

# Evolution of Traditional bags

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# INTRODUCTION

A bag or usually known regionally as a sack is a common tool in the form of a non-rigid container. The use of bags predates recorded history, with the earliest bags being no more than lengths of animal skin, cotton, or woven plant fibers, folded up at the edges and secured in that shape with strings of the same material.

Despite their simplicity, bags have been fundamental for the development of human civilization, as they allow people to easily collect loose materials such as berries or food grains, and to transport more items than could readily be carried in the hands. The word probably has its origins in the Norse word *baggi*, from the reconstructed Proto-Indo-European *bʰak*, but is also comparable to the Welsh *baich* (load, bundle), and the Greek *βάσταγμα* (*bástagma*, load).

Cheap disposable paper bags and plastic shopping bags are very common in the retail trade as a convenience for shoppers, and are often supplied by the shop for free or for a small fee. Customers may also take their own shopping bags to some shops. Although paper had been used for purposes of wrapping and padding in ancient China since the 2nd century BC, the first use of paper bags (for preserving the flavor of tea) in China came during the later Tang Dynasty (618–907 AD).

# ARHUACA MOCHILA

This is a traditional Colombian bag called as Arhuaca knapsack in English, or tutu iku in Ika. Popular as a Colombian artisan bag made by Arhuaco people of the Sierra Nevada. In modern time, the bag is a cultural symbol for Colombian identity.

Wati (Arhuaco women) that can weave the bags together according to custom. Traditionally, they learn to weave from early age by watching their mothers.

The first Mochila they make is given to the priest for the rituals of the life cycle.

Arhuaco men traditionally use three bags: one called chige kwanu, to save personal belongings, another called Zizhu, to carry cocoa leaves, and the third for food storage or travel items.

When a man and woman will marry, the future wife weaves two bags, one for her and one for her husband, to symbolize the love of the couple.

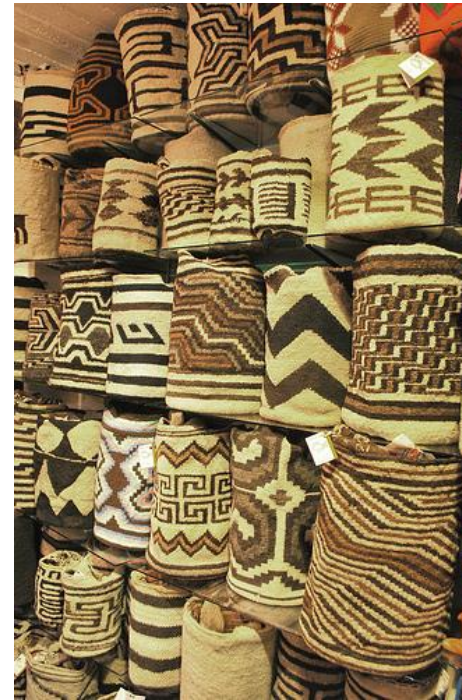


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Image resource: <http://thecitypaperbogota.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/mochilas-wayuu-LuisAlejandroBernalRomero.jpg>

# KIONDOO

The Swahili word for a kiondoo is 'chondo,' plural 'vyondo'.

A kiondoo is a handwoven handbag made from sisal with leather trimmings. It is indigenous to the Kikuyu and Kamba tribes of Kenya. These Kenyan weavers begin by stripping the Sisal plant's outer layers, leaving the plant still able to grow. The weaver uses threads from the pale colored layers, that have dried out for a day, to make a bag. A design pattern is finalized. The weaver then boils the threads to be used with water and dye sets the bag's colors. Now the weaving begins. Two single threads are twined to form one strong thread. Many such threads are woven. It is from these threads that a sisal bag is made. It takes between two and three weeks to complete a bag. Most weavers have to look after their households; therefore, weaving is done whenever they have the time. Sometimes small beads and shells are woven into the kiondoo

Kiondoos are exported to western countries where they have been and continue to be quite popular.



Image resource: [http://www.tdsblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Hamdi\\_PT-6.jpg](http://www.tdsblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Hamdi_PT-6.jpg)



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# PASIKING

Pasiking or knapbasket is the indigenous basket-backpack found among the various ethno-linguistic groups of Northern Luzon in the Philippines. Pasiking designs may have sacred allusions, although many are purely aesthetic. These artefacts, whether handwoven traditionally or with contemporary variations, are considered exemplars of functional basketry in the Philippines and among Filipinos.

The ritual pasiking of the Ifugao tribal group is called the *inabnutan*, not to be confused with the more common *bangeo*. The ritual pasiking of the Bontoc people is called the *takba*.

Some of the Northern Philippine tribal groups called Igorots or Cordillerans that weave pasikings are the Apayos or Isneg, the Tinguian of Abra province, the Kalingas of Kalinga province, the Gaddang, the Bugkalot, the Applai, the Bontocs of Bontoc, Mountain Province, the Ilagod, the Bago, the Kankana-ey, the Balangao, the Ibaloi, the Ifugaos, the Ikalahan, the Kalanguya, the Karao, and the Ilongots. It is also woven using rattan by non-Cordilleran persons.

