

## **PASSING THROUGH GENERATIONS WITH GRACE: the journey of a traditional silk saree in various forms and sizes before the disposal**

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### **Abstract**

**Objective:** The paper is to understand different values of second-hand Kanchipuram silk saree and to find out the effective use and lifetime of the saree before disposal by means of recycle and upcycle.

Tamil Nadu has proved its rich cultural and heritage uniqueness to the world in many ways through its elaborate Arts and Crafts. Handlooms are one of the most ancient and important livelihoods for many artisans till date. Looking back at the time, it is astonishing how the jacquard weaving was practiced with such a precise mechanism all by hand and is still being practiced to date with not much change. This paper is an effort to bring them to the limelight and cherish the exquisite beauty of one of the most admired and rich costumes in Southern part of India, 'The Kanchipuram Silk'. If beauty is admired by many, then what should stop us from recycling, upcycling and sustaining it for as long as we could?

The richness of the saree is also due to the use of real gold and silver zari, which have a high resale value at any point of time. It is quite surprising and fascinating how those days Indians were green conscious and sustainable with fashion by reusing and upcycling the old sarees. There is also a strong connect between Art, Architecture and Crafts which is evidently proved in the use of intricate motifs reflected in sarees. This handloom sector is a living example of ecosystem by where it is a team of people who are behind the making of a Silk saree with cohesive work life balance. This is also an industry where men and women are treated equal and dependent on each other with no ego. The researchers intend to discuss in detail the uniqueness of Tamil Nadu Silk Sarees with a comparative study on longevity, quality, price, and design.

The study reviews the existing market for recycled and upcycled Kanchipuram Silk Sarees in and around Chennai. The longevity of the fabric gives way to a new rebirth for a creative product each time according to the damage it undergoes, for example sometimes it is the body that wear out or it is the border and pallu of the saree that unravels. Further, the study discusses the process of zari making, types and recycling of original zari silk sarees. Both primary and secondary data were collected.

## Introduction

Kanchipuram is well known for its rich culture and heritage. There are nearly 15 temples here out of 108 Hindu Vishnu temples in Tamil Nadu. The city is vital for Saivism and Vaishnavism. Almost all the rulers, from Pallavas to Cholas to British, have ruled the place. Therefore, there is a mix of cultures found. Since this was the capital for the kings, they produced expensive and exclusive fabric for the idols and the royal family. One of the most precious metals is gold, and it was a symbol of luxury to show it in the garment<sup>1</sup>. Those may be the reason how zari would have got introduced in the fabric made then. The durability lasted for a long due to its material. The saree made in this city is known for its strength, color combination, and designs. The saree is vital because the quality of zari is pure, which has flattened silver, wound with silk yarn, and electroplated with gold. The plys used are more than three plys, making the saree as heavy as one kilogram and above concerning the zari content. The sarees are given a name according to the use of silk and zari. Adding more zari enhances good luster and richness to the saree. When the warp and weft is woven of pure zari with silk, the saree is called a 'Tissue' saree. The uniqueness of the saree is the weaving of pallu, 'Mundanai' separately in a contrasting color and then joined to the body of the saree with the technique called 'Petni.' Another feature is weaving the contrasting border colors using a separate shuttle called the 'Korvai' technique. The original Kanchipuram saree is adorned by many Bollywood stars like Sridevi, Aishwarya Rai, Vidya Balan, Priyanka Chopra, Deepika Padukone, and others highly admired forever by all.

In the majority of the south Indian family, including celebrities, Kancheepuram sarees are the most admired and adorned attire. Almost all daughters have an eye on that particular beautifully draped saree of the grandmother or mother of the family<sup>2</sup>. Yes, there is a tiff between daughter and daughter-in-law of the family who is lucky to receive the Kancheepuram silk saree from the elders as a gift. To avoid such conflicts, the woman sometimes decides to replace the old saree with the new one by selling it to the old saree vendor. Here the authors bring in some knowledge and benefits of the old silk sarees.

## Research Method

The detail analysis on understanding the speciality of Kanchipuram sarees. Personal interview was conducted with Retail owners, consumers, weavers, Fashion Boutique owners and old silk saree buyers. This was done in order to gain knowledge on the process of making and use of the sarees in multiple possible ways and the recycling process and value of the used sarees.

