

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth)
SUBJECT NAME: - Textile Design (Q.P. CODE 353/829)

General Instructions: -

1	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
2	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
3	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
4	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
5	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
6	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
7	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
8	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.
9	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.

10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for Spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
16	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
17	If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/ alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.
18	In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark “NA” (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.

Q. No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION – A : OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	
1	Employability skills (i) (C) 15 (ii) incentives or external rewards. (iii) (A) Extroverts (iv) (B) click the cell, type the data and press enter (v) (C) Social (vi) source of origin and type of waste	1 1/2+1/2=1 1 1 1 1/2+1/2=1
2.	(i) Grey goods (ii) Singeing (iii) Mercerisation (iv) Removal of starch from the fabric (v) Scouring is the process of washing to remove impurities from newly constructed fabric (vi) Hydrogen Peroxide	1 1 1 1 1 1
3.	(i) Lehariya (ii) (B) Loose (iii) (B) Lipai (iv) (B) Azoic (v) (C) Gharcholu (vii) (C) Solution pigmenting or dope dyeing (vii) (A) Acid dyes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4.	(i) Heart transfer printing is a indirect style of printing, dyes are transferred from paper to a thermoplastic fabric under controlled conditions of temperature, time and pressure. The image is first engraved on a copper plate and then pigment is applied on these plates. The image is then transferred to a piece of paper. The paper is then placed on the fabric and heat pressure is applied to fix the image on the fabric (ii) Direct style (iii) (B) Roller printing (iv) 'Gad' (v) Batik Tie & dye (vi) (B) Discharge printing	1 1 1 1 1 1

5.	(i) Rose	1
	(ii) (A) Toile de Jouy	1
	(iii) (A) Indian subcontinent	1
	(iv) (B) Reference material	1
	(v) An illustrative organization of colours, which shows the relationships between colours.	1
	(vi) (B) Fashion	1
	(vii) (C) Shades of brown, black and white are commonly found in animal prints.	1
6.	(i) (B) Himachal Pradesh	1
	(ii) (A) Khaddar	1
	(iii) (C) Chikankari	1
	(iv) (B) Kantha embroidery	1
	(v) (D) Namdas and Gabbas	1
	(vi) Motif used in Phulkari embroidery to ward off evil eye	1
	SECTION B : SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	
7.	The four skills are : a) Listening (1/2 mark) b) Speaking (1/2 mark) c) Reading. (1/2 mark) d) Writing (1/2 mark)	2 (1/2+1/2+1/2+1/2 = 2)
8.	Motivation is derived from the word 'motive'. Thus directing behaviour towards certain motive or goal is the essence of motivation. (1 mark) An individual's motivation may come from within or be inspired by others or events. (1 mark)	2 (1+1 =2)
9.	A digital presentation can be saved as a file on the computer. (1 mark) This can be opened later, viewed, edited shared with friends and colleagues and printed. (1/2 + 1/2 = 1 mark) Any two	2 (1 + 1/2 + 1/2 = 2)
10.	Because (i) It requires specific progression and procedures to be followed (1 mark) (ii) It also requires skills to digress when required and yet make the entire activity profitable and growth oriented. (1 mark)	2 (1+1 = 2)
11.	Appropriate technology is a small scale technology that is environment friendly and suited to local needs. (1 mark) Example :- (i) Bike powered or hand powered water pumps (ii) Solar lamps in streetlight (iii) Solar buildings etc. (any two) (1/2+1/2 =1 mark)	2 (1+1/2+1/2=2)

12.	<p>Main objectives of preparatory treatments of textile materials are,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To remove all the impurities, both naturals and those added during production that may interfere in subsequent dyeing or finishing process. Improve the ability of the fibres to absorb water, dyes solutions and chemicals. Impart proper brightness or whiteness to fabrics according to need, especially when brilliant or pastel shades are desired <p>(Any two points - 2 Marks)</p>	<p>2 (1+1=2)</p>
13.	<p>Description of '<i>piliya</i>' - it is a resist dyed textile from Rajasthan...(1 mark) and its purpose - it is given to mothers of new borns...(1 mark).</p>	<p>2 (1+1=2)</p>
14.	<p>Identification of Discharge prints - The background is the same shade on the face and back of the fabric (piece dyed). Print design area is white or of a different color other than the background. Back of the print design reveals traces of the background removing. (1 mark)</p> <p>Identification of Blotch prints - The blotch print background color is lighter on backside of the fabric. Possibilities of large background color areas of the print are not covered with full depth of colors. If pigments are used, then fabrics often have a stiff hand. (1 mark)</p>	<p>2 (1+1=2)</p>
15.	<p>Repeat means printing a design over and over again in a continuous flow without a break / interruption. Explain the term <u>repeat</u> with reference to patterning of fabrics (1mark).</p> <p>List various kinds of repeat style such as Half drop, mirror, Brick, border, stripe, square...(1 mark).</p>	<p>2 (1+1=2)</p>
16.	<p>Kantha embroidery belongs to West Bengal. (1 mark)</p> <p>The motifs used in Kantha are-lotus flowers, Tree of life, floral scrolls, creepers; Animal and bird forms; Fish, sea-monsters, mermaids, ships, submarine scenes; Domestic articles like mirrors, pitcher, nut cracker, umbrella, musical instruments; Gods and Goddesses and Human figures like, horse man, fisherwoman etc.(1/2 + 1/2 = 1 mark).</p>	<p>2 (1+1/2 +1/2)</p>
17.	<p>Size is added during the weaving process to give strength to the yarn. It makes the fabric hydrophobic. (1 mark)</p> <p>Desizing process is done to remove the starch and the make the fabric hydrophilic. (1 mark)</p> <p>Desizing process when done with enzymes reduces the risk of damaging the fibres. This process is relatively expensive. (1 mark)</p>	<p>3 (1+1+1=3)</p>

