



# Exploration and Application of Patti Work on Western Dress: A Case Study on Sheath Dress in Aligarh during COVID-19

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## Abstract

The Indian workers has further more deepened in the era of COVID-19 as there is imposition of nationwide lockdown in the country and workers are asked to work from their respective homes to maintain social distancing norms which till writing this paper happens to be the only known technique to prevent the spread of corona virus. The present study has been undertaken to get an insight into the Patti work state in India. The research aims to identify Patti's work, motifs of geometrical on the sheath dress. The implementation of this study will increase the need for patti work in a totally new unexplored and most demanded sector using the various designing channel. This research also concludes the fine beauty of patti work should be stopped from distortion done to it from the hands of commercialization. The designs of geometrical motifs on sheath dress with patti work fulfills the fashion need and satisfy consumer's need for variety was mentioned by most of the respondents. The findings of this study offer practical insights about the various impacts of social media on work life of the employees and how their working lives have changed while working from home in the era of COVID-19.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Patti work, Social media, Applique, craft, Sheath dress, Sizes, Colors, Aligarh

## 1. Introduction

Globalization is facing its worst situation. There have been noticeable changes in how feminization has become poorer even the job has gone unorganized from being organized.

There are scattered labor-areas on the outskirts of the university. It is mainly dominated by Muslims. There are limited employment opportunities for women in this area. The only available source of employment is to work in the university as casual laborers or involves in construction work. Home-based embroidery work, it has turned out as the majority of female workers were married and with children. The limited choice of work and the abundance of wages leave them with zero bargaining power, this makes their situation worse. A variety of home-based embroidery in this area are women cutwork, Croatia, kamdani, and carpentry but I will limit my education to women cut work among other embroideries in Aligarh. The popularity of "Patti worker" is prominent locally, nationally, and even in international markets. As a female contractor enters "Patti work " in Aligarh's is like chicken work in Lucknow. Patti Work is a traditional embroidery style from Aligarh in North India. The delicate form of applique work was originally done using fine cotton fabrics. Phool Patti embroidery exists dates back to the Mughal Nawabs. The need for embellishment and the hot summer weather gives the birth of Phool Patti embroidery. 'Patti ka Kaam', as it is commonly called, originates from Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh in North India and is also referred to as "Aligarh work" at the same time. The embroidery is typical of the scale of Uttar Pradesh and the only other city in India where this embroidery is also practiced is Rampur in Uttar Pradesh.

A motif, pattern, or design depicting abstract, nonrepresentational shapes such as lines, circles, ellipses, triangles, rectangles, and polygonal Geometric Patterns.

In fashion, a sheath dress is a fitted, straight cut dress, often darting at the waistline with no waist seam. When constructing the dress, the bodice and skirt are joined together by joining the skirt darts into one dart, this line up the skirt darts with the bodice waist dart. The dress highlights the waist as its skirt portion is fitted. While the sheath dress can come in many patterns and lengths, it often is worn with short sleeves and extended knee length.

### 1.1 Tools and Raw Materials

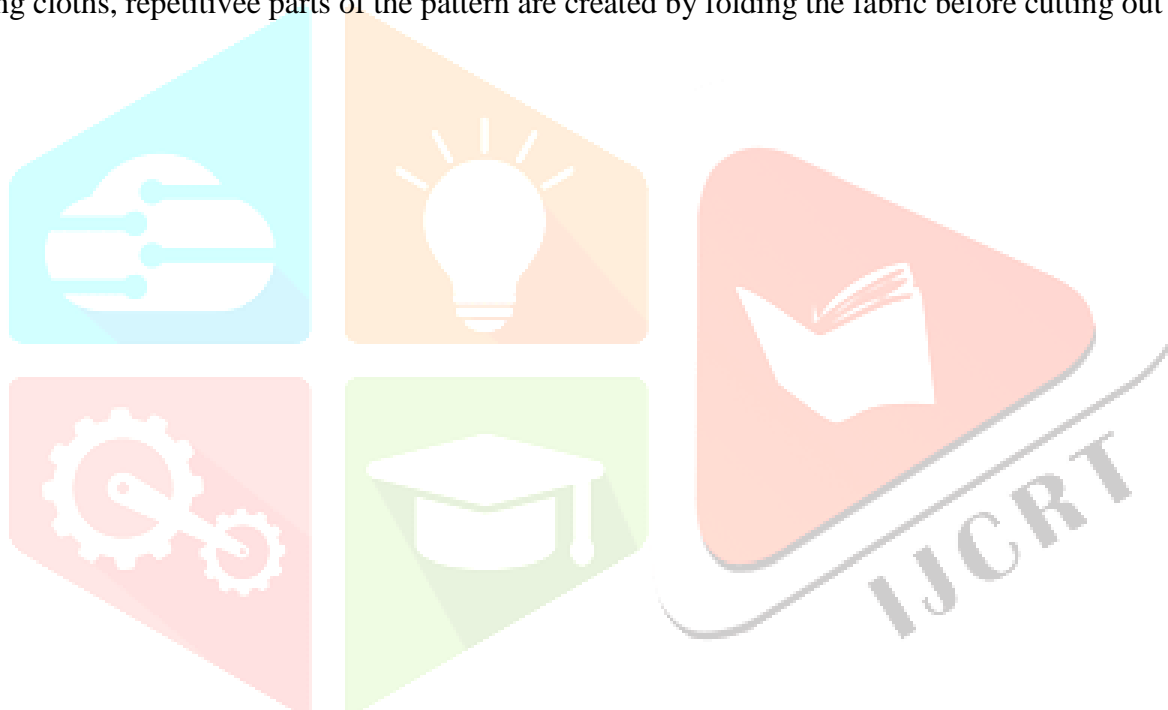
There are some of the tools and raw materials used for the Patti work:

- Scissors: To cut the fabric on the requirement.
- Needles: length of the hand needle about 70-80.
- Thread: According to the fabric.
- Iron: It is used to take away the creases formed fabric.
- Light: Into a desk or ceiling lamp.
- Rotary Cutting: It is used with a set of the cutter, mat, and acrylic ruler.
- Fabric Markers: It is used to transfer the design patterns on to the patchwork, fabric.

