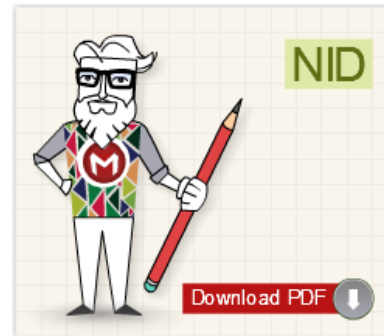


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NID M.Des DAT Prelims

Domain Specific Test - Textile Design

Do not write your name anywhere in the booklet. This will lead to disqualification.

Question Nos. 1 to 6 carries 1 marks each

Q1. Identify the symbol and mention the country this belongs to or where this was designed.



Answer: _____

Q2. "His or Her understanding of material is combined with mastery of the tools, techniques and processes that have evolved over the centuries through social and cultural interactions."- (Handmade in India, by Aditi Ranjan & M P Ranjan). Who does "his or her" refer to in the quote above?

Answer: _____

Q3. From the list below, identify the fiber that does not come under the category of 'Bast fibers'.

- (A) Jute (B) Okra
(C) Banana (D) Milkweed

Q4. Choose the correct option. The "new aesthetics" is:

- a) deconstruction as termed by J. Derrida
b) order of things by Michel Foucault
c) blending of virtual and physical by James Bridle
d) Reasoned judgment by Emmanuel Kant

Q5. Identify the artist and the title of the image.



Answer: _____

Q6. Only textile products that contain a minimum of 70% organic fibers can become _____ certified. All chemical inputs such as dyestuffs and auxiliaries used must meet certain environmental and toxicological criteria. The choice of accessories is limited in accordance with ecological aspects as well. A functional waste water treatment plant is mandatory for any wet-processing unit involved and all processors must comply with social criteria. The key criteria of certification are, its quality assurance system and the principles of the review and revision procedure.

Question Nos. 7 to 9 carries 2 marks each

Q7. You are a handbag manufacturer having a turn over of less than Rs.10,00,000/- and selling products in more than states. Would the GST number apply in this scenario?
Circle the correct answer.

Yes / No

Q.8 Associate entities in Column 2 with the correct entities in Column 1 by making entries in Column 3 following the example shown.

Column 1	Column 2	Answer Column
1. (example) Taj Mahal	A. Leading trade fair for home textile	(example) B
2. VITUS 3D Scanner	B. (example) Marble	
3. Pantone	C. Trend forecasting company code	
4. WGSN	D. a system for matching colour with	
5. Heimtextil	E. Sizing	

Q9. How does 'Waterless Dyeing Method' work? Describe the impact of it on any specific design problem of your choice in the ruled space below.

Question No. 10 carries 3 marks.

Q10. *“Biomimicry brings nature and technology together to create exciting new materials that are smarter and more sustainable”.*

Explain with 3 examples of innovative materials that are inspired by biomimicry.

