



Traditional Indian Textiles

Practical Manual

Class XII



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UNIT I: Embroidered Textiles

Practical 1

Objectives:

- To introduce the technique of hand embroidery for value addition.
- To learn execution of basic embroidery stitches: Running stitch and Stem stitch

Materials Required:

- Light coloured casement fabric – 1 metre
- Crewel needle
- 6 ply cotton anchor thread in bright colours (4 to 5 small hanks)
- Wooden embroidery frame (8 inches diameter)
- Tailor's chalk or carbon paper with tracing wheel for drawing basic guidelines on fabric

Practical Brief

Step 1: On the light coloured casement, draw the guidelines on fabric using tailor's chalk as per the format given below. The distance between two lines is 2.5 inches.



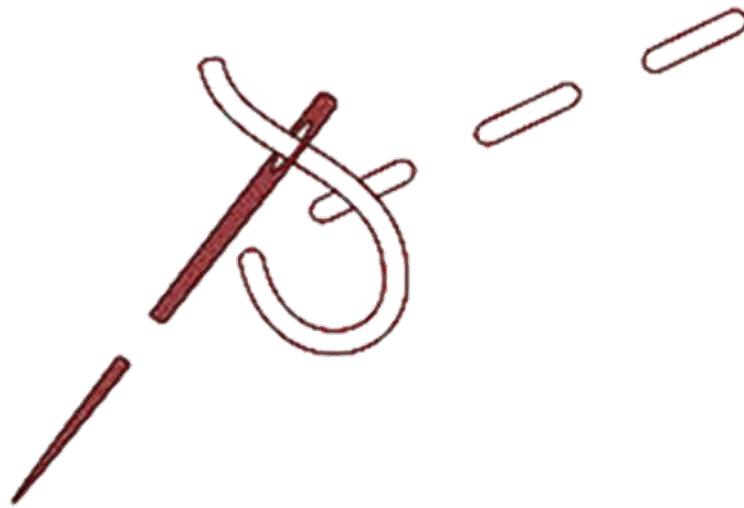
Step 2: Stretch the fabric on wooden frame.



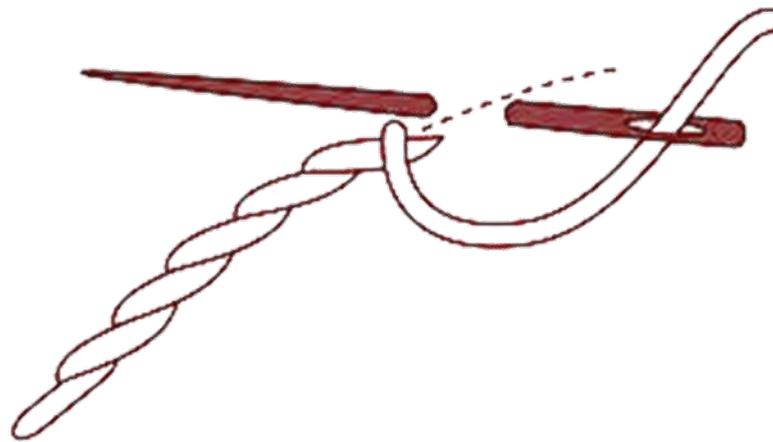
Step 3: Take out a desirable length of embroidery thread from the skein and separate out 2 or 3 plies and thread a needle.

Step 4: Execute the following embroidery stitches on the marked lines. Refer to the images below for embroidery instructions.

- a) Running stitch
- b) Stem stitch



Running stitch



Stem stitch



Practical 2

Objectives:

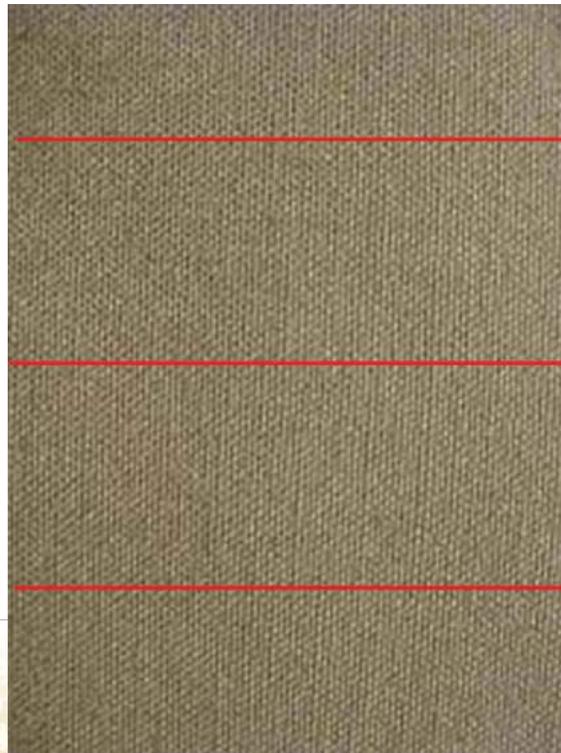
- To introduce the technique of hand embroidery for value addition.
- To learn execution of basic embroidery stitches: Chain stitch and Blanket stitch

Materials Required:

- Light coloured casement fabric – 1 metre
- Crewel needle
- 6 ply cotton anchor thread in bright colours (4 to 5 small hanks)
- Wooden embroidery frame (8 inches diameter)
- Tailor's chalk or carbon paper with tracing wheel for drawing basic guidelines on fabric

Practical Brief

Step 1: On the light coloured casement, draw the guidelines on fabric using tailor's chalk as per the format given below. The distance between two lines is 2.5 inches.

