1. **Eligibility for Admission to the Course**
   Candidate for admission to the first year of the **B. Sc Costume Design and Fashion** degree course shall be required to have passed the higher secondary examination (Academic or Vocational) conducted by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu in the relevant subjects or other examination accepter as equivalent there to by the Syndicate, subject to such other conditions as may be prescribed therefore.

2. **Duration of the Course**
   The course shall extend over a period of three years comprising of six semesters with two semesters in one academic year. There shall not be less than 90 working days for each semester. Examination shall be conducted at the end of every semester for the respective subjects.

3. **Course of Study**
   The course of study for the UG degree course shall consist of the following:
   
   a) **Part - I**
   Tamil or any one of the following modern/classical languages i.e. Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit, French, German, Arabic & Urdu. It shall be offered for the first two semesters with one examination at the end of each semester.

   b) **Part – II : English**
   The subject shall be offered during the first two semesters with one examination at the end of each semester. During third semester the subject communication skills will be offered as one of the core subject.

   c) **Foundation Course**
   The Foundation course shall comprise of two stages as follows:
   
   - Foundation Course A : General Awareness (I & II semesters)
   - Foundation Course B : Environmental Studies (III & IV semesters)

   The syllabus and scheme of examination for the foundation course A, General awareness shall be apportioned as follows:
   
   - From the printed material supplied by the University - 75%
   - Current affairs & who is who? - 25%

   The current affairs cover current developments in all aspects of general knowledge which are not covered in the printed material on this subject issued by the University.
The Foundation course B shall comprise of only one paper which shall have Environmental Studies.

d) Part – III

**Group A**: Core subject – As prescribed in the scheme of examination. Examination will be conducted in the core subjects at the end of every semester.

**Group B**: allied subjects -2 subjects-4 papers
Examination shall be conducted in the allied subjects at the end of first four semesters.

**Group C**: application oriented subjects: 2 subjects – 4 papers
The application-oriented subjects shall be offered during the last two semesters of study viz., V and VI semesters. Examination shall be conducted in the subjects at the end of V & VI semesters.

**Group D**: field work/institutional training
Every student shall be required to undergo field work/institutional training, related to the application-oriented subject for a period of not less than 2 weeks, conveniently arranged during the course of 3rd year. The principal of the college and the head of the department shall issue a certificate to the effect that the student had satisfactorily undergone the field work/institutional training for the prescribed period.

**Diploma Programme**:
All the UG programmes shall offer compulsory diploma subjects and it shall be offered in four papers spread over each paper at the end of III, IV, V, & VI semesters.

e) Co-Curricular activities: NSS/NCC/Physical education
Every student shall participate compulsorily for period of not less than two years (4 semesters) in any one of the above programmes.

The above activities shall be conducted outside the regular working hours of the college. The principal shall furnish a certificate regarding the student’s performance in the respective field and shall grade the student in the five point scale as follows

A-Exemplary
B-very good
C-good
D-fair
E-Satisfactory

This grading shall be incorporated in the mark sheet to be issued at the end of the appropriate semester (4th or 5th or 6th semester).
(Handicapped students who are unable to participate in any of the above activities shall be required to take a test in the theoretical aspects of any one of the above 3 field and be graded and certified accordingly).

4. **Requirement to appear for the examinations**
   a) A candidate will be permitted to appear for the university examinations for any semester if
      i) He/she secures not less than 75% of attendance in the number of working days during the semester.
      ii) He/she earns a progress certificate from the head of the institution, of having satisfactorily completed the course of study prescribed in the subjects as required by these regulations, and
      iii) His/her conduct has been satisfactory.

      Provided that it shall be open to the syndicate, or any authority delegated with such powers by the syndicate, to grant exemption to a candidate who has failed to earn 75% of the attendance prescribed, for valid reasons, subject to usual conditions.

   b) A candidate who has secured less than 65% but 55% and above attendance in any semester has to compensate the shortage in attendance in the subsequent semester besides, earning the required percentage of attendance in that semester and appear for both semester papers together at the end of the latter semester.

   c) A candidate who has secured less than 55% of attendance in any semester will not be permitted to appear for the regular examinations and to continue the study in the subsequent semester. He/she has to rejoin the semester in which the attendance is less than 55%

   d) A candidate who has secured less than 65% of attendance in the final semester has to compensate his/her attendance shortage in a manner as decided by the concerned head of the department after rejoining the same course.

5. **Restrictions to appear for the examinations**
   a) Any candidate having arrear paper(s) shall have the option to appear in any arrear paper along with the regular semester papers.

   b) “Candidates who fail in any of the papers in Part I, II & III of UG degree examinations shall complete the paper concerned within 5 years form the date of admission to the said course, and should they fail to do so, they shall take the examination in the texts/ revised syllabus prescribed for the immediate next batch of candidates. If there is no change in the texts/syllabus they shall appear for the examination in that paper with the syllabus in vogue until there is a change in the texts or syllabus. In the event of removal of that paper consequent to change of regulation and / or curriculum after 5 year period, the candidates shall have to take up an equivalent paper in the revised syllabus as suggested by the chairman and fulfill the requirements as per regulation/ curriculum for the award of the degree.
6. **Medium of Instruction and examinations**

   The medium of instruction and examinations for the papers of Part I and II shall be the language concerned. For part III subjects other than modern languages, the medium of instruction shall be either Tamil or English and the medium of examinations is in English/Tamil irrespective of the medium of instructions. For modern languages, the medium of instruction and examination will be in the languages concerned.

7. **Submission of Record Note Books for practical examinations**

   Candidates appearing for practical examinations should submit bonafide Record Note Books prescribed for practical examinations, otherwise the candidates will not be permitted to appear for the practical examinations. However, in genuine cases where the students, who could not submit the record note books, they may be permitted to appear for the practical examinations, provided the concerned Head of the department from the institution of the candidate certified that the candidate has performed the experiments prescribed for the course. For such candidates who do not submit Record Books, zero (0) marks will be awarded for record note books.

8. **Passing Minimum**

   a) A candidate who secures not less than 40% of the total marks in any subject including the Diploma and Foundation courses (theory or Practical) in the University examination shall be declared to have passed the examination in the subject (theory or Practical).

   b) A candidate who passes the examination in all the subjects of Part I, II and III (including the Diploma and Foundation courses) shall be declared to have passed, the whole examination.

9. **Improvement of Marks in the subjects already passed**

   Candidates desirous of improving the marks awarded in a passed subject in their first attempt shall reappear once within a period of subsequent two semesters. The improved marks shall be considered for classification but not for ranking. When there is no improvement, there shall not be any change in the original marks already awarded.

10. **Classification of Successful candidates**

   a) A candidate who passes all the Part III examinations in the First attempt within a period of three years securing 75% and above in the aggregate of Part III marks shall be declared to have passed B.A/ B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.M. degree examination in **First Class with Distinctions**

   b) (i) A candidate who passes all the examinations in Part I or Part II or Part III or Diploma securing not less than 60 per cent of total marks for concerned part shall be declared to have passed that part in **First Class**

   (ii) A candidate who passed all the examinations in Part I or Part II or Part III or Diploma securing not less than 50 per cent but below 60 per cent of total marks for concerned part shall be declared to have passed that part in **Second Class**

   (iii) All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passed the Part I or Part II or Part III or Diploma examination in **Third Class**

11. **Conferment of the Degree**

   No candidate shall be eligible for conferment of the Degree unless he / she,
i. has undergone the prescribed course of study for a period of not less than six semesters in an institution approved by/affiliated to the University or has been exempted from in the manner prescribed and has passed the examinations as have been prescribed therefor.

ii. Has satisfactory participates in either NSS or NCC or Physical Education as evidenced by a certificate issued by the Principal of the institution.

iii. Has successfully completed the prescribed Field Work/ Institutional Training as evidenced by certificate issued by the Principal of the College.

12. Ranking
A candidate who qualifies for the UG degree course passing all the examinations in the first attempt, within the minimum period prescribed for the course of study from the date of admission to the course and secures I or II class shall be eligible for ranking and such ranking will be confined to 10% of the total number of candidates qualified in that particular branch of study, subject to a maximum of 10 ranks.

The improved marks will not be taken into consideration for ranking.

13. Additional Degree
Any candidate who wishes to obtain an additional UG degree not involving any practical shall be permitted to do so and such candidate shall join a college in the III year of the course and he/she will be permitted to appear for par III alone by granting exemption form appearing Part I, Part II and common allied subjects (if any), already passed by the candidate. And a candidate desirous to obtain an additional UG degree involving practical shall be permitted to do so and such candidate shall join a college in the II year of the course and he/she be permitted to appear for Part III alone by granting exemption form appearing for Part I, Part II and the common allied subjects. If any, already passed. Such candidates should obtain exemption from the university by paying a fee of Rs.500/-.

14. Evening College
The above regulations shall be applicable for candidates undergoing the respective courses in Evening Colleges also.

15. Syllabus
The syllabus for various subjects shall be clearly demarcated into five viable units in each paper/subject.

16. Revision of Regulations and Curriculum
The above Regulation and Scheme of Examinations will be in vogue without any change for a minimum period of three years from the date of approval of the Regulations. The University may revise/amend/ change the Regulations and Scheme of Examinations, if found necessary.

17. Transitory Provision
Candidates who have undergone the Course of Study prior to the Academic Year 2007-2008 will be permitted to take the Examinations under those Regulations for a period of four years i.e. up to and inclusive of the Examination of April 2012 thereafter they will be permitted to take the Examination only under the Regulations in force at that time.
### Scheme of Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sem</th>
<th>Part</th>
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**15 Days Internship Training in any Processing Unit**

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SEMESTER-I

Group –A- Core Paper-I

FUNDAMENTALS OF APPAREL DESIGNING

UNIT-I
Parts and functions of a single needle machine, essential tools – cutting tools, measuring tools, marking tools, general tools, pressing tools, seams and seam finishes – types, working of seams and seam finishes Hems – types, stitches used.

UNIT-II
Fullness- definition, types. Darts, tucks, pleats, flares and godets, gathers and shirrs, frills or ruffles, flounces, facings – bias facing, shaped facing and decorative facing. Binding – single bias binding, double bias binding.

UNIT – III
Plackets – definition, characteristics of a good placket, types – inconspicuous placket and conspicuous plackets. Method of constructing the same. Fasteners – conspicuous (Button and button-holes, button loops, button with holes, shank buttons, eyelets and cords). Inconspicuous (press buttons, hooks and eyes, zips).

UNIT – IV

UNIT-V
Collars – definitions, types, peter pan, scalloped, puritan, sailor, square, rippled, full shirt collar, open collar, Chinese, turtle neck, shawl collar pockets – types – patch pocket, bound pocket, pocket in a seam, front hip pocket.

