

1.1 ENGLISH COMMUNICATION-I

RATIONALE

Interpersonal communication is a natural and necessary part of organizational life. Yet, communicating effectively can be challenging because of our inherent nature to assume, overreact to and misperceive what actually is happening. Poor communication or lack of communication is often cited as the cause of conflict and poor teamwork. In today's team oriented workplace, managing communication and developing strategies for creating shared meaning are crucial to achieve results create successful organizations. The goal of the communicating skills course is to produce civic-minded, competent communicators. To that end, students must demonstrate oral as well as written communication, public address and performance. The objectives of this subject are understanding how communication works, gaining active listening and responding skills, understanding the importance of body language, acquiring different strategies of reading texts and increasing confidence by providing opportunities for oral and written expressions.

DETAILED CONTENTS

1.1 COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- 1.1 Introduction and process of communication
- 1.2 Objectives of communication
- 1.3 Verbal and Non-verbal Communication
- 1.4 Process of Communication
- 1.5 Listening and speaking skills and Sub-Skills
(All topics should be in detail)

2. GRAMMER AND USAGE

- 2.1 Syntax (parts of speech)
- 2.2 One word substitution
- 2.3 Correct the incorrect sentences
- 2.4 Pair of words
- 2.5 Tenses

3. WRITING SKILLS

- 3.1 Writing Paragraphs
- 3.2 Picture composition
- 3.3 Developing writing skills based on some audio-visual stimulus

4. READING COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Unseen comprehension passages (at least 3 passages of literary, scientific, data interpretation)

5. TRANSLATION

- 1. Translation from Hindi to English
- 2. Glossary of administrative terms.

LIST OF PRACTICALS

(Note: The following contents are only for practice. They should not be included in the final theory examination)

DEVELOPING ORAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- Greeting, Starting a conversation
- Introducing Oneself
- Introducing Others
- Leave Taking
- Thanking, Wishing Well
- Talking about Oneself
- Talking about likes and Dislikes
- Mock Interview

LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Communicating Effectively in English, Book-I by Revathi Srinivas; Abhishek Publications, Chandigarh.
2. High school English Grammar and Composition by Wren and Martin; S. Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi.
3. Communication Techniques and Skills by R. K. Chadha; Dhanpat Rai Publications, New Delhi.

1.2 FABRIC STUDY

RATIONALE:-

A diploma holder in fashion designing, has to interact with skilled labour on one hand and he/she has to assist his/her seniors in procurement of raw materials and various types of fabrics on the other. Therefore he/she should be equipped with the technique of selecting textile and synthetic fibres by visual inspection and laboratory tests, processing of fabrics, dyeing of fabrics etc.

The knowledge and skills related to textile science is essential to provide circulation.

DETAILED CONTENT

Theory:

1. Introduction to textile fibre
 - a. Classification of textile fibre
 - b. Important properties of fibre – cotton, jute, linen, wool, silk, polyester, nylon, acrylic, viscose
2. Yarn Processing
 - a. Manufacturing of cotton and wool
 - b. Types of yarn and their properties
 - Simple yarn
 - Novelty yarn
 - Textured yarn
 - Stretch yarn
 - Bulk yarn
 - Blended yarn
3. Different types of fabrics
 - a. Acrylic fabric
 - b. Damasks
 - c. Jeans
 - d. Worsted
 - e. Blended
 - f. Cambric
4. Soft water and hard water.
 - How to remove hardness of water?
 - Disadvantages of hard water for washing of clothes.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES

1. Visual examination of fibre/fabric
2. Burning test of different fibre such as cotton, wool, silk, polyester, nylon, acrylic, jute, viscose rayon, etc.
3. Microscopic test of different fibre such as cotton, wool, silk, polyester, nylon, acrylic, jute, viscose rayon, etc.
4. Chemical test of different fibre such as cotton, wool, silk, polyester, nylon, acrylic, jute, viscose rayon, etc.
5. Introduction of pH value :
 - pH of water
 - pH of acid

1.3 FASHION ILLUSTRATION-I

RATIONALE:-

The skill in fashion illustration is essential for the student of fashion designing so as to develop in them the creativity and ability to illustrate different types of figures and dresses in different colour medium. After going through this subject, the student of fashion design will be able to illustrate different types of figures and dresses.

Without understanding practice an experience in "fashion illustration and model drawing" a fashion designer/technologist can never achieve success. The subject has been graded in four successive parts to achieve the desired objectives.