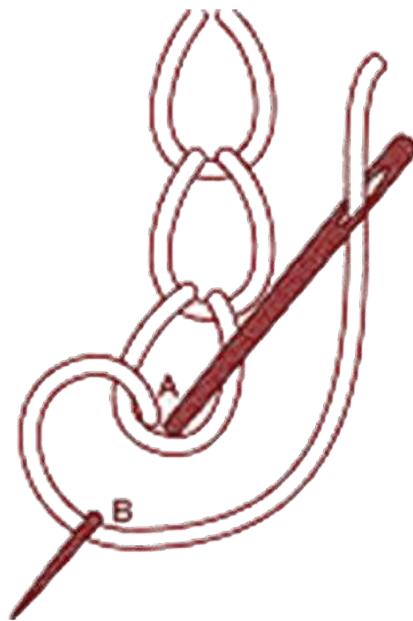


Step 2: Stretch the fabric on wooden frame.

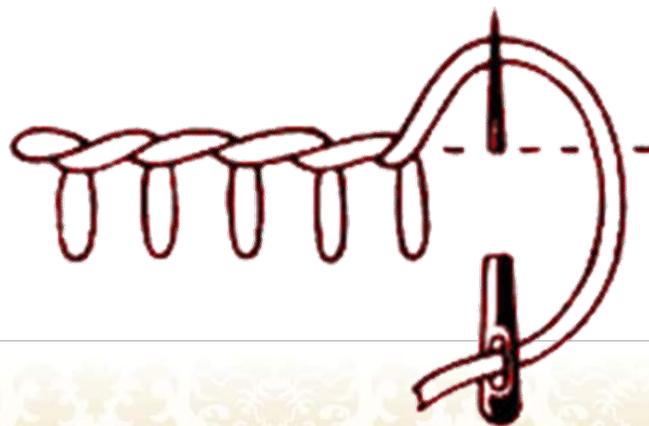
Step 3: Take out a desirable length of embroidery thread from the skein and separate out 2 or 3 plies and thread a needle.

Step 4: Execute the following embroidery stitches on the marked lines. Refer to the images below for embroidery instructions.

- c) Chain stitch
- d) Blanket stitch



Chain stitch



Blanket stitch



Practical 3

Objectives:

- To introduce the technique of hand embroidery for value addition.
- To learn execution of basic embroidery stitches: Herringbone stitch and Satin stitch

Materials Required:

- Light coloured casement fabric – 1 metre
- Crewel needle
- 6 ply cotton anchor thread in bright colours (4 to 5 small hanks)
- Wooden embroidery frame (8 inches diameter)
- Tailor's chalk or carbon paper with tracing wheel for drawing basic guidelines on fabric

Practical Brief

Step 1: On the light coloured casement, draw the guidelines on fabric using tailor's chalk as per the format given below. The distance between two lines is 2.5 inches.



Step 2: Stretch the fabric on wooden frame.

Step 3: Take out a desirable length of embroidery thread from the skein and separate out 2 or 3 plies and thread a needle.

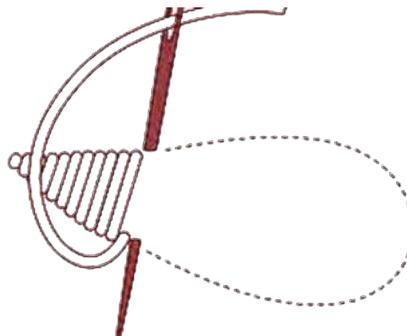
Step 4: Execute the following embroidery stitches on the marked lines. Refer to the images below for embroidery instructions.



- e) Herringbone stitch
- f) Satin stitch

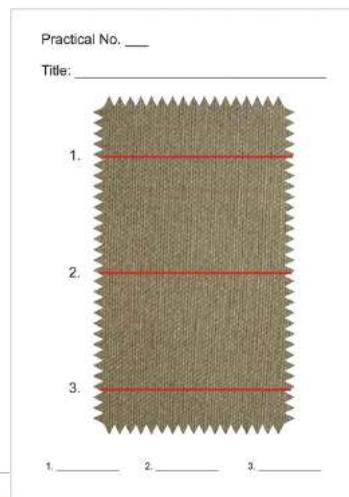


Herringbone stitch



Satin stitch

Step 5: After the embroidery stitches are executed, pink the fabric edges and mount each embroidery sample (with 3 stitches) on an A4 size white ivory sheet in the format given below.



Practical 4

Objective:

- To develop an understanding of different materials used in traditional Indian embroideries

Practical Brief

1. Instruct the students to visit the local shops selling embroidery threads and related materials or nearby tailoring shops that are doing embroidery and collect the following:
 - Samples of at least 6 different threads (E.g. silk, cotton, wool) used in embroidery.
 - Samples of at least 6 different kinds of materials/embellishments used in Indian embroideries. For e.g. sequins, mirrors, beads, shells, etc.
2. The samples should be put in transparent zip lock pouches (1.5 inches X 2 inches) that can be mounted on an A4 size white ivory sheet in the format given below.

Practical No. ____		
Title: _____		
		
_____	_____	_____
		
_____	_____	_____



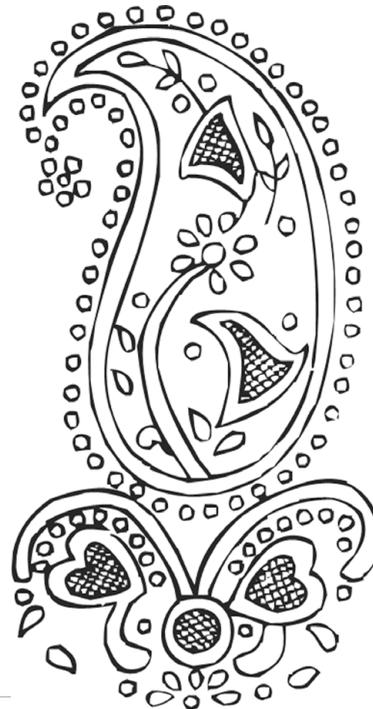
Practical 5

Objective:

- To develop an understanding of different motifs used in traditional Indian embroideries.

Practical Brief

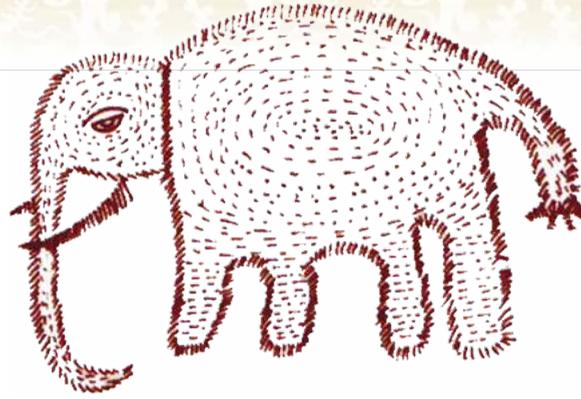
1. Each student should select any one of the following traditional Indian embroideries:
 - Kantha
 - Kasuti
 - Phulkari
 - Chikankari
 - Zardozi
 - Kashida
2. The students should refer to books on traditional Indian textiles and draw atleast 10 motifs (outline drawings) of the selected embroidery on A4 size white ivory paper. Refer to the image below for reference. Two motifs could be drawn on one A4 size sheet.



Example of Chikankari motif



3. Select any one motif from the 10 motifs drawn by you and render it in colour depicting the type of stitch used in the embroidery. See below image for reference.



Example of Kantha motif depicting type of stitch used in the embroidery.



Unit II: Resist Dyed Textiles

Practical 6

Objectives:

- To introduce the technique of resist dyeing for decoration and value addition.
- To learn different methods of tying and dyeing the fabrics to achieve varied patterns – Gathering for concentric circles and Clump tying.

Materials Required:

- Half meter 'mulmul' or voile fabric
- 1 bobbin of Polyester thread in white color
- Corded yarn
- Small beads/ pebbles/ pulses for tying
- One stainless steel containers approx. 2 liters capacity - used one
- A deep shade of Direct dye - 1 table spoon (or more depending on the intensity and depth of color required)
- Tailor's chalk or carbon paper with tracing wheel for drawing basic guidelines on fabric

Practical Brief

Step 1: Ask the students to de-size/ de-starch the fabric at home by soaking in water for 1-2 hours, rinsing with clean water and drying.

Step 2: Cut the fabric into two square pieces (7 X 7 inches each), for two samples to show Gathering for concentric circles and Clump tying techniques.

Gathering for Concentric Circles

Step 1: Pick the fabric from the centre and start tying polyester thread or corded yarn around the gathered fabric at intervals to obtain bands. Keep equal distance between each binding to ensure regular pattern. Ensure that ties are tight enough and properly secure at the ends in order to achieve regular and clear pattern.

Step 2: Mix half a teaspoon of direct dye powder in small amount of water in a bowl. Heat one liter of water in the stainless steel container and mix the dissolved



dye into it with constant stirring. Water should be sufficient so that fabric is completely dipped in it.