REFERENCE:
SEMESTER-I

Group –A-Core Paper-I

FUNDAMENTALS OF APPAREL DESIGNING PRACTICALS

1. Preparation of samples for seam and seam finishes.
2. Preparation of samples for hems
3. Preparation of samples for fullness
4. Preparation of samples for facing and binding.
5. Preparation of samples for plackets and fasteners
6. Preparation of samples plain sleeve, puff sleeve (any one type), raglon sleeve.
7. Preparation of samples yoke with fullness within the yoke yoke supporting fullness.
8. Preparation of samples peter pan collar, full shirt collar, shawl collar
9. Preparation of samples patch pocket, bound pocket.

SEMESTER-I

Group –A- Core Paper-II

PRINCIPLES OF PATTERN MAKING

UNIT-I
Body measurement –importance, preparing for measuring, ladies measurements, boys and men’s measurements. Standardizing body measurements –importance, techniques used. Relative length and girth measures in ladies/gentlemen
Preparation of fabric for cutting –importance of grain in cutting and construction, steps in preparing the fabric for cutting.

UNIT-II
Pattern making –method of pattern making – (Drafting and draping), merits and demerits.
Types of paper patterns (Patterns for personal measurements and commercial patterns)
Principles of pattern drafting. Pattern details, steps in drafting basic bodice front and back and sleeve.
Draping – preparation of bodice form steps in draping a basic bodice front bodice back and sleeve.

UNIT-III
Styles created by shifting of blouse darts, adding fullness to the bodice, converting darts to seam and partial yokes and incorporating darts in to seams forming yokes.
Fitting- Standards of a good fit, steps in preparing a blouse for fitting, checking the fit of a blouse, solving fitting problems in a blouse, fitting techniques.
UNIT- IV
Pattern alteration –importance of altering patterns, general principles for pattern alteration, common pattern alteration in a blouse.
Pattern grading –definition, types, manual –master grades, basic front, basic back, basic sleeve, basic collar and basic grading.

UNIT-V
Pattern layout- definition, purpose, rules in layout, types of layouts for length wise stripped designs, fabric with bold design, asymmetric designs, one way designs. What can be done if cloth is insufficient, fabric cutting, transferring pattern marking, stay stitching, ease stitching.

Reference:
Practical clothing construction -part I and part-II Mary Mathews, cosmic press Chennai (1986)
Pattern Grading for women’s clothing, The technology of sizing –Gerry cooklin ,Blackwell Science Ltd (1990)
Zarapker system of cutting –zarapker. K. r., Navneet publications Ltd

SEMESTER-I

Group- B -ALLIED A PAPER I

FASHION ILLUSTRATIONS - PRACTICALS

Prepare sketches for the following

1. Different types of collar.
2. Different types of Sleeve.
3. Different types of Neckline
4. Different types of Skirts
5. Different types of ladies tops.
6. Different types of Shirt
7. Different types of Pant (Full and half)
8. Different types of Churidhars
9. Different types of Accessories –bags, footwear, hats etc
10. Different types of Ornaments
11. Facial features –eyes, nose, lips, ears
12. Face, hands, legs –different positions
13. Lay figure -71/2 head
14. Fashion figure -8, 10, 12 head.
Semester –II

Group-A- Core Paper-III

Children’s Apparel Practical

Designing, drafting and constructing the following garments for the features
Prescribed
List the measurements required and materials suitable
Calculate the cost of the garment
Calculate the material required-Layout method and direct measurement
Method

1. Bib- Variation in outline shape
2. Panty-plain or plastic lined panty
3. Jabla- without sleeve, front open (or) Magyar sleeve, back opens
4. Baba suit- knicker with chest piece attached (or) Romper
5. A-Line petticoat- double pointed dart, neck line and arm hole finished with facing(or)petticoat with gathered waist
6. Summer frock- with suspenders at shoulder line, without sleeve/collars(or)
   Angel top with raglan sleeve, fullness at neck line
7. Yoke frock- yoke at chest line, with open, puff sleeve, gathered skirt9OR0 frock-
   with collar, without sleeve, gathered/ circular skirt at waist line(or)
   Princess line frock
8. Knicker- elastic waist, side pockets
9. Shirt- open collar, with pocket

Reference:
3. Practical cutting and tailoring part II Eshwasri Anwahi, Lakhraj Hans R.B Publications, Delhi
SEMESTER-II

Group- A- CORE PAPER IV

SEWING TECHNOLOGY

UNIT-I
Sewing Machineries- Classification of sewing machines, parts functions of single
Needle machine, Double needle machine, over lock machine, bar tacking machine, button
Hole making machine, button fixing machine, blind stitching
Machine, fabric examining machine. Special attachments, care and maintenance,
Common problems and remedies

UNIT-II
Stitching mechanism- Needles, bobbin and bobbin case, bobbin winding, loops and loop
Spreader, threading finger, upper and lower threading, auxiliary hooks, throat plates,
takeups, tension discs- upper and lower thread tension, stitching auxiliaries, pressure foot
and its types, Feed mechanisms - drop feed, differential fed, needle feed, compound
feed, unison feed, puller feed.

UNIT-III
Cutting technology – definition, function, scope. Cutting equipment and tools , vertical
reciprocity cutting machine, rotary cutting machine band knife cutting machine, die
cutters.
Types of spread and its quality, spreading equipment and tools used for spreading,
spreading methods.

UNIT – IV
Marking methods, positioning marking types of markers, efficiency of a marker plan,
requirements of marker planning.
Pressing Equipments – purpose, pressing equipments and methods – iron, steam press,
steam air finisher, steam tunnel, special types – pleating, permanent press.

UNIT – V
Sewing federal standards for stitch and stitch classification, federal standards for seam
and seam classification , fabric sewability, Sewing threads- types, essential qualities of a
sewing thread, Manufacturing process of a cotton and synthetic threads, twisting process.

Reference:
1. The Technology of Clothing Manufacture – Harold Carr and Barbara Latham,
Blackwell Science (1994)
2. A complete guide for sewing – Coles M Sew, Heinemann Professional Publishing,
Singapore.
Digest Association Inc, Pleasant Ville.
Semester II
Group-B - ALLIED A PAPER II
FASHION DESIGNING

UNIT I
Terms related to the fashion industry – fashion, style, fad, classic, and collection, chic Custom made, mannequin, fashion, show, trend, forecasting, high fashion, fashion cycle, haute couture, couture, couturier, fashion director, fashion editor, line, knock-off avant garde, bridge, buying house, apparel, fashion merchandising, pre – a – porter, sample.

UNIT II
Design- definition and types – structural and decorative design, requirements of a good structural and decorative design. Elements of design – line, shape or form, colour, size and texture. Application of structural and decorative design in a dress, selection and application of trimmings and decorations. Fashion accessories- shoes, handbags, hats, ties – different types/ shapes.

UNIT II
Principles of design- balance – formal and informal, rhythm- through repetition, radiation and gradation, emphasis, harmony and proportion. Application of principles of design in a dress.

UNIT III
Colour- definition, colour theories- prang colour chart and munsell colour system, Dimensions of colour- hue, value, and intensity. Standard colour harmonies- application in dress design. Colour in principles of design- application of the same in dress design.

UNIT IV
Designing dresses for unusual figures – becoming and unbecoming – for the following figure types. Stout figure, thin figure, slender figure, narrow shoulders, broad shoulders, round shoulders, large bust, flat chest, large hip, large abdomen, round face, large face, small face, prominent chin and jaw, prominent forehead.

UNIT V
Wardrobe planning for different age groups, factors influencing wardrobe selection, Fashion and season, Designing dresses for different occasions – business meetings, parties/ dinners, evenings/leisure hours, marriage functions, sports, uniforms for civil service, airhostess, hoteliers, schools – girls and boys (school, high school).

Reference:
2. Strategies for Women – Judith Rasband, Delmar publishers London Fundamentals of
3. Textiles and their Care- Susheela Dantyagi, 5th edition,. Orient Longman Ltd New Delhi
Semester – II

Group- B -ALLIED A PAPER II

FASHION DESIGNING – PRACTICALS.

1. Prepare the following Charts
   a. Prang colour chart
   b. Value Chart
   c. Intensity Chart

2. Illustrate garment designs for the Elements of Design
   a. Line
   b. Colour
   c. Texture
   d. Shape or form
   e. Size

3. Illustrate garment designs for the Principles of Design
   a. Balance in dress
   b. Harmony in dress
   c. Emphasis in dress
   d. Proportion in dress
   e. Rhythm in dress

4. Illustrate the colour harmony in dress design
   a. Monochromatic colour harmony
   b. Analogous colour harmony
   c. Complimentary colour harmony
   d. Double complementary colour harmony
   e. Split complementary colour harmony
   f. Triad colour harmony

5. Application of colour and principles of design in dress
   a. Harmony through colour
   b. Emphasis through colour
   c. Proportion through colour
   d. Rhythm through colour
   e. Balance through colour

6. Designing dresses for figure irregularities- becoming and unbecoming Stout figure, thin figure, slender figure, narrow shoulders, broad shoulders, round shoulders, large bust, flat chest, large hip, large abdomen, round face, large face, small face, prominent chin and jaw, prominent forehead.
SEMESTER III

Group- A CORE PAPER V

WOMEN'S APPAREL PRACTICAL-I

Designing drafting and constructing the following garments for the features prescribed
List the Measurements required and Materials suitable
Calculate the cost of the garment
Calculate the material required –Layout method and Direct measurements method

1. saree Petticoat- Six Panel , Decorated bottom.
2. Skirts – Circular/umbrella with style variations.
3. Blouse front open ,Fashioned neck, Waist band at front , with sleeve.
4. Middi- circular / gatherd / pleated with waist band
5. Middi Top- Kimono / raglon sleeve ,
6. Salwar (or) Churidhar (or) Parallels (or) Bell Bottom
7. Kameez – with /without slit, with or without flare ,with /without opening ,with or without panels, with /without yoke.
8. Choli – Sleeve / Neck / yoke with style variations

Reference;

1. Scientific garment quality –K M Illege and Sons , Plot No. 43 , Somuvar Peth pune 411011
2. Easy cutting –Juvekar commercial Tailors Corporation p vt 166 Dr. Ambedkar Road dadar.
3. Commercial system of cutting - Juvekar commercial Tailors Corporation p vt 166 Dr. Ambedkar Road dadar.
5. Dress making- Smt Thangam Subramaniam Bombay Tailoring and embroidery college ,32 North park street ,Ambattur , channi.
Practical clothing construction – Part I and II Mary Mathews ,cosmic Press Chennai.
SEMESTER-III
Group- A CORE PAPER VII

HISTORIC COSTUMES AND TEXTILES OF INDIA

UNIT-I
Beginning of Costume, Growth of Dress out of painting, cutting etc…,
Study of dyed and printed textiles of India – Bhandhani, patola, ikkat, kalamkari- in all
the above types and techniques used.
Study of woven textiles of India – Dacca Muslin, Banarasi/ Chanderi brocades, baluchar,
himrus and amrus, Kashmir shawls, pochampalli, silk sarees of Kancheepuram.

