

Register Number: .....

**B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOV/DEC 2012**

Seventh Semester

**TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY**

TTX121: Textile Costing

**Time: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Answer all the Questions:-**

**PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

1. Estimation of cost helps in setting up of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Variable price
  - b) Duty Price
  - c) Market Price
  - d) Fixed Price
2. Prime cost indicates \_\_\_\_\_ in an industry.
  - a) Direct cost
  - b) Indirect cost
  - c) Fixed cost
  - d) Period cost
3. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of both variable and non-variable indirect manufacturing costs.
  - a) Overhead cost
  - b) Marginal cost
  - c) Direct cost
  - d) Estimation cost
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ where the total cost will be exactly equal to the total sales.
  - a) Marginal cost
  - b) P/V ratio
  - c) Contribution cost
  - d) Break Even Point
5. If the initial cost of a machine is Rs. 30000 and scrap value is assumed to be Rs. 10000 after a life of 10 years, then the rate of depreciation is Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ by straight line method.
  - a) 2000
  - b) 200
  - c) 20000
  - d) 3000
6. The cost which is not associated with the production is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Product cost
  - b) Period cost
  - c) Promotion cost
  - d) Purchase cost
7. Margin of safety is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Sales at which there is profit
  - b) Sales at which there is loss
  - c) Sales in excess of BEP
  - d) None of the above
8. Operating costing is widely used in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Chemical Manufacturing
  - b) Textile Industry
  - c) Transport Industry
  - d) Sugar Industry



Opening stock of raw material-	13,000
Purchase of raw material –	1,42,000
Closing stock of raw material –	9,000
Direct wages –	56,000
Direct expenses –	14,000
Factory Overheads –	90% of direct wages
Administrative overheads –	25% works cost
Selling and distribution overheads –	28,000
Cost of opening stock of finished goods –	14,000
Cost of closing stock of finished goods –	16,000
Profit on cost –	20%

23. a) Explain about break even analysis and its importance towards costing strategy.

**(OR)**

- b) (i) Elaborate on selling and distribution expenses (7)  
(ii) Explain the methods of calculating depreciation. (7)

24. a) Explain the various factors that determine the price of garments.

**(OR)**

- b) (i) Calculate the cost of fabric/meter from following data's (10)  
Count - 40 X 40 Ne, Threads per inch – 90 EPI x 70 PPI, Warp waste – 2%,  
Weft waste – 2%, Warp crimp – 12%, Weft crimp – 15%, Cost of the yarn –  
Rs.175/Kg., Width of the fabric – 60”
- (ii) Assume the data on your own and explain how to calculate yarn cost. (4)

25. a) Explain the different types and functions of packing and labeling.

**(OR)**

- b) An apparel industry has involved in manufacturing of children's frock. The expenses are given below. Calculate the factory cost, cost of production and selling cost of the frock.

Fabric particulars : 48 x 52, 30 Ne x 40 Ne

Fabric consumption per piece : 250 grams

Inner lining: P/C material : 150 grams

Yarn cost – 30Ne – Rs. 170 per Kg.

Yarn cost – 40 Ne – Rs. 195 per Kg.

Inner lining material cost – Rs. 65 per piece

Accessories : Zip – Rs.10 per piece, Lace – Rs. 5 per piece

CM cost – Rs. 40,000 per 1500 pieces

Production per day – 1800 pieces per day

Factory overheads – Rs. 22,500 per month

Administration overheads – Rs. 50,000 per month

Distribution expenses – Rs. 60,000 per month

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