A deconstructed version of the pasiking was featured in the BenCab Museum. There are also pasikings that are made of recyclable materials like plastic.

In the 1970s on through the 1980s, the pasiking has also been a symbol among Filipino students for nationalist activism. There was a decline of making traditional bamboo crafts, including the pasiking, during the 1980s but in the mid-2010s, the industry of bamboo crafts came into resurgence with the help of the Philippines' Department of Trade and Industry.



Image resource: <https://365greatpinoystuff.files.wordpress.com/2010/01/pasiking-2.jpg?w=500>



Image resource: <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/564x/f1/9b/66/f19b6643e4ad3061a486d2902ae382f2.jpg>

# KINCHAKU

Kinchaku are drawstring bags that have been used since time immemorial. They come in traditional Japanese patterns, and are used in different ways, such as to carry candy or small accessories or bigger ones are used to carry lunchboxes. For today use, kinchaku is applied to modern use of accessories bag and with new design of pattern.



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<http://marikojapan.ocnk.net/data/marikojapan/product/pattern/20142kiku.JPG>



Image Resources: [http://www.japanstyle.info/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/008\\_fuguro\\_01.jpg](http://www.japanstyle.info/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/008_fuguro_01.jpg)

# FUROSHIKI

Furoshiki (風呂敷) are a type of traditional Japanese wrapping clothe traditionally used to transport clothes, gifts, or other goods.

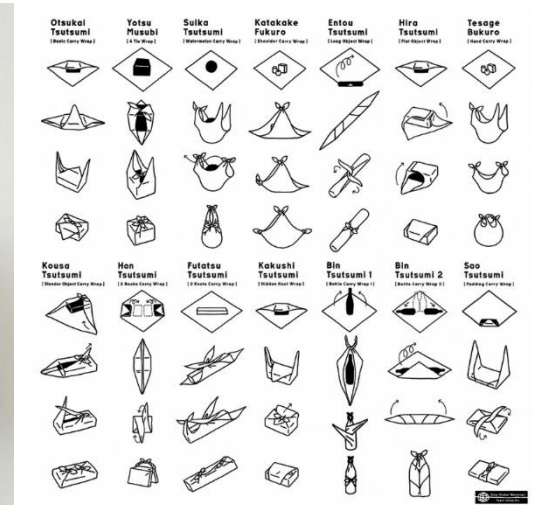
Although possibly dating back as far as the middle of the Nara period, the name, meaning "bath spread", derives from the Edo period practice of using them to bundle clothes while at the sento (public baths; public furo) to prevent a mix-up of the bathers' clothes. Before becoming associated with public baths, furoshiki were known as hirazutsumi (平包), or flat folded bundle. Eventually, the furoshiki's usage extended to serve as a means for merchants to transport their wares or to protect and decorate a gift.

The design of the print can vary. The Nihonga painter Insho Domoto designed fabrics. Initially they were of designs that did not use much colour, but as the colour dying techniques evolved, towards the end of his life he designed more colourful designs.

The Austrian painter Friedensreich Hundertwasser also made some designs.



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<https://stbooking.co/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/furoshiki-bag-dots-red-sushi.jpg>

# BOKJUMEONI

orean people used to believe a pocket embroidered Chinese letter, such as

壽(Life), 福(Luck), 富(Wealth), (貴(Nobility), brings good luck to its holder. They also embroidered pockets by symbols of longevity, elixir plant, chrysanthemums, etc. A lucky bag was used as a pockets because Hanbok, Korean traditional clothes, has no pockets in it. But lucky bags more used to wrap present for their family, relatives and friends. Nowadays, Korea people use it to wrap present such as candies, chocolate, handmade soap or any kind of small sized present.



<http://www.welovetotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/09/6/1620-Traditional-Korea-Korean-Traditional-Flower-Embroidery-Design-Bag-for-Women-1.jpg>



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# DILLY BAG

A dillybag or dilly bag is a traditional Australian Aboriginal bag, generally woven from the fibres of plant species of the Pandanus genus. It is used for a variety of food transportation and preparation purposes.

*Dilly* comes from the Jagera word *dili*, which refers to both the bag and the plants from which it is made.

The dilly bag, otherwise known as yakou, yibali or but but bag, is a bag worn around the neck to hold food like berries, meat, fish etc. The Dilly bag is normally woven out of vines or tough dried grasses and sometimes had feather or animal fur inside the bag to stop small pieces of food falling through holes in the weave. Mainly used by women to gather food but can be used by men to help carry some tools for hunting.

