The Ultimate Guide to Aari Work for Beginners

Introduction: What is Aari Work?

Aari work, one of the most intricate embroidery work was originated in Mughal era. It is a type of embroidery work that is done by stretching the fabric tightly over a hoop or wooden frame. A needle that resembles the crochet needle is used to do this fine work.

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Materials Needed for Aari Work

The things we need to do Aari work are



- Aari embroidery wooden hoop
- Aari needle
- Thread cutter
- · Cotton, silk, zari thread
- Multi colour sequins, pearls, beads
- Bullion, French, embroidery wires

Aari Work Needle Size for Beginners

Aari work is a type of embroidery that is done using a needle and thread. It is a popular craft in many parts of the world, and is often used to decorate clothing, linens, and other fabrics.

When starting out with aari work, it is important to choose the right needle size. This will help you to create the desired results, and to avoid any frustration.

For beginners, it is recommended to use a needle that is size 5 or 6. This will allow you to create intricate designs, without the risk of breaking the needle.

Once you have chosen the right needle size, you can begin to explore the different techniques

and stitches that can be used with aari work. With a little practice, you will be able to create beautiful, one-of-a-kind embroideries.

Aari Work Procedure

A step by step video tutorials to do Aari work for beginners

First, the fabric is stretched over a wooden frame, which has four stands to keep the frame straight, just like a table, so that the artist can do work with relaxation. Next, using thread and the aari needle, artisans embellish the cloth with cotton, silk, and zari threads, using sequins, beads, pearls, rhinestones, etc. Usually, before embroidery, the design is traced to the fabric.

The History Behind the Aari Work

Aari work traces back to the 12th century, the Mughal era, when fascinating floral motifs and traditional motifs were used. During that era, these embroidery works were done for royal and elite-class people. So, it is one of the costliest embroidery types in India. Places in India like Rajasthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi are known to have practised Aari embroidery until now.



The Basics of Aari Work

This embroidery uses semi-precious stones and beads along with zari and silk threads to add richness and extra charm to the cloth. The needle, which is used to create patterns, makes chain stitches in the process. This embroidery is done on any kind of fabric like velvet, cotton, silk, Chanderi, organza etc. Natural motifs like flowers, leaves, vines, trees, birds, mango motifs, paisley motifs, and jaal motifs are done in this embroidery style. Due to its versatility, embroidery is being practised in contemporary fashion as well as traditional attires.

The Application of Aari Work

Aari work is considered one of the most time-consuming and tedious hand needlework. So, today, artisans work on a cloth together as a group, making the work less time-consuming and

less costly. In modern days, sarees, lehengas, kurtis, sherwanis, sometimes shirts, and party wear gowns are also seen to have Aari work on them.

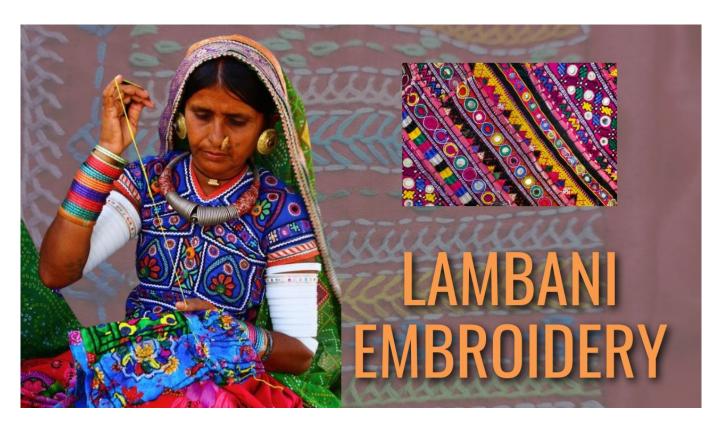
Tips for Maintaining Aari Work

As Aari work is costly and very intrinsically delicate, it should be maintained with proper care. Dry cleaning is generally recommended for such fabric, though a gentle hand wash can be done to retain its newness.

Other Topics on Embroidery Work



History of Chikankari Embroidery



Lambani Embroidery



Learn Basic Embroidery Stitches

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