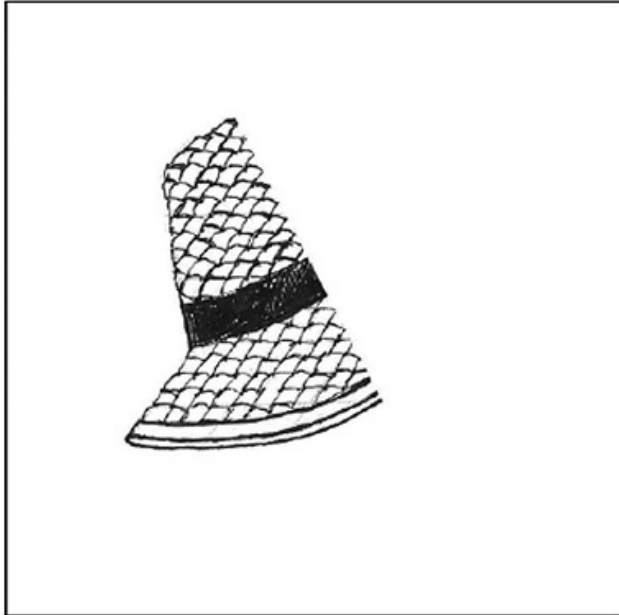
1. _____

2. _____

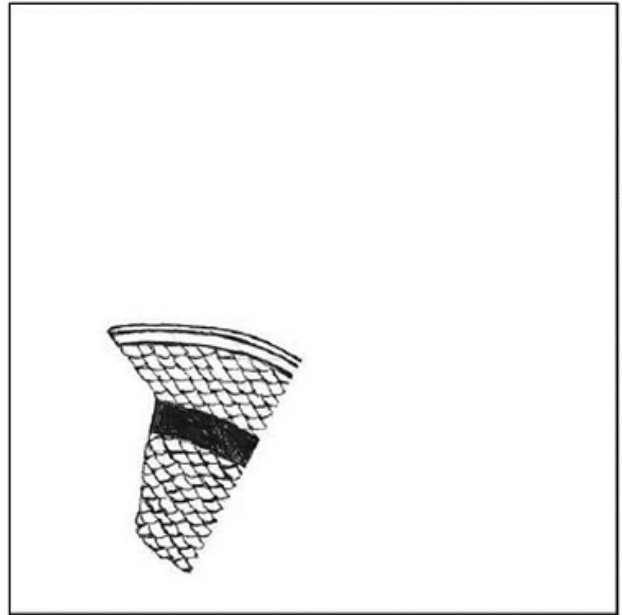
3. _____

Question Nos. 11 to 14 carries 15 marks each

Q11. Observe the drawings. Complete the drawing in each space such that the three completed drawings are distinct from each other. Below each drawing give a title to communicate what it depicts.



Title: _____

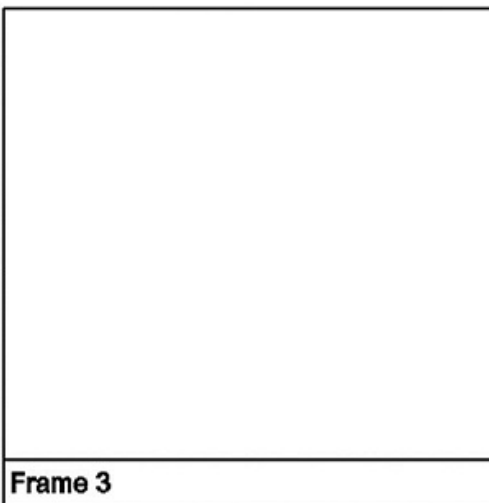
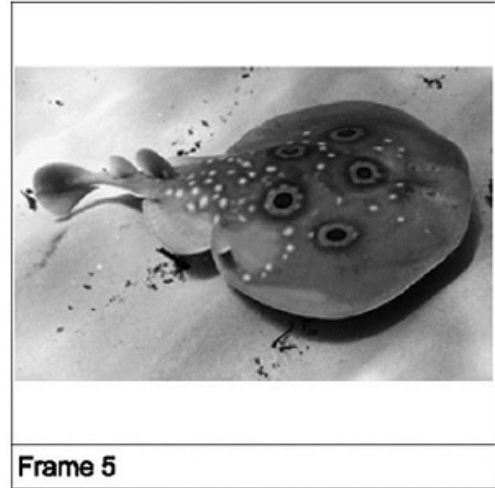
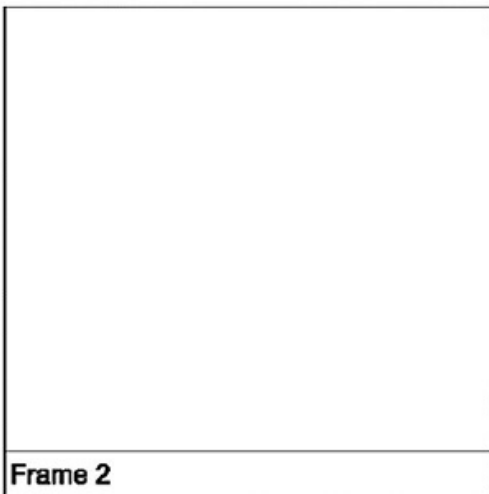
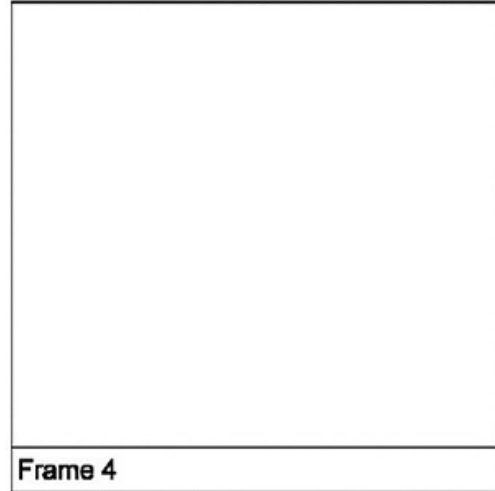


Title: _____



Title: _____

Q12. Study the images provided in frame 1 and frame 5. Establish a connection between the two by drawing a series of transformations from one to the other in the frames 2, 3 and 4.



- Q13. A Highway is being converted into four lanes, where rocks are being cut down to make it plain land and to widen the road. Civil construction workers at the site are constantly showered by flakes of rocks and rocky sand under harsh sunlight.
- (a) Visually represent the scenario.
 - (b) Suggest 2 solutions that address the issues.

