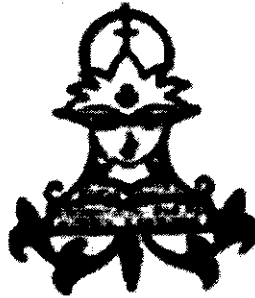


A.S.D.GOV'T.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(AUTONOMOUS), KAKINADA



DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN TIE AND DYE

1-09-2018 TO 1-10-2018

2018-2019

A.S.D.GOV'T.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS).

KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE

ACTIVITY PROFORMA

DATE	1/9/2018 to 1/10/2018
CLASS	Any student of the college
NATURE OF THE ACTIVITY	Certificate course in Tie and Dye
TITLE OF THE ACTIVITY	Tie and Dye
NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT	Department of Home Science
STUDENTS PARTICIPATED	25
DETAILS OF RESOURCE PERSON	Department of Home Science
BRIEF REPORT OF THE ACTIVITY	Department of Home Science conducted Certificate Course on Tie and Dye from 1/9/2018 to 1/10/2018. Twenty Five students participated in this programme. They learned in detail about techniques of Tie and Dye.
NAME OF THE LECTURER WHO PLANNED AND ORGANIZED THE ACTIVITY	Department of Home Science
SIGNATURE OF THE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE	K. Lavanya
SIGNATURE OF THE PRINCIPAL	H. Sumanthala

From

M.Suvarchala

Lecturer In charge

Department of Home Science

Kakinada.

To

The Principal,

ASD GDC for W (A)

Kakinada.

Respected Madam,

Sub:- Dépt. of Home Science-Permission to conduct Certificate course on TIE AND DYE for 1/09/2018 to 1/10/2018, for all the I, II & III year students of this college;

I request you to give us permission to conduct Certificate course on TIE AND DYE for all the I, II & III year students of this college. The Certificate course will be conducted from 1/09/2018 to 1/10/2018.

Thanking you madam

Yours faithfully,

For *K. Lavanya*
(M.SUVARCHALA)
Lecturer in Home Science
A.S.D. Govt. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
Kakinada

A.S.D.GOV.T.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A) KAKINADA

(Under the jurisdiction of Adikavi Nannaya University ,Rajamahendravaram)



DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE

CIRCULAR

The Department of Home science is going to conduct a certificate course on "TIE AND DYE" for a period of One months (45 hours) from 1/09/2018 to 1/10/2018, for all the I, II & III year students of this college.

Students who are interested to join in this Certificate course can give their names in the Department of Home Science. The batch consists of 30 students.

K. Lavanya
Lecturer in charge

Lecturer in H.M Science
A.S.D. Govt. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
KAKINADA



M. Suresh Chala

Principal
PRINCIPAL
A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
AUTONOMOUS
KAKINADA

**ASD Govt Degree College for Women
(Autonomous) Kakinada**

DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE

**CERTIFICATE COURSE IN
TIE AND DYE**

01-09-2018 to 01-10-2018

The process of tie-dye typically consists of folding, twisting, pleating, or crumpling fabric or a garment, before binding with string or rubber bands, followed by the application of dye or dyes.



ASD GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A).KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE

LIST OF STUDENT IN TIE AND DYE

S.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS/GROUP	SIGNATURE
1	T. Devi Priyanka	I B.A (H.E.P)	T. Devi priyanka
2	A. Bhavani	I B.A	A. Bhavani
3	B. Sri Devi	I B.A	B. Sri devi
4	G. Ratnakumari	I B.A	G. Ratnakumari
5	B. vanaja	I B.A	B. vanaja
6	D. Sivasai	I B.A	D. Sivasai
7	G. Sampoorna	I B.A	G. Sampoorna
8	S. Bhavani	I B.A	S. Bhavani
9	Ch. Mounika	I B.A	Ch. Mounika
10	G. Indu	I B.A	G. Indu
11	K. Satya Sambhavi	I B.A	K. Satya Sambhavi
12	P. Satya priya	I B.A	P. Satya Priya
13	K. Devika	III B.SC (H.SC)	K. Devika
14	G. Bhavani	III B.SC	G. Bhavani
15	S.M. Swaleheen	III B.SC	S. p. Ganga bhavani
16	P. Ganga bhavani	III B.SC	S.M. Swaleheen
17	B. Nirmala Kumari	III B.SC	B. Nirmala Kumari
18	P. Ramya	III B.SC	P. Ramya
19	Ch. Sai neeharika	III B.SC	Ch. Sai neeharika
20	M. Durga	III B.SC	Ch. Sai neeharika
21	R. Nooka Ratnam	III B.SC	R. Nooka Ratnam
22	Y. Meghana	III B.SC	Meghana
23	K. Durga Devi	III B.SC	K. Durga Devi
24	R. Veera lakshmi	III B.SC	R. Veera lakshmi
25	N. Navanika	III B.SC	N. Navanika