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<sup>1</sup> History of "SALIYAR", <http://saliyarsangam.blogspot.com/2014/12/history-of-saliyar.html>

<sup>2</sup> Zeba jamal, 2018, Recycling of textiles waste for environmental protection, International journal of home science, Page-7

### **About Kanchipuram**

Kanchipuram is known as the 'City of 1000 temples' and 'The City of silk'. The city has other names such as Kancheepuram, Kanjivaram, and Concheevaram. Apart from the fame of temples and silk, Dr. Nandita Krishna, a historian, environmentalist, and the Honorary Director of CP Ramaswamy Aiyar Foundation, Chennai, states that Kanchipuram was a place of education. Princes from the Deccan region, especially the Konkan coast, were sent to the tiny town of Kanchipuram for their university-level education. She adds that "It is an extraordinary thing that all the royals were sent here for their education. But that was not it, in those days since the town could not have survived on education alone, there was a need for trade, and that was weaving."

This city is one of the seven sacred places in India. As per Hindu mythology, the weavers consider themselves as descendants of sage Markanda. The weavers are from two communities, namely Devangas and Saligars, who originated from Andhra Pradesh. They have expertise in making intricate sarees that bear the beautiful sculptures and figurines of the temples. According to historical records, the Pallavas during the sixth century had built several temples in Kanchipuram. Two of them are Ekambareshwar Temple and Kailasanathar Temple. The weavers took inspiration from the temples' rich sculptures, paintings, and natural elements like flora and fauna. There are also traces of Buddhism, Jainism, Muslim rule, and Christianity in Kanchipuram.

### **Types of Kanchipuram Silk Saree**










The saree is of different types in the method that they are made. For example, they are all over jacquard design, Half and Half, Partly Pallu Saree, Checks, Temple border, Veldari and Vaira Oosi design, the golden striped saree. There are hardly sarees without the buttas, small motifs arranged in various manners according to the grandeur of the saree. The local name 'Boddi karai' is the most uncomplicated plain saree without border, pallu with thin, tall temple design 'seepu rekku' and geometric motif 'Muthu seeru'. The temple motif is one of the most preferred, and it is one of the obvious inspirations from the city. It is depicted in different sizes as required and woven into the ground fabric in the inter-locked weft technique known as 'Korvai', which is unique to Kanchipuram saris. 'Rekku' refers to the design element which links the body of the sari and the border. Another distinctive feature in a Kanchipuram is the stunning contrast border—weavers create a characteristic raised effect on a ground weave.

The well-known and demanded saree is the Ganga Jamuna Border which has two different contrast color borders on either side and mainly has a pallu design on both ends to be worn in another direction. The One Side Border, Plain border, and no border saree with only pallu design is less expensive in price and weight and suits best for contemporary formal wear. The budget sarees are made with no zari at all in the saree but designed with Thread Border.

### Design and Motif of Kanchipuram

The traditional motifs are Annapakshi: a mythical bird descended from the heavens has the plumage of a peacock and the body of a swan called hamsa too. Rudraksha: seeds of the Elaeocarpus ganitrus tree that used as prayer beads of Lord Shiva. In Tamil, these seeds are called “Thirukanmani” or the eyes of Lord Shiva. Kamalam: Lotus flower, Thuthiri Poo: A mixture of flowers, Lavanga poo: Clover, Sampangi poo: Magnolia champaka flower, Madhula Moggu: Pomegranate bud, Pullaiyar Moggu: Looks like a turmeric Ganesha, Mayil Kann: Peacock’s eye does not have a dot in the middle, Kuyil Kann: Koel’s eye has a dot in the middle, Puli nagam: tiger’s claw, Bogudi Kodi: creeper or Bogudi vine, Arai bogudi: half vine or creeper, Vanki: a curved armband worn above the elbow, Golusu: anklets, Kumbam: the conical structure on top of a South Indian temple, Kalasham: A puja decoration that has a pot with a coconut on top and mango leaves, Then thuli: drops of honey, Paiadi or Paimadi: a honeycomb-like pattern of a handwoven mat, Cheepu reku: comb-like temple, Thazham poo reku: kewda flower-like border, Rettai Nelli: two vine-like creepers, Other Nelli: one vine-like creeper. Besides these, there are many other names like arumbu (rosebud), moggu (bud), pirai maadam (crescent), film pettu, charadu, chaavi, arai mangai, kathir and then koodu (honeycomb).

