

Annexure No.	41 E
SCAA Dated	29.02.2008

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

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 acceptor 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-641046.**B.Sc (Costume Design and Fashion)**

(For the Students admitted during the Academic Year 2007 – 2008 batch and onwards)

Scheme of Examination

Sem	Part	Subject & Paper			HRS per week	University Exam	
						Duration hours	
						Duration hour	Max Marks
I	I	Language	Paper I	Tamil	6	3	100
	II	English	Paper I	English	6	3	100
	III	Group- A Core	Paper I	Fundamentals of Apparel Designing	4	3	100
				Practical	4	3	50
			Paper II	Principles of Pattern Making	4	3	100
		Group- B Allied A	Paper I	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	Group-A Core	Paper III	Children ‘s Apparel -Practical	6	4	100
			Paper IV	Sewing Technology	3	3	75
			Group- B Allied A	Paper II	Fashion Designing	3	3
	Fashion Designing Practical	4			3	50	
		FC		Foundation Course A	2	3	100
15 Days Internship Training in any Export Garment Unit							
III	III	Group-A Core	Paper V	Women’s Apparel – Practical – I	6	4	100
			Paper VI	Communication Skills	3	3	100
			Paper VII	Historic Costumes and Textiles of India	4	3	100
		Group- B Allied B	Paper III	Fashion and Clothing Psychology	4	3	75
				Paper IV	Fiber to fabric	5	3
					Practical	3	3
			FC		Foundation course B	2	-
	Diploma	Paper I	Basic Draping Practical	3	3	100	

IV	III	Group-A Core	Paper VIII	Women's Apparel Practical-II	6	4	100
			Paper IX	Garment Quality and Cost Control	5	3	100
		Group- B Allied B	Paper V	Fabric structure and Design	5	3	75
				Practical	3	3	50
			Paper VI	Textile Processing	4	3	75
				Practical	2	3	50
		FC		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	Group-A Core	Paper X	Men's Apparel Practical –I	6	4	100
			Paper XI	Accounting and Business Management	5	3	100
			Paper XII	Computers in the Garment Industry	4	3	100
			Paper XIII	Computer Aided Design (CAD) – Practical I	5	3	50
		Group- C AOS A	Paper I	Care & Maintenance of Textiles	3	3	100
			Paper II	Textile Printing Practical	4	3	100
		Diploma	Paper III	Dyeing and Printing Methods	3	3	100
VI	III	Group-A Core	Paper XIV	Men's Apparel / Practical II	6	4	100
			Paper XV	Computer Aided Design – Practical II	6	3	50
			Paper XVI	Organization of garment unit	3	3	100
		Group- C AOS	Paper III	Apparel Marketing	4	3	100
			Paper IV	Knitting	5	3	100
				Practical	3	3	50
		Diploma	Paper IV Project & Viva voce	Fashion Port folio presentation	3	-	100

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

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 – 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:

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 Ltd, Australia.

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), raglan 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 -7 1/2 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:

1. Practical Clothing Constructing-Part I and II, Mary Mathews, Cosmic Press, Chennai (1986)
2. Zarpker System of Cutting- Zarpker. K. R, Navneet Publications Ltd.
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 stitich 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.
3. Reader’s digest Sewing guide, Complete Guide to Sewing 13th Edition, The Reader’s 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:

1. Fashion Sketch Book – Bina Abling, Fair Child Publications, New York Wardrobe
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
4. Inside the Fashion Business- Heannette A Jarnow et-al, macmilan Publishing Company, New York.
5. Art and Fashion in Clothing Selection – Mc Jimsey and Harriet, Iowa State University Press, Jowa.

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

Refrence;

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.
 4. Zarapker system of cutting –K.R Zarapker ,Navneet publication ltd.
 5. Dress making- Smt Thangam Subramaniam Bombay Tailoring and embroidery college ,32 North park street ,Ambattur , channi.
- Pratical 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;

Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarpradesh,Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Madhyapradesh.

