

**MARKING SCHEME**

**TRADITIONAL INDIAN TEXTILE – 777**

**STD XII (2018-19)**

**TIME – 2:5 HRS**

**Marks- 50**

1. (i) Explain the following terms in 1-2 sentence each : (Do any 5)

(a) Kasab

(b) Saktapar

(c) Mothra

(d) Saagwan

(e) Shatoosh

(f) Kunjar

Ans 1 : A- Kasab - is a zari dhaga used in zardozi embroidery.

B- Saktapar - sari with are chequer board pattern in the central field woven in single and double ikat at sambalpur Orissa.

c- Mothra - A criss cross pattern obtained on sheer fabric by resist dyeing of leheria twice.

D- Saagwan - Good quality seasoned wood usually used for block carving.

E- Shatoosh - the fleece of the Tibetan Chiru antelope that is spun and woven in to fine shawl.

F- Kunjar - Elephant pattern are the motifs used in gujarati and patola embroidery.

(ii) Fill in the blanks. (Do any 5)

(a) Chainstitch embroidery is done on woolen flooring called \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ embroidery depict lord krishna's life and is use to cover the prasad.

(c) Mainly \_\_\_\_\_ Ikat is done in odisha.

(d) Popular bandhani textile produced in Gujarat is called \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

(e) \_\_\_\_\_ is a small village in Rajasthan which is known for its mud resist block printing.

(f) The body of the shawl is termed as white the borders are termed \_\_\_\_\_ (1x5=5)

Ans 2: A- Gabbas, Namdas

B- Chamba Rumal

C- Bandhas

D- Gharcholu, Gharchola

E- Bagru

F- Hashiya

Write very short answers. (Do any 5) (2x5=10)

Q.3 List the centers producing bandhani fabric in Gujarat?

Ans 3: The major centres of bandhani in Gujarat are Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Porbandar.

Q.4 How black and red colours are obtained in Telia Rumal?

Ans 4: Traditional terracotta red and black natural dyes are used in Telia Rumal. The fabric were mordanted with iron solution and alum so that on dyeing with alizarine areas with iron would become deep black and the ones with alum turned red.

Q.5 How is grey cloth prepared for making Kalamkari?

Ans 5: Preparation of grey cloth is achieved by soaking the cotton fabric in water for an hour and consequent washing so as to remove the starch which is followed by drying.

Q.6 List the embroideries where motifs depicts natural elements?

Ans 6: Sujani, Kantha, Kasuti, Phool patti ka kaam, chikankari, embroidery from Gujarat, Chamba Rumal, Kashida.

Q.7 What is social significance of piliya?

Ans 7: It has social significance as they were gifted to the mothers of new born boys.

Q.8 Explain the technique of piliya?

Ans 8: These textiles are dyed with turmeric to impart properties of anti – inflammation. Pilliya is largely yellow in color with red appearing in borders, big central circular motifs and four smaller circles around it.

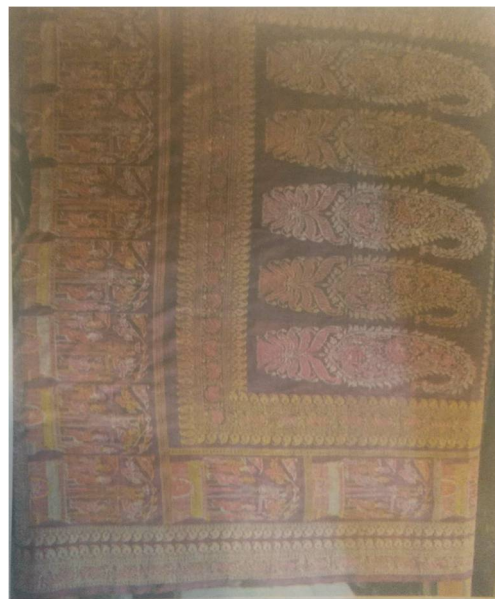
Q.9 Name the products made with Sujani embroidery.

Ans 9: Sujani were used as baby wraps. Now artisans are doing sujani embroidery on different products like bed covers, cushion cover, wall panels, stoles, dupattas, and fashion accessories.

Write short answers. (Do any 5) (3x5=15)

Q.10 Discuss the motifs used in Baluchari sarees. Show the layout of the Pallu of a Baluchari sari.

Ans 10: The pallu of the Baluchari sari is special as it is divided into niches bordering a square or rectangular space in the center. In each of the niches a human figure is depicted, normally a king smoking a hookah. A row of three, five or seven ornate paisley are seen in the centre of the pallu, around which niches with human figures are woven. The Baluchari saris are often reckoned with the pattering of sun, moon, stars, mythical, scenes and motifs of natural objects.