Table 1: Few of the famous Traditional Motifs seen in Tamil Nadu Silk Sarees

Sl.No.	Name (Vernacular)	Design / Motif	Description of the Design
1	Rudraksham		A stonefruit, the dried stones of which are used as prayer beads
2	Muthu Kattam		Checks made of Pearls
3	Arai Madam		Half of a Diamond or Half of small house triangle
4	Mayil Kann		Eyes of the Peacock
5	Kuyil Kann		Eyes of the Koel or Cuckoo
6	Paiyadi or Maimadi		Mat Design
7	Thazham poo Reku or Gopuram		Screw Pine flower or Temple Motif
8	Nelli / Veldhari		Two vine like creepers / Wavy or Curvy
9	Moggu		Flower Bud

10	Vanki		Armlet shaped Zig Zag lines
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Source: Weavers Service Centre, Salem and Kanchipuram.

### Making of the silk sarees and job allocation for Men and Women

The beauty of the saree gets added when humans' contribution behind is known by the manufacturing method. The time to finish one saree is approximately one week, depending on good weather conditions, because the silk threads and the woven saree need to be dried after washing with starch and use of gum or 'Gondhu' while weaving. It is lovely to see the unity within the team of the neighbors and relatives, primarily those who work early in the morning to prepare the warp threads, which are to be starched and dried. Once prepared, the warp has to be given for the roll-making to fix on the loom. The women in the family are also equally busy contributing in various ways by which they are the allied workers without whom the making of saree is impossible. The help lent by women in the family for warp, 'Paavu suttral' to winding the weft pirn, 'Thaaru suttral' or 'Udai', and finishing the final saree is not less than the weaver. When the husband takes a break in some houses, the wife takes over the weaving job and feeds the family with a good meal, snacks, and beverages. The entire family has to work to get sound output.

Table 2: Types of Original Silk Sarees named after the ways of Original Zari used

Sl. No.	Name in English	Name in Regional Language	Description of the design	Approximate Price range in Indian Rupees (as on 21.02.2022)
1	Borderless Jacquard Saree	Border Illa Koodu Mundhi Selai or Design Mundhi Selai	Motifs and Butta with only Stripes in pallu or Grand Pallu	₹10,000 - ₹13,000
2	Thin Zari Border Saree	Bodikara / Sadha / Chinna Border Kodu Mundhi Selai or Design Mundhi Selai	1or 2 Inches border on either side (With or without Butta) and Stripe or Grand Pallu	₹11,000 - ₹12,600
3	Dobby Design Saree (Plain or with Stripes)	Eightu Kattai Kuyil Kanna or Mayil Kanna or Arai Madam Kodu Mundhi Selai (Plain or Vaira Oosi)	Variations of Diamond Design for 4 to 5 Inches with plain or Striped body and striped or grand Pallu	₹8,900 - ₹9,200 (Simple) - ₹32,300 - ₹40,200 (with the combined border)
4	Jacquard Border Saree (Plain or plaid Zari body)	Jacquard Border Plain or Kattam Design Mundhi Selai (with small motifs is called Butta Ragam)	4 to 8 inches border (With or without Butta) and Grand Pallu	₹20,600 - ₹27,800 (Small Border)and ₹42,000 -

				₹48,700(Thick Border)
5	Double Border Saree (With or without Butta)	Double Petta Selai / Thandavalam Border Design Mundhi Selai	Two parallel border of 1 to 2 inches (With or without Butta) and Grand Pallu	₹13,900 - ₹17,900 and ₹20,200 - ₹26,000
6	Morning Evening Saree (With or without Butta)	Kalai Malai Design Mundhi Selai	On one side small border of 3 to 4 inches and on the other side 7 inches to 16 inches (With or without Butta) and Grand Pallu	₹24,500 - ₹55,600
7	Creepers or Flower vines Jacquard all over the body	Kodi Malar Design Mundhi Selai	Creepers and flowers stripe design combined with butta, Border and Grand Pallu	₹21,100 – ₹65,400
8	Half and Half and Partli Saree	Half and Half and Partli / Dhavani Selai	Horizontally Half the saree with Jacquard Design and Vertically Half the saree with Jacquard Design	₹15,100 - ₹40,500
9	Jacquard Border with embossed Body Saree (With or without Butta)	All Self, Jacquard border Design Mundhi Selai	Zari Border with embossed design all over the body (With or without Butta) and Grand Pallu	₹ 32,200 – ₹1,20,500
10	Wedding / Bridal Saree	Kalyana Ponnu Selai	Grand Zari Border, embossed design all over the body with zari butta Design and Grand Pallu	₹ 90,100 - ₹1,21,800
11	Tissue Saree	Tissue Selai	Both Warp and Weft with full Zari weaving. Looks Shiny and glossy.	₹ 1,40,000 - ₹1,63,500