UNIT-IV

Indian Jewellery – jewelleryes 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;

1. Indian Jewellery – M.L Nigam, Lustre Press Pvt Ltd ,India (1999)
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)
4. Costumes of India –Dorris Flyn, Oxford &IBH Publishing Co ,Delhi (1971).
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 , News letter 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

Understanding Fashion designer – types – classicist, idealist, influenced, realist, thinking poet. Indian Fashion designers –Haute couture – Rohit Khosla, Gitanjal kashyap , hemant Trivedi, J.J Valaya ,James ferrerira, Ritu Kumar ,Rohit bal, Tarun Tahiliani Minimalists- Himanshu and sonali sattar , sangeethe Chopra, Wendell Rodricks.

Village India- Bhamini Subramaniam, Anju modi, Indiar, Broker, Madhu Jain.

Studio line – Bhairavi jaikishan ,Kishan Mehta ,Ravi Bajaj ,Ritu beri, Rockys.

UNIT-V

World fashion centers –France, Italy, America, Fareast.

Contributions of well known designers from France, Italy, America, Britain and Fareast Countries.

References;

1. Retail Fashion promotion and Advertising – Drake et-al , Macmillan publications company ,new york.
 2. Fashion –From concept to consumer – Gini Stephens Frings , 6th edition, prentice Hall (1999).
 3. Inside the fashion business –Bennett, Coleman & o ,Mumbai(1998).
- Art and Fashion in clothing selection – Harriet T ,Mc Jimsey, The Iowa state university press,Ames ,Iowa (1973).

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, dobby and jacquard.

UNIT-V

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

References;

1. Textiles –fibre to fabric, Corbmann B.P, International student’s edition, Mc Graw Hill
2. Book company, Singapore 1985.
3. Fabric Science 5th edition , Joseph J Pretal , Fairchild Publications ,Newyork 1990.

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, Mandarin 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 .

1. Maxi/ full gown –full Length.
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;

- 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.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.
- 5.Practical clothing constructing –part-I and II ,Mary Mathews,Cosmic Press,Chennai.

SEMESTER-IV
Group- A CORE PAPER-IX
GARMENT QUALITY AND COST CONTROL

UNIT-I

Definition and Scope of Quality control – establishing merchandising standards- establishing raw material quality quality control specifications – quality control of raw material.

UNIT-II

Establishing Processing quality specification – training quality control personnel – the quality standard control – quality control inspection , procedures for processing- quality control of finished garments – Quality control and Government contacts – quality control for packaging , warehousing and shipping – statistical quality control .Sampling plans – industry – wide quality standards .

UNIT-III

Function of production control – production analysis – quality specifications – qualitative specifications – scope of apparel manufacturing activity –coordinating Departmental Activities – Distribution of documents and records.

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;

- 1.Solinger, Jacob, Apparel manufacturing analysis , newyork ,textiles books ,1961.
- 2.Solinger, Jacob, Apparel manufacturing hand book , analysis principles and Practice,Columbia media corp,1988.

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;

- 1.Watson's textile design and colour. Grosichkli Z Newness, Butter worths, London 1980.
- 2.Watson's advanced textile design, Grosichkli Z Newness, Butter worths, London 1989
- 3.Textiles – fibre to fabric, corbmann B P , International students edition, Mc Graw Hill book Co, Singapore 1985.

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.

SEMESTER –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, fullad,

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)
2. Textile Processing – J L Smith, Abhishek Publications, Chandigarh (2003)
3. Textile Chemistry – Peters R H, Vol I & II, Textile Institute Manchester (1970)
4. Technology of Textile Processing – Shenai V, Vol III, V, VII, VIII, Sevale Publications, Bombay (1981)
5. Wool dyeing – Lewis D M, SDC Publications England (1990)

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
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 – 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 Subramaniam, Bombay tailoring and embroidery college, 32 north park street,ambattur, Chennai
- 6.ractical clothing construction – Part I and II, Mary Mathews, cosmic press, 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

Cost accounting – elements of cost, classification of cost – preparation of simple cost sheet (problem) – accounting for overheads – classification of overheads, allocation and apportionment of overheads – reapportionment of service department cost to production department, absorption of overheads

Unit V

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

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
- 3.Cost accounting – S P Jain and K L Narang
- 4.Cost and management accounting – S N Maheswari
- 5.Business management – Dinker Pagare
- 6.Business Organisation and management – Y K Bhushan

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

Computer application in fabric defect checking, laying / spreading, cutting marker planning ,labeling – parts and functions. Computerized sewing machines .