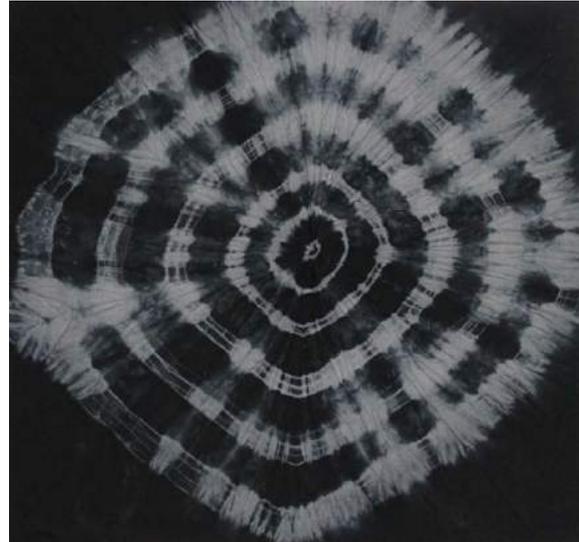
Step 3: Rinse the tied fabric sample with running water and immerse in hot dye bath. Keep stirring for 5 to 10 minutes till desirable colour is achieved.

Step 4: Take out the fabric from the dye bath. Add a table spoon of common salt to the dye bath and re-immerses the fabric for few more minutes.

Step 5: Take out the sample and wash in running water to remove excess dye/color.

Step 6: Keep it for drying.

Step 7: Carefully open the tied area, once the fabric is completely dry, to reveal the concentric circular pattern.



Clump Tying

Step 1: Make the marks for tying the fabric in desired pattern using pencil on voile fabric.

Step 2: Tie in the bead or pulse on marked points on the fabric using polyester thread. Ensure that ties are tight enough and properly secure at the ends in order to achieve regular and clear pattern.

Step 3: Mix half a teaspoon of direct dye powder in small amount of water in a bowl. Heat one liter of water in the stainless steel container and mix the dissolved dye into it with constant stirring. Water should be sufficient so that fabric is completely dipped in it.

Step 4: Rinse the tied fabric sample with running water and immerse in hot dye bath. Keep stirring for 5 to 10 minutes till desirable colour is achieved.

Step 5: Take out the fabric from the dye bath. Add a table spoon of common salt to



the dye bath and re-immerses the fabric for few more minutes.

Step 6: Take out the sample and wash in running water to remove excess dye/color.

Step 7: Keep it for drying.

Step 8: Carefully open the tied area, once the fabric is completely dry, to reveal the dotted/ringed pattern.

Important: Please ensure that the stainless steel vessel used for dyeing should be washed



at least twice with soap before using for any cooking purpose.

Practical 7

Objectives:

- To introduce the technique of resist dyeing for decoration and value addition.
- To learn different methods of tying and dyeing the fabrics to achieve varied patterns – Marbling and Ruching.

Materials Required:

- Half meter 'mulmul' or voile fabric
- 1 bobbin of Polyester thread in white color
- Thick Corded yarn
- One stainless steel containers approx. 2 liters capacity - used one
- A deep shade of Direct dye - 1 table spoon (or more depending on the intensity and depth of color required)

Practical Brief

Step 1: Ask the students to de-size/ de-starch the fabric at home by soaking in water for 1-2 hours, rinsing with clean water and drying.

Step 2: Cut the fabric into two square pieces (7 × 7 inches each), for two samples to show Marbling and Ruching techniques.

Marbling

Step 1: Crumple the fabric tightly into a ball ensuring that all the areas of the fabric are equally exposed. Otherwise the dyeing will create pattern only on one side in the sample. Tie the fabric using polyester thread or corded yarn into a tight ball as shown in the reference visual. Ensure that the



tying yarn/cord is properly secure at the ends and does not open up during dyeing.

- Step 2:** Mix half a teaspoon of direct dye powder in small amount of water in a bowl. Heat one liter of water in the stainless steel container and mix the dissolved dye into it with constant stirring. Water should be sufficient so that fabric is completely dipped in it.
- Step 3:** Rinse the tied fabric sample with running water and immerse in hot dye bath. Keep stirring for 5 to 10 minutes till desirable colour is achieved.
- Step 4:** Take out the fabric from the dye bath. Add a table spoon of common salt to the dye bath and re-immerses the fabric for few more minutes.
- Step 5:** Take out the sample and wash in running water to remove excess dye/color.
- Step 6:** Keep it for drying.
- Step 7:** Carefully open the tied area, once the fabric is completely dry, to reveal the textured pattern.

Ruching

- Step 1:** Put the fabric sample flat on the table. Place a thick corded yarn on top of the fabric along one edge of the fabric and roll tightly.
- Step 2:** Baste the ends with running stitches to ensure that the roll does not open up.
- Step 3:** Pull both ends of the thick cord which is rolled into the fabric and make a tight knot. The sample will now resemble a fabric hair band.
- Step 4:** Mix half a teaspoon of direct dye powder in small amount of water in a bowl. Heat one liter of water in the stainless steel container and mix the dissolved dye into it with constant stirring. Water should be sufficient so that fabric is completely dipped in it.
- Step 5:** Rinse the tied fabric sample with



running water and immerse in hot dye bath. Keep stirring for 5 to 10 minutes till desirable colour is achieved.

Step 6: Take out the fabric from the dye bath. Add a table spoon of common salt to the dye bath and re-immerses the fabric for few more minutes.

