



Mini Review

## Information Support of National Decorative Elements of India and Uzbekistan for Fashion Industry Enterprises

Djurayeva Shakhnozakhon Gayratovna\*

### Abstract

Databases of national decorative elements of India and Uzbekistan have been created. This allows you to find and select in an automated mode: a decorative element, an embroidery school, an embroidery type, an ornament (large or small), a size, to form sets of materials for the basis of embroidery (if it is for manual work). In addition, the use of national decorative elements of the two countries and their use in the design of new modern costumes will serve to further strengthen interethnic harmony.

**Keywords:** Database; Decorative element; Embroidery; Symbols; CAD

### Introduction

Friendship, reliable partnership, thousands of years of historical, cultural and spiritual ties. This is the characteristic characteristic of Uzbek-Indian relations. The cooperation that has been going on between our countries for centuries, and today is consistently developing in many areas [1]. For example, in the direction of light industry, the application of the historical ethnic aspects of the two nations together in modern clothing contributes to the further strengthening of inter-ethnic solidarity.

In order to fully preserve, increase and strengthen interethnic solidarity of the rich cultural heritage and historical traditions of the peoples of Uzbekistan and India, including to present national embroidery to the whole world, wide opportunities were created and they are reflected in the government laws of the country. Uzbek national products with decorative elements, their embroidery techniques, patterns, color embodiment were improved from generation to generation. Gradually, all the best was selected, and unique images of embroidery with characteristic features were created. Embroidery has been used and continues to be used in various types of products, especially now the demand for canvas and finished product with embroidery is significantly increasing. Therefore, several types of embroidery have developed on the territory of both countries. Each district has developed its own ornaments and embroidery seams. Indian embroidery is a national treasure, a monument of folk culture. The patterns that were invented by ancient masters have become so recognizable that they could well replace the flag of this country.

Indian embroidery is a national treasure, a monument of folk culture [2]. Now there is no longer any one trend, one trend in fashion in the world. For example, products with national decorative elements occupy an important place in a person's wardrobe. Several dozen of the most famous and many hundreds of less well-known fashion houses and firms develop an infinite variety of models and styles of clothing. Since at present every individual tries to show the features of folk, national and traditional in any modern costume, this makes it more organic, original, closer and closer. Every sewing production and designer directs all his potential and talent to attract the attention of the consumer, to create and produce a high-quality, beautiful and at the same time unusual product for consumers in a short time.

In fact, at present, many entrepreneurs are trying to conduct business with modern information technologies in order to be competitive and unanimous with the times. Therefore, it is required to place decorative elements on the products not manually, but with the help of the latest technologies. This will increase labor productivity, save time, and most importantly, produce high-quality competitive products. It is possible to describe some of the technological stages of production. The high aesthetic quality of the product is achieved, first of all, at the stage of the clothing design process. To do this, you need to quickly select the desired decor from the database (DB), here you can find a suitable embroidery for your product by color, by technique and by ornament (large or small), etc. Thus, the task of the research is to expand the range of clothing with unique and high-quality products, having developed a decorative element base of the two peoples on the basis of modern technologies. The database contains local terms, the order of product description, the name of the object, the place of manufacture, the material and technique, the type of fabric, the execution of embroidery and raw materials, the size and pattern that can be seen compositional construction of embroidery patterns. Modern sewing enterprises of the service are characterized by the widespread introduction and practical use of all innovations related to computer technologies. However, not all enterprises of the fashion industry in Uzbekistan and India have fully computerized technological processes and pre-production processes. Hardly 40% of domestic garment enterprises can afford to only partially implement computer-aided design and engineering production preparation systems in Uzbekistan.

At present, the inevitability of financial, material and temporary losses for industries operating in the "old-fashioned" way is obvious. Enterprises that do not use modern computer technologies and CAD in their technological processes and in the pre-production processes inevitably lose in the conditions of fierce competition for the consumer market of goods and services, the struggle for successful sales of products. This problem is most relevant to modern enterprises of the fashion industry, therefore, the decorative element chosen at the wrong time and not successfully for a new fashion collection will be sold later, but with a lower profit for the enterprise.

How to make sure that the process of preparing the production of new fashion products does not take too long? Why are modern foreign enterprises of the fashion industry able to launch new products in 3-4 days, and our Uzbek enterprises delay this process for several weeks? One of the answers to this question may be a radical revision

\*Corresponding author: Djurayeva Shakhnozakhon Gayratovna, Department of Textile, Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry, Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, E-mail: shakhnozagh1985@mail.ru

Received: September 07, 2021 Accepted: October 22, 2021 Published: October 29, 2021

of the organization of production in general, and in particular the use of an integrated automated production preparation system and the development of scientific and software complexes at production facilities.

