


Five different types of clothes material in india

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Five different types of fabric.

The traditional tenement of Afghanistan ©, and always was, only with beautiful Afghan designs and colors. The style of the Afghan vestry during the rule of King Zahir Shah (in the dowry) © Each of 1950) was very similar to the western garment during this period. © Shit. When it was fashionable in the West, the women of the capital Kabul also used © T-shirts with short sleeves and short skirts! The traditional men's room included several different styles of coats, chaps © us and dresses. I remember my uncle had a nice warm coat of lamb skin that was completely lined with lambskin (even in the arms) and handcuffs. The opening was trimmed with the softest long buns of sheep or goat for decoration. It was a really hot piece of garment for the cold winter of mountain Afghanistan. There were embroidery around the body of the coat and sleeves. These coats were built to last a long time and looked very old. It was totally sewn on all its extension and on © also © embroidered in purple and yellow silk thread on a psychedelic pattern © It was very beautiful when it was used with a chapped © u Qarakul that also © m m © made from sheep's clothing. Qarakul © a chapped © u unique plan made of special lamb skin that most people used to use. It was really popular in the 60s and 70s among Afghans, and was considered part of the men's closet. Although the use of this jacket © u particular is still common among some Afghans, including President Hamid Karzai, has become more expensive than other chaps © us regular style due to lack of investment in this business. In Afghanistan, the cotton and the wool are the main materials used for healing. Silk too © m has its consumers and © mainly used in garments and handicrafts, including rugs, or rugs, but in © Of course it is. © more expensive. During the Taliban regime, women had to wear a long slang dress as well as a Burqa (Chadari) at the top for women. from the head to © ankle. The length in front of the burqa © up © knee while the back is © to© the ankle. ankle. Only wearing black shoes, but never white. Wearing white shoes during their regime was prohibited because they were the same color a s the Taliban flag, s o they believed that if women wore white shoes, they would be standing on the flag and being disrespectful. The traditional men's garment in Afghanistan is called Perahan Tunban with a vest embroidered in gold or silver, and the wear of the bread © is known as Paizar. Perahan Tunban which means liter "Dress and Pants" © also © m known as "Kamiz Shalwar" in some parts of the south, and © the same old vestibule for men. The dress became more common during the Taliban regime when they banned foreign-style clothes such as suits, jeans and calluses. During the black period of the Taliban regime, the men had to use this particular vestibule canoe. © a combination of long dress of knee length with a loose slang. Men too © they had to have a head © u or turban as cover of the head with long beard. Young boys under the age of 15 should wear chaps © u, and they didn't have to wear turban, except at school. For girls less than ten years old, any long-sleeve shirt and calluses were forged. The use of jeans or Western style slang was totally forbidden for men and women in no circumstances during the Talibans, and if anyone © I was seen in Western style clothes, they were thrown into prison with punishments. Hello. © m of that, the Talibans were also © Putting restrictions on hand, © really long and made of cotton with a combination of different colors. The dress comes with a matching slang, a headband, a handbag and a pair of flat shoes called Paizar. The style of pure Afghan vestry changed during several days © Wars and cultural invasions and influences of neighbouring countries have emerged in the region. Currently, the normal clothes for women © mainly shirts with jeans, a Pakistani and Indian style dress and calluses Panjabi along with his matching head scarf to cover the head. These two types of clothes I have just mentioned are mainly used at home and at family reunions, but the formal clerk or clothes of government officials may differ. Some women wear a dress shirt suit a long with a long skirt ankle with a cover of hair at work, while the other may wear a nice pair of back suits. The woman's clothes into the house are usually a long knee dress with a white, black slang or combining that © mostly made of cotton and used in the summer. © the basis of Afghanistan's clothes for women. In the northern areas the striped material © used, and often dyed red madder or in shades of blue and brown. No loose sleeves, hip-length jackets are used in full-length striped jackets for heat as well © m. The clothes of Afghanistan for men © the long dress with knee lenses with the baggy slang called "Perahan Tunban" or (Kamiz Shalwar), but people are wearing jeans and suits too © m. Men too © They use a calf-length Chapan. This long coat © Typically made of silk, and comes in striped colors of green and black, etc. A well made Chapan can be very expansive © normally used on Tunban And only influential or rich people can afford to use it. Men are covering their heads using different types of hats and each has their private particular name Qarakul (made of lamb skin) Pakool (made of wool) Turban (made of silk or cotton) or bonan © the regular ones that mostly come in white and black colors. The current slang products are mainly Chinese, with a small percentage of consumers who use the second-hand (manufactured in the West) slang products. People usually wear slippers, sandals and regular shoes in the summer, while calf-length boots are most common in winter due t o large amounts of snow and mad on the ground. The southern part of the country, particularly in Kandahar, Helmand Jalalabad Province in the e as t, people have their own most common calorie, which is © a black leather s and lia called Chablee e e © a part of the vestibule of Pashtons of Afghanistan. In winter people wear thick socks of Afghanistan, hand-knitted with leather boots and chaps © hot us due to very cold weather. The clothes for Afghan children, especially the clothes for traditional children's affections, are almost the same as the style or design of adults. For the boys, yeah © a chest embroidery Perhan Tunban with a golden cloth embroidered and a chapan © embroidery of gold or silver. However, Perahan Tunban as well as t-shirts and calluses are mainly used inside the house or outside the side. The traditional feminine dressing room © the smaller size of traditional women's clothing, known as "Lebassay Afghan" or "Afghani Dress" and comes with a small scarf of heads and shoes. Nowadays, normal or informal clothes for children are jeans and T-shirts or cotton calluses with shirts for boys and two pieces of knee dress with calluses known as Panjabbi for girls. The current clothing of Afghanistan for men, as shown in the news, is © a mixture of all different types of clothes, including some interesting mixtures of Western and Afghan styles. For people who can buy new clothes, there is a second-hand market called or second hand selling clothes that come from Western countries. This is how it works. These second hand hand that people donate to Goodwills or other organisations do s o to third world countries and are sold by Kilograms. Basically, after donations are made, the clothes are collected and packed by donation collection organisations, and then sold to other traders who send them to third world countries such a s Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, etc. For example, when they arrive in Pakistan, open and separate the good and the bad, checking the packages and then package and resell them to Afghan merchants who sell them individually piece by piece. There are several shops specialized in different second-hand items such as shoes, men's clothes, women's clothes, and children. It's a really big deal and because the quality of the products is better than the new Chinese quality products, they're being sold at a higher price but still some people prefer second-hand products than the new products on the market. Return from Afghanistan to Afghanistan Culture Page You like this page? Please send it forward. Here's how... Rather share this page with other people through © Is it a link to her? 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