18.	<p>Hand block printing from Bagru -</p> <p>Region - Bagru is a small village in Rajasthan, which is known for its mud-resist block prints.</p> <p>Technique - The printer first processes the raw material which is mainly cotton. The fabric is then printed with mordants in paste form. The prints are then covered with a resisting paste 'Dabu' made of clay and gum.</p> <p>Motifs - Single motifs (flowers, leaves, buds)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Jaal of leaves, flowers, buds.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Jaalis from the Mughal period</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Figurative designs.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Geometric designs</p> <p>End use- Apparel, home furnishings (quilts, bedspreads, cushions, curtains)</p> <p>(Any three) - 1 mark for each point</p>	<p>3</p> <p>(1+1+1=3)</p>
19.	<p>Phulkari and Bagh embroidery- Region, raw material, stitches, motifs & technique of both highlighting the differences wherever applicable (2 marks), Types of phulkari & Baghs and use (1 marks)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>(2+1=3)</p>
20.	<p><u>Yarn dyeing</u></p> <p>It is done at a yarn stage various machine, such as Rope dyeing machine, slacer dyeing machine, Hank dyeing machine etc are used. The main feature of yarn dyeing is that there is an excellent color penetration of dye into the fiber. It helps produce stripes, pleids, checks, and some beautiful multicolored designs (2 marks)</p> <p><u>Garment dyeing</u></p> <p>This type of dyeing is carved out for garments of non - tailored categories such as sweaters, sweat, shirts, hosiery and panty bases etc, Tailored items cannot be dyed because of shrinkage in various components of the garment. It is done by placing suitable number of garments into a nylon bags. They are loosely placed in a paddle dye machine.</p> <p>Main features are no fashion risk material need not be dyed until needed.</p> <p>Limitations - All fabrics used in the garments dye should be from the same 1st-shrinkage should be tested. Thread should be selected carefully labels and buttons should be compatible. (2 marks)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(2+2=4)</p>
21.	<p>A note on <u>any 2 of the given 3</u>- Direct Dyes, Azoic Dyes, Disperse Dyes(2+2Marks)</p> <p>What are they, why are they called Direct/Azoic/Disperse dyes and are suitable for which textile substrate,</p> <p>Method of application and auxiliaries needed (2 marks for each type of dye)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(2+2=4)</p>
22.	<p>Hand Screen printing-Process (1 mark), Advantages and Limitations (1 marks). Roller Printing-Process (1 mark), Advantage and Limitations (1 Marks).</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1+1+1+1 =4)</p>
23.	<p><u>Geometric</u> Description, types, examples with illustration.(2 marks)</p> <p><u>Floral Prints</u> Description, types, examples with illustration. (2 marks)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(2+2=4)</p>

24.	<p>Kashida embroidery</p> <p><u>Region and raw material</u>- from Kashmir that is practised by men folk. Base material is cotton, wool or silk in a variety of colors like white, blue, yellow, purple, red, green and black. The embroidery threads are wool, silk or cotton. (1 mark)</p> <p><u>Motifs</u> (1 mark) influenced by Persian and Chinese culture- Depict the natural elements which includes the rich flora and fauna of the region of Kashmir. Typical motifs are birds like magpie, kingfisher; flowers, butterflies, maple leaves, almonds, cherries, grapes and plums. A popular motif seen on embroidered shawls is derived from the cypress cone.</p> <p><u>Style</u> (1 mark)- There are three styles of embroidery followed in Kashmir. Sozni is intricate embroidery that uses stitches like fly stitch, stem stitch and darning stitch.</p> <p>Zalakdozi employs hook or aari to fill-in motifs with chain stitch and third is couching, zari thread is laid on the fabric along a pattern and is held in place with another thread.</p> <p><u>End use</u> (1 mark) - shawls and phiran. Chain stitch embroidery on woolen floor rugs called Gabbas and Namadas and households items like bed covers, cushion covers, lampshades, bags and other accessories.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1+1+1+1=4)</p>
	- o O o -	