

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY COIMBATORE – 641 046
REGULATIONS FOR UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE COURSE IN COSTUME
DESIGN AND FASHION - VOCATIONAL
Semester System
(with effect from 2007-2008)

1. Eligibility for Admission to the Course

Candidate for admission to the first year of the UG 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 accepted 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 from 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.

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY – COIMBATORE
B.Sc Costume Design and Fashion (With Fashion Designing As Vocational Course)
(FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2007-2008
BATCH ONWARDS
Scheme of Examination

Sem.	Part	Subject and paper			Instruc- tional hrs Per week	University exam	
						Dura- tion Hours	Max Marks
I	I	Language	Paper I	Tamil	6	3	100
	II	English	Paper I	English	6	3	100
	III	Gr A Core	Paper I	Basic Skills in garment construction	3	3	100
				Practical	5	3	50
		Paper II	Pattern Making & Grading	4	3	100	
		Gr B Allied A	Paper I	Sketching and fashion Illustrations – Practical	4	3	50
FC		Foundation Course – A	2	-	-		
II	I	Language	Paper II	Tamil II	6	3	100
	II	English	Paper II	English II	6	3	100
	III	Gr A Core	Paper III	Children’s Apparel – Practical	6	4	100
			Paper IV	Embroidery – Practical	3	3	75
		Gr B Allied A	Paper II	Principles of Design and Application.	3	3	75
				Principles of Design and Application – Practical	4	3	50
FC		Foundation Course – A	2	3	100		
15 Days internship training in any Garment Unit							
III	III	Gr A Core	Paper V	Women’s Apparel – Practical	8	4	100
			Paper VI	Computer Applications in Fashion Design - I (Practical)	4	3	100
			Paper VII	Communication Skills	3	3	100
		Gr B Allied B	Paper III	Fashion and Apparel Designing	4	3	75
			Paper IV	Basic Textiles	4	3	75
		Practical		2	3	50	
FC			Foundation Course – B	2	-	-	
		Diploma	Paper I	Basic draping Practical	3	3	100

Sem.	Part	Subject and paper			Instruc- tional hrs Per week	University exam	
						Dura- tion Hours	Max Marks
IV	III	Gr Core	Paper VIII	Draping Practical	6	3	100
			Paper IX	Computer Application in Fashion Design –II Practical	5	3	100
		Gr B Allied B	Paper V	Fabric Structure and Design	5	3	75
				Practical	3	3	50
			Paper VI	Wet Processing	3	3	75
		Practical		3	3	50	
				Foundation Course – B	2	3	100
	Diploma	Paper II	Surface Embellishment Practical	3	3	100	
15 Days Internship training in any processing unit							

V	III	Gr A Core	Paper X	Men's Apparel – Practical- I	6	4	100
			Paper XI	Apparel Production Techniques	5	3	100
			Paper XII	Textiles and Apparel quality control	4	3	100
			Paper XII	Computer application in Textile design -I (Practical)	5	3	75
		Gr.C AOS A	Paper I	Clothing care	3	3	100
			Paper II	Textile Printing Practicals	4	3	50
		Diploma	Paper III	Dyeing & Printing Methods	3	3	100

VI	III	Gr A core	Paper XIV	Men's Apparel Practical – II	6	4	100
			Paper XV	Computer Application in Textile Design II(Practical)	6	3	75
			Paper XVI	Indian Art & Costumes	3	3	100
		Gr C Appl. Ori Sub B	Paper I	Entrepreneurship development and management	4	3	100
			Paper II	Knitting	5	3	100
				Practical	3	3	50
		Diploma	Paper IV Project work & viva voce	Fashion portfolio presentation	3	-	100

SEMESTER I
GROUP – A
CORE PAPER – I

BASIC SKILLS IN GARMENT CONSTRUCTION

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 good placket, types – Inconspicuous plackets 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

Sleeves – Definition, types, set – in sleeves – plain sleeve, puff sleeve, bishop sleeve, bell, circular. Modified armhole – squared armhole, cap sleeve and Magyar sleeve. Sleeve and bodice combined – raglan, kimono and dolman. Yokes – types, simple yoke, yoke with fullness within the yoke, yoke supporting/ releasing fullness.

Unit V

Collars – definition, 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.

References:

1. Practical clothing construction – Part I and II, Mary Mathews, Cosmic press, Chennai (1986)
2. The complete book of sewing – Dorling Kindersley limited, London,(1986)
3. Sewing and knitting – A readers digest, step by step guide, readers digest pvt limited.

BASIC SKILLS IN GARMENT CONSTRUCTION – PRACTICALS.

Exercise – I:

Preparation of samples for different types and seam finishes.

Exercise – II:

Hemming – top stitched hem, Zig – Zag finish. Turned and stitched finish, bound hem finish.

Exercise – III.

Preparation of samples for fullness, bias joining, facings and bindings.

Exercise – IV

Preparation of samples for plackets and closures

Exercise – V

Preparation of samples for plain sleeve, puff sleeve, cap sleeve and raglan sleeve

Exercise VI:

Preparation of samples for partial yoke and yoke supporting fullness.

Exercise VII:

Preparation of samples for peter pan collar, shirt collar and shawl collar.

Exercise – VIII

Preparation of samples for patch and side seam pocket.

SEMESTER I
GROUP – A CORE PAPER II
PATTERN MAKING AND GRADING

Unit I

Body measurements – importance preparation for measuring, measurements needed for men's women's, boys, girls and Infants dresses. Standardizing body measurements. Importance & techniques. Eight head theory. Relative girth measures in gentlemen and ladies. Relative length measures and gentlemen. Preparation of fabric for cutting. Importance of grain in cutting and construction, steps in preparing fabric for cutting .

UNIT II

Pattern making - Methods of pattern making (drafting draping, placement methods) preparation of paper pattern, advantages & disadvantages of different methods of pattern making, types of paper pattern, principles for pattern drafting, steps in drafting children's and adults pattern (bodice, sleeve) importance of pattern details.

UNIT III

Relocation of darts – dart relocation by slash and spread method Converting darts to seams, converting darts to partial yoke, incorporating dart into seam. Fitting, principles standards, causes of poor fit, checking fit of garment, solving fitting, problems in various garments basic principles and fitting techniques, alteration of pattern for irregular figures.

UNIT IV

Grading - Definition types (manual) Manual – master grades, basic back, basic front, basic sleeve, basic collar and basic facing.

Pattern alteration – Importance of altering pattern General principles for pattern alteration. Common pattern alteration in a blouse.

UNIT V

Pattern layout Definition, purpose, rules in pattern layout, types of layout (methods), layouts for lengthwise striped design, fabric with bold designs, asymmetric designs, one way design. Economic layout with example (flared skirt). What can be done if cloth is insufficient, fabric cutting, transferring pattern markings.

References:

1. Practical clothing construction – part I and II Mary Mathews (1997).
2. Pattern grading for womens clothes, the technology for sizing Gerry cooklin, backwell science ltd (1990)

**SEMESTER I
GROUP – B
ALLIED A PAPER I**

SKETCHING AND FASHION ILLUSTRATION - PRACTICALS.

Unit I

Lines line drawings – object drawing and perspective view drawings – still and life drawing, shading with graphite pencils, enlarging and reducing motifs.

Unit – II

Study of human anatomy – in terms of shapes, size and movements. Figure types and achieving perfect proportions.

Unit – III

Drawing a stick figure for both normal and fashion figure. Forming a fleshy figure over a stick figure.

Unit IV

Dividing the figure into various parts using lines like plumb line, center front line, princess line, waistline, side seam, armholes, jewel neckline, panty line, bust line etc.,

Analyzing a normal figure into fashion figure – front face to be done using pictures from magazines, analyzing profile using of a normal figure into fashion figure – using magazine – analyzing back of a normal figure in to fashion figure – using magazine –

Unit V

Illustrating pattern details Pockets sleeves, Yokes, skirts, trousers, tops etc.,
Trimmings and Embellishments.
Creating fashion figures by collage based on themes.

RERERENCES:

1. Fashion design drawing & presentation, Ireland Patrick John.
2. Fashion design illustration: Children, Ireland Patrick John,
3. Fashion Design illustration : Men, Ireland Patrick John
4. Fashion Design illustrations, Ritu
5. Foundation in fashion design and illustration - Julian, seaman..

