
An Overview of the Traditional Weaving of Sistan and Baluchistan

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Abstract

Handicrafts are part of the national arts and crafts of Iran, which in addition to economic production aspects, reflects national culture and values, as well as creativity and philosophical insights and artistic tastes of ethnic groups living in any part of the country. In other words, handicrafts and traditional indigenous arts related to handicrafts, in addition to the economic aspect, express the social history of societies and represent the ethnic cultures and arts of the Iranian people. For many people, the concept of handicrafts and what the handicrafts are called, and where the artistic, cultural and economic values of this part of national activity lie, may not be clear, but it is important to note that today, in many countries of the world, even in the most industrialized countries, the economic activity of handicrafts is considered as a basic source for the production of goods, especially export goods, and an important means of creating employment, exports, and so on. In this article, a review of handicrafts and clothing of the people of Sistan and Baluchistan has been studied and the handicrafts and clothing of this people have been studied.

Keywords: Handicrafts; Traditional Weaving; Sistan; Baluchistan; Needlework

1. Introduction

Clothing, through a set of material signs, establishes a system of cultural communication among the people of the society. Class status Individuals are in different social and ethnic groups. Type of material, color, accuracy, shape and patterns of clothing and culture Vocabulary related to clothing with a set of cultural, moral and spiritual values and criteria such as shame and modesty, dignity and dignity, greatness and humiliation, social and economic importance and religious beliefs and ideals are intertwined. In the following, we will study the hand-woven fabrics of Sistan and Baluchistan.

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1.1. Plus weaving

In Sistan and Baluchistan, they are usually called nomads "Plus Nomads". Tent dwellers prepare their tents in person. Consumables are goat hair and its weaving method is such that the beginning of goat hair is cut with a machine and cut to the desired size diameter. The braided hair is twisted on a horizontal weaving machine and weaved like a kilim, and each time a piece of black tent called a plus is prepared. To make a tent, three pieces of plush are sewn together. A small plus requires about 12 kilograms of goat hair and takes about ten days to weave. Black tents are very resistant to sun and heat and do not ignite in case of fire. Also, due to their high weight and delicate texture, they are not affected by wind and dust. It is also resistant to moisture and in the long run, moisture has no effect on it. These advantages of black tents have allowed them to maintain their position in front of tarpaulin tents and the nomads to use as shelters or shelters hundreds of years ago (Afshar, 1984; Yavari, 2011).



Fig 1 Example of Plus weaving

1.2. Embroidered Coins

This art has a special place in Baluchistan handicrafts due to its decorative and ornamental uses after needlework. In this art, materials such as small and large mirrors, sequins, beads and pearls, shells, fittings, fabrics, coins and shells are used. Its products are mostly used in celebrations, celebrations and weddings. Examples of coin embroidery are placed on the neck of the camel. It is also used in the bride's bed for decoration. This art is also used as a mural (Afshar, 1986; Esfandyari, 1992).



Fig 2 Example of Embroidered coins

1.3. Kalpurgan Pottery

Pottery in Baluchistan is associated with the name of Kalpurgan village. Kalpurgan village is located near the border town of Saravan and has a long history of pottery, which dates back to five to seven thousand years. Baloch women use clay to make utensils around their place of residence. In addition, to decorate it, they use the role that is passed from mother to child. Pottery turns red due to the type of soil in the region after baking, and this feature has distinguished Kalpurgan pottery from other pottery in other regions of Iran. In Kalpurgan pottery women do not use pottery wheels. They make pottery by hand and use special geometric shapes that are several thousand years old to decorate its surface. To decorate the potter with the help of a thin piece of wild palm wood the size of a matchstick, the design is engraved on the pottery. The color of these designs is reddish brown before baking the pottery and turns black due to heat (Afshar, 1992; Mohammadi, 2000).

1.4. Needlework

Needlework is a hand-embroidered work that is immortalized on the field of fabric with the help of capable hands and creative thinking of artists, and what remains is the result of the admirable taste, taste, initiative and talent of the artists of this valley. This art has a long history in Baluchistan and it can be considered as an extract of women's pain and hearts and a reflection of the bitter and sweet memories of an ethnic group throughout history, which itself has become a mental mixture of song and rhythm of hand movement. Types of needlework products are: Tablecloths, rugs, cushions, bedspreads, wedding tablecloths, sharps, backs, etc. (Esfandyari, 2001).

Baloch embroidery is one of those embroideries in which all or most of the fabric is covered with stitches and colored stitches. In this type of needlework, the sewing is in the form of lines that have a geometric design and are of the satin sewing type, in which the diameter of all the lines is the same, and the total products according to the type of sewing they are divided in to high-work, medium-work and low-work. The designs used by Baloch women are completely segmented and geometric, and to visualize them, happy colors are used, among which the bright orange and red colors are more than other colors, and the details of the designs are mostly colors: green, white, Forms black and brown. In fact, bright orange and red are the main colors, and green, blue, white, black, and brown (up to crimson) are the sub-colors of this type of needlework. Needlework does not require more than two types of raw materials and the total material is only yarn and fabric. Needle workers use tail yarn according to their facilities and tastes. It is finely woven and is used for small products in small parts (Keshban, 2010).

