

K.R. Mangalam World School South City-I, Gurugram

Subject- E.V.S

Topic: A Beautiful cloth

Clothes are things that people wear to cover their bodies such as shirts, pants, dresses, coats etc. It protects us from heat, cold, rain and wind. It also protects us from insect bites. Clothing is typically made of fabrics or textiles but over time has included garments made from animal skin or other thin sheets of materials put together.

Fibres are the fundamental components of all textiles. There are mainly two types of fibre. One is natural fibre and another is synthetic or manmade fibre. Natural fibres are extracted from plants and animals. For eg- cocoon fibre, hair fibre, bast fibre, leaf fibre, seed fibre etc. Manmade fibre is chemically treated and processed to make a fibre equal to natural fibre with same qualities. For eg- viscose rayon, cupro, nylon, polyester etc

We wear many clothes throughout the day. Our clothing style depends upon the work or activity we do. A child wears a uniform when he goes to school and wear loose casual clothes at home. And a bedtime demands a different outfit which should be clean and comfortable.

We wear fancy clothes at parties and weddings. Hence, different occasion and different activities require different items of clothing.

Also, the climate of a place determines the types of clothes people wear. For example, in hot weather, we wear skirts and shorts and in cold weather we wear pullover, jackets etc.

Traditional clothes- Different clothes are worn by people in different regions.

Women clothes in India	Men Clothes in India
Pattu in Himachal Pradesh	Angrakha Kurta in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bengal.
Ghagra-Choli in Rajasthan	Turban in Punjab

Mekhela-Chador in Assam	Veshti (Lungi) in Tamil Nadu
Phanek and Innaphi in Manipur	Shirt and Mundu in Kerala
Gharara in Uttar Pradesh	Phiran in Jammu and Kashmir
Pattu Pavadai in South India	Dhoti Kurta in Bihar



Clothes are made up of different material. An unstitched cloth can be worn by different people in different way like a dupatta, turban or a lungi.

Cotton seeds are planted in spring and the plant grows into green, bushy shrubs which have pink and cream coloured flowers. These are replaced with fruit, also known as cotton balls. The process of making yarn from fibre is called spinning. Cotton cloth/fabric is obtained from the yarn.

Silk fibre can be obtained by rearing of silkworms through the process of sericulture, which is further converted into silk yarn. The silk cloth is then obtained from the silk yarn.

Wool is obtained from sheep through the process of shearing. It is a removal of the fleece along with the thin layer of the skin. The wool fibre is converted into yarn and then woollen fabric is obtained.

