

Jeans fitting problems among university students

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■ **ABSTRACT** : The jeans is one of the readymade garment which is found in the wardrobe of every age groups. The present study was planned to find out the fitting problems of jeans among university students. The interview schedule method was used as a tool in survey. The survey was conducted in female students of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology. It was found that the undergraduate and postgraduate respondents had similar type of discomfort problems in different postures as well as fitting problems faced by respondents in at various body parts.

■ **KEY WORDS**: Female, Postures, Body locations, Jeans, Fitting problems

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The jeans is one of the readymade garment which is found in the wardrobe of every age groups (Pant and Sakshi, 2018). Jeans is a pant that contours the figure because of very short front and extended back crotch. Jeans is a classic cult garment with fly front fastens, top stitching, belt loops and back yoke (Akanksha, 2012). Jeans are the universally worn garment of males as well as females. The use of jeans has risen continuously despite the fluctuations in fashion and they have become the uniform of the modern individual in today's world. Human being have different types of body figure. The main problem associated is its fit. The main concern of female students are to purchase jeans that have proper fitting according to their body structure and yet fashionable. The fit can be defined as the conformance of a garment for an individual's body type or size. Fit and comfort are the two most salient evaluation criteria while purchasing readymade garments (Çoruh, 2011). The fit of jeans has been found to be the

most important element for female college students in determining their overall satisfaction with jeans. The female's dissatisfaction with fit has a negative impact on purchasing decisions for particular brands. Therefore, understanding females' lifestyle and fitting problems becomes highly important for both the manufactures as well as for the sellers who are engaged in the field of female clothing. Present study was planned the objective to find problems faced by respondents while wearing jeans and fitting problems faced in different posture.

■ RESEARCH METHODS

The study was conducted in undergraduate and postgraduate female respondents of Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. Survey method was used to collect the views related to jeans. The interview schedule was constructed as tool for data collection. The total sample size was 180 female students, which included 60 postgraduates and 120

undergraduates from different colleges in the university viz., College of Agriculture, College of Home Science, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and College of Technology. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using appropriate statistical tests namely frequency, percentage, mean, chi-square and Z-test.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 reveals the distribution of respondents on the basis of fitting problems faced while wearing jeans. It is clear from the data that the maximum number of undergraduate respondents (30.80%) faced problem of improper functioning of zipper, while postgraduate respondents (30%) faced problems of horizontal wrinkles that radiated below the front crotch. There was significant difference between the fitting problems faced by undergraduate and postgraduate respondents at 5 per cent level of significance while wearing jeans as depicted

by value of Z- test.

Table 2 shows the distribution of respondents according to problems faced while stepping on the stairs. Both the respondents of undergraduate (44.16%) and postgraduate (25%) level faced major problems of strain at the thigh and knee in stepping on the stairs. The main reason may be that the circumference of knees and thighs increases in bending position which results in strain at thighs and knees. No difference was found between problems faced by undergraduate and postgraduate respondents in stepping on stairs as shown in chi-square test.

Table 3 shows distribution of respondents based on problems found in squatting posture. It was found that more than half of undergraduate respondents faced the problems of pressure exertion on stomach by zipper or buttons (57.49 %) because they wore tight jeans, while, problems faced by postgraduate respondents were strain at the thigh and knee (41.66%). Least percentage of

Table 1: Fitting problems faced by respondents while wearing jeans (n=180)						
Sr. No.	Wearing problems	Respondents				Z calculated
		Undergraduate (n=120)		Postgraduate (n=60)		
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	
1.	Improper functioning of zipper	37	30.80	12	20.00	
2.	Entanglement of thread or cloth inside the slider	26	21.60	7	11.66	
3.	Horizontal wrinkles below the front crotch	24	20.00	18	30.00	2.12*
4.	Pocket bags comes out	19	15.83	16	26.66	
5.	Difficulty in button locking	11	9.17	5	8.33	

* indicate significance of value at P=0.05

Table 2: Problems faced while stepping stairs by putting jeans (n=180)						
Sr. No.	Problem faced in stepping stairs	Respondents				χ ² calculated
		Undergraduate (n=120)		Postgraduate (n=60)		
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	
1.	Pressure exerted on stomach by zipper or buttons	21	17.5	11	18.33	
2.	Strain at the thigh and knee	53	44.16	15	25.00	1.71 NS
3.	Strain on the crotch	33	27.50	12	20.00	

NS= Non-significant

Multiple responses

Table 3: Distribution of respondents based on problems faced in squatting posture (n=180)						
Sr. No.	Problem faced in squatting posture	Respondents				χ ² calculate
		Undergraduate (n=120)		Postgraduate (n=60)		
		Frequency*	Per cent	Frequency*	Per cent	
1.	Pressure exerted on stomach by zipper or buttons	69	57.49	21	35	3.88 NS
2.	Gapping at the back waist	51	42.50	24	40	
3.	Strain at the thigh and knee	46	38.33	25	41.66	
4.	Strain on the crotch	48	40	15	25	

NS= Non-significant

* Multiple responses

undergraduate and postgraduate respondents felt the problems of strain at the thigh and knee (38.33%) and strain on the crotch (25%) in squatting posture. The chi-square value reveals that undergraduate and postgraduate

respondents had similar type of problems in squatting posture.

Table 4 indicates the distribution of respondents according to problems faced in sitting posture. More than

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to problems faced in sitting posture (n=180)

Sr. No.	Problem faced	Respondents				χ ² calculate
		Undergraduate (n=120)		Postgraduate (n=60)		
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	
1.	Pressure exerted on stomach by zipper or buttons	68	56.66	19	31.66	6.01 NS
2.	Gapping at the back waist	51	42.5	30	50.00	
3.	Strain at the thigh and knee	35	29.16	10	16.66	
4.	Strain on the crotch	38	31.66	18	30	

NS= Non-significant # Multiple responses

Table 5: Distribution of respondents on the basis of problems faced in bending posture (n=180)

Sr. No.	Problem faced	Respondents				χ ² calculate
		Undergraduate (n=120)		Postgraduate (n=60)		
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	
1.	Pressure exerted on stomach by zipper or buttons	68	56.66	27	45.00	
2.	Gapping at the back waist	51	42.50	20	33.33	1.67 NS
3.	Strain at the thigh and knee	17	14.10	10	16.66	
4.	Strain on the crotch	18	15.00	11	18.33	

NS= Non-significant # Multiple Responses

Table 6: Distribution of respondents based on fitting problems related to jeans at different body location (n=180)

Sr. No.	Fitting problems	Respondents			
		Undergraduate (n=120)		Postgraduate (n=60)	
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Yes	44	35.83	23	38.33
2.	No	86	64.15	97	61.67

Table 7: Distribution of problems in possessed jeans at different body parts (n=180)

Sr. No.	Body locations	Fit problems	Respondents			
			Undergraduate Problems examined jeans (n=101)		Postgraduate Problems examined jeans (n=56)	
			Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Waist	Tight	32	31.68	18	32.14
		Loose	40	39.60	20	35.71
2.	Abdomen	Tight	12	11.88	9	16.07
		Loose	4	3.96	6	10.71
3.	Hip	Tight	15	14.85	26	46.40
		Loose	20	19.80	18	32.14
4.	Crotch area	Tight	12	11.88	16	28.57
		Loose	16	15.84	14	25.00
5.	Thigh	Tight	30	29.70	30	53.57
		Loose	48	47.52	13	23.21
6.	Jeans length	Short	4	3.96	8	14.28
		Long	28	27.72	15	26.78

* Multiple responses

half of undergraduate respondents reported that they faced problem of pressure exertion on stomach by zipper or buttons (56.66%), while, half of postgraduate respondents (50%) faced problems of formation of gap at back waist. Least number of respondents both undergraduate (29.16%) and postgraduate (16.66%) level faced the problems of strain at thigh and knee in sitting posture. Both undergraduate and postgraduate respondents faced similar type of problems in sitting posture while wearing the jeans as shown by the chi-square value at 5 per cent level of significance.

Table 5 gives information on distribution of respondents on the basis of problems faced in bending posture. Undergraduate (56.66%) and postgraduate (45%) respondents found the problem of pressure exertion on stomach by zipper or buttons in bending posture. Minimum number of undergraduate and postgraduate respondents *i.e.* 14.1 per cent and 16.66 per cent faced the problems of strain at the thigh and knee in bending posture. It is also clear from the Table 5 that both undergraduate and postgraduate respondents faced the similar type of problems in bending posture as shown by the chi-square value at 5 per cent level of significance.

Table 6 shows distribution of respondents based on fitting problems related to jeans at different body location. It was found that undergraduate (35.83%) and postgraduate (38.33%) respondents faced fitting problem in jeans possessed by them.

Table 7 includes the jeans of the respondents who respondents yes in Table 6. It did not mean that all the jeans possessed by the respondents had fitting problems. Total numbers of jeans possessed by undergraduate respondents were 266, out of which 101 jeans had fitting

problems at different body location as reported by 44 respondents. Postgraduate respondents had total 182 jeans, out of these 56 jeans had problems at different body location as reported by 23 respondents. Undergraduate respondents faced the major problem of looseness at thigh, waist, hip and crotch area while postgraduate respondents faced the tightness problems in different body parts such as thigh, hip, abdomen and crotch area.

Conclusion:

It was found that both the undergraduate and postgraduate respondents faced the major problem in squatting posture followed by bending, sitting and stepping up stairs. Both undergraduate and postgraduate respondents faced the major problem regarding the tightness and looseness in different body parts *i.e.* thigh, hip and waist in jeans. Hence, this study is helpful for the manufactures, who are correct their standard according to Indian population, who are following the American and British standards.

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