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VI. RESULTS: Figure.2. Home interface Displaying Interactive India Map The Figure 2. shows the main interface with a clickable map of India. Users can interact with each state to explore its traditional textiles. Figure.3. Interactive India Map with Textile popups Figure.3 shows (e.g., Tamil Nadu) when the user hovers over a specific state, a popup appears showing the name of a prominent textile along with a representative image and short description. Figure.4. Detailed Textile Information After Selecting a State Figure.4. Shows on Clicking the state leads to a dedicated page with comprehensive information about the state's textiles, including multiple images, history, and weaving techniques. Figure.4. Shows on Clicking the state leads to a dedicated page with comprehensive information about the state's textiles, including multiple images, history, and weaving techniques. Figure.5 "Back to Map" Button for Returning to Main Interface Figure.5. shows at the end of each state's detailed page, a "Back to Map" button allows users to return to the homepage and explore other states seamlessly. Figure.5. shows at the end of each state's detailed page, a "Back to Map" button allows users to return to the homepage and explore other states seamlessly. Figure.6. Goes back to India Map VII. CONCLUSION: This web-based platform offers an engaging way to explore India's rich textile heritage through an interactive map, showcasing the unique textiles of all 29 states. This web-based platform offers an engaging way to explore India's rich textile heritage through an interactive map, showcasing the unique textiles of all 29 states. Users can hover over states to view popups with brief descriptions and click on states for detailed pages with images, history, and weaving techniques. Users can hover over states to view popups with brief descriptions and click on states for detailed pages with images, history, and weaving techniques. The project promotes cultural preservation, providing an accessible educational resource for museums, schools, and tourism platforms. Future enhancements could include artisan stories, and e-commerce features to support local crafts and expand user engagement. VIII. REFERENCES: 1. Dhamija, J. (2005). Handwoven Fabrics of India. Wiley Eastern. This work provides foundational knowledge on the historical evolution, weaving techniques, and regional diversity of Indian textiles. 2. Mehta, R. (2019). Sustainable Textiles: An Indian Perspective. In Sustainable Textiles. Mehta discusses eco-friendly practices and sustainability challenges in traditional Indian textile production. 3. Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). This source covers government policies and initiatives supporting handloom weavers and their economic empowerment. 4. Crafts Council of India. Preserving Indian Crafts. This source focuses on grassroots initiatives for preserving traditional textile crafts and supporting artisans in India. 5. UNESCO. (2021). Handmade for the 21st Century: Safeguarding Traditional Indian Textile Heritage. UNESCO's report discusses global efforts to preserve India's intangible textile heritage and safeguard traditional handloom practices. 6. India Handloom Brand. Official Website. Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The India Handloom Brand promotes authentic handloom products and certifies genuine Indian weaves, ensuring quality and cultural preservation. 7. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT). Publications on Indian Textiles. NIFT provides academic research and technical insights on weaving methods, textile design, and the cultural significance of regional textiles in India. NIFT provides

academic research and technical insights on weaving methods, textile design, and the cultural significance of regional textiles in India.

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