UNIT-II
Costumes of India – Traditional Costume of different States of India
Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam, Orrisa, Bihar, Mizoram,
Tripura, Nagaland, W. Bengal, Sikkim

UNIT-III
Traditional Costume of different States of India;
Maharastra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarpradesh, Jammu and Kashmir,
Gujarat, Madhyaapradesh.

UNIT-IV
Indian Jewellery – jewelleries used in the period of Indus valley civilization, Mauryan
period, Gupta Period, the Pallava and Chola Period, Symbolic Jewellery of South
India, Mughal period.
Temple Jewellery of South India, Tribal jewellery
A brief study of gems and precious stones.

UNIT-V
Traditional embroideries of India – Origin, Embroidery stitches used – embroidery of
Kashmir, Phulkari of Punjab, Gujarat – Kutch and Kathiawar, embroidery of Rajasthan,
Kasuti of Karnataka, Chickenwork of Lucknow, Kantha of Bengal – in all the above –
types and colours of fabric /thread.
Reference;
2. Indian Costume – G.H Ghosrye, Popular books Pvt Ltd
3. The costumes and textiles and India – Jamila Brij Bhushan, D B Taraporevala Sons &
   Co, Bombay (1958)
5. Costumes of India and Pakistan – Das S.N, DB Taraporevala Sons and co,
   Bombay (1956).
SEMESTER-III

Group- B -ALLIED A PAPER III

FASHION AND CLOTHING PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT-I
Factors influencing fashion changes –Psychological needs of fashion, Social psychology of Fashion, technological, economical, political, legal and seasonal influence. Role of costume as a status symbol, Personality and dress, cloths as sex appeal, cultural value. Fashion cycles, repetition of fashion.

UNIT-II
Fashion evolution – Fashion cycles, Length of cycles, consumer groups in fashion cycles – fashion leaders, fashion innovators, fashion motivation, fashion victim, fashion victims, Fashion followers. Adoption of Fashion – trickle down, trickle up and trickle across theory. Fashion forecasting – market research, evaluating the collection, Fashion services and resources (fashion services, Colour services, video services, Newsletter services, web sites, Directories and references), Design- Historic and ethnic costumes.

UNIT-III
Visual merchandising of fashion, types of displays – window displays, interior displays, Elements of display – the merchandise, mannequins and forms, props, signage, lighting. Merchandising presentation – tools and techniques- back drop, forms, fixtures. Fashion show- Definition, planning, budgeting, location, timings, selection of models, collection, set design, music, preparing the commentary, rehearsal.

UNIT-IV

UNIT-V
World fashion centers – France, Italy, America, Fareast. Contributions of well known designers from France, Italy, America, Britain and Fareast Countries.

References;
SEMESTER-III
Group- B ALLIED A PAPER IV
FIBRE TO FABRIC

UNIT-I
Introduction to the field of textiles- classification of fibres –natural and chemical –
primary and secondary characteristics of textile fibers.

UNIT-II
Manufacturing process ,properties and uses of natural fibres – cotton ,linen ,Jute ,
pineapple , hemp , silk , wool, hair fibers, man-made fibres –Viscose rayon ,acetate rayon ,
nylon, polyester, acrylic.

UNIT-III
Spinning –Definition ,Classification – Chemical and mechanical spinning –blending ,
opening, cleaning ,doubling ,carding ,combing ,drawing ,roving ,spinning.
Yarn classification – definition , classification – simple and fancy yarns , Sewing threads
and its properties.

UNIT-IV
Wovens- basic weaves –plain, twill, satin.
Fancy weaves- pile, double cloth, leno, swivel, dobbby and jacquard.

UNIT-V
Non-Wovens- felting, fusing, bonding ,lamination ,netting, braiding and calico,tatting
and crotcheting.

References;

SEMESTER III
Group-B ALLIED A PAPER IV
FIBRE TO FABRIC PRACTICALS

Identification of textile fibres
Fibres – Cotton, Silk, Wool, Nylon, Polyester, Lilen,Rayon, Jute.
1. Microscopic Method
2. Flame test.
3. Chemical test.

Testing of yarns/ fabrics
1. counting of the yarn using wrap reel.
2. Counting of the yarn using beesley’s balance.
3. Twist of the yarn using twist tester.
4. Determining the weight of the fabric.
5. Determining the fabric count by
   a. Raveling method
   b. Pick Glass method
6. Course length and loop length of knitted fabric.
7. Colour fastness to water.
8. Test of Shrinkage.
9. Test of Absorbency.
SEMESTER III

Diploma-Paper-I
Basic Draping-Practical

List of Experiment:

1. Introduction to draping and dress forms
2. Draping basic front and back
3. Draping basic skirts
4. Draping yokes, Shirt yoke and midriff yoke
5. Draping collars- Peter pan, Mandarim and Shirt Collar

SEMESTER-IV

Group- A CORE -PAPER VIII

WOMEN’S APPAREL PRACTICAL-II

Designing, Drafting and constructing the following garments for the features prescribed
List the measurements required and materials suitable
Calculate the cost of the garment
Calculate the material required – layout method and direct measurement method .

2. Nightie – With yoke, front open , with sleeve , full length.
3. Ladies pant- waist band , zip attached , tight fitting / parallel pants.
4. Princess line dress- Knee length, with or without sleeve.
5. Short kurta – Decorative / surface design in tailored placket, with or without collar.
6. Wrap around with short top ( with/ without sleeve, with/ without collar)
7. Ladies apron- with pocket, single sided or double sided.
8. Ghagra – Plain / Decorative and different styles.

References;
2. Easy cutting- Juvekar, commercial tailors corporation pvt Ltd ,166 Dr.Ambedkar Road, Dadar.
3. Zarapker system of cutting- K R Zarapkar , Navneet publications Ltd
4. Dress Making – smt Thangam Subramaniam, Bombay tailoring and embroidery College, 32 North park Street, Ambattur ,Chennai.
SEMESTER-IV
Group- A CORE PAPER-IX
GARMENT QUALITY AND COST CONTROL

UNIT-I

UNIT-II

UNIT-III

UNIT-IV
Type of control forms – basic production systems – principles for choosing a production system – evaluating production systems – flow process grids for production control – Scheduling calculation ,graph methods , Scheduling bundles of varying amounts , mathematical formulas for scheduling – Producing many styles simultaneously – producing many styles consecutively in one line.

UNIT-V
Functions of cost control , types of costs and expenses – Apparel manufacturing cost categories – sales cost control ,purchasing cost control , production cost control , administration cost control – cost ration policies – the manufacturing budget –cash flow controls – standard cost sheet , break even – charts

References;
SEMESTER-IV

Group- B ALLIED A PAPER-V

FABRIC STRUCTURE AND DESIGN

Unit-I
Elements of woven design, Methods of fabric representation, draft and lifting plan, construction of elementary weaves – plain, wrap rib, weft rib, twill, modification of twills, satin and sateen weaves – their derivatives.

UNIT-II
Ordinary and brighten honey comb, its modification, huck a back and its modifications, crepe weaves, mock leno.

UNIT-II
Extra warp and extra weft figuring – single and two colours, planting, backed fabric, warp and weft backed fabrics.

UNIT-IV
Pile fabric – basic structure, twill back and sateen back, weft plush, terry pile – 3 pile, 4 pile, 5 pile and 6 pile, length density and fastness of pile.

UNIT-V
Double cloth – classification, self stitched – face to back, back to face, stitched double cloth – warp and centre stitched double cloth.

References;
2. Watson’s advanced textile design, Grosichkli Z Newness, Butter worths, London 1989

SEMESTER-IV

Group- B ALLIED A PAPER-V

FABRIC STRUCTURE AND DESIGN PRACTICALS

Identification of the following weaves, Design and Draft a peg plan for the same.
1. Plain weave and its derivatives (Warp rib, Weft rib)
2. Twill Weave – Right hand twill and Left hand twill.
3. Satin
4. Sateen
5. Honey comb Weave
6. Huck a back Weave
7. Extra Warp and Weft Figuring.
8. Double cloth.
9. Terry pile structures.
SEMMESTER –IV

Group- B ALLIED A PAPER-VI

TEXTILE PROCESSING

Unit –I
Production sequence of textile fabrics – flowchart – brief description
Finishes – Classification – Importance of finishes.
Fabric Preparation – Singeing, Desizing, Scouring, Bleaching (different methods),
Mercerizing (different methods), Carbonising

Unit –II
Dyeing – dyes- classification , properties of dyes , direct , vat , reactive , acid , basic ,
azoic dyes
Vegetable dyes – types and colours commonly used, significance of vegetable dyes,
Stages of dyeing - fibre, yarn, fabric and garment – process involved, advantages and
limitations

Unit – III
Methods of dyeing: Batch dyeing – winch, jig, padding, package dyeing, combination
dyeing, machines used and process involved
Fastness properties of fabrics – water, sunlight etc,

Unit –IV
Aesthetic finishes : Luster – glazed , moiré, schreiner , embossed , Drape- crisp and
transparent , sizing , weighting ,Texture- sheared, brushed, embossed, pleated, flocked ,
Embroidered, napped, fulled,
Special purpose finishes: Stabilisation / shrinkage control – different methods, Shape
retention methods, wrinkle free finishes.

