# M.A. IN APPAREL PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT (MAAPM) 

Term-End Examination
December, 2012

## MFMI-015 : COSTING AND PRICING OF APPAREL

Time : $\mathbf{3}$ hours $\quad$ Maximum Marks: 100
Note: There are two parts in the question paper. Both parts
are compulsory. Internal choices are indicated.

## PART-A

(Attempt any four)

1. Write Notes on the following : $\mathbf{5 \times 3}=\mathbf{1 5}$
(a) Standard costing
(b) Backward costing
(c) Marginal costing
2. Differentiate between Direct and Indirect costs. $\mathbf{1 5}$ What are the benefits of differentiating costs ?
3. State the various taxes and other levies forming 15 part of cost of sales.
4. What are the various pricing policies an exporter $\mathbf{1 5}$ may follow? What are the factors affecting an exporters pricing decision ?
5. What are the elements involved in the calculation $\mathbf{1 5}$ of Freight cost.

## PART - B <br> (All questions are compulsory.)

6. Calculate cost per shirt with following details.
(a) Fabric : Solid, poplin $58^{\prime \prime}$ width
(b) Average consumption $: 1.65 \mathrm{~m} /$ shirt
(c) Total quantity to ship : 75000 Pcs
(d) Garments to produce : 3\% extra
(e) Profit : Rs. 12 / shirt
(f) Wastage on raw material : 5\%
(g) No. of machine used : 100
(h) Fixed overheads : Rs. 1300000
(i) Per day production : 15 shirts per machine
(j) Working days in a month : 26 days
(k) One dollar : Rs. 47
(l) Fabric $: 88 / \mathrm{mtr}$
(m) Trims : Rs. 16.68

Cutting 80 min : Rs. $0.8 / \mathrm{min}$
Sewing 50 min : Rs. $0.6 / \mathrm{min}$
Pressing $6 \mathrm{~min}:$ Rs. $0.4 / \mathrm{min}$
Inspection 4 min : Rs. $0.4 / \mathrm{min}$
Packing 3 min : Rs. $0.4 / \mathrm{min}$
7. What steps must be taken before setting standards for different elements of costs ?
Calculate standard labour time for machine from the following data.
Standard batch size : 100 Pcs
Setting up time : 64 min
Operating time : 2 min
Fixing Job on machine: 2 min
Cutting time : 10 min
Removing Job from : 3 min
machine

Allow $10 \%$ of total operation time for inspection during process and allow further $5 \%$ of total time for fatigue.