1. Achieve & Apply basic knowledge and skill in drawing the fashion figure and how it is used for fashion design
2. Understanding the theory of various colour treatments, colour co ordination in sketching.
3. Understanding the concept of flats, speck sheets, placing of swatches.
4. Use the appropriate terminology of different styles, design cuts etc.

DETAILED CONTENT:

- Still life drawing
- Pencil shading
- Colour medium - wet & dry
- To understand the difference between human figure & fashion figure.
- Basic ten head croque with appropriate technologies
- Stick figures, flesh figures
- Front view, back view, 3/4th view
- Pencil, micro tip shading, water colour shading
- Shaping of the different parts of human figures, hands, feets, hairstyles, arms & legs.
- To study the face and different types
- To draw different fashion accessories: Hats, gloves, handbags, shoe, belts, jewellery sch.
- Project/sheet work for the above study.

1.4 BASIC DESIGN

RATIONALE:-

A student of fashion designing must have a well developed aesthetic sense to recognise beauty in objects and a capability to make best use of the experience in designing and developing fashion objects. This paper aims to develop such capability in the students by essential knowledge and practice.

NOTE:

The lecturer/demonstrating will go along in the drawing room for periods in tutorial are to be utilised in practice of the problems relevant to topics in the paper plus problems depending upon teacher fancy. A half imperial size file is to be maintained for sketching, colouring designs and drawings. At least 25 exercises. Students should be given demonstration on computer also in developing designs and taking out their prints.

DETAILED CONTENTS

THEORY

LINES- Horizontal lines, Vertical lines, Zigzag lines, Diagonal lines and Curve lines.

1. Lines-different types and importance of designing data together making a shape or repetition of a shape in pattern different types of lines.
 - a. Thick and thin lines.
 - b. Wavy lines
 - c. Straight lines
 - d. Horizontal, vertical, diagonal lines.

Definition and concept of lines

Aspects of line

GEOMETRY IN FASHION DESIGN

a. SHAPES

Angles in design are important for eg- gored skirt, v-necklines, asymmetrical hems etc. in order to design aesthetically appealing outfits, geometry is used to make these appealing patterns. Designers use geometry principles to create these new designs.

EXAMPLES:

Draw a scrawly pattern, filling the space with dots, lines and shapes with tints and tones of the medium. This exercise should be done in pencil, colour and ink or separate sheets.

Geometrical shapes:-

The basic shapes are:

- a. Circle
- b. Square

- c. Triangle
- d. Rectangle

EXAMPLES:

Make a composition with these shapes on black paper, keeping in mind that there should be two of each shape.

b. COLOUR

colour wheel, primary, secondary and tertiary, hue and value, intensity, tints, shades, tones, analogous achromatic, monochromatic, complimentary and split complimentary.

EXAMPLES

Make a colour wheel showing the following colours:

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Sub secondary
- d. Tertiary

WARM AND COOL COLOURS:

EXAMPLE:

Make a composition with circles and paint it with cool colours.

TINTS AND SHADES

EXAMPLE:

Contract colour scheme introducing of different types of combinations:

Make four motifs with colour on a coloured background.

POLYCHROMATIC COLOURS:

EXAMPLE:

Make composition with circles semi-circles and rings and fill it with polychromatic.

SPLIT COMPLIMENTARY:

EXAMPLES:

Make at least 5 different types of shape and compose then well on a ½ imperial sheet showing any one set of double split complimentary colours.

Analogous colour

Colour terminology

EXAMPLES

Express the following works in colour with illustrating and notes.

- a. Hue
- b. Chrome
- c. Value

d. Intensity

e. Tones

NEUTRALISATION OF COLOUR

EXAMPLE

Express this in 1"-1" square. Work ½ imperial sheets. Rainbow colour (VIBGYOR). Show the above with illustration.

High key, low key and middle key.

EXAMPLES

Express the above mentioned colour combination in figure.

TRANSPARENT AND OPAQUE COLOURS

EXAMPLE

Make composition with figures and show the differences.

OPTICAL ILLUSION

Optical illusion created by lines and colour.

Express on ½ imperial sheets.

For sessional the students is required to perform practice of following.

- a. Colour wheel
- b. Complimentary neutral colours.
- c. VIBGYOR
- d. Arco & Monochromatic colour
- e. Warm & cool colours
- f. Mosaic
- g. Replica & enlargement
- h. Optical illusion (lines)
- i. Optical illusion (checks)
- j. Optical illusion (polka dots)
- k. Optical illusion (prints)
- l. Water colour shading (black)
- m. Water colour shading (coloured)
- n. Pastels & dusty pastels
- o. Tints & shades
- p. Polychromatic colours
- q. Split complementary
- r. Double split complementary

- s. Transparent & square colours.