Unit –V
Comfort related finishes – water repellent finishes, pilling resistance, abrasion resistant
Biological control finishes- moth and mildew control
Safety related finishes – flame retardant
Environmental problems in the finishing and dyeing industry
Effluent treatment of water – methods and process involved

Reference
1. Textiles –Ninth edition, Sara J Radolph and Anna L Lanford, Prentice hall, New Jersey
(2002)
Publications, Bombay (1981)
SEMESTER –IV

Group- B ALLIED A PAPER-VI

TEXTILE PROCESSING- PRACTICALS

Preparation of samples for Processing
  - Desizing
  - Scouring
  - Bleaching
  - Mercerising

Dye the given fabric using suitable dye
  - Direct Dye
  - Sulphur Dyes
  - Vat Dyes
  - Disperse Dyes
  - Reactive Dyes
  - Acid Dyes
  - Basic Dyes
  - Vegetable Dyes (any one)

SEMESTER-IV

Diploma Paper –II

SURFACE EMBELLISHMENT PRACTICALS

Prepare samples for the following
1. Hand embroidery – 20 stitches -10 samples
3. Applique (machine / hand )- 3 types
4. Smocking -3types
5. Laces – 6 types
6. Bead Work -1 sample
7. sequins work -1 sample
8. Zardosi work -1 sample
10. Bows –any 2 types
11. Tassels and fringes -2-3 samples.
12. Mirror work -1 sample
13. Fixing the stones-1 sample.
SEMESTER V

Group- A CORE PAPER-X

MEN'S APPAREL PRACTICAL – I

Designing, drafting and constructing the following garments for the features
Prescribed
List the measurements required and materials suitable
Calculate the cost of the garment
Calculate the material required – layout method and direct measurement method

1. S.B. Vest – with/ without collar, button attached, sleeveless
2. T-shirt – front half open, zip attached, with collar
3. Slack shirt – with collar, half sleeve, and patch pocket
4. full sleeve shirt – full open, shirt collar, patch pocket, full sleeve with cuff
5. kalidhar kurtha – kali piece, side pocket, round neck, half open
6. Nehru kurtha – half open, stand collar, with/ without pocket, full sleeve
7. House coat – knee length, shawl collar, overlap front, with belt

Reference
1. Scientific garment quality – K M Illege and sons, Plot no 43, somuvar peth, pune, 411011
2. Easy cutting – Juvekar, commercial tailors corporation pvt ltd, 166, Dr.Ambedkar Road,Dadar
3. Commercial system of cutting - Juvekar, commercial tailors corporation pvt ltd, 166, Dr.Ambedkar Road,Dadar
4. Zarapker system of cutting – K R Zarapker Navneet Publications ltd
5. Dress making – Smt Thangam Subramaniyam, Bombay tailoring and embroidery college, 32 north park street,ambattur, Chennai

SEMESTER V

Group- A CORE PAPER –XI

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Unit I
Accounting concepts and conventions –rules of accounts – importance of accounting –
nature and scope of accounting – double entry system – advantage – difference between
double entry and single entry

Unit II
Journal, ledger, and Trial balance, subsidiary books – purchase book, sales books,
purchase returns book, sales returns book and cash book with single, double and triple
column cash book
Unit III
Final accounts – trading and profit and loss A/C and balance sheet with simple adjustments

Unit IV

Unit V
Nature and objectives of business – legal forms of business of ownership – sole trader, partnership, company and co-operative societies – advantages and disadvantages

Note: problems – 70 marks, theory – 30 marks

References
1. Introduction to accountancy – T S Grewal
2. Principles of accountancy – N Vinayagam, P L Main, K L Nagarajan
5. Business management – Dinker Pagare

SEMESTER-V
Group- A CORE PAPER-XII
COMPUTERS IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY

UNIT-I
Classification of computers, computer generations, computer specification, organization of computer sections. Types of storage devices (primary and secondary), input devices, output devices.

UNIT-II
Role of computers in fashion industry – Information flow – CAD, CAM, CIM, CAA, PDC – Definition and functions.
Computers in production planning and production scheduling, computerized colour matching system.

UNIT-III
CAD in designing
Textile designing – Weaving, Knitting and printing.
Creating embroidery designs.
Garment designing – 2D and 3D forms.

UNIT-IV
CAD in pattern making and grading – system description – information flow – process involved in pattern making, process involved in pattern grading.

UNIT-V
References;
3. The technology of clothing manufacture – Harold Carr and Barbara Latham, Blackwell Ltd (1994)

SEMESTER-V
Group- A CORE PAPER-XIII
COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN- PRACTICALS-I

Create the following designs
1. Motifs / small designs.
   Embroidery designs for Kerchiefs, Neck lines
   Chest prints for T-shirts
2. Children’s Garments
   Jabla - different styles
   Frocks - different styles
   Middi and Tops - different styles
3. Women’s Garments
   Churidhar - different styles
   Full gowns - different styles
   Middi & Tops - different styles
   Princess line Dress - different styles.
   House coats, Aprons, Nighties
4. Men’s Garments
   S B vest
   T-Shirt - different styles
   Shirts - different styles
   Kurta pyjama - different styles
5. Create logos for branded companies.
6. Create label for garments / companies
7. Prepare charts for production planning and scheduling.
SEMESTER-V

Group-C APPL.ORL.SUB -A PAPER –I

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF TEXTILES

UNIT-I
Water- hard and soft water, methods of softening water.
Laundry soaps – Manufacture of soap ( Hot process , cold process ), composition of soap types of soap, soap less detergents , chemical action , detergent manufacture , advantages of detergents .

UNIT-II
Finishes – Stiffening Agents – Starch (cold water and hot water) , Other stiffening agents, preparation of starch .
Laundry blues , their application .

UNIT-III
Laundry equipment – for storage, for steeping and Washing – Wash board, suction washer, wash boiler, washing machine.
Drying equipments – out door and indoor types .
Irons and ironing board – types of iron (box, flat , automatic, steam iron) . Ironing board – different types.

UNIT-IV
Laundering of different fabrics – cotton and linen, woolens, coloured fabrics, silks, rayon and nylon.

UNIT-V
Special types of Laundry – water proff coats, silk ties, leather goods, furs, plastics, lace.
Dry cleaning – using absorbents , using grease solvents.
Storing – points to be noted.
Stain removal – food stains, lead pencil, lipstick, mildew, nose drops, paint ,perfume, perspiration / mildew, tar, turmeric and kum- kum.
Care labels – washing, bleaching, Drying, ironing and different placements of label in garments.

References;
4.Household Textiles and Laundry Work – Durga Duelkar , Amla Ram & Sons, Delhi
SEMESTER-V

Group-C APPL.ORL.SUB -A PAPER –II

TEXTILE PRINTING-Practicals

1. Preparation of sample for printing.
   - Cotton
   - Polyester
   - Silk.
2. Preparation of printing paste.
3. Create Design with Block printing – Vegetable/ wooden blocks
5. Tie and Dye Designs with any three methods with single/ double/ Multi colours.
6. Batik printing with any three methods with single/ double/ Multi colours.
7. Print a Design using Screen printing methods.

SEMESTER-V

Diploma Paper –III

DYEING AND PRINTING METHODS

UNIT-I

UNIT-II
Direct printing : Block printing – Brief History , Preparation of design , Blocks, table, print paste and printing process
Stencil printing – Brief history , preparation of fabric , stencils (For one or more colour) Materials used for preparing stencils, process involved and techniques used.

UNIT-III
Screen printing – brief history , Flat screen and Rotary screen printing , Preparation of screen , print paste , screen printing process, Discharge printing – chemicals used , process involved.

UNIT-IV
Resist printing : Brief history, Batik printing wax used, Equipments required, process sequence and techniques used.
Tie and dye – Brief history , Equipments required, process sequence and techniques used.

UNIT-V
Other printing methods : Ink jet printing, Heat transfer printing , photo printing.
SEMESTER-VI

GROUP-A CORE PAPER- XIV

MEN'S APPAREL PRACTICALS –II

Designing, drafting and constructing the following garments for the features

Prescribed

List the measurements required and materials suitable

Calculate the cost of the garment

Calculate the material required – layout method and direct measurement method

1. Pleated trousers – pleats in front, Darts at back, side pocket, fly with button /zip.
2. Bell bottom trousers – Pleatless, bell bottom ,side pocket, fly with button /zip.
3. Boxer shorts
4. Bermudas
7. S.B Coat – coat collar ,coat sleeve, pocket.

Reference;

1. Scientific garment quality – K M Illege and sons, Plot no 43, somuvar peth, pune, 411011
2. Easy cutting – Juvekar, commercial tailors corporation pvt ltd, 166, Dr.Ambedkar Road,Dadar
3. Commercial system of cutting - Juvekar, commercial tailors corporation pvt ltd, 166, Dr.Ambedkar Road,Dadar
4. Zarapker system of cutting – K R Zarapker Navneet Publications ltd
5. Dress making – Smt Thangam Subramaniyam, Bombay tailoring and embroidery college, 32 north park street,ambattur, Chennai
SEMESTER-VI

GROUP- A CORE PAPER-XV

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN PRACTICALS-II

1. Application of colour harmony in Design
   • Monochromatic colour harmony
   • Analogous colour harmony
   • Complementary colour harmony
   • Double Complementary colour harmony
   • Split complementary colour harmony
   • Triad colour harmony
   • Tetrad colour harmony
   • Neutral colour harmony

2. Applications of Principles of design in dress design
   • Balance – Formal and informal
   • Rhythm – by line movement, gradation, repetition.
   • Emphasis
   • Proportion
   • Harmony

3. Design Garments for the following.
   • Party Wear – Women, Men, Children.
   • Sports Wear- Tennis, Basket ball/foot ball (men and Women), Golf, any other.
   • Fashion show – Children, men and women
   • Winter Wear - Children, men and women
   • Summer Wear - Children, men and women
   • Spring Wear - Children, men and women
   • School uniforms – Preschool, school, higher secondary and college going students-boys and girls.

4. Prepare pattern for the following.
   • Bib
   • Jabla
   • Knicker

5. Grade the following patterns.
   • Bodice front
   • Bodice back

6. Scan designs from books / Magazines / photos and edit the designs – colour or features or back ground etc., or add details like ornaments & accessories.
SEMESTER-VI

Group- A- CORE PAPER XVI

ORGANISATION OF GARMENT UNIT

Unit-I
Entrepreneurship- Meaning definition and types , need for Entrepreneurs, qualities and types of Entrepreneurship. Difference between Entrepreneur and manager.
Management- Definition , Management as a process -Planning , organizing ,Directing Controlling, Co ordination.

Unit-II
Institutions supporting entrepreneurs- DIC, NSIC ,SISI,SIPCOT, TII,KVIC, CODISSIA, COMMERCIAL BANKS -SBI.
Organizational structure of a garment unit -Hierarchical organization, production planning and control.

Unit-III
Different department in a garment unit – Design department ,Finance department, purchasing department , Production department, Organizing different sections – hierarchy
Personnel involved in all the departments, nature of the job .

UNIT-IV
Factory Design and layout – importance of factory design , factors affecting factory design , Types of buildings, ( single and Multi-storey) -advantages and limitation . Factory layout – Process, Product and combined layout
Design requirement – requirements relating to health, safety and welfare

UNIT-V
Performance of Indian Garment Export, SWOT Analysis Setting up of garment unit for export market ,Export Document ,Export finance- Payment method ,Export shipping
Role of merchandiser in a garment unit

Reference;
1. Principles of management- Dinakar pagare, sultan chand and sons, delhi.
2. Entrepreneurship Development in India – Dr. C.B Gupta , Dr N.P . Srinivasan, sultan Chand and sons delhi 1997.
SEMESTER-VI

GROUP- C APPL.ORI.SUB A PAPER-III

APPAREL MARKETING

UNIT-I
Meaning and classification of Marketing, fashion Marketing, fashion Market – Size and structure, Marketing environment – Micro and macro marketing environment, Trends in marketing environment.

UNIT-II
Marketing Function – Assembling, standardization and Grading and packaging, product planning and development, importance of fashion products, Nature of fashion products. The fashion industry and new product development, product mix and range planning, Fashion and related cycles.

UNIT-III

UNIT-IV
Fashion sales promotional programme for apparel marketing, communication in promotion, Personal selling, point of purchase, sales promotion – Objectives and methods, Marketing Research – Definition, Scope and Process – Areas of research.