### Photo Gallery of few exotic original silk and zari sarees of Tamil Nadu





Gandaperunda-Iruthaipakshi (Emblem in the Mysore Palace)



Contemporary Design with original Zari



Veldhari or Neli



Veldhari with light and dark color Stripes to enhance the design



Traditional motif saree

SareeImage Source: [www.cooptex.gov.in](http://www.cooptex.gov.in) , [www.thechennaisilks.com](http://www.thechennaisilks.com), [www.nalli.com](http://www.nalli.com)



Contemporary composition of forest and animals design



## Zari calculation and resale

The weavers make Kancheepuram sarees for Government cooperative society, 'Society' and for master weaver or private retail shop owners, 'Malligai'. The sourcing of Zari majorly for society is from Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram and for private retailers from vendors belonging to Surat.

Raw materials: Zari Making and Value of gold, silver, copper, and silk The required raw materials for the production of the gold zari are:- Silver wire - 76 to 77%

Silk - 13 X 15 denier Gold - 24 carat.

The Zari is sold in terms of MARC. The weight of one marc is 242 grams. The composition of the marc is indicated below: -

SILVER 55 to 57%

SILK 22 to 24%

GOLD 0.59 to 0.60%

COPPER 20 to 22%

Source: Tamil Nadu Zari Limited <https://www.tn.gov.in/hhtk/dht/zari/zari-home.htm>

The zari is in bobbin roll natively called 'Kattai,' sold together in 4 numbers and called 'MARC'. The most uncomplicated saree with a small border, 'Chinna ragam' saree, is made with two and a half bobbin. The zari content varies according to the design, from a minimum of two up to forty bobbins to make one tissue saree.

The weavers and second-hand dealers have their way of calculating the consumption of zari in a saree. The calculation is done in the native term called 'Kuligai'. One kuligai is used for the warp for three sarees and weighs one gram because all the three are always woven together. For example, if 100 warp yarns are there for three sarees, roughly thirty grams of zari per saree. Similarly, eight 'kuligai', yarns, or strands of weft is one gram. Therefore, for a border of 6 inches, if it is two-ply, it consumes around fifty grams of zari, and if it is three-ply, it consumes approximately seventy-five grams.

Minimum is thirty grams zari saree and a maximum of nine hundred and fifty grams depending on the design.

The calculation may be made as follows,

1 marc = 4 Kattai (4 Bobbins), where one bobbin consists of nearly 4000 meters zari.

For example, a saree with five to six inches border on either side and with a heavy pallu, the zari content is calculated as 120 'kuligai', which is around 40 grams of Zari for a side (80 grams for either side) for borders and about 600 'kuligai' that is 50 grams for pallu.

The warp can only be made of both silk and zari of the exact measurement. For example, approximately 1500 silk yarns and 1500 zari strands may consist of a minimum of 240 grams of zari. The weft is calculated as per the density of the yarns as per the experience of the weaver. For example, wefts are woven with 28 picks per inch, 30 picks per inch, or 32 picks per inch and are to be calculated accordingly.

Nowadays, in the name of Kancheepuram saree, duplicates are made from pure mulberry silk and zari of many varieties known as half fine zari, fast zari, and imitation zari. The price range varies accordingly.

“Real or pure zari is made from pure silver, which is wound on a base yarn of silk and then electroplated with pure gold. Half fine zari consists of wrapping a silk yarn with copper wire that is electroplated with silver. It is then gilded to obtain a golden color. In tested zari, copper wire is electroplated with gold. Fast zari has a polyester yarn that is gilded with copper and minute amounts of silver. Imitation zari is made by coating threads with gold coloured powder.”

Source: <https://www.prashantisarees.in/blogs/news/here-are-5-tips-to-check-the-genuinity-of-your-kanjivarams>

### **Secondhand silk Sari**

The consumer has various reasons to buy a Kancheepuram silk saree, many times; it is for special occasions like weddings and parties where the wearer has to look special and unique. The fact is that the gain of the monetary benefit is encouraging when you buy a silk saree with zari. A second-hand saree dealer fixes the rate according to the gold and silver content as on date per saree. It also depends on the quality and quantity of zari. The chart of gold prices for the past seven years is shown below to understand the growth rate and the saree price hike of pure zari silk saree. Each year the price goes higher. The advantage of the price hike is that when a saree is purchased for rupees ten thousand before ten years, it can be exchanged for a higher price according to the present value of silver and gold.