**SEMESTER II
GROUP A
CORE PAPER – III**

CHILDREN'S APPAREL PRACTICALS.

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 lipid panty
3. **Jabla** – without sleeve, front open (or) Magyar sleeve, back open.
4. **Baba suit** – knicker with chest piece attached (or) Romper
5. **A – line petticoat** – double pointed dart, neckline and armhole 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 neckline.
7. **Yoke frock** – yoke at chest line, with open, puff sleeve, gathered skirt (or) frock with collar, with / with out sleeve, gathered / circular skirt at waist line (or) princess line frock.
8. **Knicker** – elastic waist, side pockets
9. **Shirt** – open collar, with pocket.

Reference:

Practical clothing construction – part I and II Mary Mathews, Cosmic Press, Chennai (1986)

Zarapker System of cutting - - Zarapker K.R.Navneet Publications Ltd .,
Practical cutting and tailoring part II Eshwasri Anwahi, Lakhraj Hans R.B
Publications. Delhi.

SEMESTER – II
GROUP - A
CORE PAPER IV
EMBROIDERY PRACTICALS

Unit - I

Introduction - embroidery, development, basic equipments selection of needle and thread, fabric, methods of transferring the design, embroidery frame, care and preservation of embroidery articles and points to be considered while doing embroidery.

Unit – II

Hand embroidery Stitches – running, back stem, blanket, lazy daisy, chain, couching, coral, Herringbone, Fish bone, Feather – single and double, Roumanian, seed, cross, fly satin, long and short, French knot, bullion knot, double knot, chevron, sheaf stitch, fern stitch, Double back stitch, lettering – Alphabets and monograms, drawn thread work and cut work.

Unit III

Traditional Indian Embroideries – Origin, embroidery stitches used – Embroidery of Kashmir, Phulkari of Punjab, Gujarat- Kutch and Kathaiawar embroideries,

Embroidery of Rajasthan, Kasuti of Karnataka, Chicken work of Lucknow, Kantha of Bengal - in all the above the types and colors used. Motifs and fabrics used and their historical importance.

Unit IV

World Embroidery – Introduction, Embroidery of Australia America – north & South, Africa. – North and west, Central Asia, India, Thailand and Bangladesh in all the above motifs, stitches and colors used an their historical importance.

Unit V

Machine Embroidery – General rule for doing machine embroidery, care and maintenance, first stitches (running) cording, satin, long and short, granite work or round stitch, eye let.

References:

1. World Embroidery” Caroline Crabtree, published in 1993, printed in Italy by OFSA SPA.
2. “Ethnic embroidery of India” by the Usha Srikant 1998 published by Samata Enterprises, Mumbai.
3. “The country wide needle collection” – Embroidery by taken eldes. Quadrille published limited. London.
4. “Traditional Needle Arts” – Embroidery by Katrin Cargill, 1995, published in Great Britain.
5. Singer Instructions for Art Embroidery and lace work” 8th Edition, Signer sewing machine company printed in U.S.A.
6. Indian Embroidery – Kamaladevi Chartophadhya wiley Einstein limited, Delhi

SEMESTER II
GROUP – B ALLIED – A PAPER – II
PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN AND APPLICATION.

Unit – I

Design Definition, Types structural design and decorative design, types of designs – natural, stylized geometrical, and abstract.

Unit – II

Elements of design – line shape, color, size & Texture, Art & Principle – Balance, Rhythm, emphasis, harmony & proportion.

Unit III

Color, color theories, prang & Munsell, Dimensions of color – Hue value & intensity, color scheme and texture.

Unit IV

Trimmings & Decoration – Definition and types, Figure irregularities, Wardrobe planning.

Unit V

Design development and adjustment Selection of design for end uses.

References:

1. Elements of fashion & apparel design
2. 'Fashion sketch book' written & illustrated by Bina Abling, Fair child publications, New York.
3. 'Wardrobe strategies for women' by Judith Rasband, Delmar publishers, London.
4. 'Fundamentals of textiles and their care' susheela Dantyagi, 5th edition, published by Orient Longman Ltd., New delhi,
5. 'Inside the fashion business' 4th edition by Jeannette A Jarnow, Morianr Guerreiro & Beatrice Judelle, Mac Millan Company, New York.
6. Mc Jimsoy & Harriet 'Art & Fashion in clothing selection' Liowa state University Press, Iowa.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN AND APPLICATION – PRACTICALS

- 1. Drawing Diagrams or samples for the following:**
 - a. Application of principles of design in dress design
 - b. Prang color chart
 - c. Value chart
 - d. Intensity chart
 - e. Standard color harmonies
- 2. Preparing samples for surface trimmings**
- 3. Drawing diagrams for persons who have unusual problems in dress**
- 4. Design development for various & application of color.**

**SEMESTER III
GROUP - A
PAPER - V**

WOMEN'S APPAREL – PRACTICALS

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 – Lay out method and Direct measurement method

1. **Saree petticoat** – six panel, decorated bottom
2. **Blouse** – front open, fashioned neck, waist band at front, with sleeve
3. **Middi** – circular/gathered/pleated, with waist band
4. **Middi top** – kimono/raglan sleeve, gathers / belt at waist
5. **Salwar (or) Churidhar** (or) Parallels (or) bell bottom
6. **Kameez** – with /without slit, with or without flare, with/without opening, with or without panels, with /without yoke.
7. **Nightie** – with yoke, front open, with sleeve, full length
8. **Princess line dress** – knee length, with or without sleeve.
9. **Ladies pant** – Waist band, Zip attached, tight fitting/ parallel pants.

References:

Science Garment quality – K.M. Illege and Sons, Plot No.43 Somuvar peth, Pune 411 001.
Easy Cutting – Juvekar, Commercial Tailors Corporation Pvt Ltd 166 Dr Ambedkar Road, Dadar
Commercial system of cutting - Juvekar, Commercial Tailors Corporation Pvt Ltd, 166 Dr.Ambedkar Road, Dadar.
Zarapker System of cutting – K R Zarapker, Navneet Publications Ltd.,
Dress Making – Smt.Thangam Subramaniam, Bombay Tailoring and Embroidery College, 32 North Park street, Ambattur, Chennai.
Practical clothing construction- Part I and II Mary Mathews, Cosmic press, Chennai.

**SEMESTER III
GROUP – A PAPER VI**

COMPUTER APPLICATION IN FASHION DESIGN – I

PRACTICALS:

1.Photoshop:

Creating effects, color application and creation, learning techniques and materials, developing ones own pallet according to fashion forecast.

2. Corel Draw.

Drawing silhouette , construct styles and designs, 3 D animation.

SEMESTER III
GROUP – B ALLIED B PAPER – III
FASHION AND APPAREL DESIGNING

Unit I

FASHION TERMINOLOGIES

Fashion, Style, Design, Change, Acceptance, Taste, Classics, Fad, High Fashion, Mass Fashion, Fashion Trend, Silhouette, Boutique, Mannequin, Custom made, Collection, Chic, Haute Couture, Pret A porter, Fashion shows.

Unit II

FASHION THEORY AND FASHION CYCLE

Fashion Theory:

Trickle down theory, trickle across theory, bottom up theory,

Fashion Cycle

Fashion cycle for classic, fashion cycle for Fad

Unit III

Fashion Forecasts

Aims of forecasting, Role of fashion predictors, six disciplines of fore casting, Analysis of consumer preference, Components of fashion forecasting.

Unit IV

FACTORS AFFECTING DESIGN APPLICATION FOR VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

Infants, Toddlers, school going children boys and girls, Teenager, Adolescents, Adults, Old, Seasons, Summer Winter spring Autumn,

Unit V

Western costume based on historic perceptive

Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, crete, Greece and Rome

Practical:

1. Flat sketching
2. Fabric rendering
3. Documentation and presentation of western costumes.

Reference:

1. Fashion from concept to consumer(sixth edition) Gini Stephens (1999) Prentice – all of India.
2. Elements of fashion and apparel design, Sumathi G.J.(2002).
3. Inside the fashion business: Jeaneette A Jarnow, Miriarn Guerreiro: Mac Millan Publishing Company, Newyork.

