Wardrobe of male teaching professionals

MS. GAYATRI AND MRS. SAKSHI

Deptt. of Clothing & Textiles, GBPUA&T, Pantnagar -263145, (Uttarakhand)
email:gayatripal516@gmail.com

Abstract

Clothing is one of the basic needs of human being. Clothing is one means of value expression used by individuals, families and society as a whole. Each individual develops a self concept based largely on interaction with other people. All through life, individuals choose clothing that will obtain a positive reaction from the other people. A study was conducted to know variety of clothing present in men's wardrobe. One hundred twenty male teaching staff member were selected as sample by stratified random sampling technique from four different colleges. A self structure questionnaire was used as tool for survey. All male's outfits divided into six categories i.e., casual, formal, winter, groom, night and sport wear category. The respondents selected were divided into below 40 years and above 40 years of age. The result revealed that all respondents had readymade garment in their wardrobe. Home made clothing articles included sweater, cardigan from winter, and pajama from night clothing. Respondents of both age groups had tailor made formal and groom clothing.

Keywords: Men's wear, Wardrobe, Classification of men's wear.

Introduction

There are three basic human needs, in which clothing is the most important one. In the traditional society very little emphasis was laid on clothing aspect. The people in the past were not personality conscious and used to wear clothes to protect the body against the natural climatic extremities like cold, rain and heat etc.

Clothing is one means of value expression used by individuals, families and society as a whole. The person adopts those values approved by the larger society and transmits them to the child through the socialization process.

The consumption of textiles in any country is largely determined by the culture or mode of living. The needs that people will depend upon their point of view, attitude and general way of living. Changing life style, technological developments in textiles and international trade has brought about change in the clothing preferences of today's consumers. Factors such as age, sex, occupation and economic level determine the standards in dress for an individual at any given in the life cycle.

Keeping in view above points in the mind the present study was conducted to know garment prevailing in men's (male teaching professionals) wardrobe of different age group.

Methodology

One hundred and twenty male teaching staff member of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand were selected as respondents for the present study. Stratified random sampling technique was followed for selection of the sample. Thirty staff members selected from each college of Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Science, Basic Science and Humanities (CBSH) and Technology. Among one twenty respondents, fifty per cent were below the age of forty and fifty per cent were above forty years of age.

Survey method was used for data collection and a self structure questionnaire was used as a tool. The respondents were personally contacted at their places and were explained the purpose of the study to get the accurate information.

Questionnaire has two parts. Part A of questionnaire dealt with general information of the respondents including name, designation, age, education, family type and monthly income. Part B of questionnaire included specific information related to different types of garments they have, in this all male's outfits divided into six categories i.e., casual, formal, winter, groom, night and sport wear category. Each category had three column i.e., home made, tailor made, ready made garment. Questionnaire was pre-tested for checking the accuracy and adequacy of Questionnaire. After pre-testing, questionnaires were suitably modified and finalized to collect the desired information. Collected data analyzed by using frequency and percentage.

Results and Discussion

The information regarding general information is given in Table 1. The data reported in table shows the distribution of respondents according to their education, family type and monthly income. It is clear from table that maximum numbers of respondents were possessing doctorate degree in their specific fields irrespective of their age group. Only one respondent above 40 years of age had education up to Master's level.

It was found that more than 50 per cent of respondents had nuclear type of family irrespective of their age group. Twenty per cent of respondents below 40 years of age and 33.33 per cent respondents above 40 years of age had joint family. It is also clear from data in table that maximum (95%) number of below 40 years of age respondents had monthly income less than Rs. 50,000 while maximum (76.67%) number of respondents above 40 years of age had monthly income above Rs. 70,000 per month.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according their general information   N=120

| S. No. | Variable | Age of respondent | | | |
| | | Below 40 years | | Above 40 years | |
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Education				
	Masters	21	35	1	1.67
	Doctorate	39	65	59	98.33
2	Family Type				
	Nuclear	48	80	40	66.67
	Joint	12	20	20	33.33
3	Monthly Income				
	Below Rs. 50,000	57	95	10	16.67
	Rs. 50,000-70,000	2	3.33	4	6.67
	Above Rs. 70,000	1	1.67	46	76.67

Table 2, furnishes information regarding men's casual clothing present in the wardrobe. It is clear from data in table that maximum respondents below the age of 40 years possessed readymade T-shirts (90%) followed by jeans (81.67%) and (80%) tailor made shirts.