It is known that a number of databases have been developed for the manufacture of various types of clothing. Each of the developed databases contains regulatory data for a specific product range. For example, the database for the manufacture of outerwear (includes standards for women's and men's clothing of the coat and suit group, as well as for trousers), a similar approach is valid for the database for children's clothing. Databases have also been developed for the processes of manufacturing leather and suede products, natural fur and artificial, corset products made of knitwear, off-season clothing. The above-listed developments are only for indivisible operations, a component of technological preparation of production, but there is no database on decorative elements that are intended for the manufacturing processes of modern products with national decorations of India and Uzbekistan.

One of the components of CAD is information support. For an integrated enterprise management system of the fashion industry, complex information and software (IPC) is of interest. The basis (PKI) is clearly considered to be data banks and databases. A data bank is of great importance for dynamic systems, and databases, in fact, are the foundation for a data bank. Modern databases are developed electronically, using a variety of types of software and software "shells" [3]. The time and experience of many researchers in this field with various programs have shown that the most universal shell for creating a database is a spreadsheet. The data of such a table can be easily imported into any application, including using Internet technologies.

The electronic database of decorative elements is an important component of the design and technological preparation of production, which allows significantly speeding up the process. When developing a process for the manufacture of products, it helps to significantly reduce the time spent on choosing decorative elements. Reducing the time for the selection of decorative elements is mainly possible due to the clear structure of the database itself, in particular, a quick choice of ornament, color, type and school of embroidery and a design and technological approach for applying decor to the product.

The scope of application of any of the above databases can be related to scientific, educational or industrial activities. The historical data recorded in the DATABASE spreadsheets are obtained from many books and research papers. The information data meets modern requirements and characteristics, in some cases they are supplemented with drawings and diagrams.

Let's consider the Uzbek and Indian database structures (interface). They are developed in MS Excel, as the most popular

spreadsheet application for many PC users and convenient for solving tasks. Each database is a single file in the \*format.xls, because the MS Excel 2003/MS Excel XP application was used. For users of later versions of MS Office, the file will easily open and can be converted (if desired) to a more modern format.

Comparing the developed EBDS with the primary sources, it should be noted the advantage of a detailed table of contents in each of them. The order and content of the sections that are convenient for a paper document have been carefully revised and adapted to the database format. As a result of processing, each of the databases has a clear information structure consisting of sections and methods of applying decors to products that meets modern principles and approaches in the technology of sewing products.

Using the sheets of each database is quite simple. Figure 1 shows an example of the database content by sheets. There are 48 types of Uzbek embroidery items, including 32 suzane panels, 10 skullcaps, jiyak and silkscreen printing equipment. (Figure 2) shows an example of the database content based on sheets of Indian decorative elements. The top row of the table is fixed for the convenience of the user.

The interface of the first sheet of the database on Uzbek suzana is a table divided into 7 parts: name, embroidery manufacturer, school, size, and material for the basis of embroidery, type of embroidery and ornament, as well as details of sewing products applied Uzbek decorative element (for example). The interface of the second sheet of the database on Indian embroidery is a table divided into 4 parts: the name, the manufacturer of the embroidery, the embroidery technique, the material for the embroidery base. The sheet with sections is supplemented with hyperlinks, the user, if necessary, will easily "fly" to the right place in a long array with information. In addition, the first sheet with sections of this database is supplemented with generalized information with characteristics (there are enlarged types of suzana). Examples of the first sheet for these electronic databases.

The interface of the first sheet of the database on Indian suzana is a table divided into parts: the name and type of equipment, the meaning of colors, the manufacturer, the type of embroidery and ornament, as well as details of sewing products, an Indian decorative element (for example). Examples of the first sheet for Indian electronic databases are shown in Figure 3.

And also the database is a decorative headdress, and the next sheet is called decorative braid. When developing an array with details of sewing products applied decorative elements, the drawings and methods of Muller and son and other methods were used, which conducted serious and systematic work on the creation of these documents. These documents are presented on paper, they deteriorate and age over time, turning into a genuine rarity.