SEMESTER III
GROUP –B
ALLIED – B – PAPER – II
BASIC TEXTIELS

Unit – I

Introduction to the field of Textiles – major goals- classification of fibres – natural and chemical – primary and secondary characteristics of textile fibres.

Unit II

Manufacturing process, properties and uses of natural fibres – cotton, linen, jute, pineapple, hemp, silk, wool, hair fibres, 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 fancy yarns, sewing threads and its properties .

Unit IV

Wovens – basic weaves- plain twill, satin, fancy weaves – pile, double cloth, leno, swivel, lapper, dobby and jacquard
Weaving technology- process sequence –machinery details.

Unit V

Non- wovens- felting, fusing, bonding , lamination , netting, braiding and calico, tatting and crotcheting

References:

Textiles – Fiber to Fabric, Corbmann B.P. International students edition, Mc Graw Hill book Co, Singapore 1985.
Sewing and knitting – A Reader's Digest Step- by- step guide, Readers Digest, New York 1993.
Fabric Science 5th Edition, Joseph J pretal, Fairchild publication's New York 1990
Technology of dyeing and printing – Shenai.

Basic Textiles – Practicals

Identification of Textile Fibers

Fibers – cotton, silk, wool, nylon, polyester, linen, rayon, jute

1. Microscopic method
2. Flame test
3. Chemical test

Testing of yarns/ fabric

1. Count of the yarn using Wrap Reel
2. Count of the yarn using Beesley's Yarn Count Balance
3. Twist of the Yarn using Twist Tester
4. Determining the weight of the fabric
5. Determining the Fabric Count by
 - a. Ravelling 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

DIPLOMA PAPER I BASIC DRAPING PRACTICAL

Unit I

Introduction to draping and dress forms.

Unit II

Draping basic front
Draping basic back

Unit III

Draping basic skirt.

Unit IV

Draping Yokes – shirt yoke, Midriff yoke

Unit V

Draping Collars – Peter pan, Mandarin

Reference:

1. Dress pattern designing by Bray Natalie.
2. Dress Pattern designing by Natalie Bray.
3. Flat pattern cutting & modeling for fashion by Stanley Helen.

**SEMESTER IV
GROUP - A
CORE PAPER VIII**

DRAPING PRACTICALS.

Unit – I

Introduction to draping and dress form, preparation of muslin and draping steps.
Marking and trueing of bodice front and back.

Unit –II

Draping Basic Skirt pattern & truing the skirt. Joining the skirt to the bodice Making and truing of basic sleeve.

Unit III

Shaping the cap setting the sleeve and adjustment. Dart manipulation. Yokes and its variations.

Unit IV

Princess lines

Unit V

Collars – Peter pan and mandarin. Sleeve Raglan and kimono.

References:

1. Dress pattern designing by Bray Natalie.
2. Dress Pattern designing by Natalie Bray.
3. Flat pattern cutting & modeling for fashion by Stanley Hellen.

**SEMESTER IV
GROUP A
CORE PAPER IX**

COMPUTER APPLICATION IN FASHION DESIGN – II PRACTICALS.

1. Drafting Basic patterns for children, ladies, Men's apparel.
2. Pattern grading for children, ladies, and Men's apparel.
3. Lay planning for children, ladies and Men's apparel
4. Pattern Manipulation for children, ladies, and Men's apparel
5. Drafting different styles of sleeves, collars, and pockets.

SEMESTER IV
GROUP – B – ALLIED B PAPER – V
FABRIC STRUCTURE AND DESIGN

Unit – I

Elements of woven design, methods of fabric representation weave repeat unit, draft & lifting plan construction for elementary weaves – plain, warp rib, weft rib, twill, Modification of twills, satin & sateen weaves, their derivatives.

Unit – II

Ordinary & Brighton Honey comb, its modifications Huck a back & its Modifications; crepe weaves ; Mock leno.

Unit – III

Extra warp & Extra weft figuring – single and two colors: planting, backed fabrics; Warp & weft backed fabrics.

Unit - IV

Pile fabrics – Basic structure; twill back & sateen back; weft plush length density and fastness of pile; Terry pile – 3 pile, 4 pile and 6 pile.

Unit V

Double cloth - classifications, self stitched – face to back, back to face ; stitched double cloth- warp, weft and center stitched double cloth.

References:

1. Watson's Textile Design and colour, Grosickli.Z. Newness Butter, Worths, London, 1980.
2. Watson's Advanced Textiel Design, Grosicki.Z. Newness butter worth, Bombay, 1989.
3. Knitting Technology, Spencer D.J.Perganion Bross, Oxford 1982.

FABRIC STRUCTURE AND DESIGN PRACTICALS.

1. Identification of weaves structure, ends per inch and pics per inch by

1. Pick glass method
2. Raveling method –

Plain – Plain weave, rib weave, Matt Weave

Twill – pointed twill, curved twill, Herring Bone twill and combination twill.

Sateen and satin,

Honeycomb

Huck-a back

Crepe weave.

SEMESTER – IV
GROUP B - ALLIED B PAPER – VI
WET PROCESSING

Unit – I

Typical sequence of processes. Object and methods

Singeing, Desizing, Scouring, Synthetic Fiber Heat setting, Wool carbonizing, Weighting of silk.

Wet processing equipment – kier – J box – pad roll – U box – Roller bed – Conveyor steamer – stenter.

Unit II

Mercerization – Theory process - Methods – Chemicals – effects.

Bleaching – Hypo chlorites – Hydrogen peroxide – sodium chlorite.

Equipments and chemicals for bleaching of cotton, viscose, cotton/ viscose

Polyester/ cotton.

Evaluation of bleached fabric – whiteness – absorbency – chemical damage - residues.

Unit III

Dyeing – Classification of colorants – fastness properties of dyes

Dyeing – classification of colorants – fastness properties of dyes.

Dyeing machines – fiber, yarn and fabric dyeing machines – loose stock fiber bale – hank package – jigger – winch – HT Beam jet – padding mangles. Garment dyeing machines.

Unit IV

Printing styles of printing – direct – discharge – resist styles.

Methods of printing – screen printing – automatic screen printing – roller printing – rotary printing – transfer printing. Fixation and after treatment.

Unit – V

Wet processing of Knitted fabric – scouring – Bleaching dyeing – printing calendering.

Shrink controlling - steaming.

Wet processing of polyester, Nylon, silk, wool and their blends.

References:

1. Paters R.H. Textile Chemistry” Vol. I,II Textile institute, Manchester 1970.
2. Shenai V.A.” Technology of textile processing” Vol. III, V,Vii,VII Sevale publications, Bombay 1981.
3. Lewis D.M.”Wool Dyeing” SDC publications England 1990.

WET PROCESSING – PRACTICALS

Preparation of samples for processing – Desizing, scouring, Bleaching

Dyeing – Acid basic, direct, Napthol, Sulphur, Vat & Disperse dyes, reactive dyes (Hot and cold).

Test of absorbency

Test of shrinkage.

SEMESTER – IV
Diploma Paper –II
SURFACE EMBELLISHMENT PRACTICALS

Prepare samples for the following

1. Hand embroidery – 20 stitches -10 samples
2. Machine embroidery -7stitches -3 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
9. Belts – any 2 types.
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 – lay out 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, 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 Kurta** – half open, stand collar, with/without pocket, full sleeve
7. **House coat** – knee length, shawl collar, overlap front with belt.

References:

Scientific Garment quality – K.M.Illege and sons Plot No.43, Somuvar Peth, Pune 411 011.

Easy cutting – Juvekar, Commercial Tailors Coporation Pvt. Limited , 166, Dr.Ambedkar Road, Dadar.

Commercial system of cutting, - Juvekar, Commercial Tailors Coporation Pvt. Limited , 166, Dr.Ambedkar Road, Dadar.

Zarapker System of cutting, - K.R. Zarapker, Naveent Publications Limited,

Dress – making – smt. Thangam Subramaniam, Bombay tailoring and embroidery college, 32 North park street, Ambattur, Chennai.

Practical clothing construction – part and II Mary Mathews, Cosmic Press, Chennai.

**SEMESTER V
GROUP – A
CORE – PAPER XI
APPAREL PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE.**

Unit – I

History of apparel industry

Unit – II

Industry infrastructure – land, labour and capital and machinery.