Majority of respondents above 40 years of age had readymade T-shirt (81.67 per cent), followed by readymade shirts (75%) and tailor made shirts (66.67 per cent), in their wardrobe. None of respondents had homemade and tailor made T-shirt in their wardrobe.

Data regarding distribution of respondents according to men's formal wear present in their wardrobe are given in Table 3. It is clear from the table that maximum number of users i.e., below 40 and above 40 years of age had 93.33 per cent and 81.67 per cent readymade formal trousers compared to 61.67 per cent and 73.3 per cent who had tailor made trousers respectively, in their wardrobe.

Majority of the respondents had tailor made suits and readymade blazers in their wardrobe irrespective of their age groups. Majority of respondents below 40 years of age had readymade shirts in their wardrobe and least number of respondents had tuxedos in their wardrobe. None of the respondents had homemade formal wear.

Table 4 furnishes information regarding distribution of respondent's according to winter clothing present in their wardrobe. It is clear from the table that sweater and cardigan were the two winter home made clothing present in the wardrobe of the both type of respondents. All the respondents had readymade sweaters irrespective of their age group in their wardrobe. Nearly fifty per cent of the respondents had both tailor made and readymade coats irrespective of their age groups.

Maximum respondents had readymade jackets present in their wardrobe followed by blazers irrespective of their age group. Tailor made sweater, cardigan, thermal wear, sweatshirts were not present in the wardrobe of both the group of respondent but they had readymade garment in above categories.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to men's casual clothing present in their wardrobe N=120

S. No.	Garment	Type of casual wear/Age group							
		Tailor made				Readymade			
		Below 40years		Above 40Years		Below 40years		Above 40years	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Shirts	48	80.00	40	66.67	40	66.67	45	75.00
2	Jeans	5	8.33	5	8.33	49	81.67	33	55
3	Bermuda shorts	0	0	1	1.67	35	58.33	16	26.67
4	T-shirts	0	0	0	0	54	90.00	49	81.67
5	Kurta Pyajama	24	40	33	55	20	33.33	28	47.67

Where: F= Frequency,   % = Per cent

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to men's formal wear present in their wardrobe
 N=120

S. No.	Garment	Type of Formal wear/Age group							
		Tailor made				Readymade			
		Below 40years		Above 40Years		Below 40years		Above 40years	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Trousers	37	61.67	44	73.33	56	93.33	49	81.67
2	Suits	41	68.33	45	75	22	36.67	23	38.33
3	Blazers	4	6.67	10	16.67	40	66.67	31	51.67
4	Tuxedos	1	1.67	2	3.33	9	15	7	11.67
5	Shirts	40	66.67	38	63.33	54	90	47	78.33

Where: F=Frequency, %=Per cent

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to men's winter clothing present in their wardrobe
 N=120

S. No.	Garment	Type of winter wear/Age group											
		Homemade				Tailor-made				Readymade			
		Below 40years		Above 40years		Below 40years		Above 40years		Below 40years		Above 40years	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Sweater	24	40	27	45	0	0	0	0	60	100	60	100
2	Coat	0	0	0	0	29	4833	36	60	31	51.67	33	60
3	Overcoat	0	0	0	0	2	3.33	0	0	14	23.33	21	35
4	Waistcoat	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	3.33	9	15	7	11.67
5	Cardigan	2	3.33	5	8.33	0	0	0	0	16	26.67	17	28.33
6	Jacket	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3.33	58	96.67	55	91.67
7	Blazers	0	0	0	0	4	6.67	6	10	43	71.67	35	58.33
8	Thermal wear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	65	35	58.33
9	Sweatshirt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	50	19	31.67
10	Achkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.67	0	0	0	0

Where: F=Frequency, %=Per cent

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to men's groom wear clothing present in their wardrobe
 N=120