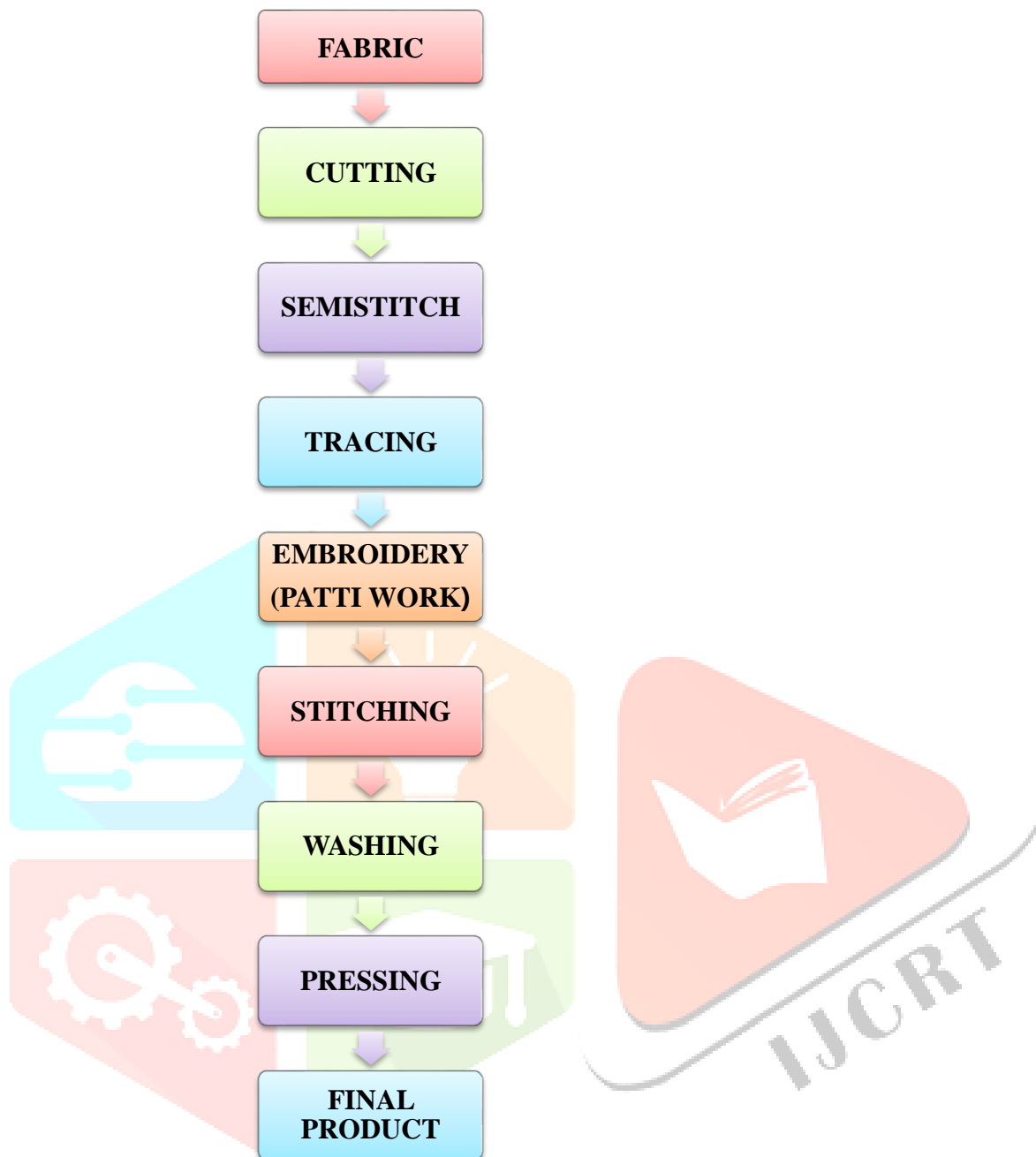
- Masking Tape: It is used in portions that have to be masked off as it is easily removed without residue.

## 1.2 Making Process

First, the fabric is cut to required length and width, folded to the required shapes wherever and with the fusible technique or by hemming with the needle fixed to the base fabric. After the fabric is fixed to the base fabric the edges are given with straight stitches and satin stitches to overlap the edges. Piece works of tissue fabric cut are referred to as chotti patti and Badi patti as per the size of the fabric, also another design is known as Chota phul and bad phul referring to the flower pattern made with the cut fabric. Stem stitch is done wherever the stem pattern of design is on the fabric. Fabrics are cut with evenly spaced intervals in a strip of fabric, which is tucked under to leave a row of triangular points. Sawtooth edges are one of the common embroideries that are widely used for border patterns. The strips are then neatly sewn on to the backing cloths, repetitive parts of the pattern are created by folding the fabric before cutting out the shapes.



### 1.3 Process of Flow Chart



### 1.4 Scope of the Research

The research aims to identify Patti's work, motifs of geometrical on the sheath dress. It can be done on scuba and tissue fabric with the Patti work with different color combinations geometric motifs, which gives the effect of fusion. Through for enhancing my design beauty, I am to embellish them with Patti work of sheath dress. But construction those with the different color combinations. The concept of Patti works with a sheath dress is not common it also gives uniqueness to the garment.

## 1.5 Objectives

- To study the effect of Patti work on scuba and tissue fabric.
- Developing new design of sheath dresses.
- To assess acceptability or marketability to develop scuba fabric sheath dresses using Patti work with tissue fabric.
- To evaluate that Patti work is making an important role in changing fashion.
- To study prepare design sheet for Patti work.

## 1.6 Limitation

- Scuba and tissue fabric are used.
- Geometrical motifs design on scuba fabric.
- The study restricted only upon for designing sheath dresses.
- Making outfits only for party ware dresses.

## 1.7 Justification

The result of the study will be useful to youngsters as it will help them to look different and stylish from the others, as it is the main purpose of the youngsters and also help in changing the perception towards Patti work.

## 1.8 Significance

- The study will be helpful to develop a new collection of sheath dresses.
- This study will help enhance the importance of scuba and tissue fabric, material in the garment section.
- The study will help in creating different fabric work.