Unit III

Apparel production method –

- # Design, Sampling and costing
- # Fabric section

Unit - IV

Fabric Layout, cutting room and bundling, sewing section.

Unit - V

Finishing inspection and quality control, packaging.

Practicals.

1. Visit to various apparel production unit and preparing the report.

References:

1. Solinger, Jacob, Apparel Manufacturing Analysis, Newyork (1961) Textile books, futs.
2. Solinger, Jacob, Apparel Manufacturing Handbook, Analysis principles & practice, Columbia media corp.1988.

**SEMESTER V
GROUP – A
CORE PAPER XII**

TEXTILES AND APPAREL QUALITY CONROL.

Unit – I

Introduction and quality control concept, fabric faults, Grain, off grain, fabric width.

Unit II

Defects in weaving, dyeing printing and finishing. Bow and skew ness, color fastness for washing, rubbing light.

Unit - III

Shrinkage and wash ability. Sewing thread. Stitch length & stitches per unit length seam strength, seam slippage, seam finishes.

Unit IV

Quality control of constructional details – placket fastness. Neck finished and hem lines. Quality finishing of garment

Unit – V

Packing and packaging. Labels types and importance.

Practicals:

1. Study of various types of labels on textile material.
2. Study of various types of labels on ready to wear garments.
3. Preparation of care label for the garment prepared individually.

References:

1. Solinger, Jacob, Apparel Manufacturing Analysis, Newyork (1961) Textile books, futs.
2. Solinger, Jacob, Apparel Manufacturing Handbook, Analysis principles & Practice.

SEMESTER – V GROUP A CORE –PAPER XIII COMPUTER APPLICATION IN TEXTILE DESIGN – I

1. WEAVE

- Creation of various weaves
- Creation of various stripes, checks, plaids, doobby designs
- Application of colors
- Weave insertion
- Weave association
- Fabric simulation

2. DESIGN AND REPEAT

- Creation of designs
- Tracing of designs
- Repeat setting
- Changing of repeat
- Application of colors.

3. JACQUARD

- Creation of designs
- Tracing of designs
- Repeat setting
- Application of colors
- Application of weaves
- Fabric simulation

4. KNIT

- Creation of designs
- Tracing of designs
- Repeat setting
- Application of stitches
- Gauge setting
- Fabric Simulation

SEMESTER V GROUP C AOS SUBJECT A – PAPER – I CLOTHING CARE

Unit – I

Laundry equipment. Minimum requirements – Availability – Effective arrangements of space and equipment – purchase and maintenance of equipment.
Water – hard and soft water – Methods of softening water.

Unit – II

Soaps and detergents – cleansing action of soap, indigenous cleaning agents like Rita nuts. Shikkakai – green gram- bran solutions.

Unit III

Other agents used – stiffening agents – Natural and commercial starches – Preparation of starch; use blueing agents – their application – optical blues, bleaches, types of bleaches and other laundry reagents.

Unit – IV

Principles of laundering – stain removal, methods of washing – Application of friction - hand friction, Rubbing and scrubbing - Application of light pressure, kneading and squeezing suction – washing – use of washing machine.

Unit – V

Methods of finishing damping – Ironing Methods of ironing different garments - Drying equipments. Dry cleaning and storage. Visit to soap manufacturing factory and dry cleaning unit.

References:

1. Textiles fabric & Their Selection, Wingate, I.B. Allied Publications Pvt. Ltd., Chennai.
2. Fundamentals of Textiels and Their care. Dantyagi.S. Orient Longman Ltd., New Delhi 1980.
3. Family clothing tate of Glession John wiley & Sons Inc., Illionois latest Edition.
4. Household textiles and laundry work durga Deulkar, Alma Ram & Sons, Delhi.

SEMESTER –V
GROUP C AOS SUBJECT PAPER – II
TEXTILE PRINTING PRACTICALS.

Exercise 1: Preparation of sample for printing – cotton, silk, polyester

Exercise 2: Preparation of printing paste

Exercise 3: Preparation samples for hand block printing

Exercise 4: Stencil preparation & sample for stencil printing

Exercise 5: Screen preparation & samples for screen printing

Exercise 6: Tie & dye samples

Exercise 7: Batik samples.

SEMESTER –V
DIPLOMA PAPER – III
DYEING AND PRINTING METHODS

UNIT-I

Printing – Introduction to printing , differences between printing and dyeing , preparation of fabric for printing – cotton , linen, polyester, wool and silk, methods of printing, preparation of printing paste, selection of thickening agents.

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.

References:

1. Textiles – Ninth edition, Sara J Radolph and Anna L Langford, Prentice hall, New Jersey (2002).
2. Textile processing – J L Smith, Abhishek publications, Chandigarh (2003).
3. Textile Chemistry – Peters R H, Vol I, & II, Textile Institute Manchester (1970)
4. Beginners Guide to fabric dyeing and printing – Stuart & Robinson, Technical books, London (1982).
5. Thickening agents and Emulsion thickenings in textile printing – Herbert Barthm, New Delhi (1994).

SEMESTER – VI
GROUP – A CORE PRACTICAL – XIV
MEN’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 – lay out method and direct measurement method

1. **Pleated trousers** – pleats in front, darts at back, side pocket, fly with button /zip.
2. **Bell bottom trousers** – pleat less, bellbottom, side pocket, fly with button/ zip
3. **Boxer shorts**
4. **Bermudas**
5. **Jeans** – tight fitting, jeans, cut, with pockets
6. **Pyjama** – elastic/tape attached waist, with fly
7. **S.B.Coat** – coat collar, coat sleeve, pocket

Reference:

Scientific Garment quality – K.M.Illege and sons Plot No.43, Somuvar Peth, Pune 411 011.
Easy cutting – Juvekar, Commercial Tailors Coporation Pvt. Limited , 166, Dr.Ambedkar Road, Dadar.
Commercial system of cutting, - Juvekar, Commercial Tailors Coporation Pvt. Limited , 166, Dr.Ambedkar Road, Dadar.
Zarapker System of cutting, - K.R. Zarapker, Naveent Publications Limited,
Dress – making – smt. Thangam Subramaniam, Bombay tailoring and embroidery college, 32 North park street, Ambattur, Chennai.
Practical clothing construction – part and II Mary Mathews, Cosmic Press, Chennai.

SEMESTER – VI
GROUP – A
CORE PRACTICAL – XV
COMPUTER APPLICATION IN TEXTILE DESIGN – II

1. COLORING

- Importing the images
- Creation of various color ways
- Creating color atlas
- Creating various motifs, images

2. COLOR REDUCTION AND CLEANING

- Importing the images
- Cleaning of colors
- Reduction of colors
- Separation of colors

3. STORY BOARD AND CATALOGUING

- Importing the images
- Application of designs to images
- Creating story board

4. 3D TEXTURE MAPPING

- Importing the images
- Selecting the outline
- Grid edition
- Mapping
- Processing at various levels

SEMESTER – VI
GROUP – A
CORE PAPER XVI
INDIAN ART AND COSTUME

Unit I

Traditional forms of art

Unit II

Evolution of Indian form Indian sculpture – Major source for Indian costume

Unit III

Painting tradition in India – Murals & Miniature –
Kalamkari, Madhubani, Pithoro, Tanjore, ravi varma, raga maliga etc.,

Unit IV

Study of costumes during the following periods.

- Indus valley
- Vedic period
- Mauryan and sunga period
- Satavahana period
- Kushan period

Unit V

Study of costumes during the following periods.

- Gupta period
- Mughal period
- British period
- Contemporary period

References:

1. Costumes and textiles of Royal India – Ritu Kumar Published by Christie's Books
2. Costumes of India & Pakistan – D.B. taraporeeala Sons & Co Bombay 1958.
3. Indian costumes – Ghurye.G.S.
4. Traditional Indian textiles – John Gillow & Nicholas Barnard (1996), Published by Thames & Hudson Ltd, London.
5. Awakening Indians to Indua by Chinmaya Yuvakendra published by Central Chinmaya Museum Trust, Mumbai, August 2002.

SEMESTER VI GROUP –C AOS SUBJECT – B PAPER I ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT.

Unit I

Introduction to EDP Entrepreneurial motivation.

Unit – II

Enterprise planning. Identifying a feasible enterprise. Steps in setting up an enterprise

Unit – III

Types of enterprise sources of information about financial institutions

Unit – IV

Financing procedures. Resources management. Marketing and sales management

Unit – V

SWOT analysis – Strength weakness, opportunities and threat,
Legal issues – licensing, registration, municipal laws, insurance coverage, factory act,
Income tax, sales tax, and excise rules.

Practical:

1. Visit to various local entrepreneurs
2. Preparing individual project and presentation before the month of June.

Reference:

1. Sharma R.K. – Development banks & entrepreneurship promotion in India, Mital publication, New Delhi(1991).
2. Battacharya – Entrepreneurship development in India and at south east Asian countries Amrishing Prasad Publishing, New Delhi 1983.

SEMESTER – VI GROUP C AOS SUBJECT – B PAPER - II 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, part 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, Z bar, multi bar machines, types of threading , Production of nets, curtains, heavy fabrics, elasticized fabrics

Unit V

Care and maintenance of knitted material.

Reference:

1. David Speneer, “Knitting Teachnology”, Pergamen Press, Oxford 1982.

2. D.B.Ajgonkar, “ principles of knitting” Universal publishing Corporation, 1998
“warp Knit Machine Elements, Wilkens 1997.

PRACTICALS:

1. knit a fabric in a laboratory – knitting machine
2. Identification of knit sample by pick glass method and raveling method
3. Identification of technical face side and back side
4. Calculation stitch density

Weft Knits:

1. Plain knit (single jersey)
2. Double jersey - rib, interlock
3. Jacquard

Warp Knits

1. Tricot
2. Raschel.

**SEMESTER VI
DIPLOMA PAPER IV
FASHION PORTFOLIO PRESENTATION**

1. Final design project should entail conceptualizing a design collection consisting of at least five ensembles which must demonstrate the creativity and understanding of the student towards the target customer. These collections should be displayed effectively in the form of a show or exhibition.
2. Presentation of final design project to a panel of examiners (Internal and External) in the form of a written report. Also, project which deals with the development of a product design can also be included.

PORT POLIO DEVELOPMENT

PRACTICAL

Research conceptualize, illustrate at lease four design projects each consisting of five garments with sourcing, costing and flat sketches. Swatches of embellishments and construction details should also be incorporated.

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS
BASIC SKILLS IN GARMENT CONSTRUCTION (13A)

Time: 3 hours

Max: 100marks

SECTION A (10 x1= 10 marks)

1. ----- seam is finished with no stitches visible on the right side
(a) Piped (b) Top stitched (c) Flat fell (d) None
2. Common seam used on men's shirt is ----- seam.
3. The function of feed dog is to -----.
4. Lengthwise grain refers to -----.
5. Hooks and eyes are most suitable for
(a) Pants (b) Blouses(c) Coat(d) Children's wear.
6. Horizontal buttonhole are mostly preferred for
(a) Loose fitting shirt (b) Tight fitting (c) Pants (d) All
7. This placket is stronger and gives a better finish when completed.
(a) Continuous (b) Bound& faced (c) Both (d) neither
8. A seam line connecting neck and arm scye is a regular feature in ----- sleeve.
9. The type of collar cut as an extension of the garment front is ----- collar.
10. Chinese collar is also referred to as ----- collar.

SECTION B (5 x6= 30 marks)

- 11(a) Write a note on selection of needle and thread for different fabrics. (Or)
(b) Write about the cutting tools
- 12(a) Write a note on types of grain. (Or)
(b) Write short notes on Hem finishes
- 13(a) Explain the seam finishes. (Or)
(b) How will you prepare a pattern for circular skirt?
- 14(a) Define facing and binding and write its types. (Or)
(b) How will you construct a sleeve with fullness at top and bottom?
- 15(a) what are the factors to be considered in selection of collar. (Or)
(b) Classify pockets.

SECTION C (5 x12= 60 marks)

- 16 (a) Write about the common problems and their remedies in a sewing machine. (Or)
(b) Explain the parts and function of a single needle machine
- 17(a) Write about preparation of fabric for cutting. (Or)
(b) Explain the basic hand stitches with their classification.
- 18(a) How is fullness created? What are the different methods to introduce fullness? (Or)
(b) Describe gathering suggesting appropriate places for making gathers in a Baby's dress.

19(a) Design a party dress with a yoke and any type of fullness and explain the procedure for the same. (Or)

(b) Give an account on types of sleeves.

20(a) Write the construction of bound pocket (Or)

(b) Explain shawl collar.

Pattern Making and Grading

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 100

SECTION-A (10x1 =10 marks)

Answer all the questions

1. Measurements are used for
 - a) Fitting b) Drafting c) Standardization d) All the above
2. From mid thigh to small below knee is -----
 - a) 4th head b) 5th head c) 6th head d) 7th head
3. Drafting is a method of
 - a) Grading b) Altering c) Fitting d) Pattern making
4. -----is used to develop pattern for varied and complicated styles
 - a) Drafting b) Draping c) Flat pattern designing d) None of the above
5. The main causes for poor fit
 - a) The material of the garment b) The thread used for the construction c) Improper body measurement
 - d) Faulty sewing machine
6. Slash and spread method is used in
 - a) Pattern grading b) Pattern layout c) Pattern alteration d) none of these
7. Increasing or decreasing the size of the garment is called-----
 - a) Drafting b) Draping c) grading d) sewing
8. Grading is done on the basis of
 - a) Fitting b) Measurements c) style d) All the above
9. Combination fold is suitable for
 - a) Shirts b) Skirts c) Tops d) All the above
10. For open layout, we have to place the fabric-----table
 - a) Right side up b) wrong side up c) any one side up d) none of the above

Section –B (5x6=30 marks)

Answer all the questions

11. a) Explain the importance of body measurements
Or
b) Explain about eight head theory
12. a) Write the advantages of drafting and draping
Or
b) Explain about the principles of pattern drafting
13. a) How will you convert darts to seams
Or

b) How will you convert darts to partial yoke?
14 a) Write the steps in grading basic back

Or

b) Write the steps in grading basic front
15 a) Mention the rules in pattern layout

Or

b) Explain lengthwise centerfold

Section –C (5x12=60 marks)

Answer all the questions

16. a) Explain the different types of measurements

Or

b) Explain the steps in standardizing body measurements

17. a) How will you draft adults bodice and sleeve pattern

Or

b) How will you draft children's bodice and sleeve pattern

18 a) Explain the standards for a good fit

Or

b) How will you solve the fitting problems in a blouse?

19 a) Explain about computerized grading technology

Or

b) How will you grade Basic front and sleeve?

20 a) what can be done if cloth is insufficient

Or

b) How will you transfer pattern markings?

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN & APPLICATION

TIME- 3 HOUR

MARKS: 50

SECTION –A (10X1= 10 MARKS)

Answer all the questions

1. Applied design is also called

a) conventional b) structural c) Naturalistic d) decorative

2. ----- is a unity of design

3. The feel of a fabric is indicated by a) texture b) size c) shape d) Line

4 Three dimensions of colour are -----, ----- and -----.

5) Lightness or darkness of a colour is indicated by -----

6. A costume of large horizontal line can best be worn by

a) short slender girl b) tall slender girl c) short heavy girl d) tall heavy girl

7) Velcro is a kind of

a) Hem b) zip c) button d) fastner

8) Applique is a kind of

a) needle b) Patchwork c) lace d) embroidery

9) list two trimming

- 10) Ric rac is a method of
a) binding b)Facing c)trim d)none

SECTION_B (5X3=15 marks)

- 11.a) Define Design – explain about 2 types of design
(or)
b) Discuss the effect of line in clothing.

- 12a) What is geometrical design
(or)
b) List the principles of design

- 13a) Explain advancing & receding hues
(or)
b) Explain tint & shade

- 14a) Mention the different trimmings and decoration used in garments.
(or)
b) Write a brief note on lace & mirror work.

- 15a) What is a repeat (or)
b) Suggest dress style for a person having long neck

SECTION-C (5X5=25 marks)

- 16a) What is art element. How is it useful in the creation of a design?
(or)
b) Give an account on role played by proportion on dress.

- 17a) Explain Emphasis
(or)
b) Explain rhythm.

- 18a) Explain Munsell colour system
(or)
b) Explain standard colour harmonies

- 19a) Design 5 items using different designs and repeats (or)
b) How will you select & apply trimming & decoration on dress explain

- 20a) How will you plan a wardrobe for a working woman
What are the steps to be followed while planning the wardrobe
(or)
b) What do you mean by figure irregularities & write about few irregularities.

Fashion and apparel design

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 75

SECTION-A (15x1 =15 marks)

Answer all the questions

1. A particular style is followed and accepted by many people then it is called as
a) Fashion b) Fad c) Design d) Chic
2. The outline, shape or Contour of a garment is called-----
a) Foam b) Silhouette c) Avant-garde d) Ensemble
3. -----also known as mass market or simultaneous adoption theory
a) Random theory b) Bottom up theory c) Trickle across theory d) None
4. Every fashion has a life span known as-----
5. Predicting the future trend is called-----
a) Forecasting b) Trend setting c) Fashion d) None
6. -----is a model for fitting or displaying a garment
a) Mannequin b) Bulletin Board c) Human neck d) none of these
7. Rejection of a style is called obsolescence
a) True b) false
8. -----garments can be used in summer season
a) Synthetic b) cotton c) wool d) rayon
9. Trimming and decoration cannot be applied to -----garments
a) Old b) children c) Girls d) women's
10. Peplos is a -----costume
a) Egypt b) Rome c) Greece d) Crete
11. what head dress is for mesopotamia?
12. what is fashion
13. what is haute couture
14. what is chic
15. what is prêt a porter

Section -B (5x4=20 marks)

Answer all the questions

11. a) Write about Taste and Fashion trend
Or
b) Discuss about prêt a porter
12. a) Write short notes on Trickle across theory
Or
b) Discuss about fashion cycle for classics
13. a) Discuss about the analysis of consumer preference
Or
b) Write the importance of fashion forecasting
14. a) List out the factors affecting the design application for an infant wear
Or
b) Discuss how seasons effect design application of a dress
15. a) Discuss the recent trend in western costume
Or
b) Write about Greek costume

Section –C (5x8=40 marks)

16. a) Give a brief account on
1. Style and fad
2. Boutique and collection
Or
b) What is fashion? Explain its importance
17. a) Discuss about Bottom up theory
Or
b) Write about fashion cycle for fad
- 18 a) Describe the steps in forecasting
Or
b) Describe the six disciplines in forecasting
- 19a) what are the factors that affect the design application for a school going girl
Or
b) Enumerate the factors affecting the design application for teenagers.
- 20 a) Recent out fits of western costume
Or
b) Differentiate ancient Egyptian and roman costume

Basic Textiles

Time: 3 hours

Max: : 75marks

Section-A (10x1=10)

- Asbestos fibre is produced from _____
a. vegetable b. rock c. chemicals d. leaf
- Nylon is a _____
a. aliphatic polyamide b. aromatic polyamide c. cellulosic fibre d. protein fibre
- Cotton has _____ shaped cross-section
a. round b. triangular c. bean d. oval
- Fibres are directly used in the fabric construction method of _____
a. weaving b. knitting c. nonwoven d. braiding
- Define weaving
- Define knitting
- _____ yarn resembles that of caterpillar in appearance
- _____ fibre is mainly associated with felting
- Rib weave is a variation of _____ weave
- Satin is a warp faced weave – True/False

Section-B (5x5=25)

Answer all the questions

11. a. Write a note on the physical properties of wool
or
b. How will you identify cotton by microscopical and burning test?

12. a. Write a note on few terminologies in textiles
or
b. Explain spun and filament yarns
13. a. Write a note on blended and union fabrics
or
b. Write a note on knitting and its types
14. a. Write a note on fabric count
or
b. Explain plain weave and its variations
15. a. Narrate the types of finish used in textiles
or
b. Explain calendaring

Section-C (5 x 8= 40)
Answer all the questions

16. a. Write a note on classification of fibres
or
b. Explain the properties and uses of silk
17. a. Write a note on labels used in textiles
or
b. Explain in detail about fancy yarns
18. a. Write a note on felting
or
b. Explain in detail about non-wovens
19. a. Write a note on extra warp figuring with an example or
b. Explain Dobby and Jacquard weave
20. a. Write a note on basic finishes or
b. Explain the special finishes

FABRIC STRUCTURE AND DESIGN

Time: 3 hours

Max: 75 marks

SECTION A (15 x1= 15 marks)

Answer all the questions

1. Mat weave is derived from _____.
a) satin b) plain c) twill d) swivel
2. _____ weave has smooth and lustrous appearance.
3. Backed fabric means reversible and non-reversible fabric. True or False.
4. The ends per inch in a satin cloth is _____ sateen cloth.
a) equal b) less than c) greater than d) none
5. The characteristic feature of Mockleno weave is _____.

6. Number of colours that can be used in extra warp design is _____.
7. The appearance of crepe fabric is _____.
8. Honey comb weave has more moisture absorbency because of its_____.
9. The two types of Mock leno weave are _____&_____.
10. Face to back & back to face is a variation of _____.
11. what is weaving
12. what is satin weave
13. what is terry pile
14. what is double cloth
15. what is pile/

SECTION B (5 x4= 20marks)

Answer all the questions

11. a) Give a detailed account on plain weave & its derivatives.
(or)
b) What is rib? Give its types.
12. a) What are the elements of woven design?
(or)
b) Give design ,draft & peg plan for 6/6 twill with description.
13. a) What are the characters of honey comb weaves?
(or)
b) Construct a Mock leno weave on 10x10.
14. a) What are extra warp & extra weft figuring? Explain.
(or)
b) What are the characteristic features of Crepe weaves and state the quality of the weave?
15. a) What are double cloths? How they are classified & state the theory and use of double cloth?
(or)
b) Bring out the relationship between design, draft & peg plan.

SECTION C (5 x8= 40marks)

Answer all the questions

16. a) What are the characteristic of twill weave? Give design draft and peg plan for the following weaves
 - i) Broken twill
 - ii) Pointed twill(or)
b) What are satin & sateen weaves? Construct a regular & irregular satin weave?

17. a) Write a detailed note on crepe weave?
(or)
b) What are the characteristics of different types of Honey comb and explain in detail with appoint .
paper design?
18. a) Design a weft backed cloth with face weave 2/4,6/4 twill and back weave 6/2,4/2 twill with a ratio 1:2.
(or)
b) Give design ,draft & peg plan for the following extra weft figuring fabrics with two colours
Motif on 14x12, G:F=2:2,G=1/1
19. a) Construct a self-stitched double cloth design for the following;
Face =2/1 twill , Back =2/2 matt , F:B both ways.
(or)
b) Design a self stitched double cloth of your own.
20. a) i) Write a note on Huck a back weave in detail.
ii) construct a extra warp planting design of your own.
(or)
b) How are terry fabrics produced? Give design ,draft & peg plan for 5 pick terry.
Give cross sectional
view for 5 pick terry.

WET PROCESSING

Time:3 Hours

Max: 75 Marks

SECTION: A (15x1=15 marks)

1. The concentration of NaOH used for mercerising is_____
a. 15% b. 16% c. 17% d.18%
2. Scouring is
a. washing in alkaline solution b. washing in peroxide solution
c. washing in citric acid solution d. none of the above
3. Quenching is done in the process of
a. scouring b. wool carbonising c. gas singeing d. heat setting
4. Heat setting of polyester is carried out in
a. conveyor steamer b. stenter c. pad roll d. roller bed
5. The PH of enzymatic desizing process reads as
a. 6-6.5 b. 3-4 c. 10-11 d. none
6. Which of the property is low for azoic dyes

- a. light fastness b. wash fastness c. bleach fastness d. rubbing fastness
7. For bleaching wool and silk
a. Sodium hypochlorite b. sodium chlorite
c. Hydrogen peroxide d. bleaching powder
8. Hank dyeing
a. stock dyeing b. skein dyeing c. top dyeing d. package dyeing
9. Disperse dye
a. cotton b. polyester c. linen d. rayon
10. Sanforising
a. wrinkle resist b. shrinkage control c. stain content d. none
11. what is carbonizing?
12. what is bleaching?
13. what is mericerization/
14. what is wool carbonizing?
15. what is dyeing?