Q.11 (a) Name the different types of carpets produced in India?

(b) Describe the motifs of Kanjeevarum saree ?

Ans11: A) Different types of carpet produced in india are

1. Woven Carpets- These carpets are made on looms similar to traditional hand looms
2. Needle felt carpet – These carpets are more advance as compared to woven carpet.
3. Knotted Carpets- These carpets are made on upright or vertical looms

B) The motifs imagery is drawn from the nature and forms of temple architecture. Some example are peacock, parrot, rosary beads, birds eyes, Kalash, scenes from Ramayana, Mahabharata and bhagwad geeta.

Q.12 Why the cloth is soaked in water over night during preparation of bandhani.How it is bleached?

Ans 12: Cloth is soaked in water overnight and washed thoroughly to remove the starch in order to improve its dye uptake. The fabric is bleached by drying it in the sun.

Q.13 How much time does it take for two craftsmen to complete "Kani Shawl" and why?

Ans 13: Two craftsmen working together on a loom takes one and a half to two years to complete an all over Kani Shawl. In some cases the period of weaving even stretches to five long years. Its designs are intricate and time consuming that sometime it is difficult for artisans to weave only an inch a day.

Q.14 Mention the colour depiction used in Kalamkari.

Blue

Red

Green

Ans14: 1) Blue is associated with lord Krishna and other gods

- 2) Green is used to depicts lord Hanuman
- 3) Red color depict demons and bad character

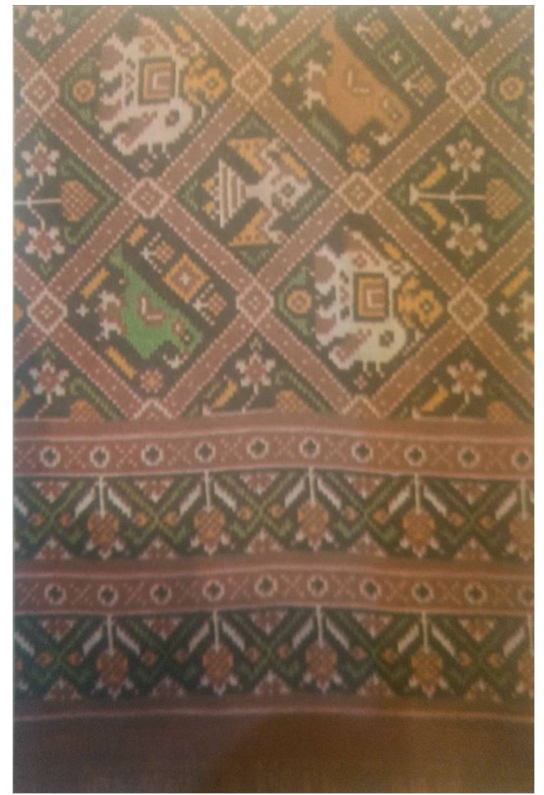
Q.15 Distinguish between Pipli Applique and Sujani?

Ans 15:

Pipli appliqué	Sujani
It is a traditional craft get its name from its place of origin pipli Orissa	It is an embroidery in parts of bihar namely Muzaffar pur, madhubani and Bhusra
It is done using pieces of fabrics that are cut into specific shapes and stitched on a base of fabric.	It is carried on layers of old white cotton sari that are stitched together.
The motifs are geometric, abstract and stylized inspired from flora, fauna, and mythology	The motifs are from daily life like plants, elephants, birds, gods, and goddesses.
It is used to decorate royal kingdoms and jagannath temple of puri.	It is used as baby wraps. Now we used these as bed covers, wall panals , dupattas etc

Q.16 How is Ikat related to patola of Gujarat? Explain with the help of Illustration.

Ans 16: Due to high cost, the patola gujrat attracts very limited clientele and also cheap imitations manufactured by ikat weavers of pochampalli has affected its sale. Thus the number of artisans practicing the patola of gujrat has decline over a period of time.



## Section-B

Answer the following questions in about 100-150 words each. (Do any 3) (5x3=15)

Q.17 Discuss any one of the following embroideries with special reference to style of embroideries raw material, technique motifs used & end products.

(a) Embroidery of Gujarat

(b) Phulkari from Punjab

Ans17: a) Embroidery of Gujarat

1) Technique - It is done with multi colored threads. Different stitches like chain, satin , buttonhole and darning stitches are used. Mirrors are also used.