## 2. Literature Review:

There are numerous researches which have been done to study/analyse the influence of social media usage on the different aspects of our lives. But only few researches have been done to study the influence of social media usage at workplace on the productivity of the workers. In case of India, this issue i.e., lack of availability of quality research in this domain further becomes acute. Although the vitality of these kinds of researches are self-revealing in case of Indian business organizations and their labour forces considering the presence of huge labour force and deep penetration of internet, social media and other digital technologies in Indian society yet many quality researches have not been done here in India which could reveal the true effect of social media usage on the productivity of the employees. The government and the allied research institutions should encourage such kinds of researches in India so that both the positive and the negative aspects of social media usage at workplace during working hours could be understood. Literature of related

researches conducted provides a suitable background for any study. The review of literature of relevance to the present study is arranged in this chapter as under:

S.Khan and R.Singh (2015) India Discover how Patti workers have health problems. They find that majority of women 90% experience headache back pain in the Eyes pain. Usmani (2011) The Book is dedicated to her Mother's creations is pretty work. She explains that there are different types of belts and designs. The book is a journey of photography with this unique style and design. M. Ahmed (2011) His doctoral dissertation reflects the Social Economic profile of workers. Aligarh includes various embroidery including Patti work, cut work and karichobi. M. Ahmed (2018). Traditionally, the embroidery engaged women of secluded households, even of elite families, so much so that during the early twentieth century campaign for women's education in Aligarh, the meetings were accompanied with exhibition of women's needle work, presenting the high art by women. The attempts were to establish their capacity and efficiency as learners through their fine arts. However, the needle work was treated not as 'women's work' but as 'feminine leisure time activity'. Such discourse over embroidery continues even though now done by poor women. Usmani (2009) Has been reported suggests, the Embroidery motifs are in the shape of flower petals or leaves. "Phool" means "flower" and Patti means "Leaf" in the local language spoken in the region. This textile decoration style consists of little bits of fine "mull" fabric which are cut by hand and deftly folded and shaped into tiny petals, leaves floral shapes. These are then embroidery onto the fabric to create a variety of intricate patterns. The entire embroidery is done by hand including the finish of edging and joining of seams. Usmani (2019) This paper shown us this wonderful of "Patti work" is done with fine cotton fabrics. This north Indian tradition is said to be from the Mughal period. Is it also said that these beautiful designs were made for referred to as Aligarh work. Khan, Fehmina (2013) This paper shown as market were full of traditional and modern products are available like saree, kurta, dupptta, frocks, suits, beadseets, cushion covers, table linens etc. And other discuss price and products of patti work and place and promotion strategies of patti work. Khan and Sahar (2019) This paper shown as Patti work has not been known by most of the people all over India. A need to create more awareness about this lesser known, yet not infamous craft of Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh patti work and craft also to find out how district and unique it is from the patti work of other status in India. Nicolas (2010) Shows how femaliation of labor in the embroidery industry is taking place. Roy (2017) Distance from the conventional view that industrialization outstripped the traditional industry. Sinha (2006) Home based work is a growing global phenomenon, with over 100 million people working from their homes in countries both rich and poor. Suraiya (2014) This is shown in this paper use different materials and create them by shaping their new ideas. Their ideas of embroidery change quite often as per demands of customers. We find Zardozi work on woolens also. Meticulous patch work designs, exactly decorated figuration of lines and minced application of shimmering stars give their embroidery textural richness of extremely creative fusion. Unni and Rani (2004) This paper according to survey In India, the home based workers as a whole were estimated at nearly 8.2 million workers of whom about 4.8 million were women. In India, on an average, home based workers earn 27 rupees per day while workers who work outside the home earn 58 rupees per day. S. Ahmad (2012) There are no official figures ascertaining the number of home based

women embroiderers in the city but the embroidery areas in this part of Aligarh cover a number of localities namely- Jamalpur, Hamdard Nagar, Asif Nagar, Firdos Nagar, Bhamola, Loco Colony, Alam bagh, in the west; Purani Chungi, Patwari Nagla, Maulana Azad Nagar towards north; Islam Nagar, Ahmed Nagar, Zohra Bagh, Jeevangarh in the east etc. These areas are close to university and totally separated from the areas of home based Lock industries workers. Mehrotra & Biggeri (2007) Embroiderers were predominantly married women with children. A typical home-based worker is generally a woman married with children .This gives an insight to the lack of married women's opportunities of work and mobility on account of the household. The women take up this work as the household chores could be taken care off along with some earnings through embroidery in free time. S. Ahmad (2012) Patti work started in Aligarh from 1980s therefore the rise in wages in the embroidery has been calculated from the last 25 years i.e. from the year 1985 to 2010. The increase in wages over the period of time has been gradual. The responses revealed that the rise in wages was highest 11% rise in the last 15-20 years from the year 2000-2005 but there has been a study decline only 3% rise in wage rates in the last 5 years 2005-2010. Usmani (2008), Till 1960-1970 Patti work was mostly done by veiled women and girls for their daily wearing and also for the preparation of dowry. At that time there were no shops selling Phool Patti work in the city. It was around late 1980s when this work was started by few contractors on a commercial basis in Aligarh - a work that exclusively employed home based women work force. Interestingly, females from the beginning have always been contractors in this business. It was later that the shops were established in the Amir Nishan market and gradually men took over as the main contractors in the business. However, till today there are number of lady contractors in the business. Carr & Chen (2001) The value chain in patti and cut work embroidery is similar, sometimes the number of intermediaries may increase or decrease. Some embroiderers go directly to the local shopkeepers/contractors asking for any order of work (this reduces their number of intermediaries and increases their earnings) but most of them have to sit in their homes waiting for the sub-contractors or sub sub-contractors to come and deliver work to their homes (with the increase in number of intermediaries their already low wages becomes lower and lower). This explains the reason of women being poorer in the informal economy due to their higher representation in the informal economy. Casual wage worker and industrial outworker. Rana (2014) This book tell us about Embroidered Textile of India .In which different kind of embroidery come. Example Phulkari, chickankari, patti ka kaam, kasuti, embroidery from Gujarat etc. This is about the embroidery region, techniques, motifs, and style of embroidery. <http://www.dsourc.in/resource/applique-work-aligarh-introduction> (Baral, Divyadarshan and Lija ,NID Campus, Bengaluru)Applique work used to decorate a garment or product. Applique with the needlework method in which patterns with figurative scenes are made by the attachment of smaller pieces of fabric to the backing cloth with distinct color and texture. Stylized motifs are cut and stitched to the fabric such that pattern appears in two colors. Tools and raw material have been added in this paper and making process. Hidayati, Hsu, Chang, Hua, Fu, Cheng (2018) Clothing is an integral part of life. Also, it is always an uneasy task for people to make decisions on what to wear. An essential style tip is to dress for the body shape, example hourglass ,rectangle, round, inverted triangle. Selecting the type of body's good features. ACM, New york, NY, USA.

### 3. Methods and Techniques

#### 3.1 Introduction

The methodology is a way of researching to identify that the study may be reliably conducted with accuracy. It describes the procedures which have been adopted for the work. The present study entitled Revival of Patti work of sheath dresses was carried out to develop dresses on the basis respondents for dresses developed designs, placements, and color ways of selected designs and to assess the consumer's acceptability for the developed dresses.