Another use for the dilly bag (also named Mukurtu) was as a holder for personal or tribal artifacts. The "Dilly bag" term is also used to describe bags used by non-aboriginal Australians, for example a smaller food bag carried by swagmen along with their swags. The term is also used by Australians to describe similar bags for other purposes.



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a6/National\\_Museum\\_of\\_Ethnology%2C\\_Osaka\\_-\\_Dillybag\\_%28Pandanus\\_fiber%29\\_-\\_Arnhem\\_Land\\_in\\_Australia.jpg/220px-National\\_Museum\\_of\\_Ethnology%2C\\_Osaka\\_-\\_Dillybag\\_%28Pandanus\\_fiber%29\\_-\\_Arnhem\\_Land\\_in\\_Australia.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a6/National_Museum_of_Ethnology%2C_Osaka_-_Dillybag_%28Pandanus_fiber%29_-_Arnhem_Land_in_Australia.jpg/220px-National_Museum_of_Ethnology%2C_Osaka_-_Dillybag_%28Pandanus_fiber%29_-_Arnhem_Land_in_Australia.jpg)



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# STRING BAG

A string bag is an opennetted bag. It is one common type of reusable shopping bag, as well as a type of packaging. Used in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Russia

Bags of net-like material have been used by many cultures in history. For example, Japanese divers have used string bags to collect items to bring to the surface.

The name "avoska" derives from the Russian adverb *avos'* (Russian: авось), an expression of vague expectation of luck, translated in various contexts as "perhaps", "hopefully", etc. The term originated in the 1930s in the context of shortages of consumer goods in the Soviet Union, when citizens could obtain many basic purchases only by a stroke of luck; people used to carry an avoska in their pocket all the time in case opportunistic circumstances arose. The exact origin of the term remains uncertain, with several different attributions. In 1970 a popular Soviet comedian, Arkady Raikin, explained that around 1935 he introduced a character, a simple man with a netted sack in his hands. He used to demonstrate the sack to the spectators and to say "А это авоська. Авось-ка я что-нибудь в ней принесу" ("And this is a *what-iffie*. What if I bring something in it..."). The script is attributed to Vladimir Polyakov.



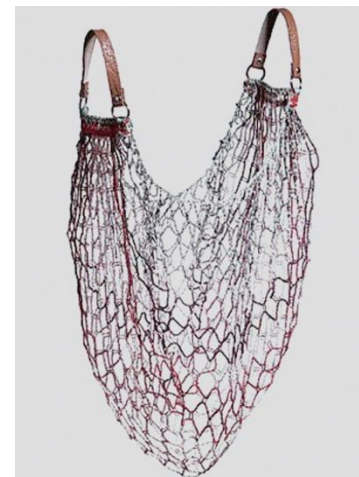
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<http://www.blog.designsquish.com/images/uploads/avoska2.jpg>



# KUBI BUKURO

**Kubi bukuro** (首袋?) is a type of string bag used by the samurai class primarily during the Sengoku period of Japan. *Kubi bukuro* literally means 'head bag'. This type of bag was made out of net to carry a severed enemy head. When walking, it is hung from the waist. When the owner is riding a horse, the bag is fastened to the saddle. Samurai commanders carried many of these Kubi bukuro.



# KAYIN BAG

One of the many products that attracts the attention of tourists visiting a Myanmar market is the Myanmar traditional shoulder bag. The standard size of the colourful bags is about one foot by one foot and they are woven on small hand looms or machine operated using cotton or wool. Thick yarns are used to weave them and sometimes it is fitted with an inner lining made of cotton to maintain their form even after years of use. Usually, the colour of the shoulder strap is black but it may be of the same colour as the bag. What makes the Myanmar shoulder bag unique is the tassel of about three inch long at each side of the bottom of the bag. The bags come in a variety of colours with different patterns woven into them. The patterns consist of traditional designs of national races, simple geometric shapes like triangles, squares, circles, stripes, and wavy lines, creatures like birds, fish, Myanmar mythical animals, things like boats, trees, flowers, simple scenes, and human figures. In fact, any design, depending on the creativity and talent of the weaver or the preference of the customer such as your company's logo can be incorporated.



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# MASHK

A mashk (Mashqs) is a traditional water-carrying bag, usually made of waterproofed goat skin, from North India, Pakistan and Nepal. Mashqs can vary in size, from a hand-held bag, which was often used to carry liquids such as alcohol, to a large man-sized bag that comes with shoulder strap. They usually have only one narrowed opening. A person who is carrying a large *mashq* is called a *māshqi*. Traditionally, in the northern part of the South Asia, the larger *mashq* was associated with the *Bhisthi* (भिश्ती, *bhisthi*), subcaste who were employed as water-carriers by all other sections of society and often seen dispensing water (for a fee) in public places, gardens and construction sites.

Since water came as a great relief to people and plants during the hot summer in the northern Indian plains, the term *Bhishti* derives from the Persian root word *bahishti*, meaning *heavenly*.



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