SECTION: B (5x4=20 marks)

16. a. Explain gas singering machine.
(or)
b. Explain wool carbonising.
17. a. Explain peroxide bleaching.
(or)
b. Write a note on yarn mercerising machine.
18. a. Write a note on yarn dyeing
(or)
b. Explain jigger dyeing.
19. a. Write a note on transfer printing.
(or)
b. Explain dyeing of polyester.
20. a. Write a note on various fixation methods for printing
(or)
b. Explain wet processing of silk.

SECTION: C (5x8=40 marks)

26. a. How will you carry out scouring in a high-pressure kier?
Or
b. Write a note on oxidative desizing methods
27. a. Explain sodium chlorite bleaching
or

- b. What is mercerising? Explain any one fabric mercerising process
28. a. How will you evaluate the bleached fabrics?
Or
b. Give an account on classification of dyes and their application
29. a. Explain flat bed screen printing process
or
b. What are the various after treatments done for a printed fabric
30. a. Write a detailed note on shrinkage control of knits
or
b. Explain wet processing of polyester and its blends

Apparel Production Techniques

Time:3 Hours

Max: 100 Marks

SECTION - A (10 x 1= 10marks)

1. AAMA stands for _____.
2. The amount of fund necessary to cover the cost of operating the enterprise is ----- capital.
3. ----- is used for cutting curved edges.
4. In a needle the beginning of the shank just above the needle blade is called -----.
5. Mention the change occurred during Neolithic period.
6. Water jet cutting is most effective on ----- fabrics.
7. ----- is the process of transferring the pattern to the fabric or paper.
8. Class 500 stitch is termed as _____.
9. Spreading is the preliminary process of -----.
10. _____ are widely used for decorative and reinforcement purposes on denim garments.

SECTION - B (5x 6 = 30 Marks)

11. a. Explain the categories of men's apparel industry. (OR)

- b. Write short notes on the trade policies in the apparel industry.
12. a. Explain the importance of labour in an apparel unit. (OR)
b. Explain the importance of machinery in an apparel unit.
13. a. What is a sample summary sheet? Explain. (OR)
b. Explain about bundling.
14. a. Explain the types of markers.(OR)
b. Elaborate briefly on spreading.
15. a. Write short notes on pressing.(OR)
b. Explain the steps in inspection and its importance.
- SECTION – C (5 x 12 = 60 Marks)**
16. a. Explain about costing.(OR)
b. Explain the factors that lead to the beginning of Men's apparel industry.
17. a. What are the factors to be considered while purchasing land for an apparel unit.(OR)
b. Explain the factors determining the requirements of fixed capital.
18. a. Elaborate briefly on sewing section.(OR)
b. Explain the designing process in an apparel unit.
19. a. Explain straight cutting knife with illustration.(OR)
b. Explain drills and thread markers with illustration.
20. a. Explain how you will control quality while producing a garment.(OR)
b. Explain the finishing of Apparels.

Textiles and Apparel Quality Control

Time:3 Hours

Max: 100Marks

Section-A (10x1=10)

1. Define grain
2. Tailing defect occurs in _____
a.weaving b. knitting c. dyeing d. printing
3. Launderometer is used to check
a. rubbing fastness b. perspiration fastness c.washing fastness d.all the above
4. Felting shrinkage is related to _____
a. cotton b.viscose c.wool d.linen
5. What is tendering?
6. What is pin mark?

7. Butterfly is used in _____
a. sleeve b. yoke c. collar d. cuff
8. Tailored placket is used for _____
a. Gent's shirt b. Gent's pant c. skirt d. all the above
9. Hemming is done at _____
a. side seam b. arm hole c. neck line d. none
10. Mention the types of packaging
11. define quality
12. what is seam slippage
13. what is shrinkage
14. what is packing
15. what is bow and skewness

Section-B (5x6=30)

Answer all the questions

11. a. Write a note on fabric width
or
b. Explain off-grain
12. a. Write a note on rubbing fastness
or
b. Explain bow. How will you measure it?
13. a. Explain seam strength and the reasons for seam slippage.
or
b. Write a note on the various stitches per unit length
14. a. Write a note on neck finishes
or
b. Explain placket finishes
15. a. Explain the types of labels.
Or
b. Discuss about polybags

Section-C (5 x 12= 60)

Answer all the questions

16. a. Illustrate the various concepts of Quality control in textile and apparel industry
or
b. Explain the various fabric faults
17. a. Write a note on light fastness
or
b. Explain the weaving defects
18. a. Write a note on seam finishes
or
b. Explain in detail about shrinkage and its types
19. a. Write a note on quality finishing of garments
or

- b. Explain about hemlines quality control
20. a. Write a note on Apparel packaging
or
b. Explain the importance of labels

CLOTHING CARE

Time: 3 hours

Max: 100marks

SECTION A (10 x1= 10 marks)

1. Zeolite plant works on the chemical principle of -----.
2. The most commonly used dry cleaning solvent is -----.
3. The safest temperature for ironing cotton is -----.
4. The mineral stains are removed by -----.
5. Different temperature setting for various fabrics is maintained by ----- in electric irons.
6. ----- is used as moth repellent.
7. Define Spent Lye.
8. What is the composition used in soap.
9. What is the use of borax in starch preparation?
10. Define a readymade starch give example.
11. purpose of laundering
- 12 . what is main composition of soap?
13. what is bran solution?
14. what is optical blue?
15. what is bleaching?

SECTION B (5 x6= 30 marks)

11. a. Explain how laundry equipments could be arranged effectively in hotel and hospitals. (Or)
b. Describe about the methods of softening water in detail.
12. a. Write about rubbing and scrubbing (Or)
b. Explain wash board, suction washer and cloth wringer.
13. a. Write a note on laundering and finishing of silk and woolen articles. (Or)
b. Give the classification of drying and finishing equipment and explain same with illustration.
14. a. Define starch, explain the use of starch on textiles. (Or)
b. What do you mean by optical bleaches?
15. a. What are the indigenous cleaning agents? (Or)
b. Write note on the surfactant.

SECTION C (5 x 12= 60 marks)

16. a. What are modern methods and house hold methods used for softening water? (Or)
b. Explain the principles of laundering in detail.
17. a. Write about dry cleaning and storage. (Or)
b. Explain role and functions of washing machine with suitable sketches.
18. a. Give the classification of stains and list out some common stains and their removal. (Or)
b. Explain the methods of damping, finishing and methods of ironing different garments.
19. a. Explain the manufacturing process of soap. (Or)
b. Explain the detergent production.
20. a. Explain the types of stiffening agents. (Or)
b. Explain the types of blues.

Dyeing and Printing

Time: 3 hours

Max: 100marks

SECTION A (10 x1= 10 marks)

1. Chlorination is the treatment done for preparing -----.
(a) Silk (b) Rayon (c) Polyester(d) Wool
2. Marble like or delicate veining line effect may be produced in -----.
3. Define stencil.
4. For screen printing, the screen is coated with -----.
(a) Ink (b) Gelatin (c) Starch (d) Wax
5. ----- is the one which is commercially available as stencil card.
6. The other name for photographic method is -----
(a) Direct painting(b) Photochemical (c) Profilm(d) Resist
7. The process of fixing the dyestuff for printing includes -----.
8. In batik, the resist medium is -----.
9. Dextrin is -----.
(a) Natural thickener (b) Modified natural thickener (c) Synthetic thickener(d)

None

10. The most suitable gum for reactive printing is -----.
(a) Guar gum (b) British gum (c) Sodium alginate (d) Locust bean gum

SECTION B (5 x6= 30 marks)

- 11.a. Write the difference between printing and dyeing. (Or)
b. Write a short notes on preparation of silk fabric for printing.
- 12.a. Write short notes on preparation of print paste. (Or)
b. Write a note on gums used in textile printing.
- 13.a. Write a note on different types of blocks for block printing. (Or)
b. Write short notes on process of fixation.
- 14.a. Explain the procedure for preparing the stencil. (Or)
b. Write down the difference between stencil and screen printing.
- 15.a. Write a note on hand screen printing? Explain how it is applied for a shirt. (Or)
b. Explain about the tools and equipments used for tie and dye printing.