#### 3.2 Phase -I

##### 3.2.1 Collection of the Study Material

The study material was collected from the primary source an unidentified target group and a secondary source, the internet and magazines, etc.

##### 3.2.2 Local of the Study

The place where the study has been conducted is referred to as the local of the study. To carry out the present consumer's study, Ameer-Nisha Market and A.M.U. in Aligarh were selected purposively and according to the feasibility of the consumers.

##### 3.2.3 Selection of Respondents

A sample of 50 respondents was selected for the study. The judges were 2 faculty members of the department of women's polytechnic. All the respondents were females from a group of 18 to 28 years of age were selected from an online survey as the adoption of innovative styles in this age-group is expected to be high.

##### 3.2.4 Preparation of Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire was developed to collect information about consumer liking/disliking for Patti work, preference for applied design through with sheath dresses, different fabric and color combination details, etc. Some objective type questions were included in this questionnaire.

##### 3.2.5 Data Collection

The data was collected by the investigation herself with the help of a well-structured questionnaire. The purpose of the study was to know Sheath dress by patti work, so that more acceptable product could be developed to achieve high consumer satisfaction.

##### 3.2.6 Analysis of Data

After the data collection process, the data was arranged and analyzed. The analysis was based on responses



from the suspect according to their preferences. The frequency and percentage were calculated.

### 3.3 Phase- II

#### 3.3.1 To Develop the Patti Work with a Sheath Dress

Designs of patti work with a sheath dress were developed in the second phase. New designs of western were created by different sizes, shapes, and color combinations.

#### 3.3.2 Development of Design Sheets

Different designs for patti work with sheath dresses were developed for party going girls and ladies keeping in mind their preferences. These were developed by modifying the existing design and by introducing new design ideas. The latest trend in fashion was also taken into consideration while designing. A total of 15 designs of sheath dress was sketched on a white sheet with the placement of patti work over them.



### 3.3.3 Design-1 with Variations



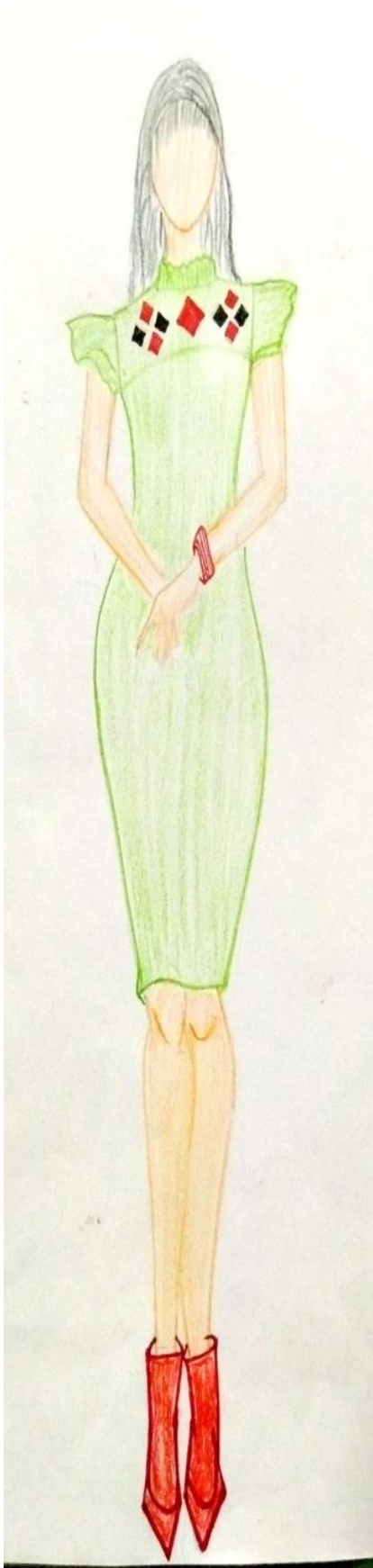
### 3.3.4 Design-2 with Variation



### 3.3.5 Design-3 with Variation



### 3.3.6 Design-4 with Variation



### 3.3.7 Design-5 with Variation



### 3.3.8 Comparative Analysis

Comparative analysis of all develop prototype were done on the basis of overall scores of each prototype on the basis of color, aesthetic appeal and arrangement of patti work with sheath dress.

### 3.3.9 Collection of Motifs



The geometrical motifs were collected for the present study. For the collection of motifs, secondary sources i.e. books, encyclopedia, magazines, internet, etc. were explored and different motifs were collected. All these motifs were analyzed by the researcher and advisor and geometrical motifs were identified as per suitability for developing designs using patti work.

### 3.3.10 Evaluation of Developed Design

Patti work design sheets were analyzed by 50 respondents. Who were selected purposively from the department of fashion design and garment technology because they have good knowledge of designing. They are aware of the latest fashion trends. The design sheets were displayed to the respondents and evaluated on the basis of 3 criteria-aesthetic appeals, uniqueness, and marketability of design. Also, opinions of respondents were taken about price suitability, suitability for age group, and their willingness to wear the sheath dress with patti work.

Rating	Score
Excellent	3
Very Good	2
Good	1

### 3.4 Phase -3

#### 3.4.1 Selection of Material

A market survey was conducted for the selection of sheath dresses and different types of fabric i.e. Organza, Lycra, Scuba, wrinkle Lycra, and Tissue. Scuba fabric was chosen for sheath dress and apply with work from tissue fabric. Scuba fabric purchased from Delhi. Tissue fabric was also purchased from Aligarh.

#### 3.4.2 Pricing and Costing

To calculate the total cost, material cost(fabric cost, fasteners cost, thread cost) was calculated, and 20% extra cost was added into the material cost. The 20% included a 10% labor cost and a 10% profit.

#### 3.4.3 Assessment of Design Dress

Patti work with sheath dresses design was analyzed by 50 respondents who were selected purposively from the department of fashion design and garment technology because they have good knowledge of designing. clothing and textiles because they have good knowledge of apparel designing. Moreover, they are aware of the latest fashion trends. Design sheet was displayed and judges were asked to evaluate each design based on the uniqueness of design, the three criteria were used for evaluation i.e. uniqueness of design, consumer acceptability, color combination, and cost.

**3 points rating the scale was used as a tool for visual analysis.**

Rating	Score
Excellent	3
Very Good	2
Good	1

A weighted mean score calculated for each design and the design ranked based on weighted mean score. Out of 15 sheets, 5 designs of uniforms were selected based on rank.