Year 24-karats for 10-grams 2015 Rs 26,400

2016 Rs 28,700

2017 Rs 26,600

2018 Rs 31,400

2019 Rs 35,300

2020 Rs 48,800

2021 Rs 48,850

Source: <https://www.goodreturns.in/personal-finance/investment/how-gold-prices-in-india-have-moved-in-the-last-10-years-1211566.html>

Table: 3 – Comparative chart of gold and silver prices, as on 21.02.2022

Gold and Silver prices in Indian cities:		
CITY	GOLD (per 10 grams,22 carats)	SILVER (per kg)
NEW DELHI	Rs 48,240	Rs 66,800
CHENNAI	Rs 46,500	Rs 71,500
MUMBAI	Rs 47,920	Rs 66,800

For real zari, the basic metal used is silver while for imitation zari the basic metal used is copper. Pure zari: This is also known as real zari. The centre core of pure zari is made up of degummed twisted red or yellow mulberry silk yarn; over which silver lametta and badla (flatten wire) is wound. The silver zari threads are electroplated with pure gold solution, to produce gold zari. BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) have even specified the color and denier of the silk to be used in the core. As per them, the silk core is two ply 16/18 soft twisted yarn dyed in a red or yellow color.

### **Secondhand markets of silk sarees**

The Original silk and Zari sarees are valued according to the quality and weight of the saree. The mind-set of majority of women living in the southern part of the country are conservative and the concept of second hand are not widely acceptable is what is the statement of Mr.Farook, proprietor of the second hand saree dealer in Kancheepuram. Therefore, more than purchasing of old saree the concept of conversion into another product and selling it into a vendor are the only two options. The sarees are either carried to the shops or sold to the person who comes to collect the old used saree. In both the methods the originality is checked by scrubbing the zari yarn in a granite stone called Kadappa Kal and burning test if needed. The demand for old sarees, mostly woven 40 to 50 years ago, has gone up over the past one year. Old silk sarees with higher gold and silver content fetch anywhere between Rs 2,000 and Rs 10,000 depending on the quality of zari (Menon, 2012).

### **Recycle and upcycle**

The Kanchipuram Sarees are recycled and upcycled in different ways and methods. It is considered old if the saree is purchased before twenty to thirty years and worn more than five times for various occasions. This is not a fixed or standard time. Some sarees last more than fifty to sixty years. There are designer boutiques in Chennai that make exciting and stylish outfits made of old sarees of the family member. When the color and design are still in trend,

the saree is ready for a transformation because of the classic combinations. Most of the time, it is the clients who prefer what they need. The designer then gives options for it to be converted into Traditional or western, simple or draped, Dress or bifurcates according to the wearer. The saree is analyzed for its strength, and design is suggested. If any damage, then measures are taken to mend it. If the silk portion is torn, then the border is taken and stitched with another new fabric. Various categories of products, including Jewellery, are created to enjoy olden memory in different forms, shapes, and sizes. The products include Anarkali, Elaborate Skirt and top, which can also be made even when the saree is stained or damaged in a small portion. Palazzos are one of the best outfits which choose the best for saree with a monochrome border design.

Pouches, potli, vest coat, cushion covers, Laptop bags, notebook covers, bangle shells, and Jewellery are a few other options using a portion or smaller portions of the treasure. Enough care is given to strengthen the fabric in terms of darning, fusing, and lining to add on the value. Here are few images of recycled products,



Figure1. Dresses stitched out of Kanchipuram silk sarees. Trims and accessories used here are to enhance the design.



Figure 2 and 3. Dress with wide border.



Figure 4. Back of the dress with trim detail.

Source: 'Varnuyathe' custom design studio.

Other sourced images of recycled products from the websites which showcases the curtains and a draped dress which is modernised and yet graceful in holding the essence of zari border (Figure:4 and 5). Notebook with soft cover (Figure: 6).



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

Source: <https://www.southindiafashion.com/2019/02/7-ways-recycle-old-silk-sarees.html>

### **Comparative study on longevity, Quality, Price and Design**

There are silk sarees from Kanchipuram, Arani, Thirubuvanam, Salem, Coimbatore, Palani and Rasipuram.

