



Traditional Indian Textiles

Students Handbook + Practical Manual

Class XII



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
Shiksha Kendra, 2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar, Delhi-110301

In collaboration with



National Institute of Fashion Technology



Traditional Indian Textiles – Class XII
Students Handbook + Practical Manual

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भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम भारत के लोग भारत को एक [सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व—संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 1949 ई. को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालिसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से "प्रभुत्व—संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालिसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से), "राष्ट्र की एकता" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

भाग 4 क

मूल कर्तव्य

51 क. मूल कर्तव्य — भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह —

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभाव से परे हों, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हैं;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी, और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई उंचाइयों को छू ले।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social Economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the [unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "unity of the Nation (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

Preface

The Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country and is one of the leading textile industries in the world. Though it was predominantly unorganized industry even a few years back, but the scenario started changing after the economic liberalization of Indian economy in 1991. The opening up of economy gave the much-needed thrust to the Indian textile industry, which has now successfully become one of the largest in the world.

Indian textile industry largely depends upon the textile manufacturing and export. It also plays a major role in the economy of the country. India earns about 27% of its total foreign exchange through textile exports. Further, the textile industry of India also contributes nearly 14% of the total industrial production of the country. It also contributes around 3% to the GDP of the country. Indian textile industry is also the largest in the country in terms of employment generation. It not only generates jobs in its own industry, but also opens up scope for the other ancillary sectors. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life, the industry also plays a vital role through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation, and the export earnings of the country.

The Government of India has also promoted a number of export promotion policies for the textile sector in the Union Budget and the Foreign Trade Policy. As per the 12th Five year plan, the integrated skill development scheme aims to train over 2,675,000 people within the next 5 years. This scheme would cover all sub sectors of the textile sector such as textiles and apparel, handicraft, handlooms, jute and sericulture. The textiles sector has also witnessed a spurt in investment during the last five years. The industry attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US\$ 1.04 billion during April 2000 to November 2012. And the potential size of the Indian textiles industry is expected to reach US\$ 220 billion by 2020.

In order to match the increasing requirement of skilled personnel at all levels, CBSE has initiated to introduce “Textile Design” as a vocational course for Class XI and XII. The course aims to introduce students to Elements of Design, Fabric Science, Woven Textiles, Dyeing & Printing procedures and introduction to Indian Traditional Textiles. The course will equip school passing out students for jobs available in this sector as Assistants in technical setup and studios and will also prepare students for higher studies in the area of Textile Design.

The Faculty of the National Institute of Fashion Technology has developed the curriculum and the learning material. I place on record the Board’s thankful acknowledgement of the services rendered by Shri P.K. Gera, Director General, NIFT, Sr. Prof Banhi Jha, Dean- Academics, Project In-charge and Ms. Savita Sheoran Rana, Chairperson, Textile Design Department, Project Anchor - Textile Design. The course is developed and prepared by faculty members



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from Textile Design Department across NIFT centers. CBSE also acknowledges the contribution by Prof. Kripal Mathur, Prof. V. Sivalingam, Director, NIFT Bengaluru, Prof. (Dr.) Sudha Dhingra, NIFT New Delhi, Ms. Savita Sheoran Rana, Associate Prof. & Chairperson, NIFT New Delhi, Mr. Manish Bhargava, Associate Prof., Gandhinagar and Ms. Ruby Kashyap Sood, Associate Prof, NIFT New Delhi. The Board also acknowledges the coordination and guidance provided by Dr. Biswajit Saha, Additional Director and Ms Swati Gupta, Deputy Director (Vocational Education).

Comments and suggestions for further improving the curriculum are always welcome.

Vineet Joshi
Chairman, CBSE



Acknowledgements

Preamble

India boasts of a rich textile and craft heritage. These traditions not only give meaning to the existence of the people of India, but also provide domestic, social and religious framework. Hence textile crafts serve a dual role as they signify cultural values and at the same time is an important source of livelihoods for economically challenged marginalized sections of the society. Crafts including weaving are the second largest employer after agriculture in India and provide livelihood to over 200 million artisans.

The course on 'Traditional Indian Textiles' will initiate students to the world of textile crafts of India, through an appreciation of its unfolding through the ages in order to make them understand finer nuances of embroidered, painted, printed and woven traditional textiles crafts.

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INTRODUCTION

India has one of the finest textile traditions in the world with respect to dyeing, weaving and surface embellishment. The richness of its crafts is evident in the excavated findings of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro in the Indus Valley, which can be dated back to 5000 years. Indian textile history has been layered and enriched by nuances of migratory weavers, foreign invasions and religious influences. The wide range of design and weave, specific to the region of their origin, are masterpieces enhanced by the skills of the particular craftsmen and their tradition. The crafts thrived on the exploration and ingenuity of the craftspeople and their knowledge of locally available material.

The journey of Indian artisans from royal patronage to a life of forced workers under the British rule was not a deterrent for the evolution of fantastic weaves and designs. The freedom movement under Gandhi's leadership gave importance to hand spinning and hand weaving of Khadi and hence provided political, economic and moral arguments around cloth known as 'swadeshi'.

India's expertise in vegetable dye dates back to ancient times, as the remnants of madder-dyed fabrics, printed in Gujarat were found in early Egyptian excavations in Fostat. The Indian dyer's expertise was known worldwide, for their mastery of the craft and their skill was unparalleled in colouring textiles using natural material. Apart from some literary sources, the visual evidence of expertise in dyeing is witnessed in the 6th or 7th century dated fresco paintings of Ajanta Caves of Aurangabad in Maharashtra. The exquisite and intricate resist dyed ikats and tie - dyed fabrics in the attires of people, as painted in the frescoes are evident of proficient dyeing skills of craftsmen.

Each state of India displays a variety of designs, producing distinct textiles and crafts indigenous to the region. Thus traditional Indian textiles can be classified according to the region of production. Another classification of Indian textiles can be based on the technique of production.

The textbook 'Traditional Indian Textiles' is a compilation of the different traditional textiles of India, categorized on the basis of the production technique, namely Embroidered, Resist Dyed, Printed and Hand-woven textiles. The textbook introduces the students to the rich textile traditions of India.