#### 3.4.4 Problem Analysis

- Very few wages to artisans.
- No regular work to artisans.
- Lengthy production
- Patti work is a very time taken embroidery work.



## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Introduction

The result has been presented and discussed under the following subsection heads. Preference, for designs of apparel using with patti work with sheath dresses. Consumer's acceptance and marketability of designs products.

Aesthetic appeal is an important component of the design. Various designs were used to plain surface and to satisfy the increasing demand for consumers for a variety of designs. Various ways of displaying designs. Placement of patti work with sheath dresses. Five products were selected out of 15 sheets finally conducted by some judges. In this study, mainly patti work and sheath dress was used.



4.2 Final Design-1

Final Design-2

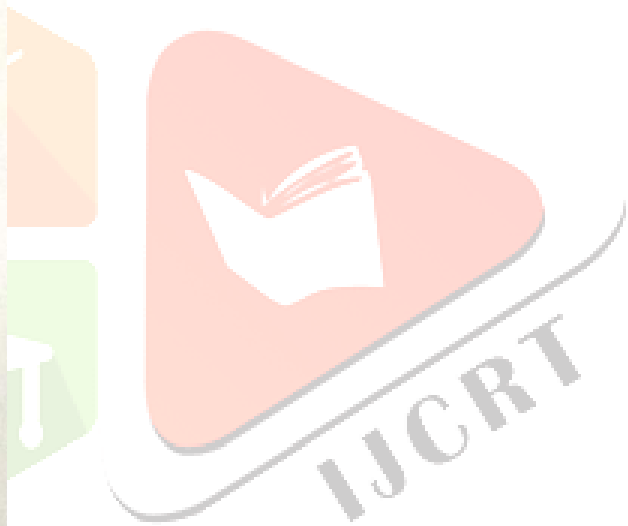


4.3 Final Design-3

Final Design-4



#### 4.4 Final Design-5



The calculated weighted mean score of all 15 designs as shown in Table no.1

Consumer Preference for design sheets of Patti work with sheath dresses:

Sheet No.	Aesthetic Appeal	Uniqueness	Color combination	Preference of patti work	Overall rating
Design A-1	2.3	2.52	1.85	2.13	2.22
Design A-1.1	2.02	2.02	1.43	2.9	2.09
Design A-1.2	1.6	1.4	2.33	2.24	1.89
Design B - 2	2.42	2.22	2.43	2.91	2.49
Design B -2.1	2.02	2.2	2.33	1.80	2.08
Design B - 2.2	1.8	1.6	1.63	1.54	1.64
Design C - 3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.14	2.18
Design C-3.1	2.4	2.52	2.43	2.91	2.07
Design C-3.2	1.8	2.24	2	1.91	1.98
Design D-4	2.23	2.2	1.54	1.94	1.97
Design D-4.1	2.14	2.1	1.11	1.19	2.13
Design D-4.2	1.15	1.8	1.8	1.35	1.52
Design E-5	2.8	2.7	1.65	2.80	2.48
Design E-5.1	2.3	2.4	1.06	2.31	2.01
Design E-5.2	1.8	2.05	1.45	2.2	1.8

## 4.5 Aesthetic Appeal

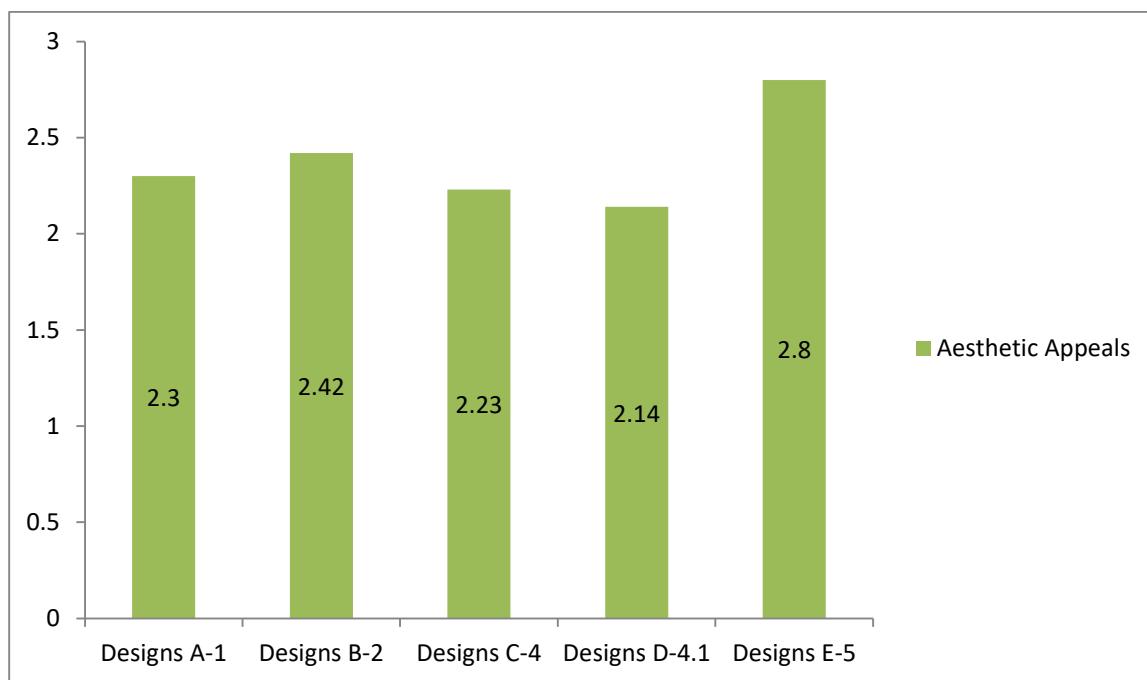


Fig.1 Graphical representation of Aesthetic appeal of Patti works with Sheath Dresses.

All the design were found appealing to the respondents but design E-5 got the highest response based on aesthetic appeal and after that design B-2 got more response than design A-1 (Table:2)

Table No.2 Rating of the aesthetic appeal of the design sheath dress with patti work.