SECTION C (5 x12= 60 marks)

- 16.a. Explain in detail about preparation of polyester and nylon fabrics for printing. (Or)
b. Define printing and explain in detail about the various styles and methods.
- 17.a. What are the criteria to be considered in the selection of thickening agents for printing. (Or)
b. Define thickeners and give the classification of thickening agents used for printing.
- 18.a. Explain the application of hand block printing on any one garment and on one furnishing. (Or)
b. Write in detail about block preparation and block printing process.
- 19.a. Explain in detail about the various stencil printing processes. (Or)
b. Explain the various methods of fixation process applicable for printed goods.
- 20.a. Explain in detail the different techniques of producing tie and dye designs. (Or)
b. Elaborate on batik printing.

INDIAN ART AND COSTUME

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 75

SECTION-A (15x1 =15 marks)
Answer all the questions

1. Kalamkari painting is famous in the state of -----.
2. Which is the largest mural panel in Kerala?
3. The chief feature of Indian art is-----.
4. How many temples were originally built in Khajuraho?
a) 85 b) 28 c) 58 d) 70.
5. Chaulari was the name given to which kind of jewellery worn during Mauryan Period?
a) Ear-ring b) Armlets c) Necklaces d) Bracelets.
6. Close fitting armlets worn by both sexes of Satavahana period was called as -----.
a) Nishka b) Keyura c) Phalaka d) Jimiki.
7. The great Stupa at Sanchi is ----- feet high.
a) 60 b) 54 c) 72 d) 86.
8. The turban worn by the men of kushan period was named as -----
a) Ratnavali b) Mauli c) Mukuta d) Srajas.
9. ----- was the veil, worn by women during British period.
a) Chogha b) Odhani c) Peshwaz d) Jama.
10. ----- period was known as the classical or golden period of Indian history.
11. what is head dress of men's in kushana period?
12. . what is foot wear of men's in satavahana period?
13. . what is the main accessory of mauryan period?
14. . what is head of men's in gupta period?
15. . what is turban used of mughal period?

SECTION-B (5x4 =20marks)

Answer all the questions

16. a) Write notes on the features of Indian art. (or)
b) Broadly classify Indian paintings and sculptures.
17. a) Write about Khajuraho sculptures. (or)
b) Write about Deogarh sculptures.
18. a) Write about Raja ravi varma painting (or)
b) Write notes on Tanjore paintings.
19. a) Write about the Military costumes of Satavahana period. (or)
b) Write notes on Indus valley costumes.
20. a) Write notes on the textiles and dyes of Gupta age. (or)
b) Discuss about the costumes of men and women worn during British period.

SECTION-C (5x8=40marks)

Answer all the questions

21. a) Explain the different traditional art forms of India. (or)
b) Explain Indian traditional art and design.
22. a) Write about Buddhist sculptures & Ajanta and Ellora sculptures. (or)
b) Discuss about the evolution of Art from Indian sculptures.
23. a) Write notes on Kalamkari and pithora paintings. (or)
b) Discuss about Mural paintings.
24. a) Write notes on Mauryan & Sunga period costumes. (or)
b) Write notes on costumes and accessories of Kushan period.
25. a) Discuss about the costumes and accessories of Mughal period. (or)
b) Discuss about Gupta period costumes.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

MAX.MARKS: 100

TIME: 3HRS

Section-A(10x1=10)

Answer all the questions

1. Discovery of new ideas, new articles and new methods is referred to as
a. innovation b. invention c. research d. experimentation
2. Who is a first generation entrepreneur?
a. one who ventures into entrepreneurship for the first time
b. one who has professional expertise c. an elderly entrepreneur
d. an entrepreneur hailing from upper class of the society
3. Ariel is planning to set up a unit for producing shoes. This is an example for
a. an expansion project b. an diversification project c. R&D project
d. modernization project
4. _____ is one of the stages in the process of project formulation
a. feasibility analysis b. communication analysis c. manufacturing analysis d. none
5. ICICI was established in the year _____
a. 1955 b. 1954 c. 1953 d. 1950
6. IRBI has been renamed as _____
a. Industrial Reconstruction board of India b. Industrial Investment bank of India
c. Industrial Refinance bank of India d. Industrial rehabilitation bank of India
7. Liquidity ratio helps to analyse
a. credit worthiness of the project b. debt servicing capacity of the unit
c. over all profitability of the unit d. short term financial position of the unit
8. Expand NSIC
a. National State Industries Corporation b. National Small Industries Corporation
c. National State Investment Centre d. National State Investment Corporation

9. _____ is the function of DIC.
a. identification of entrepreneurs b. sick units rehabilitation c. incentives d. concession
10. Identify the Institution which is not concerned with SSI
a. SIPCOT b. SISI c. SSIC d. SIDO
11. what is SWOT ?
12. what is EDP
13. what is enterprise planning?
14. what is marketing?
15. what is retailing?

Section B (5x6=30)

Answer all the questions

11. a. Distinguish between innovation & Invention.
or
b. What are the types of women entrepreneur?
12. a. What are the sources of project identification?
or
b. Give the features of Payback period method.
13. a. What are the salient features of a partnership firm?
Or
b. What are the salient features of a joint stock company?
14. a. Write the functions of SIDBI.
or
b. What are the functions of IRBI?
15. a. Write the role of SISI in promoting SSI.
or
b. What is the role of SIDO?

Section - C (5x12=60)

Answer all the questions

16. a. Discuss the role of women entrepreneur in the economic development of a country.
or
b. What are the problems faced by Women Entrepreneurs?
17. a. Explain in brief the elements of project formulation.
or
b. State the various project appraisal methods.
18. a. Describe the various steps to be taken by an entrepreneur to start a small industry.
Or

b. How will you choose the most appropriate form of entrepreneurial organization for your business?

19. a. State the role of Commercial Banks in Entrepreneurship development.

or

b. Explain the role played by DIC in promoting industries.

20. a. State the functions of KVIC & SFC.

or

b. Explain WTO & its role in textile industry.

KNITTING

Time: 3 hours

Max: 100 marks

SECTION A (10 x1= 10 marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. The main element for intermeshing of loops

- a) CAM b) Sinker
c) Needle d) Jack

2. The first knitting machine was invented in the year -----.

3. Single jersey fabrics does not curl at the edges- T/F

4. ----- cam is used for producing tuck & float stitches in a fabric.

5. ----- machine is also named as links-links machine.

6. Gauge represents

- a) No. of needles in specific space
b) No. of tricks in specific space
c) No. of loops in specific space
d) None of the above.

7. Tricot machines have gauges of -----.

8. Reversible fabrics can be produced using ----- machines.

9. Fabric which is heavy , double faced, completely run resistant, soft, with clear design on its surface can be made by ----- machines.

10. ----- finish is suitable for fluffy, synthetic yarns and textured patterns.

SECTION B (5 x6= 30marks)

Answer all the questions:

11. a) Discuss about the characteristics of knitted goods.

(or)

b) Describe about Hand knitting process.

12. a) Compare warp & weft knitting.
(or)
b) Discuss about knitted loop structure and stitch density.
13. a) Explain the functioning of circular rib knitting machine.
(or)
b) Explain the three way technique to develop a design.
14. a) Briefly explain about two needle bar machines and the fabrics made from it.
(or)
b) Explain knitting of nets and curtains with an example.
15. a) Explain about the defects in knitted fabrics.
(or)
b) What is blocking? Explain blocking of knitted garments.

SECTION C (5 x12= 60marks)

Answer all the questions:

16. a) Differentiate Hand & Machine knitting.
(or)
b) Explain in detail about parts and functions of the three needles with diagram.
17. a) What are the general terms and principles used in knitting technology.
(or)
b) Write a detailed note on a circular weft knitting machine and its parts with diagram.
18. a) Give a detailed account on single jersey fabric and its derivatives.
(or)
b) Explain weft knitting and its variations.
19. a) Differentiate between Simplex and Milanese machines with illustrations.
(or)
b) Describe in detail about the knitting elements of Raschel machine and knitting cycle.
20. a) How will you finish and store knitted garments.
(or)
b) Discuss the care and maintenance of knitted fabrics.