Name Of The Office: **TIE AND DYE**

Register

Month: **September**
Year: **2018**

S. No.	NAME	Description	Date											Remarks									
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I.B.A (H.C.P)																							
1.	T. Devi Prayanka		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2.	A. Bhavani		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3.	B. Sst Devi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4.	Ch. Ratna kumari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5.	B. Varaja		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6.	D. Siva Sai		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
7.	Ch. Sampasna		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8.	S. Bhavani		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	Ch. Meenika		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10.	Ch. Indu		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11.	K. Satya sambhavi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12.	P. Satya priya		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
III B.SC (H.SC)																							
1.	K. Devika		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2.	Ch. Bhavani		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3.	S.M. Swaleheen		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4.	P. Ganga bhavani		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5.	B. Nirmala kumari		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6.	P. Ramya		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
7.	Ch. Sai neehasika		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8.	M. Durga		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	R. Nooka Padmam		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10.	Y. Meghana		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11.	K. Durga Devi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12.	R. Veera lakshmi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13.	N. Navanika		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

K. Lavanya
Lecturer in H.S. Science
A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
YAKHAR

H. Sivarajulu
Principal
A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
AHIKORUVA
KAKINADA

Syllabus for Tie and Dye

Introduction to Tie and Dye.

Tie and dye, also known as "tie-dye," is a traditional textile art form that involves manipulating fabric by folding, twisting, pleating, or crumpling it, and then securing it with strings, rubber bands, or other materials before applying dye. The result is a distinctive pattern characterized by irregular, colourful designs that often evoke a sense of vibrancy and creativity.

The origins of tie and dye can be traced back to ancient civilizations such as those in Africa, India, and Asia, where it was used to adorn clothing and textiles. However, tie-dye gained widespread popularity in the Western world during the 1960s and 1970s as a symbol of counterculture and self-expression, particularly associated with the hippie movement.

The process of tie and dye typically involves the following steps:

1. **Preparation of Fabric:** Begin with a piece of fabric, usually made of natural fibres such as cotton, silk, or linen, as they absorb dye more effectively than synthetic fibres.
2. **Tying or Binding:** Manipulate the fabric by folding, twisting, or tying it with strings, rubber bands, or other materials to create patterns. There are countless techniques for tying, each resulting in a unique design.
3. **Application of Dye:** Apply dye to the fabric, either by dipping, pouring, or spraying it onto the surface. The fabric can be entirely submerged in dye or selectively dyed to create different effects.
4. **Fixing the Dye:** After applying the dye, the fabric is typically wrapped in plastic or left in a covered container to allow the dye to set. Heat may also be applied to help fix the colours.
5. **Rinsing and Washing:** Once the dye has set, rinse the fabric thoroughly to remove excess dye. Then, wash it with mild detergent to remove any remaining dye and set the colours.
6. **Drying and Finishing:** Finally, allow the fabric to air dry or use a dryer if appropriate. Once dry, the fabric can be ironed to set the colours permanently.

Tie and dye allows for endless experimentation with colours, patterns, and techniques, making it a versatile and accessible form of artistic expression. It's used not only in clothing but also in home textiles, accessories, and crafts. From bold, psychedelic swirls to delicate,

intricate patterns, tie and dye continues to captivate people around the world with its vibrant aesthetic and rich cultural history.

Historical overview, Cultural significance, and Evolution of Tie and Dye techniques:

Historical Overview:

Tie and dye techniques have roots in ancient civilizations across various regions of the world. For instance:

1. **Africa:** Tie-dye methods have been practiced for centuries in various African cultures, with evidence of tie-dye textiles dating back to the 6th century. Techniques like adire in Nigeria and bogolanfini (mud cloth) in Mali showcase intricate patterns created through tying, folding, and dyeing fabric.
2. **Asia:** India, Japan, and Indonesia are renowned for their rich traditions of tie-dye. In India, the art of tie and dye, known as Bandhani or Bandhej, has been practiced for over 5000 years. In Japan, Shibori involves intricate tying and dyeing techniques, while in Indonesia, Batik incorporates both wax-resist dyeing and tie-dye methods.
3. **Western Influence:** Tie-dye gained widespread popularity in the West during the 1960s and 1970s, largely due to its association with the hippie counterculture movement. It became symbolic of freedom, self-expression, and a rejection of mainstream societal norms.