Designs	Aesthetic appeal
Designs A-1	2.3
Designs B-2	2.42
Designs C-4	2.23
Designs D-4.1	2.14
Designs E-5	2.8

#### 4.6 Color Combination

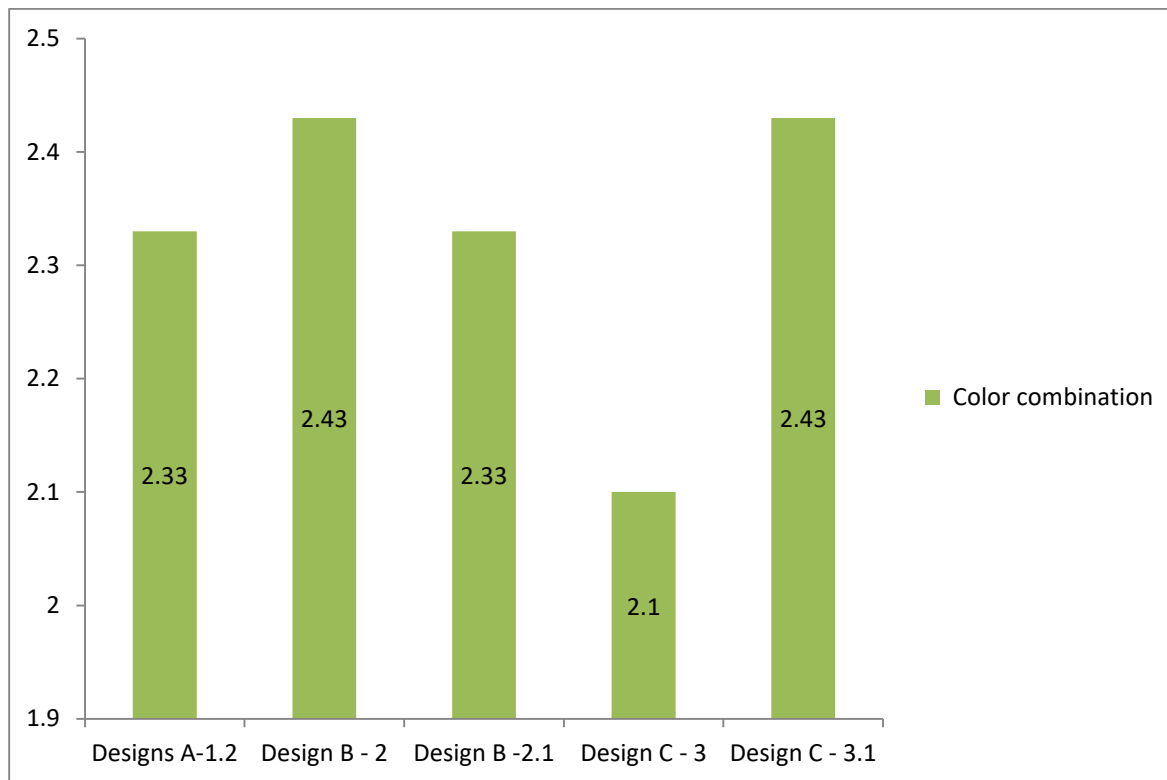


Fig:2 Graphical representation of the rating of the color combination of sheath dress and patti work.

Fig. 2 shows that all Patti work with dress color combination was got very good to excellent results on the color plate of the 2021 fashion forecast. Patti work with sheath dresses got the highest weighted mean score.

Table No.3 Rating of the color combination of a design sheath dress with patti work.

Designs	Color combination
Design A-1.2	2.33
Design B - 2	2.43
Design B -2.1	2.33
Design C - 3	2.1
Design C-3.1	2.43

#### 4.7 Preference of Patti Work

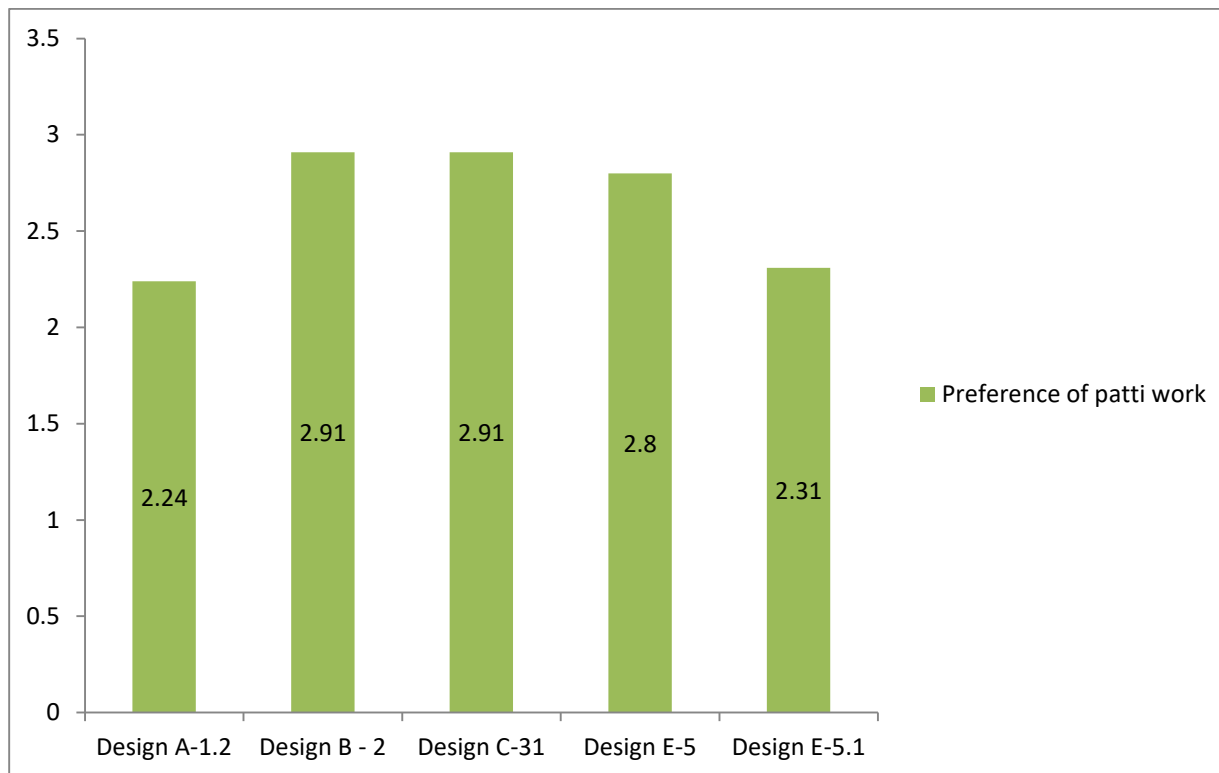


Fig:3 Graphical representation of consumer Preference of patti work.

The result shows that developed sheath dress was got very good to excellent preference based on Patti work. Fig 3 was got the highest weighted mean score.

