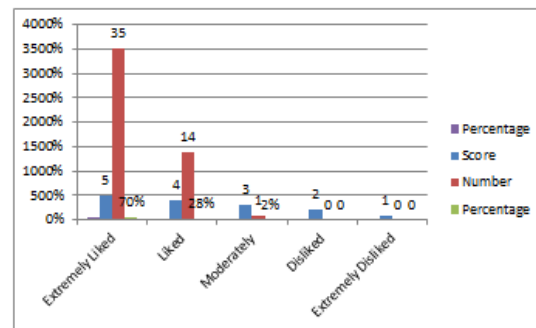


Figure 5: Percentage of Respondents

Discussion

Based on the data presented in Table 1.1, the results indicate that 80% of the respondents expressed an extreme liking for the article, particularly regarding the color combination. Additionally, 16% of the respondents liked the article based on its color combination, while 4% expressed a moderate level of liking. Notably, there were no respondents who expressed dislike or extreme dislike towards the article."

On the Basis of Design

Table 3: Number of Respondents on the Basis of Design of Article

S.N	Rating Scale	Score	Number	Percentage
1	Extremely Liked	5	45	90%
2	Liked	4	04	8%
3	Moderately	3	01	2%
4	Disliked	2	-	-
5	Extremely Disliked	1	-	-

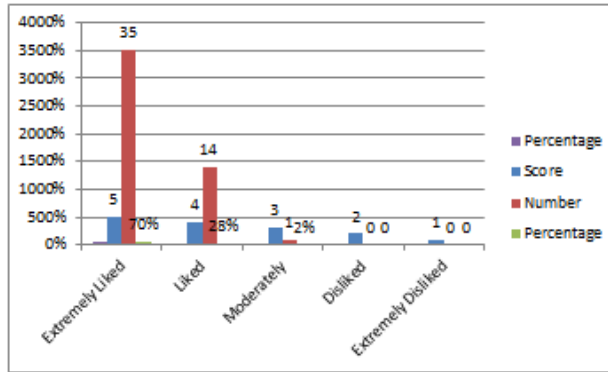


Figure 6: Percentage of Respondents

Discussion

According to the data presented in Table 1.2, 90% of the respondents expressed an extreme liking for the article, particularly with regard to its design. Additionally, 8% of the respondents liked the article based on its design, while 2% expressed a moderate level of liking. Notably, there were no respondents who expressed dislike or extreme dislike towards the article.

On the Basis of Appearance

Table 4: Number of Respondents on the Basis of Appearance of Article

S.N	Rating Scale	Score	Number	Percentage
1	Extremely Liked	5	44	88%
2	Liked	4	04	8%
3	Moderately	3	02	4%
4	Disliked	2	-	-
5	Extremely Disliked	1	-	-

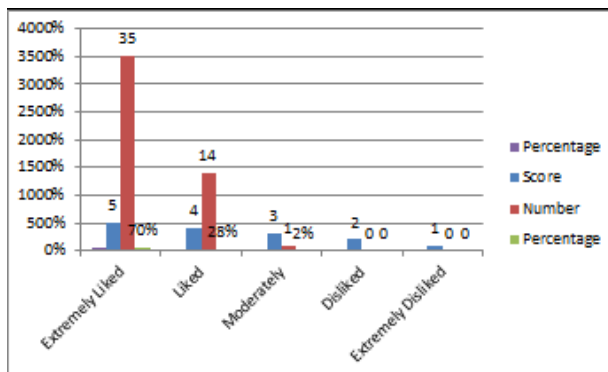


Figure 7: Percentage of Respondents

Discussion

Referring to Table number 1.3, the results indicate that 88% of the respondents expressed an extreme liking for the article, particularly regarding its appearance. Additionally, 8% of the respondents liked the article based on its appearance, while 4% expressed a moderate level of liking. Notably, there were no respondents who expressed dislike or extreme dislike towards the article.

On the Basis of Cost

Table 5: Number of Respondents on the Basis of Cost of Article

S.N	Rating Scale	Score	Number	Percentage
1	Extremely Liked	5	35	70%
2	Liked	4	14	28%
3	Moderately	3	01	2%
4	Disliked	2	-	-
5	Extremely Disliked	1	-	-

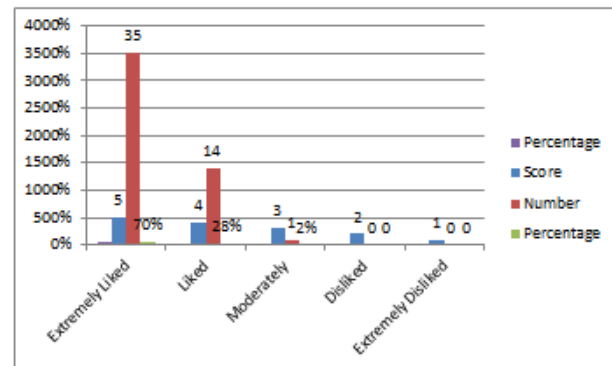


Figure 8: Percentage of Respondents

Discussion

Based on Table number 1.4, the results indicate that 70% of the respondents expressed an extreme liking for the article, particularly regarding its cost.

Additionally, 28% of the respondents liked the article based on its cost, while 2% expressed a moderate level of liking. Notably, there were no respondents who expressed dislike or extreme dislike towards the article.

IV. CONCLUSION

- The article prepared by the researchers took less time and cost less to make, and did not encounter any problems.
- The demographic background of the panellists selected to conduct the evaluation clearly indicates that they were well-educated, and the evaluation was conducted by them with utmost honesty.
- After conducting the evaluation process, it was found that the article made by the researchers was most liked based on appearance, color, design, and cost.
- The data obtained from the evaluation of the article by the panellists was carefully analyzed.
- The article was evaluated by the panellists not only based on its appearance but also with critical assessment of each parameter.

Thus, we can conclude that the Mahabodhi Temple form created by the researcher using Lippan Art was highly favoured by the panellists. If similar skilled craftsmanship is employed in the market, this art form could be presented beautifully within the Mahabodhi Temple, offering Lippan Art a new dimension in the business world."

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