UNIT-V
Pricing policies and strategies for apparel products, importance of price policies, Functions and factors Influencing pricing- internal and external, pricing strategies for new products, methods of setting prices.

References;
SEMESTER-VI
GROUP- C APPL.ORI.SUB A PAPER-IV
KNITTING

UNIT-I
Knitting – Definition, classification and history, types of knitting- hand and machine, characteristics of knitted goods.

UNIT-II
General terms and principles of knitting technology, machine knitting, parts of machine, knitted loop structure, stitch density.

UNIT-III
Weft knitting – classification – circular rib knitting machine, purl, interlock, jacquard, single jersey machine-basic knitting elements-types and functions – knitting cycle, CAM system-3 way technique to develop design-knit, tuck, miss-effect of stitches on fabric properties.

UNIT-IV
Warp knitting-lapping variations-tricot, raschel, simplex and milanese-kitten raschel, single bar, 2 bar, mult bar machines, types of threading, production of nets, curtains, heavy fabrics, elasticized fabrics.

UNIT-V
Care and maintenance of knitted material-washing, drying, ironing, storing.

Reference;

SEMESTER-VI
GROUP- C APPL.ORI.SUB A PAPER-IV
KNITTING PRACTICALS

Identify the given fabric
Methodology used – unravel and graphic representation
- Plain Knit
- Rib Knit – 1x1, 2x2
- Interlock
- Pique – any 2 structures
- Tricot
- Raschel

Defect Analysis
- Vertical and horizontal lines
- Holes and cuttings
- Distorted stitches
- Any other
Portfolio development and presentation technique;  
To be planned for a season or occasion

Mood board, Story board, Fabric board, colour board – to be presented separately or in a combined form.

Fabric development chart
Design development chart
Final presentation
Number of garments in a collection – 4-6 garments.
MODEL QUESTION
FUNDAMENTALS OF APPAREL DESIGNING
MARKS : 100

SECTION A  (10x1=10)

1. For cutting fabric ______ are more satisfactory than scissors
   a) Shears  b) shears cutters
   c) small scissors  d) machine cutters.
2. ______ is used to secure down a folded edge of material.
   a) Slip basting  b) hem stitch
   c) even basting  d) bark stitch
3. Which of these was not used in fullness of garment _______
   a) Darts  b) tucks  c) collar  d) pleats
4. True bias falls on a diagonal line at ______ to the lengthwise and crosswise grain.
   a) 45  b) 90  c) 100  d) none
5. ______ is finished openings constructed in order to make it easy to put on or take off a garment.
   a) Placket  b) fasteners  c) opening  d) fullness
6. Fasteners should be fixed on to ______ material for strength.
   a) Single  b) double  c) three  d) none
7. ______ has no fullness at lower edge or top edge and is commonly used on saree blouses.
   a) Plain sleeve  b) puff sleeve gather at top
   c) puff sleeve gather at bottom  d) bell sleeve
8. Dalman sleeve is ______
   a) Loose & baggy type sleeve  b) bell shaped
   c) short sleeve  d) long sleeve
9. The other name for military collar is _______
   a) sailor  b) Peter pan  c) scalloped shaped  d) Chinese
10. ______ is used mainly for utilitarian purpose rather than for decoration.
    a) Pockets  b) plackets  c) cuffs  d) sleeves

SECTION B  (5x6=30)

11. a) Write short notes about measuring tools.  (OR)
    b) Explain about the hem stitches.
12. a) Give an account of facing.  (OR)
    b) Explain about the shirring.
13. a) Discuss about raglon sleeve.  (OR)
    b) Explain about the yokes with fullness.
14. a) Discuss about the characteristics of a good placket  (OR)
    b) Explain about the fasteners.
15. a) Explain about the peter pan collar  (OR)
    b) Explain about the bound pocket.

SECTION C  (5x12=60)

16. a) Describe about the parts and function of single needle machine  (OR)
    b) Explain about the working of seam and seam finishes.
17. a) Explain the various types of fullness with neat sketch.  (OR)
    b) Explain the construction of bias binding and its types.
18. a) Give an account of inconspicuous placket and their construction (OR)  
b) Explain about the conspicuous fasteners for using the garment.  
19. a) Explain about set-in sleeve with neat sketch (OR)  
b) Describe about yokes and its types.  
20. a) Explain the different types of collar (OR)  
b) Give an account of front hip pocket with its construction.

MODEL QUESTION
PRINCIPLES OF PATTERN MAKING

MARKS: 100

SECTION A (10x1=10)

1. The metal end of the tape should be used for __________
   a) Circumference  b) Horizontal measurements  
   c) Vertical measurement  d) All the above.
2. __________ bias makes a 45 degree angle.
   a) Bias grain  b) True bias  c) Straight grain  d) Off grain.
3. __________ May be defined as a system drawing pattern on paper.
   a) Cutting  b) Drafting  c) Straight  d) None
4. The basic pattern may be modified to develop patterns for varied styles by a technique called __________.
   a) Flat pattern designing  b) Drafting  
   c) Pattern making  d) None.
5. A well fitting garments has __________ amount of ease.
   a) Optimum  b) More  c) Both (a) and (b)  d) None
6. __________ Comes under standards for a good fit.
   a) Set, line  b) Ease, Grain  c) Both (a) and (b)  d) Only (b).
7. Patterns alterations can be done by __________.
   a) Holding the pattern in position on the figure and checking its fit.  
   b) Fitting a muslin pattern.  
   c) Checking the patterns against your personal measurements.  
   d) All the above.
8. __________ is a method of enlarging or reducing pattern of a particular size proportionately some other size.
   a) Grading  b) Draping  c) Pattern alteration  d) Marking.
9. __________ Guides for joining the garments section.
   a) Notches  b) Darts  c) Pleats  
   d) None
10. Digitizer is a  
    a) Grading tool  b) Types of garments  c) Type of sleeve  d) None

SECTION B (5x6=30)

11. a) How do you prepare body measurements? (OR)  
b) List out the measurements needed for Children’s garments and explain the measuring procedure for the same.
12. a) Describe the merits and demerits of commercial patterns. (OR)  
b) Define draping method of pattern making.
13. a) Discuss about the styles created by shifting of blouse darts into new positions. (OR)  
b) What is fitting? Explain their techniques.
14. a) Explain the general principles for pattern alteration (OR)
   b) What is the pattern grading and grade for sleeve?
15. a) What are the rules in pattern layout? (OR)
   b) Explain about fabric with asymmetric designs.

SECTION C (5x12=60)
16. a) Describe with importance of body measurements. (OR)
   b) Explain the steps in preparing the fabric for cutting.
17. a) Discuss about various steps in drafting children’s pattern (OR)
   b) Describe about the commercial patterns.
18. a) Explain the steps converting darts to seams and partical yokes. (OR)
   b) Describe about the solving fitting problems in a blouse.
19. a) Describe about the common pattern alteration in a blouse. (OR)
   b) Explain about pattern grading in details for a) Basic Front
   b) Basic back c) Basic Sleeve.
20. a) Discuss about pattern layout for lengthwise stripped design and bold designs.
   (OR)
   b) What can be done if cloth is insufficient fabric, transferring patternmakings, stay stitching and ease stitching?

MODEL QUESTION
SEWING TECHNOLOGY
MARKS: 75

SECTION A (10X1 = 10 Marks)
Answer all questions:
1. When the loops are on the top of the cloth while found stitching it is because
   a) Tension is too loose b) Tension is too tight c) bobbin is loose d) Needle is broken
2. Lock stitches are mostly used for button hole stitch M/C for
   a) Better appearance b) Bulky effect c) Better stability d) None
3. A set of teeth filled below the needle plate is called as
   a) Needle bar b) Feed dog c) Face plate d) None
4. Stitch regulator controls
   a) Stitch length b) Stitch width c) Pressure d) Finishing
5. In blind stitch m/c________ needles are used
6. Higher standard of cutting accuracy is possible in
   a) Straight knife cutter b) Band knife cutter c) Round knife cutter d) None
7. The process of placing many number of piles of fabric one above other is called as
   a) Marking b) Cutting c) Spreading d) None
8. Quilter is a
   a) Marking tool b) Cutting tool c) Special attachment d) None
9. Bar tacking is used for
   a) Pocket edge b) Buttonholes c) Collar
10. Tailor tacking
    a) Is also called as ease stitching b) Is an embroidery stitch c) Is used to prevent raveling of fabrics d) Is a marking method
Answer all questions:

11. a) Give an account on the parts and function of single needle machine m/c. (or)
   b) What are the common problems and their remedies of sewing m/c.?

12. a) Give the adjustment of upper and lower thread tension and stitch length. (or)
   b) What is pressure foot? State function and its type.

13. a) Define cutting Technology and state its function & scope. (Or)
   b) Write a note about types of spreads and its quality.

14. a) Write a note positioning marking (or)
   b) Explain pressing equipment & its purpose.

15 a) Write sewing federal standard for stitch classification? (or)
   b) Write shorts notes on Sewing thread.

Answer all questions:

16. a) Write shorts notes on over lock machine and button fixing machine (or)
   b) Write in detail about the care and maintenance.

17. a) Explain in detail about feed mechanism. (or)
   b) Write short notes on: i) Needles ii) bobbin & bobbin case

18. a) Explain in detail about band knife & rotary cutting machine. (or)
   b) Explain the different method of spreading method.

19. a) Explain about marking method & its type (or)
   b) Write short notes on:
      i) iron, steam press ii) Steam tunnel

20. a) Sewing federal standard for seam and seam classification (or)
   b) Explain manufacturing process of cotton and synthetic thread

MODEL QUESTION

FASHION DESIGNING

MARKS: 75

SECTION A (10X1 = 10 Marks)

1. The structure of any design refers to the
   a) structural design b) decorative design c) historic design d) geometric design.

2. _______ is a selecting and arranging of material with two aims of order and beauty.
   a) Design b) Fashion c) figure d) None

3. Harmony in a design produces
   a) Balance b) proportion c) emphasis d) unity

4. _______ is the basic elements of design
   a) Line b) colour c) shape d) texture

5. Intensity means the ________ of a colour.

6. Dark colour normally ______ the size of the body
   a) Increase b) decrease c) enhance d) unaffected

7. Acceptance is one of the components of
   a) Fashion b) Fad c) style d) Design

8. The term Fad refers to
   a) Shorts lived Fashion b) Long lived Fashion c) Fashion at peak d) None

9. Which of the following is the centre of the Fashion
   a) Britain b) U.S.A c) German d) France

10. Popular Style is known as
b) Chick c) Classic d) Vogue.

SECTION-B (5X5=25 MARKS)
11.a) What are the requirements of design and its elements (or)
   b) Differentiate Structural and decorative design.
12.a) Define proportion how will you apply proportion in dress design? (or)
   b) What you mean by Rhythm? How will you Create Rhythm on Dress?
13. a) Discuss about standard colour harmonies? (or)
   b) Write short notes on dimensions of colour?
14. a) Suggest suitable dress design for stout figure slender figure (or)
   b) How will you conceal following figure problem through dress?
      i) large hip ii) round face iii) flat chest
15.a) Write short notes on style, fashion, fad, & classic .(or)
   b) Write short notes on wardrobe planning.