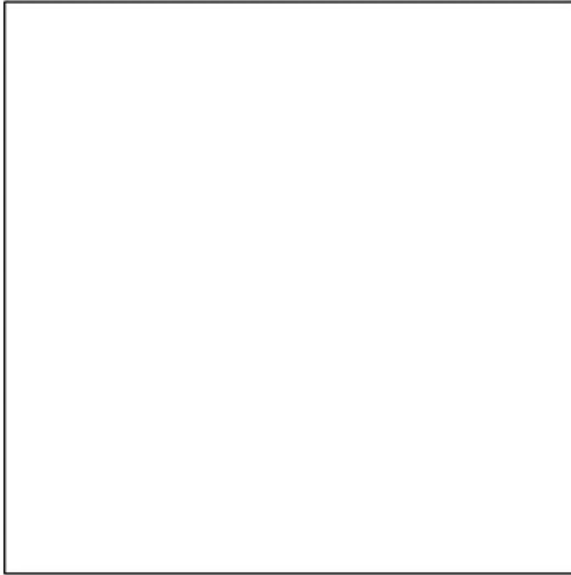
TASK A (5 marks)

Visually represent the scenario.

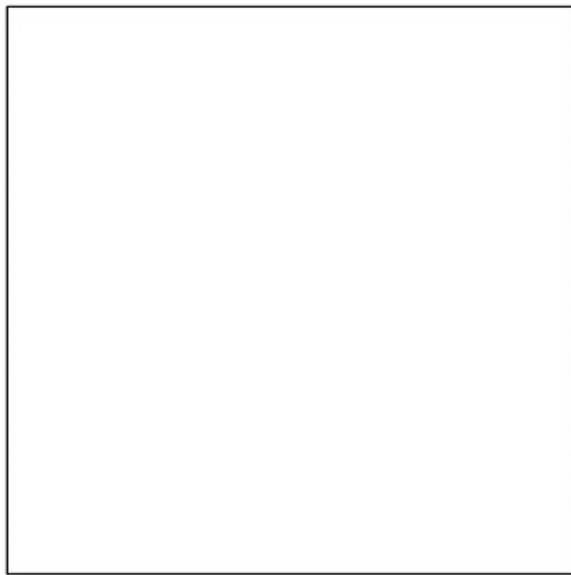


TASK B (10 marks)

Suggest 2 solutions that address the issues.



Caption: _____



Caption: _____

- Q14. Study the paragraph and the image given on the adjacent page carefully and share your understanding of the concepts expressed in both in form of a model that communicates a balance between both the text and the image.

Part A:

*The history of the concept of Sarvodaya in the modern era begins with English social philosopher John Ruskin. In 1860, Ruskin wrote a series of essays that criticized the capitalist system because it created a hierarchical social structure, hyper-competitive culture, mechanical worldview, and undermined the dignity of labor. As an alternative, he suggested building economic systems that facilitate fair wages, meaningful work, and which would focus on enabling the least powerful, not the most. He published this collection of essays in 1862 as a book, entitled *Unto This Last*.*

While Ruskin provided the framework for Sarvodaya philosophy, the term/concept was coined by, Gandhiji. It is a comprehensive, social, economic, political, moral and spiritual philosophy. It was based on three basic principles:

- 1. That the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.*
- 2. That a lawyer's work has the same value as the barber's in as much as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.*
- 3. That is a life of labour, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is the life worth living.*

Mahatma Gandhi was of the firm view that the earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not for every man's greed. In the Sarvodaya society of his dream, therefore, every member will be free from any greed for limitless acquisition of material wealth and more and more luxurious living and they will follow the motto of simple living and high thinking. Everyone will, thus, get ample opportunity to produce and earn sufficiently through honest work for decent and dignified living. Consequently there will be no problem of unemployment. Of course, obviously, income of different people may be different, depending on their talent, ability and effort. But those who will earn more will use the bulk of their greater earnings for the good of the society as a whole. In such a society, all wealth, including land, will be assumed as common property to be utilized for the welfare of all. As regards use of machinery in economic activity, Gandhi said that "If we feel the need of machines, we certainly will have them. But there should be no place for machines that concentrate power in a few hands and turn the masses into mere machine-minders, if, indeed, they do not make them unemployed." In order, therefore, to minimize use of machines in a Sarvodaya society, Gandhi strongly advocated that everyone should do some productive physical work at least to earn his/her daily bread as was also advocated by Leo Tolstoy - the great Russian thinker and writer and everyone should uphold the dignity of labour irrespective of the type of honest labour performed by an individual.



Answer

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