Table No:4 Rating for the design consumer Preference of Patti work.

Designs	Preference of patti work
Design A-1.2	2.24
Design B - 2	2.91
Design C-31	2.91
Design E-5	2.80
Design E-5.1	2.31



## 4.8 Overall Ranking

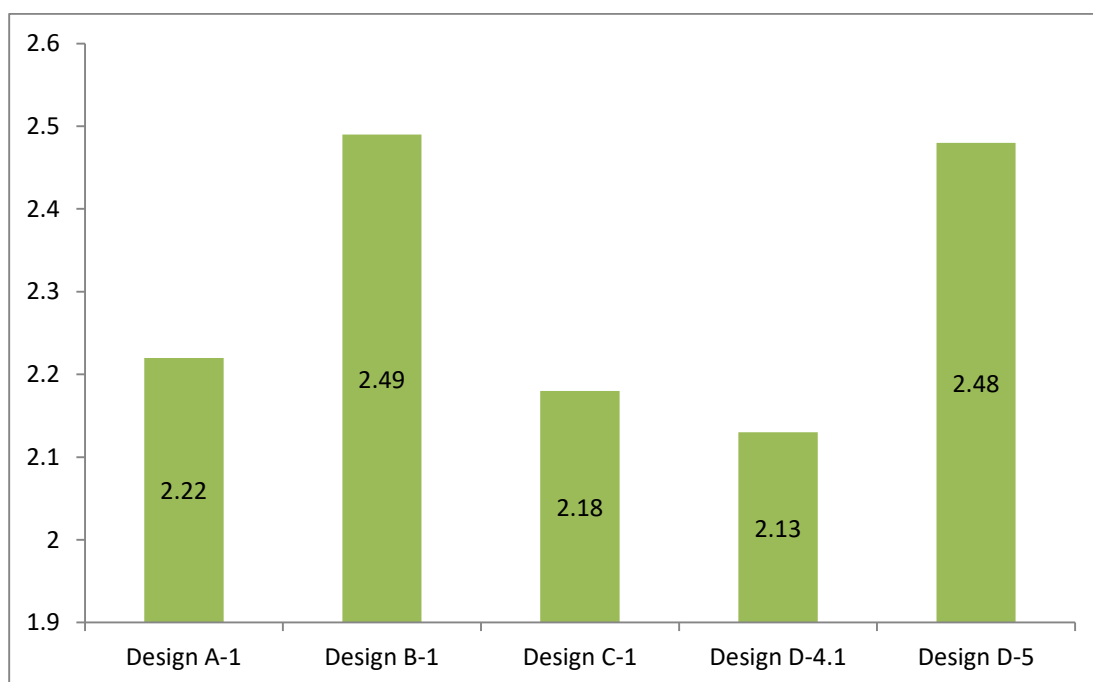


Fig:4 Graphical representation of comp analysis based on the overall ranking.

Table No.5 Rating for the designs Overall Ranking.

Designs	Overall Ranking
Design A-1	2.22
Design B-1	2.49
Design C-1	2.18
Design D-4.1	2.13
Design E-5	2.48

## 5. CONCLUSION

The research aims to identify Patti's work, motifs of geometrical on the sheath dress. It can be done on scuba and tissue fabric with the Patti work with different color combinations geometric motifs, which gives the effect of fusion. Through for enhancing my design beauty, I am to embellish them with Patti work of sheath dress. But construction those with the different color combinations. The concept of Patti works with a sheath dress is not common it also gives uniqueness to the garment. In fashion, a sheath dress is a fitted, straight cut dress, often darting at the waistline with no waist seam. When constructing the dress, the bodice and skirt are joined together by joining the skirt darts into one dart, this line up the skirt darts with the bodice waist dart.

The dress highlights the waist as its skirt portion is fitted. While the sheath dress can come in many patterns and lengths, it often is worn with short sleeves and extended knee length. First, the fabric is cut to required length and width, folded to the required shapes wherever and with the fusible technique or by hemming with the needle fixed to the base fabric. After the fabric is fixed to the base fabric the edges are given with straight stitches and satin stitches to overlap the edges. Piece works of tissue fabric cut are referred to as chotti patti and Badi patti as per the size of the fabric, also another design is known as Chota phul and bad phul referring to the flower pattern made with the cut fabric. Stem stitch is done wherever the stem pattern of design is on the fabric. Fabrics are cut with evenly spaced intervals in a strip of fabric, which is tucked under to leave a row of triangular points. Sawtooth edges are one of the common embroideries that are widely used for border patterns. The strips are then neatly sewn on to the backing cloth, repetitive parts of the pattern are created by folding the fabric before cutting out the shapes.

The research analysis explains several new facts about patti work with sheath dresses:

The implementation of this study will increase the need for patti work in a totally new unexplored and most demanded sector using the various designing channel. It provides a general understanding of change and explorations done with a sheath dress and how it is being perceived in today's fashion world. Developing sheath dress on scuba fabric with patti work on tissue fabric will help artisans to catch up to the competition and developed more new design product on different fabric. This can attract more customers. So it will help patti work geometrical motif on sheath dress to rediscover its beautiful form a modern as well as western way. This research also concludes the fine beauty of patti work should be stopped from distortion done to it from the hands of commercialization. The designs of geometrical motifs on sheath dress with patti work. fulfills the fashion need and satisfy consumer's need for variety was mentioned by most of the respondents.

#### **Major Findings of the Study Are:**

- Unique variety with appealing patti work obtained when geometrical motifs used as design elements.
- Different and stylish silhouette obtained when designing sheath dress with patti work.
- The uniqueness of the designs was loved by the consumers and they accepted the designs and are going to add these in their wardrobe.
- The marketability of the patti work with sheath dresses was more likely to be in demand because of their uniqueness, color combination, and Preference of patti work.

#### **Declarations**

**Availability of data and materials:** All the relevant data and materials are supplied within the manuscript.

**Competing interests:** All authors declare no competing interests.

**Funding:** No funding is received for this research work.

**Authors' contributions:** All authors have contributed equally.

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### QUESTIONNAIRE

Q.1: Do you know about a sheath dress?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.2: Do you know about patti work?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.3: Can we use Patti work with a sheath dress?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.4: Which type of motif should I prefer?

(a) Geometrical

(b) Traditional

(c) Floral



(d) Animal

Q.5: Which elements attract you the most is my design?

(a) Color combination

(b) Patti work

(c) Motifs

(d) Any other

Q.6: Do you think combination patti work with sheath dress will be a unique or common pattern?

