

Fashion Designing

* History of Indian fashion

* Basic body

* Basic sleeves

* Magger sleeves

* Julit sleeves

* Coul sleeves

* Bell sleeves

* Lego-mutton sleeves.

Yolks :-

● “ U ” yolks

● “ V ” yolks

● Straight yolks

* Collar :-

* peter pan collar

* kidney collar

* Two piece collar

* Bush shirt collar

* Polo collar

* Shirt :-

* One side shirt

* Nife plets shirt

* Box plets shirt

* Inverted box plets shirt

● ‘A’ Line frock

● Simple Nikar

● Pedle Pusher, Over Laping jaket

● Apran Dress

● Blumer Dress

● Blumer :-1) Simple frock

2) Simple Nikar

3) Party Dress

* Hand Embroydary

* Color Combination –

* Fashion :- 1) Different type of cloth

2) Cotton Slik

* Pocket :-

- * Simple Pockets.
- * Side Opening Pocket.

* BANDHANI :-

- * Basic Block With Normal Dress.
- * Basic Block With Maximum Dress.
- * Plain Salwar.
- * Parallal or Plain
- * Circular Skart
- * Rangling
- * Hand Embroyadary
- * Hair Style

Fashion Designing

- 1) Introduction :- clothing is one of our greatest needs, clothing preview, the origin of dress, function of dress, distinguishing the sexes, designation of age, designation of status, identifying group membership, ceremonial use of clothing, enhancement of sexual attractiveness, clothing as an art form, Limitation of dress, sources of evidence for the study of historic costume.
- 2) History of world fashion :- The ancient world, Egypt, Greece, Rome, fourth to seventh century AD, eight to twelve century AD, twelve to fifteen century AD, sixteenth century, seventeenth century, eighteenth century, nineteenth century, twentieth century.
- 3) History of Indian fashion :- In brief, Indian costumes – influences
- 4) Modernization of Indian garment :-
Fashion cycle :- The merchandise – acceptance curve & fashion cycle are group statement of style, the fashion cycle affects the merchandise acceptance curve, the merchandise – acceptance curve is a visualizations- the stage helps to visualize the promotional theme, visualizing the pioneering stage, visualizing the acceptance stage, visualizing the popularity phase, visualizing the decline stage, visualizing the abandonment stage.
- 5) Fashion design :- A creative art-Element of design (line, shape, value, colour, texture) Principles of design (Repetition, Gradation, Rhythm, Harmony, Contrast, Dominance, Proportion, Balance, Unity).
- 6) Colour Theory :- Colour wheel, spectrum, Primary color, secondary color, intermediate colors, tertiary color, quaternary colors, color schemes (Monochromatic color, analogous, complementary color, split complementary colors, double complementary colors, contrast colors, triad) color terms (hue, value, intensity, pigment, chroma, shades, tints, tones, contrasts, harmony , cool color, neutral color, warm color, pastels, non color, accent colors, monochromatic scheme) Psychology of colors (warm & cool color advancing & reading color, emotion behind colors.).
- 7) Textiles :- History of textiles in India, three basic weaves in textiles (Plain, twill, satin weaves)
Typical twills :- Even sided twills, filling face twills, warp face twills.

- 8) Fabrics :- Textiles fibers (Natural, manmade) woven fabrics, Knitted fabrics, lace & net fabrics, braided fabric, no woven fabrics.
 Factors affecting the properties & behaviour of textiles fabrics, plain weave, twill weaves, satin weave.
 Cavatry twill (chino, cheviot, corduroy, denim, flannel, gabardine, Herringbone, hopsacking, kaki , madras poplin, Saxony, seer sucker, serge, shark skin)
 Tweeds (velvet, whipcord)
 Strips (pin strips, hairline stripes, pencil stripes, chalk stripes, regimental stripes, shadow stripes, satin stripes
 Checks(Broken, buffalo, over check, gun club, pen, shepherded, tattersall checks)
 Plaids (argyle, blanket, glen, hunting, lattice, overplaid, trta, windowpane plaid) geometric, dost.
 Florals, figures, fantasies
 Contrapuntal patterns (selection of fabrics)
 Characteristics of fabric (woolen, wash ability, pressing, silk, cotton, linen)
 Man made fabrics :- (Rayon – qualities, dyeing, identification, identification, washing, pressing), (Acetate – qualities, identification, wash ability, pressing),(Nylon-properties, identification, washing, pressing,)
 Fabric selection (fabric, granline & body, preparing the fabric for perfection of grain-woven, knits & other fabrics with hard to find grain lines, returning the fabric to grain perfection 1) pulling on the bias 2) dumping the fabric 3) washing the fabrics 4) blocking the fabric
 preshrinking of fabrics
- 9) Dyeing & printing :- prints (geometric, paisley, Floral, checks, primitives, abstracts.) The printing process-block printing, dyeing, history of dyeing, types of dyes-classification-azo dyes, anthraquinone dyes, disperse dyes, tie dyeing, kalamkari
- 10) Embroidery :- Choosing color for embroidery, tools used for embroidery (silk, jari kasab, thread) needles, embroidery ring, scissors, other accessories, transfer of the design from paper to fabric.
 Different embroidery stitches :- (back stitch, basket stitch, ring back stitch, couching, cross stitch, feather stitch, closed feather stitch, running stitch, saddle stitch, satin stitch, Indian embroidery zardozi & kalabatan, kutchi,kantha, kathi, pulkari, chikankari bead work, rumals from chamba, free machine embroidery, embroidery hoop, fabric)
 History of stitching :- sewing tools, with nap layout, nap, pile & layout, stitch craft, purchasing of sewing machines.