Usually, needle workers prepare the product independently, and in case of group work, after implementing the general plan, each needlewoman or girl embroiders one color completely, and for the next part and sewing another color, it is sewn to the next needle is delivered and this process continues until the end of the work and completion of the product. Indigenous women of Baluchistan mostly use embroidered products to decorate the chest, pockets, headgear, collar, trouser slippers, curtain edge and tent cover (Kalte, 2004; Hasanbeigi, 1987).

Baluchi needlework, which is produced in the form of ribbons with different widths, is used to make a variety of complementary products, and the products that are usually produced using these ribbons are women's bag, wallet, glasses cover, cigarette box, key holder, pants. Coat, coat, tie, shoes, belt, lampshade cap, boots, blouse, jacket, album cover, photo frame, etc. (Nikbin, 2005; Farokhseresht, 1994).



Fig 3 Example of Needlework

1.5. Textiles

The history of textile weaving in human civilization dates back to the millennia BC. Cover fabric is one of the basic human needs that has had its ups and downs during different periods of history. In the findings of the burnt city with the discovery of a significant number of different tools of weaving and spinning wood, clay, pottery and metal, which indicates the existence of the weaving industry at that time. The fabrics found are often brown and cream in color, but several two-color fabrics of wool and cotton have also been found. In the art of textile weaving, what has been known and known since the millennia BC is the self-sufficiency of the people of Sistan in the production of raw materials for various industries, especially textile weaving, so that until this last century Livestock until spinning and preparation are all done with traditional and special tools (Afshar, 1984; Wilcox, 2013).

1.6. Embroidered Feathers (Parivar)

It is a kind of embroidery on fabric. Raw materials and tools, like other fields of needlework, thread, fabric and needle. Sewing is sewn directly on the garment and like Baloch needlework, there is no need for a fabric with regular and perpendicular warp and weft. The background is the whole fabric that only parts of the whole background are filled with stitching. This art is common among the natives and is used in the villages of Saravan and Iranshahr. Parivar is mostly used on the fringe of Baloch women scarves and in some areas, it is also sewn on clothes in front of breasts, trousers and sleeves. Also, in some villages, they embroider with silk thread on hats, Chinese sweat, kohlrabi, armbands, prayer covers, etc. (Yarshater, 2003).



Fig 4 Example of Embroidered feathers (Parivar)

1.7. Mat Weaving

The art of mat weaving has had a special place in the lives of the people of Sistan and Baluchistan, an art with a long history of the burnt city and Lake Hamoon. Mat weaving is pronounced in one region in Sistan region with Khulk weaving dialect and in Baluchistan region with Tegerd dialect which are very different in terms of type of raw materials. Pulp weaving is woven from collars and straw is woven from the leaves of wild palm trees. Sistan mat weaving products are: curtains, canopies and Tooten (a kind of wicker boat) and from Baluchistan mat weaving products we can mention ropes (brooms), belts, shoes, underlays, pouches, etc. (Afshar, 1984).

1.8. Tamarisk (Gaz) Weaving

The abundance of Tamarisk trees and wild Tamarisk bushes in Sistan has made all kinds of basket weaving products common in the region. These baskets are woven in various shapes from thin twigs of trees and shrubs. Tamarisk branches are soaked in water for several days due to their dryness and regain their flexibility. Then, using Tamarisk branches, baskets of different sizes are woven, which are used to transport goods and food (Yavari, 1975; Pourbahmani, 2008).



Fig 5 Example of Tamarisk (Gaz) Weaving

2. Methodology

The research method in this research is descriptive based on the nature because it has no involvement in the information obtained and the results have been reported in a realistic way.

The researcher's goal in conducting this type of research is objective description. Real and regular are the characteristics of a situation or a subject. In such research, the researcher tries to express the objective results of the situation. Descriptive research involves gathering information to test a hypothesis or answering questions about the current state of the subject matter (the main focus is primarily on the present tense), and this research describes and interprets what is. In this type of research, the role of the researcher determines the observations and descriptions. Conducting descriptive research can only be to understand the current situation or to assist in the decision-making process. This type of research looks at how a subject works.

One of the main parts of any research work is data collection. Due to the fact that this research is descriptive, in this research, the available information and documents have been used and the data collection tool is filing.

3. Conclusion

In this article, the hand weaves of Sistan and Baluchistan and especially the types of embroidered patterns on women's clothes were reviewed. The designs that have long shone on the women's clothing of Sistan and Baluchistan are very beautiful and delicate and are created by needlework artists. It is important to note that the patterns of Sistan and Baluchistan fabrics have gradually lost their place with the passage of time and the development of the present world. In this article, traditional weaves of Sistan and Baluchistan, including needlework, Plus weaving, Embroidered coins, Embroidered feathers (Parivar), Mat weaving and Tamarisk (Gaz) Weaving, were studied and their application has been analyzed.

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