Step 7: Take out the sample and wash in running water to remove excess dye/color.

Step 8: Keep it for drying.

Step 9: Carefully open the tied area, once the fabric is completely dry, to reveal a cloud like pattern.



Important: Please ensure that the stainless steel vessel used for dyeing should be washed at least twice with soap before using for any cooking purpose.

Practical 8

Objectives:

- To introduce the technique of resist dyeing for decoration and value addition.
- To learn different methods of tying and dyeing the fabrics to achieve varied patterns – Tritik and Clamping.

Materials Required:

- Half meter 'mulmul' or voile fabric
- 1 bobbin of Polyester thread in white color
- Pencil
- Thick Corded yarn
- Sewing needle
- Clothesline pegs/ paper clamps
- One stainless steel containers approx. 2 liters capacity - used one
- A deep shade of Direct dye - 1 table spoon (or more depending on the intensity and depth of color required)

Practical Brief

Step 1: Ask the students to de-size/ de-starch the fabric at home by soaking in water for 1-2 hours, rinsing with clean water and drying.

Step 2: Cut the fabric into two square pieces (7 X 7 inches each), for two samples to show Tritik (Stitch Resist) and Clamping techniques.

Tritik (Stitch Resist)

Step 1: Make the marks for tying the fabric in desired pattern using pencil on voile fabric. The forms can be any geometric ones or patterns like flowers, paisley or stars.

Step 2: Make running stitches on the outlines of forms and pull the stitches tightly to bind a knot. Ensure that the knots are properly secure at the ends and does not open up during dyeing.

Step 3: Mix half a teaspoon of direct dye powder in small amount of water in a bowl.



Heat one liter of water in the stainless steel container and mix the dissolved dye into it with constant stirring. Water should be sufficient so that fabric is completely dipped in it.

Step 4: Rinse the tied fabric sample with running water and immerse in hot dye bath. Keep stirring for 5 to 10 minutes till desirable color is achieved.

Step 5: Take out the fabric from the dye bath. Add a table spoon of common salt to the dye bath and re-immerses the fabric for few more minutes.

Step 6: Take out the sample and wash in running water to remove excess dye/color.

Step 7: Keep it for drying.

Step 8: Carefully open the tied area, once the fabric is completely dry, to reveal the beautiful pattern.



Clamping

Step 1: Put the fabric sample flat on the table. Now fold it in any symmetric manner like fan or Origami or Envelope folds. Put clothesline pegs or paper clamps at regular intervals in a systematic order.

Step 2: Mix half a teaspoon of direct dye powder in small amount of water in a bowl. Heat one liter of water in the stainless steel container and mix the dissolved dye into it with constant stirring. Water should be



sufficient so that fabric is completely dipped in it.

Step 3: Rinse the tied fabric sample with running water and immerse in hot dye bath. Keep stirring for 5 to 10 minutes till desirable colour is achieved.

Step 4: Take out the fabric from the dye bath. Add a table spoon of common salt to the dye bath and re-immerses the fabric for few more minutes.

Step 5: Take out the sample and wash in running water to remove excess dye/color.

Step 6: Keep it for drying.

Step 7: Carefully open the tied area, once the fabric is completely dry, to reveal interesting checks or diamond patterns.

Important: Please ensure that the stainless steel vessel used for dyeing should be washed at least twice with soap before using for any cooking purpose.



Please Note:

Each tie-dye sample should be mounted on a white ivory A4 size and labeled.

Practical 9

Objectives:

- To apply the technique of resist dyeing learnt in the previous classes, to develop a product (Scarf).
- To experiment with two or more techniques of resist dyeing using more than one color.

Materials Required:

- One meter 'mulmul' or voile fabric
- 1 bobbin of Polyester thread in white color
- Corded yarn
- Sewing Needle
- Small beads/ pebbles/ pulses for tying
- Two stainless steel containers approx. 2 liters capacity - used ones
- Two Shades of Direct dye – 2 table spoons each (or more depending on the intensity and depth of color required)
- Tailor's chalk or carbon paper with tracing wheel for drawing basic guidelines on fabric

Practical Brief

Step 1: Ask the students to de-size/ de-starch the fabric at home by soaking in water for 1-2 hours, rinsing with clean water and drying.

Step 2: Cut the fabric into a perfect square piece for making a scarf. Each student will draw 4 layouts of scarf to ensure that they use at least two techniques out of the six learnt in the previous classes. Color designs on paper to clearly mark the areas as white and two other colors.

Step 3: Transfer the patterns on to the fabric using pencil or tailor's chalk and resist white areas using the chosen technique.

Step 4: Mix one teaspoon of lighter color direct dye powder in small amount of water in a bowl. Heat one liter of water in the stainless steel container and mix the dissolved dye into it with constant stirring. Water should be sufficient so that fabric is completely dipped in it.



- Step 5:** Rinse the tied fabric sample with running water and immerse in hot dye bath. Keep stirring for 5 to 10 minutes till desirable color is achieved.
- Step 6:** Take out the fabric from the dye bath. Add a table spoon of common salt to the dye bath and re-immerses the fabric for few more minutes.
- Step 7:** Take out the sample and wash in running water to remove excess dye/color. Keep it for drying.
- Step 8:** Now resist the areas with lighter color dye and repeat the dyeing process with the second color.
- Step 9:** Take out the fabric from the dye bath. Add a table spoon of common salt to the dye bath and re-immerses the fabric for few more minutes.
- Step 10:** Take out the sample and wash in running water to remove excess dye/color. Keep it for drying.
- Step 11:** Carefully open the tied area, once the fabric is completely dry, to reveal the beautiful pattern.



Important: Please ensure that the stainless steel vessel used for dyeing should be washed at least twice with soap before using for any cooking purpose.

Practical 10

Objectives:

- To create awareness about the different ikat textiles of India.
- To develop an understanding about the end products developed from ikat textiles.

Practical Brief

1. Instruct the students to collect visuals that depict different ikat textiles and its end use. The students can use the following methods to collect visuals:
 - Old magazines
 - Internet
 - Take photos of personal ikat fabrics/products
 - Local markets
 - Government emporia, if in the vicinity
 - Handloom Fairs



2. Stick the collected visuals on A4 size sheets and give captions.

Unit III: Printed Textiles

Practical 11

Objectives:

- To introduce the technique of block printing for ornamentation and value addition.
- To learn to use equipment to prepare a colour tray and print on fabric using wooden blocks.

Materials Required:

- Half meter cambric fabric
- All pins
- Pencil and ruler
- Wooden deep tray or round stainless steel *thali-12" diameter*.
- High density sponge piece of 1.5" thickness
- An old thick double bed-sheet or old blanket
- Printing paste
- Pigment colour
- Wooden spreader
- Wooden blocks of various sizes
- Bowls for mixing
- Spoons

Practical Brief

Step 1: Ask the students to de-size/de-starch the fabric at home by soaking in water for 1-2 hours, rinsing with clean water and drying.

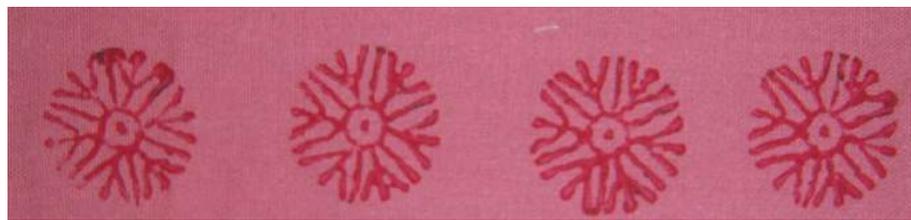
Step 2: Cut the fabric into two square pieces (7 × 7 inches), for making samples for block printing.

Step 3: Spread the double bed sheet or old blanket in a thick folded form on a table of comfortable height which will enable the student to stand or sit and print the



fabric. You can put many layers to make the table thickly padded which will help in better printing.

- Step 4:** Spread the cambric fabric sample on the padded table and pin it on one corner by inserting all-pins in slanted position. Then smoothen the fabric by one hand and keep pinning on all the four sides of the sample.
- Step 5:** Mix half a teaspoon of pigment colour with 4-5 table spoons of printing paste in a small bowl. Add more pigment if required.
- Step 6:** Wash the sponge piece under water and then squeeze out excess water. Place the sponge in the tray or *thali*.
- Step 7:** Pour the pigment and printing paste mixture on top of sponge and spread evenly on the sponge using wooden spreader.
- Step 8:** Mark uniform dots or lines using pencil and ruler to plan a design on the fabric.
- Step 9:** Gently pat the wooden block on the sponge containing color and press on the fabric on indicative marks made in step 8. Apply uniform pressure on the block and gently lift the block without dragging.
- Step 10:** Repeat the process of taking up color from the sponge and printing on fabric, to design beautiful patterns by printing.
- Step 11:** Take out the all-pins and lift the fabric to dry it carefully on a dryer stand or clothesline. In order to avoid smudging do not overlap or fold the fabric till it is completely dry. Use hot iron from backside of the fabric to ensure fastness of color.



Example of one colour block printing

Practical 12

Objectives:

- To explore the technique of block printing using two colors for ornamentation and value addition.

Materials Required:

- Half meter cambric fabric
- All pins
- Pencil and ruler
- Wooden deep tray or round stainless steel *thali*-12" diameter.
- High density sponge piece of 1.5" thickness
- An old thick double bed-sheet or old blanket
- Printing paste
- Pigment colour
- Wooden spreader
- Wooden blocks of various sizes
- Bowls for mixing
- Spoons
- Wooden outline blocks with corresponding fill in blocks

Practical Brief

Step 1: Ask the students to de-size/ de-starch the fabric at home by soaking in water for 1-2 hours, rinsing with clean water and drying.

Step 2: Cut the fabric into two square pieces (7 × 7 inches), for making samples for block printing using two colors and exploring different repeat patterns.

Two Color Printing

Step 3: Prepare the colour trays and padded table as explained in practical 12.

Step 4: Spread the cambric fabric sample on the padded table and pin it on one corner



by inserting all-pins in slanted position. Then smoothen the fabric by one hand and keep pinning on all the four sides of the sample.

- Step 5:** Prepare two colour trays by mixing half a teaspoon of pigment dye with 4-5 table spoons of printing paste in a two separate bowls. Add more pigment if required.
- Step 6:** Wash the sponge pieces under water and then squeeze out excess water. Place the sponges in two trays or *thalis*.
- Step 7:** Pour the pigment and printing paste mixture on top of sponge and spread evenly on the sponge using wooden spreader. Similarly prepare the tray for other color.
- Step 8:** Mark uniform dots or lines using pencil and ruler to plan a design on fabric.
- Step 9:** Gently pat the wooden block for making outlines on the sponge containing darker color and press on the fabric on indicative marks made in step 8. Apply uniform pressure on the block and gently lift the block without dragging.
- Step 10:** Repeat the process of taking up color from the sponge and printing all the places wherever a motif is desired on the fabric, to design beautiful patterns by printing.
- Step 11:** Now in the second stage, pat the filling in block in the other color and press on the outline print on the fabric by carefully matching the motif. Gently apply uniform pressure and lift the block. Similarly fill all the motifs to complete the sample.
- Step 12:** Take out the all-pins and lift the fabric to dry it carefully on a dryer stand or clothesline. In order to avoid smudging do not overlap or fold the fabric till it is



completely dry. Use hot iron from backside of the fabric to ensure fastness of color.

Practical 13

Objectives:

- To learn to use blocks to design different repeats.

Materials Required:

- Half meter cambric fabric
- All pins
- Pencil and ruler
- Wooden deep tray or round stainless steel *thali* -12" diameter.
- High density sponge piece of 1.5" thickness
- An old thick double bed-sheet or old blanket
- Printing paste
- Pigment colour
- Wooden spreader
- Wooden blocks of various sizes
- Bowls for mixing
- Spoons
- Wooden outline blocks with corresponding fill in blocks

Practical Brief

Step 1: Ask the students to de-size/ de-starch the fabric at home by soaking in water for 1-2 hours, rinsing with clean water and drying.

Step 2: Cut the fabric into two square pieces (7 × 7 inches), for making samples for block printing using two colors and exploring different repeat patterns.

Block Printing to Understand Repeats

Step 3: Prepare the colour trays and padded table as explained in practical 12.

Step 4: Spread the cambric fabric sample on the padded table and pin it on one corner



by inserting all-pins in slanted position. Then smoothen the fabric by one hand and keep pinning on all the four sides of the sample.

- Step 5:** Mix half a teaspoon of pigment dye with 4-5 table spoons of printing paste in a small bowl. Add more pigment if required.
- Step 6:** Wash the sponge piece under water and then squeeze out excess water. Place the sponge in the tray or *thali*.
- Step 7:** Pour the pigment and printing paste mixture on top of sponge and spread evenly on the sponge using wooden spreader.
- Step 8:** Mark dots or lines using pencil and ruler to plan a design on fabric. These should be in brick repeat, half drop repeat etc. The marking should be done keeping the size of the block in view and leaving allowance for blank spaces around it.
- Step 9:** Gently pat the wooden block and press on the fabric on indicative marks made in step 8. Apply uniform pressure on the block and gently lift the block without dragging.
- Step 10:** Repeat the process of taking up color from the sponge and printing all the places wherever a motif is desired on the fabric, to design beautiful repeat patterns by printing.
- Step 11:** Take out the all-pins and lift the fabric to dry it carefully on a dryer stand or clothesline. In order to avoid smudging do not overlap or fold the fabric till it is completely dry. Use hot iron from backside of the fabric to ensure fastness of color.

Please Note:



Each block printed sample should be mounted on a white ivory A4 size and labeled.

Practical 14

Objectives:

- To explore the technique of block printing for ornamentation and value addition on hand made paper sheets and envelopes/bags.

Materials Required:

- Handmade paper sheet in light colors
- Handmade gift envelopes or bag
- All pins
- Pencil and ruler
- Wooden deep tray or round stainless steel *thali* -12”diameter.
- High density sponge piece of 1.5”thickness
- An old thick double bed-sheet or old blanket
- Printing paste
- Pigment colour
- Wooden spreader
- Wooden blocks of various sizes
- Bowls for mixing
- Spoons

Practical Brief

Step 1: Spread the double bed sheet or old blanket in a thick folded form on a table of comfortable height which will enable the student to stand or sit and print the paper products. You can put many layers to make the table padded which will help in better printing.

Step 2: Place the handmade paper sheet on the padded table and pin it on one corner by inserting all-pins in slanted position.

Step 3: Mix half a teaspoon of pigment dye with 4-5 table spoons of printing paste in a small bowl. Add more pigment if required.

Step 4: Wash the sponge piece under water and then squeeze out excess water.



Place the sponge in the tray or *thali*.

- Step 5:** Pour the pigment and printing paste mixture on top of sponge and spread evenly on the sponge using wooden spreader.
- Step 6:** Mark uniform dots or lines using pencil and ruler to plan a design an interesting pattern or layout on handmade paper.
- Step 7:** Gently pat the wooden block on the sponge containing color and press on the fabric on indicative mark. Apply uniform pressure on the block and gently lift the block without dragging.
- Step 8:** Repeat the process of taking up color from the sponge and printing on paper, to design beautiful patterns by printing.
- Step 9:** Let the paper dry completely before removing the all-pins. Lift the Paper and dry in strong sunlight. In order to avoid smudging do not overlap or fold the paper till it is completely dry.



Step 10: Follow the similar process to print handmade paper envelopes or gift bags.

Practical 15

Objectives:

- To explore the technique of block printing on plain tee-shirts for value addition.

Materials Required:

- Half meter cambric fabric
- All pins
- Pencil and ruler
- Wooden deep tray or round stainless steel *thali*-12" diameter.
- High density sponge piece of 1.5" thickness
- An old thick double bed-sheet or old blanket
- Printing paste
- Pigment colour
- Wooden spreader
- Wooden blocks of various sizes
- Bowls for mixing
- Spoons
- Plain Tee-Shirt in light color

Practical Brief

Step 1: Prepare the padded table as explained in practical 11.

Step 2: Spread the tee-shirt on the padded table and pin it on one corner by inserting all-pins in slanted position. Then smoothen the fabric by one hand and keep pinning till all the sides of tee shirt are firmly pinned.

Step 5: Mix half a teaspoon of pigment dye with 4-5 table spoons of printing paste in a small bowl. Similarly mix the other color also in a separate bowl. Add more pigments if required.

Step 6: Wash the sponge pieces under water and then squeeze out excess water.



Place the sponges in two trays or *thalis*.

- Step 7:** Pour the pigment and printing paste mixture from both the bowls on top of the sponges to prepare two color trays. Use wooden spreaders to spread the colors evenly on the sponge.
- Step 8:** Mark indicative dots or lines using pencil and ruler to plan a design on the tee-shirt.
- Step 9:** Insert a thick folded newspaper layer inside the tee-shirt to avoid color print on the back. Gently pat the wooden block on the sponge containing one color and press on the fabric on indicative marks to print. Apply uniform pressure on the block and gently lift the block without dragging.
- Step 10:** Repeat the process of taking up color from the sponge and printing all the places wherever a motif is desired on the fabric as per the design marked on the tee shirt.
- Step 11:** Remove the folded layers of newspapers and the all-pins from all the edges. Lift the tee-shirt to dry it carefully on a dryer stand or clothesline. In order to avoid smudging do not overlap or fold the tee-shirt till it is completely dry. Use hot iron from backside of the fabric to ensure fastness of color.



Unit IV: Hand-Woven Textiles

Practical 16

Objectives:

- To create awareness about the different traditional hand-woven saris of India.
- To develop an understanding about different hand-woven saris of India on the basis of technique, raw material, colours, motifs and layout.

Practical Brief

1. Instruct the students to collect visuals of traditional hand-woven saris of India. The students can use the following methods to collect visuals:
 - Old magazines
 - Internet
 - Take photos of their mother's/relatives' sari collection
 - Local markets
 - Government emporia, if in the vicinity
 - Handloom Fairs
2. Stick the collected visuals on A4 size sheets and give captions.



Practical 17

Objective:

- To create awareness about the different traditional textiles of India.

Practical Brief

1. Plan a field visit to a nearby museum/local *haat* that showcases traditional Indian textiles.
2. Following the visit, each student writes a one page (A4 size) report on the visit.



Pictures of Haat/Mela



Practical 18

Objectives:

- To create awareness about the different traditional textiles of India.
- To develop an understanding about different products using traditional textile techniques and the changes in a particular technique over a period of time.

Practical Brief

1. Divide the batch of students into three/four groups.
2. Assign the following categories to the student groups
 - Floor coverings
 - Shawls
 - Home products (E.g. cushion, bed spreads, table linen)
 - Garments
3. Each student group should be instructed to collect visuals depicting usage of traditional Indian textile techniques in the category assigned to them.
4. Each student group should make a collage of all the collected visuals and present it on a board of A2 size chart paper.



Practical 19

Objective:

- To develop an understanding about different products using traditional textile techniques and the changes in a particular technique over a period of time.

Practical Brief

1. In continuation with Practical 18, each student group should present their category board to the entire class.
2. This should follow with a discussion in class to understand contemporarization of the textile crafts over a period of time.



Block Printed Cushion



Hand Painted Madhubani Boxes



Practical 20

Objective:

- To present the students' learning in the subject through an exhibition.

Practical Brief:

Instruct all the students to display the following:

- All work mounted on A4 size sheets to be spiral bound and presented as a resource book.
- The category boards
- The tie-dye scarf
- The block printed tee-shirt
- Block printed handmade paper and gift bag or envelope