Arani is a place in the Thiruvannamalai district, and the silk saree made before 1980s was authentic and heavy, whereas today, it is more known for the thread on thread work. It is lighter than Kanchipuram and more liked by women who prefer formal wear. The price range is between ₹6000 and above. Thirubuvanam is near Kumbakonam and a strong competitor for Kanchipuram Silk. Though this was the superior quality in the olden days, the fame and name gained by Kanchipuram sarees are unattainable. Thirubuvanam silk is comparatively low in weight nowadays because it is made of 2 ply warp and weft. The finishing fold and presentation is a very unique typical style with pleats called 'Visiri Madippu'. Mostly the saree is woven without the blouse, and the price range of pure zari saree is from ₹12000 and above. Sarees from Salem, Coimbatore, and Palani are soft silk sarees made using half fine zari without any resale value. The attractive color and design of these sarees have caught the market and sold like hotcakes. The price range of original silk is from ₹4000 and above. There are cheaper sarees made in power loom with polyester mix yarn for even lesser prices. Rasipuram is near Namakkal District of Tamilnadu. Rasipuram Sarees are woven by using Jacquard Machine for Temple Borders on both sides. These sarees are produced with pure silk and Half fine zari and have a blouse attached in attractive colors. The price range is between ₹5500 and above.

The real value of the Kanchipuram or Thirubuvanam saree is when it is given for the resale. The shop owner weighs the saree, and the calculation of silk and zari is made as per the design. For example, if the saree has only a border, then the quantity of zari is very less. The calculation is done by measuring the approximate number of warp and weft in a native term, 'Kuligai.'

### **The final stage of rebirth of silver and gold**

The demolishing and extracting gold, silver, and Copper method is quite destructive, especially when you know the effort has gone into making the saree—the saree from the pawnshop to the factory, where it is processed and made with utmost care. The saree is burnt into ashes, and the iron content is removed with the help of a magnet. Once the ash is cleaned, it is ground with the stone, natively known as 'Ammi Kal'. Once the ash is powdered soft enough, it is filled in the graphite container and burnt with the help of charcoal in a traditional stove called 'Aduppu'. Slowly the liquid is cleaned by taking out the ash, and the remaining metallic liquid stays in the container. The extracting is a complex process and needs expertise in handling the molten liquid. The cleaned molten liquid is poured into the cool water by placing a wide container inside the water. After cooling, the hot liquid solidifies and gets deposited as chips in the container—the mix of gold, silver, and copper. The pieces are processed in the refinery with the help of nitric acid to separate gold from silver. Gold is separated and removed as a solid and the extract of silver and copper as a liquid. Gold is further boiled to the purest form of 99.9 %, and silver is extracted as a powder from the copper contained liquid. The silver powder is further pressed into solid and melted, purified, and taken as silver bars.



Figure 7. The old silk sarees which has come for sale.



Figure 8. Customer's wedding saree (two similar looking sarees of two sisters visited the shop)



Figure 9. The number of ply is checked in one warp zari thread (In this there were 6 plys)





Figure10. The process of saree burnt into ashes to extract gold and silver



Figure 11. The traditional stove or Aduppu to heat the ashes which contains gold and silver



Figure 12. The refinery with 30 kg capacity



Figure 14 and 15. Silver powder ready to be solidified



Figure 16. 'Poovu' The solid gold



Figure 17. Gold is purified to 99.9% in the liquid form

Source: Photographs are taken by the author.

### Conclusion

The intricate details of the Kanchipuram saree are meticulously done with a lot of care and love. The same saree is worn by the consumer with a lot of expectation and excitement. Without

much of it changed is either being worn by the next generation or exchanged for a good return. Therefore, the saree cannot be seen as a mere product rather is a bundle of emotion filled memory which lasts forever. The beauty of the saree never dies as it comes back in the form of a newer product or material. The strength of the gold and silver are the added advantages to sustain for long. The 6 yards to 10 yards sarees are made into Dresses, Half Sarees, Stoles, Kids wear, Home furnishings and decors and tiny little jewellery to spend more time with the consumer.

The tremendous emotional love and care given in making the saree and time and amount spent on the designs and patterns are finally burnt into ashes. This concept of becoming nothing is very spiritual, which explains that nothing is permanent other than changes.

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