SECTION-C (5X8=40 MARKS)
16.a) How will you create variety through decorative design? Explain with examples.(or)
   b) Explain in detail about elements of designs?
17.a) Define colour ? Explain colour theories . (or)
   b) Explain colour in principals of design & application of the same in dress design.
18. a) Explain in detail about principals of design? (or)
   b) Explain with examples ; The design principals applied to dress?
19. a) Suggest suitable dress design for stout and thin figure & also mention the type of fabric pattern and colour to be used .(or)
   b) List the figure problems related with neck . How will you conceal these problems through dress design.
20. a) What are the factors that influence the wardrobes planning of a teenager? Explain (or)
   b) Write short notes: a) Fashion show b) Trend c) Haute couture d) Couturier

MODEL QUESTION
ORGANASATION OF GARMENT UNIT
MARKS: 50

SECTION A (10x1=10)
1. Which type of entrepreneur to discover new market______________?
   a) Innovating b) drone c) Fabian
2. Management is a________ a) Product b) process c) promotion
3. DIC________
4. NSIC________
5. AEPC________
6. Design requirement relating to ______, ______ and ________.
7. Types of building ______, ______.
8. Product layout is also Know as ________.
9. SWOT __________.
10. MFA________.

SECTION B (5x3=15)
11. a) Difference between entrepreneur and entrepreneurship. (OR)
   b) Explain functions of entrepreneur.
12. a) Explain SISI. (OR)
   b) Explain KVIC
13. a) Explain about finance department. (OR)
   b) Explain about purchasing department.
14. a) Describe factors affecting factory design. (OR)
   b) Explain about single storey building and multi storey.
15. a) Explain in detail about setting up of garment unit. (OR)
   b) Explain in detail about export documents and finance.

SECTION C

(5x5=25)

16. a) Detailed about types of entrepreneur. (OR)
   b) Detailed about process of management.
17. a) Describe about CIDISSIA and NSIC. (OR)
   b) Describe about, SIPCOT, SBI and TIIC.
18. a) Explain in detail about design department. (OR)
   b) Describe about production department and operation department.
19. a) Explain in detail about factory layout and its types. (OR)
   b) Explain in detail about design requirements relating to health and welfare.
20. a) Detailed about SWOT analysis. (OR)
   b) Explain in role of merchandiser in a garment unit.

MODEL QUESTION

HISTORIC COSTUMES AND TEXTILES OF INDIA

MAX.MARK-75

SECTION A

(10x1=10)

1. A method of marking the skin with light incisions and adding colouring material is called ______
a) Painting  b) Printing  c) Tattooing  d) Cutting

2. ______ is famous single IKKAT
   a) Orissa  b) Surat  c) Gujarat  d) Andhra Pradesh

3. The unisex dress called Chola belongs to ______
   a) Andhra Pradesh  b) Kashmir  c) Himachal Pradesh  d) Kerala

4. The _____ is a scarf
   a) Orhna  b) Uttari  c) Shawl  d) Kerala

5. A long tunic called Shinka, a women's wear is a part of traditional costume of ______
   a) Arunachal Pradesh  b) West Bengal  c) Andhra Pradesh  d) Orissa

6. The length of the sari is ______ in Gujarat
   a) 7 Yards  b) 6 yards  c) 5 Yards  d) None
7. ________ is used in as a Necklace in Indus Valley Civilization
   a) Antariya   b) Hara   c) Cholaka   d) Valaya

8. ________ is worn across the chest & over the left shoulder
   a) Kantha   b) Bajuband   c) Uttariya   d) Kayabandth

9. Chickenkari work will be famous for ________
   a) Embroidery work   b) Shadow work
   c) Printed work   d) Eyelet work

10. ________ Colour thread is used for Pulkari embroidery
    a) Blue   b) Red   c) Pink   d) Yellow

SECTION B      (5x5=25)

11. a) Write short notes about Himrus and Amrus. (OR)
    b) Explain about Patola

12. a) Write short notes about costumes of Andrapradesh (OR)
    b) Discuss about the costumes of Karnataka

13. a) Explain about costumes of Rajasthan (OR)

14. a) Explain the Indian jewellery of the Gupta (OR)
    b) Discuss about the study of gems and precious stones.

15. a) Explain the embroidery used in Rajasthan (OR)
    b) Write short notes about Pulkari of Punjab.

SECTION A     (10x1=10)

16. a) Explain about the beginning of costume (OR)
    b) Explain briefly about the woven textiles of India.

17. a) Explain about the costumes of Tamilnadu (OR)
    b) Explain about the costumes of Kerala

18. a) Explain about the costumes of Maharastra (OR)
    b) Describe about the costumes of Gujarat

19. a) Explain briefly about symbolic jewellery of South India (OR)
    b) Explain the Jewelleries used in the period of Indus valley civilization.

20. a) Explain briefly about the traditional embroidery of India (OR)
    b) Explain the types, colours of fabric, threads are used in traditional embroidery.

MODEL EXAMINATION
FASHION CLOTHING AND PSYCHOLOGY

MARKS : 75

SECTION A      (10x1=10)

1. ________ stage is characterized by a peak or plateau depending on stabilization of sales
   a) Primary   b) maturity   c) decline   d) none

2. ________ law prohibits lavish dress by regulating personal expenditure on extravagant and luxurious items.
   a) Sumptuary   b) civil   c) fashion
   d) none

3. ________ is short lived fashion.
   a) Style   b) fashion   c) fad   d) none

4. A prediction of fashion and style that will be popular in future called ________
   a) Fashion cycle   b) fashion   c) fashion trend   d) fashion forecast
5. A formal presentation of a group of styles or collections often in connections showing the seasons new fashion outfits created by a fashion designer called ________
   a) Fashion image  b) Fashion cycle  c) Display  d) Fashion show
6. _____ can trigger customer’s imagination to visualize them wearing the merchandise.
   a) Forms  b) mannequins  c) model  d) none
7. The ________ designer is one for whom the radical fashion changes matters little.
   a) Thinking  b) classicist  c) influenced  d) none
8. ________ is a leading fashion designer whose work is much appreciated in India and abroad his fashion is a state of mind.
   a) Rohit bal  b) Anju modi  c) Madhu jain  d) Ritu beri
9. ________,______,______ have emerged as major fashion capitals
10. ________ is a French word for “Ready to wear”.
    a) prêt-a-porter  b) prêt-an-porter  c) readymade  d) none

SECTION B (5x5=25)
11. a) Discuss the psychological needs of fashion (OR)
    b) Write about role of costume is a self-expression
12. a) Discuss about fashion cycles (OR)
    b) Discuss about 1) fashion leader 2) fashion follower
13. a) What are the tools techniques used in merchandising presentation. (OR)
    b) Write about the elements of display.
14. a) Write about Indian fashion designers Hemant trivedi and Ritu kumar (OR)
    b) List out minimalist designers
15. a) Write about Paris as world fashion centre. (OR)
    b) Discuss the contribution of Far East countries to the fashion world

SECTION C (5x8=40)
16. a) Explain about the social psychology and technological environment Affects fashion. (OR)
    b) Explain about role of costume as status and symbol.
17. a) Write a short note on fashion forecasting (OR)
    b) Explain about fashion adoption.
18. a) Explain in detail about window display (OR)
    b) Explain about the fashion show planning, budgeting, timing, election of models.
19. a) Describe in detail about types of fashion designers (OR)
    b) Write about village India designers.
20. a) Write about Italy and America as a world fashion centre (OR)
    b) Explain about American fashion designers contributions to the fashion world.

MODEL QUESTION
FIBRE TO FABRIC
MARKS : 75

SECTION- A (10x1=10)
1. Cotton is a ________
   a) Man-made fibre  b) Natural fibre  c) Synthetic fibre  d) metallic fibre
2. King of a fibre is ________
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3. The process of ginning is done for
   a) Fibre  b) Cotton spinning  c) Cotton Weaving  d) Braiding
4. Yarn faults are removed in
   a) Roving  b) Ring spinning  c) Reeling  d) Winding
5. Basket weave is a variation of
   a) Satin weave  b) Plain weave  c) Pile weave  d) twill weave.
6. Short fibres are removed in
   a) Blow room  b) Carding  c) Drawing  d) Combing
7. Felting is done on
   a) Cotton  b) Silk  c) Nylon  d) Wool
8. _________ is a part of a loom
   a) Heald  b) Pique  c) Groove  d) none.
9. Filling yarn is carried in the loom by
   a) Harness  b) Reed  c) Beam  d) Shuttle.
10. Velvet is a

SECTION B  (5x5=25)

11. a) Write down the primary characteristics of textile fibres.  (OR)
    b) Write down the secondary characteristics of textile fibres.
12. a) List out the properties of Silk fibre.  (OR)
    b) List out the properties of Nylon 66.
13. a) Write about the classification of Sewing threads.  (OR)
    b) write about Carding and Combing Objectives.
14. a) Write about Twill weave and its characteristics.  (OR)
    b) Discuss about Pile weave.
15. a) What are the objects of Sizing.  (OR)
    b) What are the objects of Warping?

SECTION C  (5x8=40)

16. a) Give an account of classification of fibres.  (OR)
    b) Elaborate the manufacturing process of Silk.
17. a) Elaborate the manufacturing process of Jute.  (OR)
    b) Explain the properties and uses of Viscose Rayon.
18. a) Explain the working of a Cone winding machine.  (OR)
    b) Explain the working of a Dobby machine.
19. a) List out the process sequence of weaving.  (OR)
    b) Elaborate the process of Spinning.
20. a) Explain the working of a Comber machine.  (OR)
    b) Explain the working of a Carding machine.

MODEL QUESTION

GARMENT QUALITY AND COST CONTROL

MARKS: 100

SECTION A (10X1 = 10 Marks)

1. Raw material is controlled by
1. Which of the following is a function of production planning and control
   a) Recruitment b) Training c) promotion d) Scheduling

2. Break even points denotes
   a) Profit b) loss c) no profit no loss d) none of the above

3. Acceptance Sampling
   a) process control b) Inspection c) product control d) none of the above

4. Performance of garment industry is finally assessed by
   a) cost of garment b) profit c) break even chart d) style

5. Producing many style simultaneously demands
   a) Skilled labour b) expensive machines c) big work space d) None of the above

6. Sales cost is part of
   a) Pre –production b) post production c) production d)none of the above

7. Administration cost is part of____ a) production cost b) variable c) fixed cost d) none

8. Fixed cost
   a) Constant and are independent of the production level   b) Constant and are
dependent of the production level c) none of the above

SECTION-B   (  5X6=30 marks)

11. a) Explain merchandising standards? (or)
    b) Explain Raw material Quality control specification?

12. a) Explain in detail about the establishing merchandising quality specification for
    finished garment. (or)
    b) Write notes on quality control for packing warehousing and shipping?

13. a) Write about function of production control (or)
    b) Explain scope of apparel manufacturing?

14. a) Describe the types of control forms .(or)
    b) Write shorts notes on principles for choosing a production system

15. a) Describe apparel manufacturing cost categories (or)
    b) Explain production cost control and cost sheet.

SECTION-C         (5X12=60 marks)

16.a) Explain in detail the scope of quality control (or)
    b) Explain Raw material quality control specifications.

17.a) How important is the training of personnel for quality control in garment industry.

18. a) Explain qualitative and quantitative specifications .(or)
    b) What are the scope of apparel manufacturing activities, coordinating departmental activities and Distribution of documents and records

19. a) Explain in detail about producing many styles simultaneously (or)
    b) Explain basic flow process grid construction, scheduling calculation and graph method?

20. a) Explain in detail about the sales cost control , purchase cost control and
administration cost control (or)
    b) Explain break even analysis?
MODEL QUESTION
FABRIC STRUCTURE AND DESIGN

MARKS: 75

SECTION A (10X1 = 10 Marks)

1. Plain weave is ------------ a. loose structure b. simple structure c. compound structure d. none.
2. Mat weave used for-------- a. ladies dress material b. shirtings c. suiting d. sarees
3. Simple drill weave is used in --------- a. sarees b. shirt c. pant d. blouse.
4. Strength of 3 pick & 6 pick terry structures are ---------- a. equal b. differ c. not comparable d. none.
5. Warp pile is called--------- a. velvet b. velveteen c. corduroy d. none
6. The 2/2 twill is popularly known as --------- weave. a. gabardene d. broken twill c. wavy twill d. none.
7. picks are a. weft yarn b. warp yarn c. cable yarn d. none.
9. Huckaback is a modification of a. basic weaves b. knitting c. decorative weave d. none.
10. Simplest twill structure is--------- a. 1X1 b. 2X2 c. 3X3 d. 4X3

Section B (5X5=25)

11.a. Give the difference between satin & sateen weave. (or)  b. Write short notes on twill weave.
12.a. What are backed fabrics & mention this types? (or)  b. What are self stitched double cloth?
13.a. What is mock leno? (or)  b. Explain the role of pile fabrics.
14.a. What are the methods available to produce a crepe fabric. (or)  b. Briefly explain the weft plush.
15.a. Write short notes on length of pile? (or)  b. Define density of pile.

Section C (5X8=40)

16.a. Compare by design 8X8 satin & sateen. (or)  b. Give the design, draft & pegplan for mock leno.
17.a. Construction pattern of huckaback weave. (or)  b. Design a basic self stitched double cloth of your choice.
18.a. How distorted thread effects are formed in fabrics & give its characteristics? (or)  b. Compare by design the herring bone twill & pointer twill.
19.a. What is a combination twill? Explain in detail. (or)  b. Give a brief account of forming a terry spick structure.
20.a. Explain briefly by using design the construction of a ordinary herring comb weave.(or)  b. Discuss on different types of draft.
MODEL QUESTION
TEXTILE PROCESSING
MARKS: 75

SECTION A (10*1 = 10 Marks)

Answer all questions:
1. Mercerization is done using
   a) Hydrochloric acid  b) Sodium hydroxide  c) Mercury  d) Carbon tetra chloride
2. Hydrogen peroxide is
   a) a reducing agent  b) an organic bleach  c) an oxidizing agent  d) an optical whitener
3. Squeeze is used for
   a) Roller printing  b) Rotary printing  c) Screen printing  d) Transfer printing
4. Batik is a
   a) Direct style of printing  b) Resist style of printing  c) Roller printing technique  d) Screen printing technique
5. The prominent feature of a dyestuff is
   a) Bleeding  b) Decanting  c) Colour fastness  d) none of the above
6. Which dyes would you used to dye cotton/viscose blended fabrics?
   a) Acid dyes  b) Disperse dyes  c) Metal complex dyes  d) Reactive dyes
7. Thermosetting is given to
   a) cotton  b) wool  c) silk  d) polyester
8. Required viscosity of the print paste is obtained using
   a) urea  b) water  c) Thickeners  d) None
9. Sanforising
   a) shrinkage control  b) wrinkle resist  c) stain content  d) None of the above
10. Grass bleaching
    a) Cotton  b) silk  c) wool  d) linen

SECTION- B (5*5 = 25 marks)

11. a) What is the objective of singeing? Briefly explain different methods of singeing (or)
    b) Explain in detail Enzyme Desizing.
12. a) Write an account on bleaching of viscose (or)
13. a) Write short account on yarn dyeing machines. (or)
    b) Give a brief account of discharge printing.
14. a) Differentiate dyeing and printing (or)
    b) How are screens prepared?
15. a) How are knitted fabrics dyed? (or)
    b) Write the shrinkage control processing done for wool.

SECTION-C (5 * 8 = 40)

16. a) Explain in detail any one type of mercerizing process. (or)
    b) Explain in detail Hydrogen peroxide bleaching.
17. a) Explain in detail Jigger dyeing m/c (or)
    b) Explain the process of dyeing polyester using HTHP dyeing m/c.
18. a) Explain in detail Rotary screen printing (or)
    b) Explain in detail Resist style of printing.
19. a) Explain in detail bleaching of knitted fabric (or)
20. a) What are the different methods of printing? Explain the transfer printing (or)
b) Explain any three types of Garment dyeing m/c.

b) Explain in detail dyeing of wool material.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

ACCOUNTING & BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

MAX. MARK: 100

SECTION - A

(10x1=10)

1. Unearned income account in
   a) Assets     b) Liability     c) Expenses     d) none

2. The sole trader’s liability is
   a) limited     b) unlimited     c) honesty     d) limited by guarantee.

3. In which year company Act was passed?
   a) 1930     b) 1942     c) 1956     d) 1947

4. Closing stock is entered in the
   a) Purchase book     b) cash book     c) trading A/C     d) none

5. Cash book is a subsidiary book as well as ledger. (Say true or false)

6. Purchase book makes a record of all purchases. (Say true or false)

7. Double entry system means ______________.

8. Stock is valued at ______________ price.

9. Fixed cost per unit
   a) Partly fixed & partly variable
   b) Changes according to unit of production
   c) Fixed whatever may be the production
   d) none

10. The minimum number of members to form a public limited company is ____

SECTION - B

(5x6=30)

11. a) What are the concepts and conventions of accounting? (OR)
    b) Distinguish between single entry and double entry system of book keeping.

12. a) Explain the meaning and purpose of subsidiary books. (OR)
    b) Explain “contra entry” with example in the book.

13. a) Distinguish between trial balance and balance sheet. (OR)
    b) Distinguish between Financial accounting and cost accounting.

14. a) Explain the advantages of double entry system book keeping. (OR)
    b) What are the steps enrolled information of a public limited company?

15. a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of sole proprietorship business. (OR)
    b) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Partnership business.

SECTION - C

(5x12=60)

16. a) A trader maintains Petty cash book under imp rest system. Record the following transactions in his Petty Cash Book.

   1985, Sep., 1, Received for Petty payments Rs. 500
   2 Postage Rs. 40
   5 Stationery Rs. 25
   8 Advertising Rs 50
   12 Wages paid Rs. 20
   16 Carriage Rs. 15
20 Conveyance Rs. 22
25 Traveling Expenses Rs. 80
27 Postage Rs. 50
28 Wages paid for office cleaning Rs. 10
30 Telegram Rs. 20
30 Registered Postage Rs. 5

b) Prepare Purchase Returns Book and Sales Returns Book from the following data:

1987 Aug. 1 Purchased goods returned to Senthil Rs. 205
1987 Aug. 3 Received goods returned by Natarajan Rs. 300
1987 Aug. 5 Goods returned to Kannan Rs. 500
1987 Aug. 7 Sales returns of Rs. 1260 by Madhavan
1987 Aug. 15 Returned defective goods to Rajan Rs. 1280
1987 Aug. 18 Damaged goods returned by Murali Rs. 1120
1987 Aug. 23 Outward returns to Kanagasabai Rs. 275
1987 Aug. 29 Inward returns by Swaminathan Rs. 750
1987 Aug. 30 Returned inferior goods to Sankar Rs. 890
1987 Aug. 31 Selvan returned goods to us Rs. 1330

17. a) Enter the following transactions in a three Column Cash Book.

1999, Jan 1. Cash in hand Rs. 410
Balance at Bank Rs. 8920
2. Cash sales Rs. 4500
3. Paid into Bank Rs. 4000
5. Purchased Stationery Rs. 100
8. Paid Mahesh by Cheque Rs. 280
Discount received Rs. 20
12. Gave a cheque for cash purchases Rs. 1500
15. Drew for personal use Rs. 500
18. Received from Suresh, a cheque for Rs. 1790 in full settlement of a/c for Rs. 2000 and deposited it in Bank
20. Drew from Bank Rs. 1000
21. Paid wages Rs. 800
25. Bank returned cheque of Suresh dishonored
31. Bank charges as per pass Book Rs. 10

b) Prepare a Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31st December 1995 and a Balance Sheet as on that date from the following Trail Balance of Mr. Akilan:

Drawings 45000 Capital 160000
Goodwill 90000 Bills payable 35000
Building 60000 Creditors 70000
Machinery 40000 Purchase returns 2650
Bills receivable 6000 Sales 218000
Opening Stock 40000
Purchases 51000
Wages 26000
Carriage Outwards 500
Carriage Inwards 1000
Salaries 35000
Rent 3000
Discount 1100
Repairs 2300
Bank 25000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>45000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad debts</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales returns</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>485650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjustments:**

1. Closing Stock was Rs. 35000
2. Depreciate Machinery and furniture by 10%
3. Outstanding wages Rs. 1500
4. Prepaid advertisement Rs. 500
5. Create 5% on debtors for bad debts as provision.