2) Raw Material- Cotton fabric are used

3) Motifs - Flowers, Animals, Human figures are used

4) Style of Embroidery - Soof bharat, Abhla Bharat, Moti Bharat, Kachcho Bharat are some styles.

5) End Product - Quilts, Doorway hanging , ghagra choli, animal trappings etc.

b) Phulkari from Punjab

1) Technique - it is done with darning stitches and follow the weave and the beautiful effect is created on the fabric by changing the direction of the stitches.

2) Raw Material – Hand spun and hand woven khaddar dyed in red, rust, brown, blue, and dark shade is used for phulkari.

3) Motifs – rolling pin, sword, vegetables, bird animals are used.

4) Style of Embroidery – Phulkari is simple and light embroidery.

5) End Product – it is a bridal trousseau and worn as a veil or warp by women on special occassion. Now it is done on bed linen and apparels.

Q.18 Explain the stepwise process of creating Bandhani textile fabric in details

Ans 18: The basic step of creating a bandhani textile are as follows.

1. Preparation of fabric - fabric which has to be dyed soaked in water overnight and washed to remove the starch.
2. Tracing of design – The design lay out is marked on folded fabric with wooden blocks or colors like neel.
3. Tying of fabric – as per the design the folded fabric is raised with pointed nail over the finger, a cotton thread coated with wax is wrapped over the raised area.
4. Dying of fabric in the color- after tying the fabrics dyed in the color. After dyeing the fabric is washed and dried.
5. Opening the ties – the ties of the dyed fabric are kept tied till purchased by a consumer in order to differentiate between a bandhani textile and a printed imitation.



Q.19 (a) Name the different kinds of looms for weaving fabric in India?

(b) Mention the different motifs, dyes and techniques used in Kalamkari.

Ans 19:

- a) Various kinds of looms are used in different regions in india. Apart from simple pit looms, frame looms and complex jala looms, back strap looms are popular in north eastern states.
- b) Motifs in kalamkari - The prints from masuli patnam were characterized by intricate motifs & forms including the tree of life and stylized peacocks. Decorative borders were depicted in stylized natural forms with wooden blocks instead of pen. Mughal patterns were influenced by mughal motifs of exotic fruits, flowers, birds and peacocks etc.

Dyes in kalamkari – natural colors extracted from plants, roots, leaves and similar vegetables combined with minerals like iron and mordants like alum which helps in fixing the color on the fabric.

Technique of kalamkari – The first step is to prepare grey cloth by soaking the cotton fabric in water for an hour and washing so as to remove the starch which is followed by drying. Then fabric is treated with myrobolan solutions which gives the cloth a light yellow tone. The out line of the figures are drawn by ferrous acetate solution. The solution gives black color alum solution gives red color. Bule color is applied by mixing indigo solution in an alkaline solution of lime and fullers earth.

Q.20 Distinguish between kanikar and Amlikar Shawls.

Ans 20: Kaninar shawl – the world famous kani shawl has given geographical indicator (gi status). It helps in prevention of shawl made in other regions of the world carrying the kanikar shawl tag. The Kashmir govt. has set up laboratory to test the genuiness of kani shawl. The GI tag will also help the kani shawl to regain the right full place in domestic & global market.

Amlikar shawl – during the regime of afghan governor haji das khan heavy taxes were imposed on the shawl weaving industry that forced the artisans out of there profession. They were in miserable conditions and started shifting to near by areas like Amritsar where attempts were made to established a successful shawl industry but all in vein. This gave rise to

embroidered shawl known as amlikar where the tax was paid just for plain woven shawl. Which was later embellished with embroidery by the artisan.

Q.21 Distinguish between Shrikalahasti and Masulipatnam?

Ans 21:

Sri kala hasti ruled by hindu rulers gave patronage to the painters. Scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata on large piece of fabrics were used as hangings and canopies in the temples. The forms are folks. Gods like Krishna, shiva, brahma and durga are depicted with rounded faces. Women are shown with heavy chins and man depicted with long moustaches. Color like blue, yellow, red & black are used.

Masuli patnam – it is under the Golconda province catered to the mughal tastes with its passion influence according to Islamic aesthetics. The prints from the region were characterized by intricate motifs and forms like the tree of life. Decorative borders were depicted in stylized natural forms with wooden blocks instead of pen. Some times pen is also combined to elaborate designs. These fabrics are used as furnishing, bedspreads, curtains etc. These fabrics were also in popular in west that they were banned in france and England as it was threat to their domestic printed fabric industries. They are also known by the name palampores.