1.5 GARMENT CONSTRUCTION-I

RATIONALE:-

The objective of this paper is to familiarise the student regarding fabrication of garments for children and various types of stitches, seams, trimmings, finishing of garments, different types of opening, plackets, fasteners, yokes and fittings etc.

DETAILED CONTENT

I. Tools and equipment used in measuring, marking, cutting, sewing and finishing of garment.

II. Introduction to sewing machines and it's part.

III. Classifications of seam stitches

- Seam with hand and machine- Plain, French, Flat, Lapped, Crossed, Curved, Angled, Pinking, binding etc.
- Seam finishes- bound, over locking, French etc
- Plackets
- Fasteners- zip, hook and eye, snap buttons, buttons and buttons hooked.
- Pockets- Side pockets, patch pockets, bound, well etc.
- Darts, pleats, tucks gathers.
- Button folder

1.6 PATTERN MAKING-I

RATIONALE:-

The students should know various considerations in making of garments, incorporation of standard measurements, scope and importance of drafting and pattern making so that they are able to take measurements, interpret the style of any given design and make the pattern. The subject, therefore deals with basics of pattern making and styling of garments.

DETAILED CONTENT

1. Pattern making & drafting tools
2. Pattern making terms
3. Measurement charts
4. Drafting the basic bodice block
5. Drafting of collars- Peterman, 1pc, 2pc, cape, Sailor, Chinese, and Shirt.
6. Drafting of necklines- Square, Round, V-shape, U-shape, off shoulder.
7. Drafting of skirts- Straight, A-line skirt, Umbrella, Gather, Pleats.
8. Drafting of sleeves- Plain, Puff, Leg-o-mutton, Tulip sleeve, Flaired, Raglan, Kimono, Dolman, Cap, Cape, Magyar

1.7 BASIC COMPUTER EDUCATION-I

(COMMON TO GT /FD/TD)

RATIONALE:

Basic computer education has great influence on all aspects of life. Almost all work places and living environment are being computerized. In order to prepare diploma holders to work in these environments, it is essential that they are exposed to various aspects of information technology such as understanding the concept of information technology and its scope, operating a computer, use of various tools of MS Office, using internet, etc. form the board competency profile of diploma holders. This exposure will enable the students to enter their professions with confidence, live in a harmonious way and contribute to the productivity.

DETAILED CONTENT

1. Computer: Definition, Characteristics, Applications, Components of Computer System, Input/Output Devices, Concept of Memory, Magnetic and Optical Storage Devices.

2. Operating System- Windows: Definition & Functions of Operating System, Basic Components of Windows, Exploring Computer, Icons, taskbar, desktop, managing files and folders, Control panel – display properties, add/remove setting date and time, screensaver and appearance

3. Word Processing: Introduction to Word Processing, Menus, Creating, Editing & Formatting Document, Spell Checking, Printing, Views, Tables, Word Art, Mail Merge, .

4. Computer Communication: Internet and its applications, Surfing the Internet using web browsers, Creating Email Id, Viewing an E-Mail, Sending an E-Mail to a single and multiple users, Sending a file as an attachment.

REFERENCES BOOKS

1. Sinha, P.K. & Sinha, Priti, Computer Fundamentals, BPB
2. Dromey, R.G., How to Solve it By Computer, PHI
3. Microsoft Office – Complete Reference – BPB Publication

1.8 THINKING SKILLS AND CREATIVITY

RATIONALE:-

Thinking skills are the mental activities you use to process information, make connections, make decisions and create new ideas, you use your creativity in creating new ideas. Thinking skills leads to creative approach to the design process it leads to critical thinking – using logic and reasoning to identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative solutions conclusions or approaches to problems. Critical thinking skills allow you to use thoughtful analysis to make informed decisions.

Suggested strategies creativity enhancement and development includes

DETAILED CONTENT

1. Practicing creative thinking
2. Major creative traits are risk taking, open mindedness and determination.
3. Formal training
4. Dress experience and exposed to the world

Thinking skill are the mental activities you are to process information, make connections, make decision and create new ideas.

Creativity development / thinking skill and creativity

1. Identification of waste material.
Natural-pebbles, shells, dry leaf, plants, and remnants.
Manmade- Bangles, fabric, button etc
2. Thematical based -use of waste materials
3. Eco lessens

Assignments-

1. Minimum 3 individual projects using natural and manmade waste
2. Minimum 1 group project.