Cultural Significance:

Tie and dye techniques hold deep cultural significance across different societies:

1. **Symbolism:** In many cultures, tie-dye patterns carry symbolic meanings related to spirituality, status, or identity. For instance, in Africa, certain tie-dye motifs may represent tribal affiliations or convey messages about life events.
2. **Rituals and Celebrations:** Tie-dye textiles are often used in rituals, ceremonies, and celebrations. They may be worn during weddings, festivals, or other significant cultural events, serving as expressions of joy, prosperity, or spirituality.

2. **Preparation:** Lay the fabric flat on a clean surface. If you're working with a large piece of fabric, you may need to fold or scrunch it to fit within your workspace.
3. **Tying or Binding:** This step involves manipulating the fabric to create patterns. You can use various tying or binding techniques, such as:
 - **Twisting:** Twist sections of fabric tightly to create spiral patterns.
 - **Folding:** Fold the fabric accordion-style or in other geometric patterns.
 - **Crunching:** Scrunch the fabric randomly to create organic, irregular patterns.
 - **Tying with Strings or Rubber Bands:** Secure the manipulated fabric with strings, rubber bands, or other materials to hold the folds or twists in place.
4. **Dye Application:** Once the fabric is tied or bound, apply dye to the desired areas. You can use liquid dyes, dye baths, or even spray bottles for more controlled application. Experiment with different colors and dyeing techniques to achieve the desired effect.
5. **Dye Fixation:** After applying the dye, wrap the fabric in plastic wrap or place it in a plastic bag to prevent the colors from bleeding. Allow the fabric to sit for several hours or overnight to allow the dye to set.
6. **Rinsing and Washing:** Once the dye has set, rinse the fabric under cold water to remove excess dye. Gradually increase the water temperature until it runs clear. Then, wash the fabric with a mild detergent to remove any remaining dye particles.
7. **Drying and Finishing:** Finally, allow the fabric to air dry or use a dryer if necessary. Once dry, remove the ties or bindings to reveal the finished tie-dye pattern. Iron the fabric if needed to set the colors permanently.

These basic principles provide a starting point for experimenting with tie and dye techniques. As you gain experience, feel free to explore more advanced methods and variations to create your own unique designs. Remember to wear gloves and work in a well-ventilated area when handling dyes, and always follow safety guidelines provided by the dye manufacturer.

Understanding fabric types and properties is crucial for successful tie and dye projects. Different fabrics react differently to dyes and manipulation techniques. Here's a breakdown of common fabric types and their properties relevant to tie and dye:

3. **Community and Tradition:** The practice of tie-dye often involves communal participation, with knowledge and techniques passed down through generations. It fosters a sense of community and preserves cultural heritage.

Evolution of Techniques:

Tie and dye techniques have evolved over time, incorporating new methods and materials:

1. **Innovation in Materials:** Modern tie-dye artists experiment with a wide range of dyes, including synthetic and natural pigments, as well as different types of fabric. They also utilize innovative binding materials and tools to create intricate patterns.
2. **Hybridization:** Contemporary artists often combine traditional tie-dye techniques with other textile arts, such as screen printing, embroidery, or appliqué, to create unique and multidimensional designs.
3. **Global Influence:** With increased globalization and cultural exchange, tie and dye techniques have spread to new regions and influenced diverse art forms. For example, contemporary fashion designers incorporate tie-dye motifs into their collections, blending traditional craftsmanship with modern aesthetics.
4. **Sustainability:** There's a growing emphasis on eco-friendly dyeing methods and sustainable practices within the tie-dye community. Artists are exploring natural dye sources, water-saving techniques, and upcycling of materials to minimize environmental impact.

In summary, tie and dye techniques have a rich history spanning cultures and continents, with deep cultural significance and ongoing evolution in artistic expression and craftsmanship. From ancient rituals to modern fashion statements, tie-dye continues to captivate and inspire people worldwide.

The Basic Principles of Tie and Dye:

The basic principles of tie and dye involve simple yet creative techniques to manipulate fabric and apply dye to create unique patterns. Here are the fundamental principles:

1. **Fabric Selection:** Start with a fabric made of natural fibers like cotton, silk, or linen, as they absorb dye better than synthetic materials. Pre-wash the fabric to remove any sizing or residues that might interfere with dye absorption.