S. No.	Garment	Type of Groom wear/Age group							
		Tailor made				Readymade			
		Below 40years		Above 40Years		Below 40years		Above 40years	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Kurta Pyajama	21	35	22	36.67	14	23.33	21	35
2	Wedding suit	36	60	23	38.33	17	28.33	25	41.67
3	Sherwani/ Achkan	13	21.67	9	15	18	30	5	8.33

Where: F=Frequency, % = Per cent

Distribution of respondents according to the grooms wear present in their wardrobe is given in Table 5. Respondents below 40 years of age had maximum (60%) tailored made wedding suits followed by tailored made kurta pyajama (35%), readymade sherwani 30 per cent and readymade wedding suit 28.33 per cent in their wardrobe. Respondents above 40 years of age had maximum readymade wedding suits (41.67%), followed by tailor made wedding suits (31.33%), tailor made kurta pyajama 36.67 per cent in their wardrobe. Maximum number of respondents above 40 years of age had tailor made sherwani (15%) in their wardrobe. Only one respondent above 40 years of age had achkan in his wardrobe as groom wear. None of the respondents had home made kurta pyajama, wedding suit and sherwani.

Result of the survey regarding Men's night wear present in the wardrobe of the respondents is reported

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to men's night wear present in their wardrobe
N=120

S. No.	Garment	Type of Night wear/Age group											
		Homemade				Tailor-made				Readymade			
		Below 40years		Above 40years		Below 40years		Above 40years		Below 40years		Above 40years	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Pyajama	5	8.33	4	6.67	27	45	34	56.67	26	43.33	34	56.67
2	Night suit	0	0	0	0	8	13.33	10	16.67	39	65	37	61.67
3	Bermuda shorts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.67	0	0
4	Track suit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.67	0	0

Where: F = Frequency,   % = Per cent

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to men's sport wear present in their wardrobe
N=120

S. No.	Garment	Type of Readymade sport wear/Age group			
		Below 40 years		Above 40 years	
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
1	Track suit	57	95	49	81.67
2	Bicycle shorts	19	31.67	11	18.33
3	Jogging shorts	31	51.67	17	28.33
4	Polo shirt	18	30	6	10
5	Swimwear	15	25	9	15

in the Table 6. Only one respondent below 40 years of age had readymade bermuda short and track suit in his wardrobe. Maximum respondents above 40 years of age had both tailor made and readymade pyajamas in their wardrobe (56.67%) followed by respondents of below 40 years of age who had maximum tailor made pyajama (43.33%) and least (8.33%) home made pyajamas in their wardrobe. None of the respondents had home made night suit, bermuda shorts and track suit, tailor made burmuda short and track suit in their wardrobe.

Table 7 gives data regarding respondent according to men's sport wear in their wardrobe. Maximum number of respondents below 40 year of age had readymade track suit (95%) followed by jogging shorts (51.67%) in their wardrobe. Majority of respondent above 40 years of age had readymade track suit (81.67%) in their wardrobe. Maximum number below 40 years of respondents had polo shirts in their wardrobe as compared to above 40 years of age respondents. Both the categories of the respondents did not had homemade and tailor made sport wears. There is difference in number of respondents having tracksuit in their wardrobe may be due to the reason that above 40 years of age group respondents are less active and participate less in sports activities. They also told that they went for readymade garments as it difficult to get fabric of sports material in the market and get it stitched from the tailor as it requires different type of sewing machine which is not commonly seen in tailor shop.

References

Alenxander Rastsy R. (1977). Textile products selection, use and care. USA Houghton company. 197-233p.

Collier, A. M. (1970). A Handbook of textile. New York. Oxford Pergamon press. 16-227p.

Anshu. (1993). Choice preferences and textile purchase practices of the urban and rural consumers. Unpublished Master's Thesis, CCSHAU, Hisar.

Ippolito, P. M. and Mathioes, A. D. (1990). Information advertising and health choices: a study of the cereal market, The Rand journal of economics. 21(3):228-247.

Rajor, P. and Miglani, S. S. (1982). Buying practices of clothing material in Ludhiana district. *India J. Home Science.* 14(4):24.

Ryan, M. S. (1966). A study of human behavior. London, Halt Rinehart and Winston Inc. 279-280p.