Thus, due to the development of scientific and technological progress, the appearance of new equipment, materials, technologies,

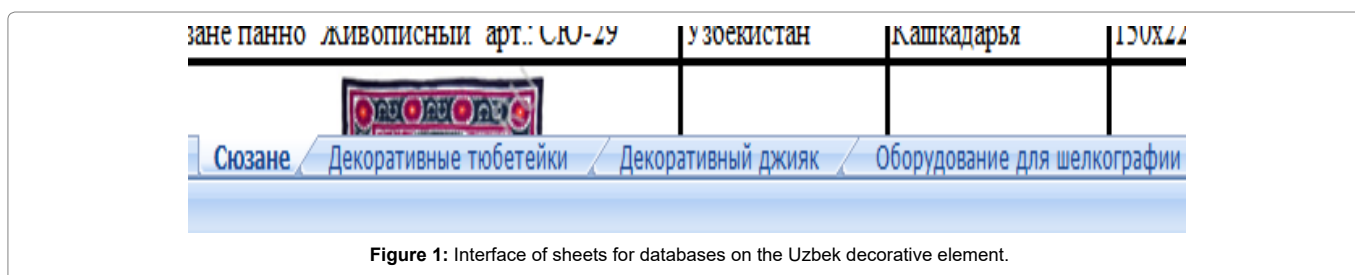


Figure 1: Interface of sheets for databases on the Uzbek decorative element.




	A	B	C	D
1	Title	Manufacturer	Embroidery technique	Material for the base
2				Fabric, usually cotton
3	Blue embroidery suzals, Udaipur, Rajasthan	India		Fabric, usually cotton

Figure 2: Interface of sheets for the database on the Indian decorative element.

	A	B
1	Embroidery technique	The meaning of colors
2		Dark red and purple are the personification of the highest power of love. Yellow – the color of mango, corn and mustard – means fertility.
3	Embroidery (Jali)	Blue and blue are the colors of Krishna, one of the incarnations of the god Vishnu. Women wear clothes of this color for secret meetings with their lovers.

Figure 3: Interface of sheets for the database on the Indian decorative element.

	A	B	C	D
1	Equipment	Manufacturer	Address	Contact information
2	Screen printing machine	Manufacturer	Address	Contact information
3	Silkscreen printing equipment	Manufacturer	Address	Contact information

Figure 4: General view of the worksheet "Equipment for silkscreen printing" on the example of a database for decorative elements.

the information available in these information is clearly insufficient. The value of the work performed by us is that the available information has been largely supplemented with new data and approaches. The work was carried out by a comparative analysis of the literature and from the collection of the State Museum of History (photography) and by calculation and experimental method (drawing details of sewing products). In the selection of materials for illustrative varieties of Uzbek and Indian embroidery and embroidery seams, we borrowed from the book and information from the Internet.

Another significant difference and addition to the proposed databases are the details of sewing products with decorative

application. The next advantage and characteristic feature of the proposed databases is the availability of reference books with equipment and information about special devices.

An extensive illustration, entered in each of the databases under consideration, allows you to easily and quickly select a decorative element. In each database, the decors are given in the form of a full description, which makes it possible to choose and immediately see how it looks on the products. Moreover, it is quick and easy to switch to sections and choose decors. It should be noted that the proposed information is complete in each of the databases. An example of a data array with equipment (the section "Equipment Manufacturer").

## Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted the practical significance of the works proposed by us. Electronic databases can be used both for existing production facilities at enterprises of the fashion industry, and for scientific and educational purposes. The introduction of the developed databases into the educational process has shown that the productivity in the development of products with decorative elements increases by about 50%. Ready-made databases and the development of subsequent databases according to our ideas are part of the full range of information support for the garment industry, and in particular for sewing workshops.

At the same time, it is characteristic that all these databases use a single or similar interface, which has proven itself positively in previous works. This was confirmed by the results of testing the

database for our educational and scientific-practical purposes. The uniformity of our software products allows us to use the database as the source data for the automated process program in the future, so production workers can use and visually perceive the databases developed by us. This basis is due to the important role of the constructive and technological principle in the decorative and applied arts and its direct connection with production.

## References

1. Shamukhitdinova L (2017) Uzbek Skullcaps. Text Nation Heritage: Identities, PolitMate Cult: 153.
2. Kadirova N A (2020) Uzbek National Childrens Clothing and Its Evolution. Theoretical Applied Sci 6: 155-157.
3. Crill R (2008) Chintz: Indian textiles for the West. Victoria & Albert Museum.

### **Author Affiliations**

*Department of Textile, Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry, Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent*