

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

TEXTILE DESIGN (SUBJECT CODE-829)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS XII (SESSION 2025-2026)

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **24 questions** in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **Out of the given (6 + 18 =) 24 questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 11 =) 17 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 3 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section has 06 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. **SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section contains 18 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Marks
Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)			
i.	Two active listening stages are.... Receiving and Understanding.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	1
ii.	An individual's motivation when inspired by others is called Extrinsic motivation	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	1
iii.	When one starts doubting oneself and feels like giving up is self doubt	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
iv.	Slides are like new pages which are added to separate different topics in a presentation.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	1
v.	Result orientation is a term used to describe a person's ability to recognise what results are important and the steps needed to be taken to achieve them. It means to focus on the result of an assigned task.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	1
vi.	Benefits of a green job are to increase the efficiency of energy and raw material, to reduce green house gas emission, to control waste and pollution and to protect and restore ecosystem.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	1

Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Main objective of the sizing is to provide strength to the yarn.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	1
ii.	Some well known folkloric prints available in the market are Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, Persian and Indian Warli prints.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
iii.	Mordants help in bonding of dyes to the fabric.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	1
iv.	Digital printing technique provided exciting new possibilities for development of print design.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
v.	The width of a block printing table is approximately 55 inches.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	1
vi.	Geometric prints are visually stimulating	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
vii.	Discharge prints can be made by roller and screen printing method.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	1
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)			
i.	Reference material are Newspaper, Magazines, Books, Exhibitions, Websites etc	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
ii.	Piece dyeing method is used after the yarn has been constructed into fabric	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	1
iii.	Gad is the term used for filling blocks.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	1
iv.	Role of a designer is to combine skills, taste and imagination to produce good designs.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
v.	Three styles of Kashmir embroidery are.....Sozni, Zalakdozi and Kashmiri couching.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	1
vi.	Color wheel is the abstract illustrative organization of color hues around a circle.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
vii.	Hydrogen peroxide is called the Universal bleach.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	1
Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Marks
Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	There are two types of impurities in natural and synthetic fibres...they are Natural impurities and Added impurities.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	1
ii.	Bandhini is derived from the word BANDHA which means-- to tie.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	1
iii.	Sources of natural dyes are flowers, nuts, berries and other forms of vegetable and plant life.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	1
iv.	Resist prints are Batik prints, tie-dye prints and Ikat prints.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	1
v.	The earliest available article of phulkari embroidery is a Rumal embroidered by Bibi Nanaki , sister of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	1

vi.	Colorist provide color directions and right color combinations which greatly influence the success of a design.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	The other term used for Azoic dyes is Ice dyes.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	1
ii.	Kantha embroidery is executed on layers of old white cotton sarees.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	1
iii.	John Mercer a young chemist invented the mercerization process.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	1
iv.	Application prints.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	1
v.	Pipli applique work is from Orrisa.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	1
vi.	Mothra is a traditional leheriya that has fine checkered pattern created by crisscrossing diagonal lines.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	1
Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Piliya or Pilado is a traditional odhani of Rajasthan in red and yellow color which is given to young mothers.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	1
ii.	Roller printing is the machine counter part of Block printing.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	1
iii.	The woolen floor rugs of Kashmir are Namdas and Gabbas.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	1
iv.	Embroidery is an art of needlework resulted from the passion of womenfolk to express their creativity.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	1
v.	Polkadots were most popular in 1960	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	1
vi.	During Singeing process the undesirable hairiness of the Fabric is removed.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Marks
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)				
Q. 7	Basic parts of speech are nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	2
Q. 8	Personality is a cluster of thoughts, feelings and behaviour that makes a person unique and different from others.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	2
Q. 9	There are three methods to edit a data in a cell 1. Double click on the cell you want to edit. Then type additional text in the cell or in the formula bar. Press Enter. 2. Click on the cell you want to edit. Correct the text in the formula bar. Press Enter. 3. Click on the cell. Type a new text.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	2

	Press Enter.			
Q. 10	Qualities of an entrepreneur are- 1. Initiative 2. Willingness to take risks. 3. Ability to learn from experience. 4. Motivation. 5. Self confidence. 6. Hard work. 7. Decision making ability.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	2
Q. 11	Green jobs in Agricultural sector are in Organic farming, integrated pest management, farm mechanism and agriculture tourism.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)				
Q. 12	The main objective of Bleaching process is removal of natural coloring matter and to make the fabric perfect white.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	2
Q. 13	The first coal tar was called Basic dye. It was developed to give many bright shades for silk and wool.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	2
Q. 14	The embroidery is done on fine cotton fabric with untwisted white cotton or silk thread. There are three types of stitches used in chikankari---flat stitch like stem stitch and herringbone stitch, raised stitches like bullion and French knots and pulled thread work or jaali.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	2
Q. 15	Design is defined as arranging components or elements to create effects. Elements of design are Space, Line, Form, Color, Value and Texture.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	2
Q. 16	The background is generally white or has larger portions of white background. The printed design is lighter in shade on back of the fabric than on the face. This may not be evident on lightweight fabrics.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	2
Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)				
Q. 17	The main objectives of preparatory treatments of textile material are---- 1. To remove the impurities that may interfere in dyeing or finishing process. 2. Improve the ability of the fibres to absorb water, dyes and chemicals. 3. Impart proper brightness or whiteness to fabrics according to need.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	1	3
Q. 18	The printing process in block printing is as follows--- Desizing process to remove starch or any other impurity. In case of natural dyes-fabric to be mordanted to ensure better absorption. The fabric is stretched on the table with the help of pins – to avoid shifting of fabric during printing. Wooden tray with printing paste—(PIGMENT DYES) to be placed on the table trolley. Blocks to be placed in order of the planned layout. Fabric is washed and dried in sunlight. Water is sprinkled to ensure color fastness.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	3
Q. 19	<u>Phulkari</u> is an embroidery of Punjab. It is embroidered in different	CBSE STUDY	5	3

	parts of Punjab namely Jalandhar, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Bhatinda and Patiala. The earliest available article is a rumal embroidered by Bibi Nanaki sister of Guru Nanak Dev ji. This embroidery holds a great significance in the life of a women from her marriage till her final abode to heaven. The base material is handspun fabric---KHADDAR—which is dyed in dark shades such as brown, red, blue etc. Soft untwisted silk thread called PAT is used. The colors of the thread are red, brown , orange, green, golden yellow, blue etc. The basic stitch used is Darning stitch. The stitch follows the weave to create designs. Motifs used are inspired by objects of daily use like rolling pin, sword, vegetables, birds etc. Usually one motif is left unembroidered or embroidery is done in an off beat color---this is called Nazarbuti which is considered to ward of evil eye. PHULKARI is worn on all special occasions. It is also used on canopy on religious occasions.	MATERIAL		
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)				
Q. 20	Kantha is an embroidery of West Bengal. Kantha is an embroidery which is used to transform old used fabrics into a useful product. The embroidery is executed on layers of old white cotton sarees that are stitched together with running stitch in white thread. The embroidery threads are taken out from the od saree borders. The basic stitch used is running stitch along with satin stitch and chain stitch. Motifs are inspired from nature such as ---lotus flower, creepers, animals, birds etc. Domestic articles like mirrors, pitcher, nut cracker, umbrella, musical instruments and human figures are also used. Figures of God and Goddess, horseman, fisherwomen, mermaids etc are also used. Different layouts are made like tree of life in the center and smaller motifs in the corners. Kantha was mainly used as Quilts. They were offered to special guests to sleep, sit or to wrap valuable gifts. Other uses are bags for keeping money or a book cover. Nowadays its use is seen in garments, sarees, dupattas, stoles etc. Now as the fashion is changing with technology, the Kantha work is combined with different art forms . Kantha work is seen on single layer fabrics.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	5	4
Q. 21	The impact of fashion can be seen in any period. It can be seen in different sections of the society irrespective of wealth, class and section. We can see that in olden days prints were used for decorations, rituals etc. We also see that renewed textiles always kept abreast of fashion. The role of a designer is challenging. A designer job is to combine skills, taste and imagination to produce good designs. A textile design begins with an idea which ends on the fabric. All around the world there are billions of print houses and each one requires a regular supply of new designs. When computers were introduced in 1980 there was a revolution	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	4	4

	in the textile industry. Innovative developments in printing process took place. Now it is done by various advanced methods. Fashion , styles and textile designs change from season to season and year after year. A textile designer and the student of textile design should understand regional art and culture to have a deeper insight. Knowledge of historical developments in Textiles helps to get a better understanding towards the development in textiles.			
Q. 22	Solution Pigmenting or dope dyeing method is used for manmade fibers ranging from rayon to glass fibers. A great deal of time and money can be saved if the dye is added to the solution before it is extruded through the spinnerets to filaments. This method gives a great degree of color fastness. Effective results are obtained. This method reduces the environmental impact compared to conventional surface dyeing methods. Color is incorporated during the fiber formation stage minimizing the subsequent dyeing processes. Color is evenly distributed. It is widely used in apparels and other applications where color durability and environmental responsibility is crucial. Such dyes do not fade, crock or run.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	4
Q. 23	Disperse dyes- These dyes were originally developed for the dyeing of cellulose acetate but now days, they are used to dye nylon, cellulose triacetate and acrylic fibres too. These dyes were largely used for dyeing of polyester material. Disperse dyes are Non-ionic aromatic compounds with relatively low molecular weight and has an extremely low solubility in water. These dyes are available in the form of powders, granular, liquid or paste form. These dyes can be sublimizing at higher temperature and this sublimation properties of Disperse dyes at high temperature is used in the transfer printing and rapid dyeing process.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	2	4
Q. 24	Bagru is a small village in Rajasthan known for its mud resist block prints. Cotton fabric is mainly used in these prints. Other natural fabrics such as silk and silk blends are also used. The printing is done by using outline and the filling blocks. The prints are covered by a resisting paste called DABU made of gum and clay. It is dried and dyed in vegetable dyes as per the pattern. After the dyeing process the fabric is thoroughly washed in running water to wash off the mud paste. Printed patterns on white background surrounded by the base color is seen after the fabric is washed. Motifs are inspired by 17 century Persian motifs and are classified in five categories.... 1. Figures of animals and humans such as elephants, camels, lion, dancing women, peacock, warrior men etc. 2. Single motifs like flowers, leaves, buds etc 3. Jaali patterns from Mughal period. 4. Jaali of leaves, flowers and buds. 5. Geometric designs such as Chaupad, lehariya, lines, dots etc.	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL	3	4