- 11) Merchandising & marketing :- Fashion merchandising, function of merchandising, goals of a fashion merchandiser, practical merchandising, external accessories, export merchandising, marketing, sales, advertising organizing fashion show, exhibition, market research, staff involved in the sales arena, sales forecasting & planning, manufacturing process for designer wear, plans for future products & capabilities, pricing the basic structure, marketing, personal selling, selling overseas
Nature of fashion :- high fashion, volume fashion.
Fashion forecasting for accessories :- fashion accessories & their creative uses, fabric selection.
- 12) Fashion Illustration :- Introduction to human figure, fleshed out figure, male figure, children figure, proportion.
Introduction of human figure :- figure types, neckline & collar
Understanding garment :- understanding garments for men, women, children.
Themes & concept :- colour & texture, shape, proportion.
- 13) Basic block :- block pattern, information for block pattern, introduction to pattern cutting.
Principles of pattern making :- Body movement, from block to pattern, cutting out.
Transferring pattern to fabric :- fabric folds.
Drafting :- british std, the close fitting block, the easy fitting bodice block, the tailored jacket block, classic front edge shaping, shaping the block, the over garment block, the one piece sleeve block, the tailored skirt block, the basic trouser block, the easy fitting trouser block, basic adaptation of the bodice blocks, the sleeves, collar-general principle, plain salwar, kali salwar, kali kurta for adults, chudidar.
- 14) Computer aided designing :- coreldraw



सोलापूर विद्यापीठ ,सोलापूर
जनविकास केंद्र
सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स इन फॅशन डिझाईन

वार -शुक्रवार	वेळ ११.०० ते २.००
दिनांक-१२/०२/२०१६	गुण -१००
विषय- शिवणकाम	पेपर क्रं-१

सूचना : सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.

उजवीकडील अंक गुण दर्शवितात.

प्रश्न क्र .०१ गाळलेल्या जागा भरा

गुण -

१०

- १ ९ व ११ नंबरच्या सुईचा उपयोग --- साठी होतो.
- २) वूलन व रेशमी कापडावरील गवताचे डाग घालविण्यासाठी ----चा प्रयोग करतात.
- ३) “ की होल ” हा ----- चा प्रकार आहे.
- ४) पॅडींग स्टीचचा उपयोग अधिकतर -----मध्ये केला जातो.
- ५) कॉटन हा ---- धागा आहे.

प्रश्न क्र .०२ चूक की बरोबर लिहा.

गुण -

१०

- १) मशीनला सुई उलटी बसल्यावर मशीन चांगली चालते.
- २) ०८ नंबरची सुई सिल्क शिवण्यासाठी वापरतात.
- ३) ७५ सेंटीमीटर म्हणजे ६ इंच होय.
- ४) शिवणयंत्रात रोजच्या रोज तेल घातल्यास मशीन खराब होते.
- ५) कॅनव्हास टाकून कापड खराब होते.

प्रश्न क्र .०३ महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

गुण-१५

- १) ट्रसिंग व्हील
- २) ट्राऊझर स्टीक
- ३) अंगुस्तान
- ४) मेजरींग टेप
- ५) पिक्किंग सिझर्स

प्रश्न क्र .०४ एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

गुण-१५

- १) कापडावर सुरकत्या का पडतात ?
- २) टक्स का मारतात ?
- ३) सिल्हर व गोल्ड तारेपासून जे विणकाम होते त्याला काय म्हणतात ?

- ४) जरदोशी वर्क कोठून आले ?
५) जरदोशी साठी कोणते साहित्य वापरले जातात ?

प्रश्न क्र.०५ सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा.

गुण-

१५

- १) पोषाखातील नॉचेसचे महत्त्व
२) शिलाई मशिनला तेल घालण्याचे महत्त्व
३) पोषाखातील फासनरचे महत्त्व

प्रश्न क्र.०६ कारणे द्या.

गुण-१२

- १) शिलाई मशिनमध्ये दोष निर्माण होतात.
२) धागा तुटणे.
३) मशीन जड चालणे.
४) कापडावर चुण पडणे.

प्रश्न क्र-०७ आकृती काढून माहिती लिहा.

गुण-

१५

- १) स्केल
२) अंगुस्तान
३) बॉबीन केस

प्रश्न क्र. ०८

गुण -

८

- १) ले-आऊट बनविण्याचे सिध्दांत लिहा.