(a) Unique

(b) Common

Q.7: Do you like patti work?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.8: Which type of material should I use in Patti work?

(a) Tissue

(b) Organdie

(c) Net

(d) Denim

Q.9: Are these dresses with follow the new trend?

(a) Yes

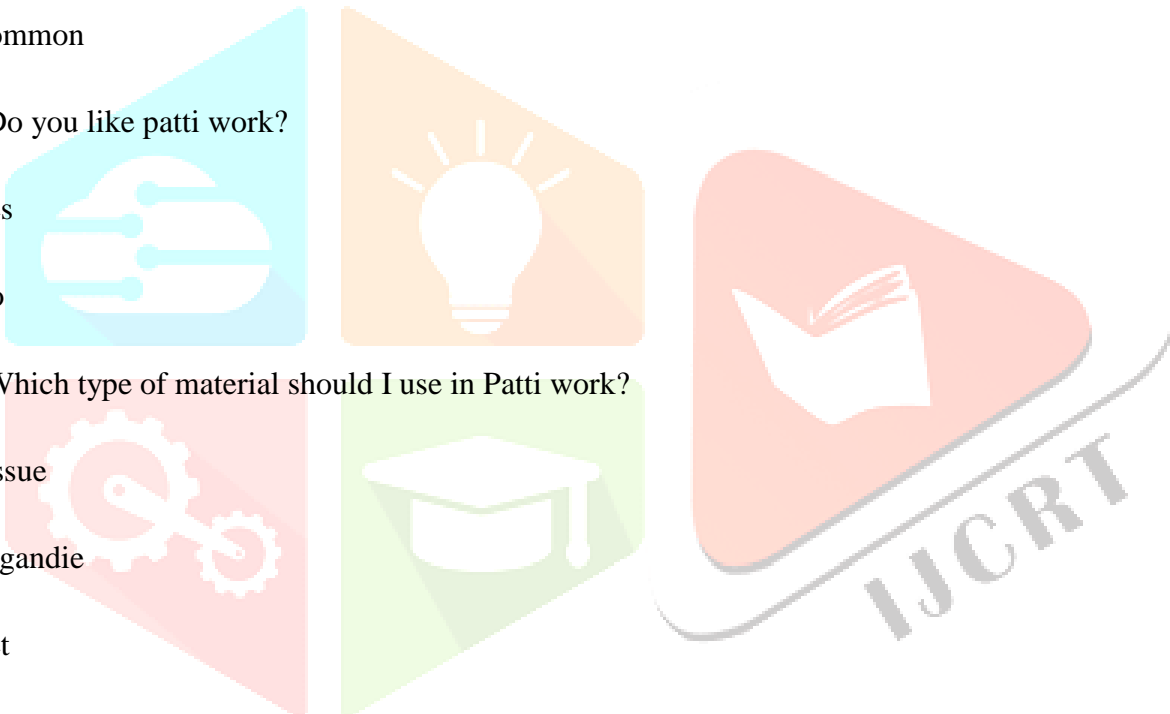
(b) No

Q.10: Is the choice of fabric selection right or wrong?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.11: Do you prefer these dresses?



(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.12: Is anything that should be changed in the dresses according to the girls?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.13: Is the choice of design selection?

(a) Is excellent

(b) Is very good

(c) Is good

(d) Is average

Q.14: Do you like the fabric of Sheath dress?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.15: Do you like the fabric Patti work?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.16: Which type of work should I use?

(a) Handwork

(b) Machine work

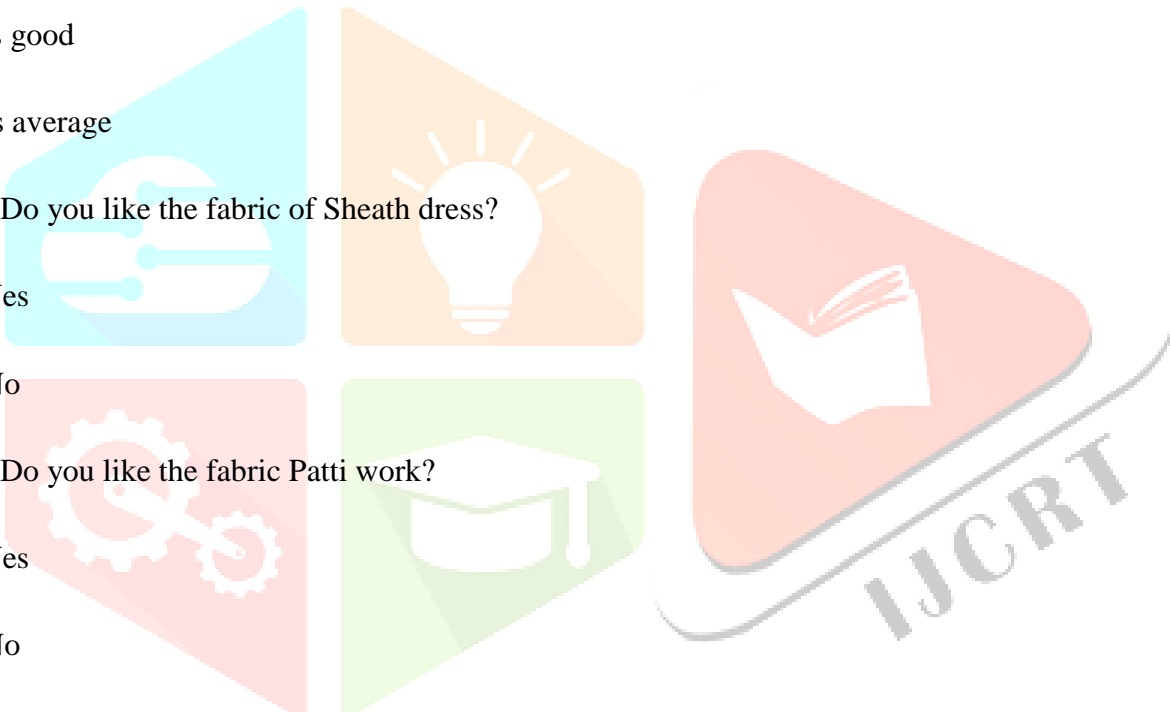
Q.17: Have you ever seen these Patti work on Sheath dress?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Q.18: Is placement of motifs is

(a) Excellent



(b) Very good

(c) Good

(d) Average

Q.19: Any other element should I add in my garments?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) If yes, suggest it

Q.20: Is anything should I change in my designs

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) If yes, what thing should be change write it down?

