

BASICS OF SAREE DRAPING

Sample Question Paper B&WSSC



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council

Qualification Name: Basics of Saree Draping

QP Code: BWS/N9019

NSQF Level: 2

Assessment Type: Sample Question Paper

Assessment Structure

Component	Marks
Theory	40
Practical	60
Viva	-
Total	100

SECTION A – THEORY

Total Questions: 30

Time Allowed: 45 Minutes
Total Theory Marks: 40

Instructions

- 1. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.
- 3. Use of unfair means is strictly prohibited.

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. Why is saree selection based on body type important?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Enhance appearance and comfort
 - c) Reduce cost
 - d) Save time
- 2. Which saree fabric is most suitable for daily wear?
 - a) Silk
 - b) Cotton
 - c) Velvet
 - d) Organza
- 3. Which colour generally suits dusky skin tones?
 - a) Pastel only
 - b) Bright and jewel tones
 - c) White only
 - d) Grey only



- 4. Why should the occasion be considered while choosing a saree?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Match formality and comfort
 - c) Reduce pleats
 - d) Save effort
- 5. What is the role of blouse fitting in saree draping?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Proper fit and overall look
 - c) Colour contrast
 - d) Speed
- 6. Which accessory is essential for securing pleats?
 - a) Hair clip
 - b) Safety pin
 - c) Rubber band
 - d) Brooch
- 7. Why is petticoat length important?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Correct fall and balance of saree
 - c) Colour matching
 - d) Cost
- 8. Which blouse style suits broad shoulders?
 - a) Halter neck
 - b) V-neck or deep neck
 - c) Boat neck
 - d) High neck
- 9. Why should fabric fall be checked before draping?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Ensure neat drape and comfort
 - c) Save time
 - d) Reduce ironing
- 10. Which saree style is commonly worn for formal occasions?
 - a) Lehenga style
 - b) Nivi style
 - c) Dhoti style
 - d) Langa voni
- 11. What should be done before starting saree draping?
 - a) Apply makeup
 - b) Iron or steam the saree
 - c) Wear jewellery
 - d) Style hair



- 12. Why should saree pleats be uniform?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Neat and professional appearance
 - c) Reduce fabric use
 - d) Save time
- 13. Which style is traditional to Maharashtra?
 - a) Nivi
 - b) Bengali
 - c) Maharashtrian
 - d) Gujarati
- 14. What is the purpose of tucking the saree securely?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Safety and comfort
 - c) Colour balance
 - d) Speed
- 15. Why should customer privacy be maintained during draping?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Comfort, dignity and professionalism
 - c) Time saving
 - d) Style
- 16. Which style is commonly worn in Assam?
 - a) Nivi
 - b) Mekhela chador
 - c) Lehenga
 - d) Dhoti
- 17. Why should the saree not be over-tightened?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Avoid discomfort and movement restriction
 - c) Save fabric
 - d) Speed
- 18. What should be done if damage is noticed on the saree?
 - a) Ignore
 - b) Inform the customer immediately
 - c) Hide it
 - d) Continue draping
- 19. Why is correct posture important during saree draping?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Avoid wrinkles and uneven drape
 - c) Save time
 - d) Reduce pins



- 20. Why should after-draping guidance be given to the customer?
 - a) Formality
 - b) Help maintain look, movement and safety
 - c) Decoration
 - d) Reduce repeat visit





SECTION B - PRACTICAL

Total Marks: 60

Practical Task

Perform Saree Draping on a model/customer including:

- Selection of saree as per body type and occasion
- Preparation of blouse, petticoat and accessories
- Step-by-step draping (any ONE style):
 - o Nivi / Bengali / Gujarati / Maharashtrian / Lehenga / Dhoti / Langa Voni / Mekhela Chador
- · Pleat making and securing
- Adjustments as per customer comfort
- · Maintaining privacy, safety and garment cleanliness
- Post-draping guidance

Assessment Criteria (Indicative)

Criteria	Marks
Saree selection & preparation	10
Draping technique & pleat formation	25
Fit, safety & comfort	15
Professional behaviour & hygiene	10
Total	60

END OF QUESTION PAPER

Note:

This question paper is also available in the following regional languages:

Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu.