

Research Paper :

# A study on existing status of garment in the wardrobe

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Revised : Apri, 2010; Accepted : May, 2010

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## ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out with an objective to find out the existing status of different garments in the wardrobe. The study was conducted on 60 college students of 18-21 years of age group. 30 days scholars and 30 hostlers were selected randomly for the present study. The self-made structured interview schedule was pretested on 20 per cent non – sample subjects. The collected data were analyzed for percentage, mean per cent score, dependent't' test and chi-square tests. Findings of the study reflect that most of respondent prefer cotton fabric, ready made garments and mill made garments.

**Key words :** Ownership of garment, Wardrobe

Clothing as a form of non-verbal communication reflects the wearers identity. The standards and conceptions of beauty as possible have remained constant in every generation. Clothes lead to the development of self-confidence that one acquires through being accepted and identified with reference groups. Cloths perform the important function of modesty, decoration, protection and social asset. Moreover, clothes provide a feeling of individuality and conformity to the group (Rayon, 1999).

College students are greatly interested in clothing and are emotionally insecure about their appearance and constantly worry attempting to achieve the look desired. To, those, clothing serves the purpose of satisfying the desire to be one with the group or to belong to a group. Clothing practices, which include selection in wardrobe, buying with brand name is of relatively recent origin. It has been observed that the study of the buying practices of college students is popular also but all the aspects of existing clothing practices have not been covered by these studies. These observations impelled to conduct a comprehensive study to explore the ownership of different garments in the existing wardrobe of college student.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted on 60 college students of 18-21 years of age group. Studying in Home Science College of MPUAT at Udaipur. 30 day scholars and 30 hostlers were selected randomly for the present study. Personal interview method was considered as the most suitable technique for getting the complete and desired information. The structured interview schedule was

pretested on 20 per cent non –sample subjects. The collected data were analyzed for percentage, mean per cent score, dependent't' test and chi-square tests.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The general information of the respondents have been presented in Table 1.

Data of Table 1 reveal that majority of respondents (67%) belonged to 20-21 year of age and rest (33%) were from 18-19 year of age. 63 per cent of respondents belonged to nuclear family and rest 37 per cent were from joint family. Data also reflected that 50 per cent of respondents had medium family size, 35 per cent had small family and only 15 per cent had large family. Table depicts that majority (70%) of respondents family occupation was

Sr. No.	Aspects	Categories	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Age	18-19years	20	33
		20-21 years	40	67
2.	Family type	Nuclear	38	63
		Joint	22	37
3.	Family size	Small	21	34
		Medium	30	50
		Large	9	15
4.	Occupation of family	Business	17	28
		Services	42	70
		Farming	5	8
		Other	3	5

service, 28 per cent were from business class family, 8 per cent were farming families and 5 per cent were from other occupation like shop helpers and mill factory workers.

**II Status of garment in the wardrobe:**

Status of different garments in the wardrobe was studied in terms of preference for the type of material, type of garments and number of garments, types of fabric, mill made or handloom made, total number of garments, number of branded garments in the wardrobe etc.

**Preference for type of material:**

In this part the respondents were asked about preference regarding fabric for various self clothing requirements. Table 2 clearly reveals that highest 77 per cent preferred cotton materials followed by synthetic fabric (30%), 18 per cent respondents preferred blended material, 15 per cent respondents preferred silk material and only 5 per cent respondent preferred woolen fabric.

Though all the types of fabrics are generally used for various clothing and textile requirement but cotton and cotton blends are mostly preferred by respondents. This may be due to various suitable qualities of these types of fabric. Synthetic fabric was preferred due to its easy maintenance.

**Preference for type of garment:**

This part consists of question concerning the selection practices for type of garments. It is evident from the Table

3 that majority of girls preferred ready made garments followed by tailor made garments (70%). Equal per cent of the respondents from both the group preferred self made garments.

Ready made garments were preferred due to economics like time and energy. In today’s world because of busy life schedule, everyone prefers ready made garment. In addition, a larger range and more variety are available according to suitability of everyone’s pocket. In general ready made garments were most preferred. It may be due to availability of readymade garments in all the price range. Lack of time and skill in tailoring may be the possible reason for preference of tailor made garment.

Results of present investigation are in tune with Luniya, 2006.

**Analysis of number of garment in existing wardrobe:**

This part deals mainly with the number of garments for different purposes along with their respective name.

Table 4 indicates the total number of garment in all the respondents’ wardrobe. It was found that the majority of respondents had Sal war suit, chudidar suit and jeans / trouser / pants and topper / T-shirt / shirts in the existing wardrobe. Few respondents also had caprices and skirts.

**Type of garment in existing wardrobe:**

In response to the question concerning with type of garments in existing wardrobe, all the type of respondents had a wide collection of ready made garments for all purposes. An enquiring was also made to find out the

**Table 2 : Preference for the material by the respondents**

Sr. No.	Categories	Hostler		Day scholar		Total		Chi-square tests	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Pearson chi-square value	Fisher's exact test probability
1.	Cotton	24	80	22	73	46	77	.373 NS	-
2.	Woolen	0	0	3	10	3	5	-	0.237 NS
3.	Silk	3	10	6	20	9	15	-	0.472 NS
4.	Synthetic	6	20	12	40	18	30	2.857 NS	-
5.	Blended	7	23	4	13	11	18	1.002 NS	-

Respondents were free to choose more than one option

NS- Non significant

**Table 3 : Types of garment preferred by the respondents**

Sr. No.	Categories	Hostler		Day scholar		Total		Chi-square tests	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Pearson chi-square value	Fisher's exact test probability
1.	Readymade	20	67	28	93	48	80	6.967 NS	-
2.	Tailor made	17	57	25	83	42	70	5.079*	-
3.	Self made	2	7	2	7	4	7	-	1.00 NS

\*indicates significance of value at P=0.05

NS-Non significant

**Table 4 : Total number of garments in the existing wardrobe**

Sr. No.	Categories	Total no of garments			't' value
		Hostler	Day scholar	Total	
1.	Sal war Suit Chudidar suit	342	423.	765	
2.	Jeans/ Trouser/ Pants	237	208	445	
3.	Topper/ T-shirt/shirts	361	319	680	
4.	Skirt/Wraparound	61	55	116	
5.	Caprices	34	27	61	
6.	Sari	26	22	48	
7.	Blouse	27	22	49	
8.	Petticoat	25	21	46	
9.	Nightly / gowns	38	39	77	
10.	Jerseys/ Sweater / pullover / cardigans	237	178	415	
11.	Jacket / coat	114	66	180	
12.	Shawls	37	18	55	
	Total no. of garment	1539	1398	2937	- 0.149

type of the garments in existing wardrobe and it was found from Table 5 that majority of garments were ready made (84%). Only marginal per cent were tailor made (13%) and self- made (3%).

Tucker and Thomson (2003) reported that lack of time was most important reason for selecting ready made garments.

#### Type of fabric used in existing garment:

The respondents were asked about the type of fabric, in their wardrobe. It is clearly evident from Table 6 that majority of respondents (71%) had cotton fabric dresses followed by woolen fabric (14%) in existing wardrobe. 12 per cent respondents had synthetic fabric and only 3 per cent had silk fabric dresses in the present wardrobe.

Statistical analysis also shows that the results are significant in case of woolen fabric. The reason for the preference may be that cotton is cool and very feminine.

#### Mill made or handloom made fabric:

Fabrics in the wardrobe *i.e.* mill made or handloom made, consumers mostly preferred mill made fabrics. It was observed from Table 7 that majority of respondents (95%) had dresses made up of mill made clothes and only 5 per cent respondents used handloom clothes for their dresses. The result of handloom made fabric clearly depicts significant difference, as number was found to be greater in hostlers. It may be due to availability of mill made cloths at cheap rates and easy care and maintenance of mill made cloths. During the informal discussion with

**Table 5: Types of garment in existing wardrobe**

Sr. No.	Garments	Hostler		Day scholar		Total		't' value
		Total number	%	Total number	%	Total number	%	
1.	Ready made	1261	82	1202	86	2403	84	-0.158
2.	Tailor made	226	15	154	11	380	13	-2.333*
3.	Self made	52	3	42	3	94	3	-0.159

\* indicates significance of values at P=0.05

**Table 6 Type of fabric in existing wardrobe**

Sr. No.	Fabric	Hostler		Day scholar		Total		't' value
		Total number	%	Total number	%	Total number	%	
1.	Cotton	1045	68	1027	73	2072	71	-1.357
2.	Woolen	255	17	164	12	419	14	-5.937*
3.	Silk	49	3	40	3	89	3	1.127
4.	Synthetic	190	12	167	12	357	12	0.338

\* indicates significance of value at P=0.05

**Table 7 : Mill made or handloom made fabric used in existing wardrobe**

Sr. No.	Categories	Hostler (30)		Day scholar (30)		Total		't' value
		Total number	%	Total number	%	Total number	%	
1.	Mill made	1457	95	1344	96	2801	95	-1.072
2.	Handloom made	82	5	54	4	136	5	-2.104*

\*Significant at 0.05 percent level of significance

**Table 8 : Total number and percentage of branded apparel in existing wardrobe**

Sr. No.	Categories	Hostler	Day scholar	Total	't' value
1.	Total no. of garments	1539	1398	2937	-
2.	Branded garments	332	416	748	-3.354*
3.	Percentage of branded apparel	21.57%	29.79%	25.46%	-

\* indicates significance of value at P=0.05

the respondents it was found that high price more care and maintenance were the reasons for less use of handloom fabrics in the existing wardrobe.

#### Number of branded apparel:

This part deals with number of branded apparel in the existing wardrobe of the respondents.

Data in Table 8 show the total number of garments and percentage of branded garments in existing wardrobe. Data reveals that respondents had 25.46 per cent branded apparel. Hostlers had 21.57 per cent branded garments while the Day scholar had 29.82 per cent branded garments in existing wardrobe. It was found to be significant as evident from 't' value.

#### Conclusion:

The study leads to the following conclusion

– A large number of respondents (67 per cent) belonged to 20-21 years of age group and rest (33) to 18-19 years 63 per cent of respondents were from nuclear family type.

– Cotton fabric was preferred by 73 per cent in both the group of hostlers and day scholars. Rest (30 per cent) preferred synthetic fabric. Ready made garments were more preferred by respondents.

– Majority of the respondents had stalwart suit and chudidar suit followed by western outfits like jeans/pants and topper/T-shirts etc.

– A larger number of respondents (84 per cent) had major collection of ready made garments of cotton fabrics in their existing wardrobe.

– Majority (95 per cent) of respondents had dresses made up of mill made clothes and very few, only 5 per cent respondents used handloom clothes.

– Branded garments were more preferred by day scholars (29.82 per cent) as compared to hostlers (21.57 per cent).

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