1. **Natural Fabrics:**

- **Cotton:** Cotton is one of the most popular fabrics for tie-dyeing due to its absorbency and ease of manipulation. It holds dye well and produces vibrant colors. However, it may shrink slightly when washed.
- **Silk:** Silk is a luxurious fabric that takes dye beautifully, producing rich, vibrant colors with a subtle sheen. It's lightweight and drapes elegantly, making it suitable for scarves, garments, and accessories.
- **Linen:** Linen has a natural texture and a slightly more subdued dye uptake compared to cotton or silk. It's durable and breathable, making it suitable for clothing and home textiles.

2. **Cellulosic Blends:**

- **Rayon:** Rayon is a semi-synthetic fiber made from cellulose. It has similar dyeing properties to cotton but may require more care during handling due to its delicate nature. Rayon fabrics can produce soft, flowing tie-dye patterns.
- **Tencel (Lyocell):** Tencel is another cellulose-based fiber known for its softness and eco-friendly production process. It absorbs dye well and produces vibrant colors, making it suitable for tie-dye projects.

3. **Protein Fibers:**

- **Wool:** Wool is a protein-based fiber that requires special care when dyeing. It's best suited for techniques that involve low heat and gentle handling to prevent felting. Wool produces rich, heathered colors with a unique texture.
- **Silk:** As mentioned earlier, silk is a protein-based fiber that takes dye beautifully. It produces rich, vibrant colors and has a luxurious feel, making it ideal for tie-dyeing scarves, garments, and accessories.

4. **Synthetic Fabrics:**

- **Polyester:** Polyester is a synthetic fabric that resists dye uptake compared to natural fibers. Specialized dyes and techniques may be required to achieve vibrant colors on polyester fabrics. Polyester blends may yield different results depending on the fiber composition.
- **Nylon:** Nylon is another synthetic fabric that requires specialized dyes and techniques for successful tie-dyeing. It's less absorbent than natural fibres but can produce bold, long-lasting colours with the right approach.



**Annavaram Satyavathi Devi
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS), KAKINADA**

(Under Jurisdiction of Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

Re-accredited by NAAC with B Grade

CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that Miss.**T. Devi Pragnyanka**.....of
J. B.A. H.S.P. Class successfully completed Certificate Course in
"TIE and DYE" held from 01 September 2018 to 01 October 2018 conducted
by Department of Home Science, A.S.D. Government Degree College for
Women Autonomous Kakinada.*

K. Lakshmi
Lecturer Incharge
Dept of Home Science

M. Sureshala
Principal
ASD Govt. Degree College (W) (A)
Kakinada

FEED BACK

DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE

Department of Home Science లో
మాకు Certificate Course లో భాగంగా
Step-by-Step ఈ కింది విధంగా TIE
And DYE ని నేర్పించినారు.

1. వివిధ రకాల పద్ధతులు ద్వారా design
అలా trait చేయాలా నేర్పించినారు.

2. ఒక ధర్మకొల్ ముకాను లోనుకొని ప్లాట్
యేద పట్టి గట్టిగా TIE చేసుకోవాలి.

3. ఆ TIE చేసిన ముకాను DYE లో
మంచి తోసి ఎండలో ఆరబెట్టాలి.

4. అది ముత్తం ఆరిపోయిన తర్వాత చూస్తే
మంచి డిజైన్ వస్తుంది.

Ch. Moumika
IBA HEP

FEED BACK

DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE

Department of Home Science లో మూడు
 Certificate course లో భాగంగా step by step
 ఈ సీడి విధంగా TIE and DYE ప
 నిర్వహిస్తారు.

1. వివిధ రకాల వస్తువుల డిజైన్ design ఎలా తయారు చేయాలి నిర్వహిస్తారు.
2. Transfer paper ఉపయోగించి department లో
 వున్న design books నుంచి design తీసుకువస్తారు.
3. ముందుగా ఒక clothను తీసుకొని మనకు కావాల్సిన
 విధంగా దానిలో cloth ను మట్టలే.
4. గ్రాం అయినది తీసుకున్న dye లో ముంచి తీసుకువస్తారు.
 అయినది వ్యాధి ఎందులో అరవేసిన అయినది చాలా
 మంచి design వచ్చింది. మనకు ముస్తలకు ఏ
 విధంగా TIE and dye చేయాలి మన
 madams నిర్వహిస్తారు.

T. Devi Priyanka.
 B.A HEP