18. **a)** Journalize the following transactions & post them into ledger in the books of Mohan Lal & sons. Mar. 1 Hans Raj commenced business with cash Rs. 30000

- Purchased goods for cash Rs. 1500
- Deposited into bank Rs. 21000
- Withdrew from bank for office use Rs. 1500
- Sold goods to Ramu Rs. 1500
- Purchased goods on credit from Kannan Rs. 680
- Received from Ramu Rs. 1470 and allowed him discount Rs. 30
- Cash Sales Rs. 2400
- Paid to kannan in full settlement Rs. 650
- Paid rent Rs. 150
- Paid Salary Rs. 300

18. **b)** Prepare Trial Balance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Stock</td>
<td>10600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission (Dr)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>12000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns inward</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Expenses</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>2600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs to plant</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns outwards</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>25200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount received</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan(Cr)</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. **a)** Mr. Gopal furnishes the following data relating to the manufacturer of a standard product during the month of April 1998:

- Raw Material Consumed: Rs. 15,000
- Direct Labour Charges: Rs. 9,000
- Machine Hours Worked: 900
- Machine Hour Rate: Rs. 5
- Administrative Overheads: 20% on Work Cost
- Selling Overheads: Re. 0.50 per unit
- Unit Produced: 17100
- Unit Sold: 16000 units @ Rs. 4 per unit

(OR)
b) Modern Manufactures Ltd, have there Production Department P1, P2, P3 and two Service Departments S1 and S2 the details pertaining to which are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P2</th>
<th>P3</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Wages (Rs.)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Hours</td>
<td>3,070</td>
<td>4,475</td>
<td>2,419</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Machine (Rs.)</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>10,00,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.P. of Machine</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Points</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor Space (Sq. ft)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following figures extracted from the accounting records are relevant:
- Rent Rs. 15,000;
- General lighting Rs. 6,600;
- Indirect wages Rs. 20,000;
- Power Rs.15,000;
- Depreciation on machines Rs.1,00,000 and Sundries Rs. 10,000.

The expenses of service departments are allocated as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P2</th>
<th>P3</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find out the work cost of product X which is processed for manufacture in departments P1, P2 and P3 for 4, 5 and 3 hours respectively given that its Direct Material is Rs.500 and Direct Labour Cost is Rs. 430.

20. a) Distinguish between partnership and public company. (OR)
   b) Define partnership. Explain contents of Partnership deed, Merits and Demerits of Partnership?

**MODEL QUESTION**

**COMPUTERS IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY**

**MARKS: 100**

**SECTION A**

1. _______ is used to give input to the computer.
   a) Plotter  b) printer  c) keyboard  d) none

2. Output display is done by ________
   a) Joy stick  b) pen device  c) printer  d) monitor

3. CCM is ________
   a) Color critical matching  b) computer color matching  
   c) conical critical matching  d) none

4. Expand: CAD, PPC

5. Pattern making is ________
   a) To cut the pattern as per Std  
   b) To cut the pattern as per actual size  
   c) To cut the fabric in actual size  d) none

6. **State true or false**
   Grading is improved by computer

7. 400mn means ________
   a) Red  b) violet  c) indigo blue  d) none

8. 3D modeling is used ________
   a) Print CAD  b) Tex CAD  c) fashion CAD  d) none

9. ________ is an example for computerized defect checking
   a) Fabric scan  b) Digi scan  c) Uster scan  d) Ten scan
10. Marker maker system gives __________
   a) an efficient & economical layout  b) an efficient cutting
   c) an efficient & economical cutting  d) none

SECTION B  (5x6=30)

11. a) Write short notes on computer peripherals  (OR)
   b) Discuss about the classification of computers.

12. a) Write short notes on CIM  (OR)
   b) Explain computerized color matching system.

13. a) Write about garment designing  (OR)
   b) What is CAD in textiles?

14. a) Explain pattern Grading  (OR)
   b) What are basic principles used in pattern making?

15. a) Explain computer aided marker making  (OR)
   b) Explain Computer aided defect checking.

SECTION C  (5x12=60)

16. a) Explain different types of memory in Computer.  (OR)
   b) Give a detailed account on Classification of Computers and Special Purpose computers.

17. a) Explain about the Concept of CIM.  (OR)
   b) Explain in detail the Computer Colour matching.

18. a) Explain Computer aided fabric design.  (OR)
   b) Write the application of Computer in Knitting & Weaving.

19. a) How do you make a pattern with Computer, explain in detail.  (OR)
   b) Briefly explain Computerized Grading.

20. a) Explain Computer application in sewing technology.  (OR)
   b) Write the application of computer in fabric defect checking & fabric Laying

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF TEXTILES
MAX.MARK-100

SECTION A  (10x1=10)

1. Scum formation is seen in ________
   a) Soft water  b) Hard water  c) Boiled water  d) none

2. Detergents are __________
   a) Naturally developed.  b) Synthetically developed.  c) Chemically.  d) None of the above.

3. The degree of __________ Depends upon the kind of raw starch used.
   a) Attractive  b) Stiffness  c) Cohesiveness  d) irregularly

4. Optical whitener consists of
   a) Violet colour  b) Green colour  c) Red colour  d) White colour

   a) Soft  b) bright appearance  c) will not observe water  d) harsh.

6. Kneading and squeezing method of washing is desirable for
   a) Cotton  b) Nylon  c) Wool  d) Rayon.

7. Petro – chemical and solvents are use for
   a) Laundry  b) Dry cleaning  c) Fixing  d) Starching.
8. Stain may be removed by
   a) Solvent action   b) Mineral oil   c) Sugar solution   d) Alkalis.

9. Agitator type of ________ the cloths are loaded into a vertical tub.
   a) Wash boiler   b) Suction washer   c) tub   d) washing machines.

10. ________ is necessary in during the monsoon or in cramped apartments
    a) Outdoor   b) Indoor   c) Electric   d) Heater.

SECTION B     (5x6=30)

11. a) Write short note on method of softening temporary hardness.  (OR)
    b) Discuss about detergents.

12. a) Write short note on commercial starches.  (OR)
    b) Write short notes on Optical brightener.

13. a) List out the uses of washing machine.  (OR)
    b) Write short note on types of iron.

14. a) Briefly explain about Suction washer.  (OR)
    b) Explain the laundering process of wool and colored fabrics.

15. a) Explain about damping and pressing.  (OR)
    b) Explain the process of dry cleaning using absorbents.

SECTION C    (5x12=60)

16. a) Define temporary and permanent hardness and explain the method
    of softening hard water by zeolite process.  (OR)
    b) Elaborately explain the manufacturing process of soap by hot
    process.

17. a) Explain the preparation of starch by hot and cold process.  (OR)
    b) Write about irons and ironing board in detail.

18. a) Elaborately explain about drying equipments for in detail.  (OR)
    b) Elaborately explain about laundering of Cotton, Linen and Silk
    fabrics.

19. a) Explain in detail about special types of laundry.  (OR)
    b) Briefly explain about storing- points to be noted.

20. a) Explain in detail about principles of washing.  (OR)
    b) How the following stains can be removed from Cotton Textiles.
       i) Lead pencil   ii) Lipstick
       iii) Paint and perfume iv) Turmeric and Kum-Kum.

MODEL QUESTION
APPAREL MARKETING

MARKS: 100

SECTION A (10X1 = 10 Marks)

1. Define market
   a. a place where buyer & seller meets b. a place of production c. a place for
      retailer & agent d. none.

2. State the best market in the world
   a. Dull market b. international market c. local market d. village market.

3. The most important ‘p’ of marketing is
   a. product b. price c. place d. promotion.

4. Mention four p’s of marketing
   a. personal, product, price & place b. product, price, promotion & place. C.
      promote, project, product, place. D. none.

5. Advertisement is simply a
6. The importance of advertising is contact between
   a) retailer & wholesaler b. industry & agents c. manufacturer & consumer d. none.
7. The aim of marketing research
   a. targeting & market position b. to find out the value of the product  c. to find out
      the marketing expenses d. none.
8. Personal selling is the most cost effective tool
   a. true b. false c. partly true d. no comments.
9. Brand equity is nothing but
   a. a logo b. good will c. good packaging d. a label.
10. Factors affecting price fixation depends on
    a. demand & facing competition b. availability of the product c. according to the
        production level d. none

Section B (5X6 = 30)
11. a. State the classification of market (or)
    b. Compare market & marketing.
12. a. Write down the factors that hinder new product development (or)
    b. State the functions of market.
13. a. What is the difference between advertising & publicity (or)
    b. List the various department in an advertising agency.
14. a. List the important decisions involved in sales promotion.(or)
    b. Why is market research considered an important marketing activity.
15. a. Elaborate on the role of pricing. (or)
    b. What are the important price policies.

Section C (5X12 = 60)
16. a. What are the different trends in marketing. (or)
    b. Explain the core concept of marketing.
17. a. Explain product life cycle(PLC) with diagram. (or)
    b. Enumerate the 8 stages involved in the new product development process.
18. a. How will you select an advertisement media for apparel marketing.(or)
    b. What are waves of surveying & analyzing customer’s fashion’s preference.
19. a. Describe the processing research in depth & detail (or)
    b. State the different fashion sales promotional program for apparel marketing.
20. a. Describe the 6 major pricing objectives. (or)
    b. Explain factors influencing price divisions & method of setting prices.

MODEL QUESTION

KNITTING

MARKS: 100

SECTION A (10X1 = 10 Marks)

Answer all questions:

1. Basic weft knit structure is ----------
   a. fleece b. air tex c. pique d. single jersey.
2. What is the second primary knitting element?
   a. needle b. sinker c. cams d. none
3. Stitch density refers to----------
   a. ends/cmXpicks/cm b. course/cmXwales/cm c. wales/cmXwales/cm d. course/cmXcourse/cm.
4. In the tricot machines the needle used is--------
   a. latch needle b. bearded needle c. sinker d. none
5. The function of the cm is to--------
   a. raise the needle b. lower the needle c. raise & lower the needle d. none.
6. Which is the primary knitting element?
   a. needle b. sinker c. cams d. none
7. Gauge of weft knitting machine will be--------
   a. number of needles per 2 inch b. number of needles per inch c. number of needles per 3 inch d. none.
8. Rib structure is formed by ---------
   a. latch needle b. by cylinder needle c. by cylinder needle & dial needle d. dial needle & sinker.
9. Weft knitted fabrics are---------------- than woven fabrics.
   a. thicker b. lighter c. heavier d. none.
10. Hand knitting process introduced by

**Section B (5X6= 30)**

11.a. Write notes on history of knitting. (or)
   b. Explain the different types of knitting procedure.
12.a. Explain warp knitting. (or)
   b. Explain weft knitting.
13.a. Explain interlock & its end product. (or)
   b. Discuss about the classification of knitting.
14.a. Discuss about the knitted stitch density.
   b. Discuss about knitted loop structure.
15.a. Discuss about the pure & interlock. (or)
   b. Mention the general terms used in knitting.

**Section C (5X12=60)**

16.a. Discuss about the characteristics of knitted goods. (or)
   b. Describe about hand knitting process.
17.a. Describe any one machine knitting process. (or)
   b. Describe the basic elements of knitting.
18.a. Describe the various types & functions of knitting cycle. (or)
   b. Describe circular rib knitting machine.
19.a. Discuss the working of tricot warp knitting machine. (or)
   b. Discuss the working of raschel warp knitting machine.
20.a. Describe about care & maintenance of knitted material. (or)
   b. Discuss the following.
      i) Elasticised fabrics.
      ii) Weft knitting classification
      iii) Warp knitting classification