References;

1. Clothing Technology – Hannelore Eberle et –al, Verlaag Europa – Lehrmittel, Vollmer Gmbh & Co 4287, Haan – Gruilen.
2. Computer Fundamentals – P K Sinha , BPB Publications, Delhi (1992)
3. The technology of clothing manufacture – Harold Carr and Barbara Latham, Blackwell Ltd (1994)
4. Pattern Grading for Women’s Cloths The Technology of sizing – Gerry Cooklin, Blackwell Science Ltd (1990)

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

Principles of washing – suction washing, washing by kneading and squeezing , washing by machine - Process details and machine details.

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;

- 1.Textiles fabrics and their Selection – Wingate I B, Allied publishers Ltd, Chennai.
- 2.Fundamentals of Textiles and their Care- Susheela Dantyagi , Orient Longmann Ltd (1980).
- 3.Family Clothing – Tate of Glession , John Wiley & Sons I n c, Illinois.
- 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
4. Create Design for Chest print/ Neck /Yoke designs with Stencil printing.
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

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 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
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;

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. Zarpker system of cutting – K R Zarpker Navneet Publications ltd
5. Dress making – Smt Thangam Subramaniam, Bombay tailoring and embroidery college, 32 north park street, ambattur, Chennai
6. Practical clothing construction – Part I and II, Mary Mathews, cosmic press, 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, TIL,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.
3. Garment Exports - Darlie O Koshy (1997)
4. Introduction to clothing production management - AJ Chester 2nd Edition , Wrenbury Associates Ltd (1998).
5. The technology of clothing manufacture - Harold Carr and Barbara Latham ,Blackwell Science (1994).

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

Fashion Advertising and preparation of advertising for apparel market , Advertising media used in apparel market – Advantages and limitations, Advertising department – structure and functions , advertising agencies – structure and functions . Advertising Budget.

UNIT-IV

Fashion sales promotional programme for apparel marketing , communication in prop motion, 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;

- 1.Marketing- RSN Pillai and Bhagavathi, S Chand and Company Ltd , New Delhi,1987.
- 2.Marketing management – Dr B K Chatterjee Jaico, Juice publishing house , Bombay 1982.
- 3.Marketing Principles and methods – Philip C F and Duncon, Irwin Publications.
- 4.Principles of marketing – back Man T N , Munard H H and Davidson W R, Ronald Press Company Newyork 1970.
- 5.Fashion marketing – Mike Easey ,Black well Science Ltd,1995.
- 6.Advertising – C N Sonatakki, Klyani Publishers New Delhi, 1989.

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 andmilanese-kitten raschel-single bar,2 bar,multi 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;

- 1.Knitting technology,David spencer,pergamem press,Oxford (1982)
- 2.Principles of knitting,D B Ajonker,Universal publishing corporation.(1998)
- 3.Warp knit elements,Wilkens C U,Wilkens (1997).

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

SEMESTER-VI
DIPLOMA PAPER –IV
FASHION PORTFOLIO PRESENTATION

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 raglan 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 partial 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

[SECTION-B (5X5=25MARKS)

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 .

SECTION-C(5X8=40MARKS)

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 DESGINING**

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

- a) Fad 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 about 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 about factors affecting factory design. (OR)
 b) Explain in detail 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 detailed 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 womens 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

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 him 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
 a) Paris, Milan & New York b) Paris, Milan & India c) Paris, Milan & Japan d) none
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 _____

- a) Viscose b) Nylon c) Cotton d) Wool
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
a) Pile fabric b) crepe fabric c) Knitted fabric d) Braided fabric.

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

- a) Marketing department b) Production department
- b) Purchase department d) Quality control department
2. Which of the following is a function of production planning and control
 - a) Recruitment b) Training c) promotion d) Scheduling
3. Break even points denotes
 - a) Profit b) loss c) no profit no loss d) none of the above
4. Acceptance Sampling
 - a) process control b) Inspection c) product control d) none of the above
5. Should packing section have some quality standard _____ a) yes b) no
6. Performance of garment industry is finally assessed by
 - a) cost of garment b) profit c) break even chart d) style
7. Producing many style simultaneously demands
 - a) Skilled labour b) expensive machines c) big work space d) None of the above
8. Sales cost is part of
 - a) Pre –production b) post production c) production d)none of the above
9. Administration cost is part of___ a) production cost b) variable c) fixed cost d) none
10. 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. (or)
- b) What are the procedures involved in processing , quality standards control and quality control inspections?
18. a) Explain qualitative and quantitative specifications .(or)
- b) What are the scope of apparel manufacturing activities, coordinating department al 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.
8. Resembles leno weave
a. crepe b. gauze c. velvet 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 plash.
- 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 hucka back 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 boney 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. Squeegee 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 use 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)
b) How will you evaluate bleached fabric? / give the parameters of evaluating bleached fabric.
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)

- b) Explain in detail dyeing of wool material.
20. a) What are the different methods of printing ? Explain the transfer printing(or)
b) Explain an any three types of Garment dyeing m/c.

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

(OR)**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.1970 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

(OR)**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		

Cash	1600	
Debtors	45000	
Bad debts	1200	
Sales returns	2000	
Furniture	6000	
Advertisements	3500	
General Expenses	450	
	-----	-----
	485650	485650

Adjustments:

- i) Closing Stock was Rs. 35000
- ii) Depreciate Machinery and furniture by 10%
- iii) Outstanding wages Rs. 1500
- iv) Prepaid advertisement Rs. 500
- v) 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. 1999: Mar.1 Hans Raj commenced business with cash Rs. 30000

- 3 Purchased goods for cash Rs. 1500
- 4 Deposited into bank Rs. 21000
- 5 Withdrew from bank for office use Rs. 1500
- 6 Sold goods to Ramu Rs. 1500
- 10 Purchased goods on credit from Kannan Rs.680
- 19 Received from Ramu Rs.1470 and allowed him discount Rs.30
- 20 Cash Sales Rs. 2400
- 27 Paid to kannan in full settlement Rs. 650
- 28 Paid rent Rs. 150

Paid Salary Rs. 300

(OR)

b) Prepare Trial Balance:

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

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 :-

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>P1</i>	<i>P2</i>	<i>P3</i>	<i>S1</i>	<i>S2</i>
Direct Wages (Rs.)	30,000	20,000	30,000	15,000	5,000
Working Hours	3.070	4.475	2.419	-	-
Value of Machine (Rs.)	6,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	50,000	50,000
H.P. of Machine	60	30	50	10	-
Light Points	100	150	200	100	50
Floor Space (Sq. ft)	20,000	25,000	30,000	20,000	5,000

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:-

	P1	P2	P3	S1	S2
S1	20%	30%	40%	-	10%
S2	40%	20%	30%	10%	-

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

(10x1=10)

- _____ is used to give input to the computer.
a) Plotter b) printer c) keyboard d) none
- Output display is done by _____
a) Joy stick b) pen device c) printer d) monitor
- CCM is _____
a) Color critical matching b) computer color matching
c) conical critical matching d) none
- Expand: CAD, PPC
- 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
- State true or false**
Grading is improved by computer
- 400mn means _____
a) Red b) violet c) indigo blue d) none
- 3D modeling is used _____
a) Print CAD b) Tex CAD c) fashion CAD d) none
- _____ 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
 5. Constant laundering of fabric makes the fabric.
 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

- a message b. media c. publicity d. form.
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 costumers 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
 - a. India b. Arabs c. Japan d. England.

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 & inter lock. (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