


UNIT II

FIGURE IRREGULARITIES

/ THE STOUT FIGURE

Becoming	Unbecoming
One material or color, used throughout the costume, rather than breaking it up into separate parts.	Lustrous fabrics, taffetas and other stiff fabrics. Plaids or any large or outstanding surface pattern.
soft yet not clinging fabrics.	Heavy bulk fabrics.
Fabric with dull surface.	Fabric that take round lines.
Dull colors in large areas.	Bright colors in large areas.
Semi fitted, rather than TIGHT EFFECTS in the dress.	Very full or tight garments.
Vertical movement in the lines of the dress.	Horizontal movement in the lines of the dress.
Panels of moderate width.	Very wide or extremely narrow panels.
Comparatively long skirts.	Short skirts.
No belt or narrow belt.	Belts or sashes which are conspicuous in width or in color. <i>belt or color belt</i>
Slim, long set in sleeves.	Entire sleeve tightly fitted.
Simple neck lines, preferably long lines and long collars.	Tight broad collars or short collars.
Hats of moderate size. 	Small hats.
Hair dressed high, well groomed.	Small tight waves or 'bushy' hair. Thin or very small pieces of jewelry.

*Tight effects*  
*Entire*

# THE THIN FIGURE

<u>Becoming</u>	<u>Unbecoming</u>
Lustrous materials, unless the person is too angular.	Dull materials used.
Loose clothing.	Long narrow skirts.
A horizontal lines in the movement of the dress.	Vertical lines in the movement of the dress.
The soft, full lines of drapery in the waist.	Flat tight waists.
Kimono sleeve, full sleeve gathered into small tight cuffs.	Sleeves so short.
Suits with contrasting jackets.	Suits with Same colored jackets.
Loose or full coats.	Tight fitted short length coats.

## SLENDER FIGURE

*Slender*

<u>Becoming</u>	<u>Unbecoming</u>
The effect of the slight blouse at the under arm seam.	A long diagonal line in the waist.
Slightly loose bodice.	Tight bodice.
Long lines in the skirt.	Break of lines in the skirt.

## NARROW SHOULDERS

<u>Becoming</u>	<u>Unbecoming</u>
Broad lines in yokes, collars.	Longitude pleats and folds in yokes, collars.
Armhole seams placed slightly out.	Armhole seams placed higher.

## BROAD SHOULDERS

<u>Becoming</u>	<u>Unbecoming</u>
Lengthwise pleats, folds or tucks — extending from the shoulders to the waist, placed somewhat towards the central line in order to narrow rather than broaden the figure.	Wide or horizontal structural lines in yokes, collars.
Hat with relatively high crown.	Very small hats.

## ROUND SHOULDERS

<u>Becoming</u>	<u>Unbecoming</u>
Set in sleeves. The shoulder seam placed about one and half inch back of the normal shoulder line.	Kimono sleeves.
Collar dresses that are loose at the waist line.	Collarless dresses that are tight at the waist line.
Hat with brim.	Hat with a long drooping brim in back.

## LARGE BUST

<u>Becoming</u>	<u>Unbecoming</u>
Panels or vests.	Without panels.
Long flat collars.	Narrow collars.
A yoke line, jewellery that stops above or below the bust line.	Trimming at or near the bust line.

## FLAT CHEST

<u>Becoming</u>	<u>Unbecoming</u>
Full, soft collars.	Heavy broad collars.
Fullness over the chest by means of tucking or shirring the material into the shoulder seam.	Tight waists.

## LARGE HIPS

<u>Becoming</u>	<u>Unbecoming</u>
Emphasis up and down the center front of the dress.	A one piece, beltless hanging straight from the shoulders.
Vertical lines from the hem to waist.	Horizontal lines in the skirt placed near the hip line. Pockets at the hip line.
Average amount of fullness in the skirt. The skirt slightly flared from the hips.	Short and tight skirt. Skirts narrow at hem.

## LARGE ABDOMEN

அதல் அர்ட்டுமென்ட்

Becoming	Unbecoming
Waist slightly loosened.	Waist and upper part of the skirt fitted tightly.
Long, simple fullness that end slightly below the waist line.	Sash or belt tied at the center front.

## ROUND FACE

Becoming	Unbecoming
Collar or scarf worn close to the neck.	Loosely worn the scarf.
Necklines that give an oval effect.	Simple necklines.
Hats with slightly irregular effects.	Hats with round shapes and lines.
Rouge placed high toward nose, and blend down.	No rouge used.
Hair worn in an irregular line.	Hair parted in the center and drawn tightly back.
Ears covered unless neck is short.	Hair dressed wide over the ears.

## LARGE FACE

large

Becoming	Unbecoming
Hats sufficiently large to form an adequate frame for the face.	Hats smaller than the widest part of the face.
Wide trimmings.	Trimmings are too small.
A hair dress of moderate size.	Too large hair dress

## SMALL FACE

Becoming	Unbecoming
Hats are small.	Large hats.
Trimmings that are rather fine in texture.	Heavy hats.
A relatively small hair dress.	Too large hair dress.

## BROAD FACE

Becoming	Unbecoming
Hat with an irregular line.	Hat with regular lines.
Hair dressed high and soft, irregular line.	Hair dressed wide over the ears.
Rouge used in the center of the face.	No rouge used.

## PROMINENT CHIN AND JAW

Becoming	Unbecoming
Rather large hats.	Small hats...
Hats with soft irregular lines.	Severely tailored hats.
Hair worn in a large mass at the top of the head and wide at the sides above the ears.	Hair puffed out below the ears.
Rouge placed high on the cheeks and toward the nose.	No Rouge used.

## PROMINENT FOREHEAD

Becoming	Unbecoming
Hat with a brim.	Hat without brim.
Hair dressed low over the forehead to conceal some of it.	Hair pulled straight back from the forehead.
A broken irregular line in the hair dress.	Hair dressed wide over the ears and temples.

## WARDROBE PLANNING

*cloth, accessories arrangement*

In wardrobe planning the following should be considered mainly.

1. Planning your clothing purchases *-> season.*
2. Taking inventory *-> Quality of goods and stock.*
3. Deciding what to buy *-> buying goods.*
4. Buying practices

5. Judging fibers and *fabrics*
6. Construction *weave*
7. Determine your correct size
8. Judging fit in clothing
9. Buying shoes *and accessories*

3 point

### 1. Planning your clothing purchases

inner wear  
for the

Planning involves determining (what type of clothing you need, the necessary number of clothing articles, the amount of money you have available for clothing) and when you can make the purchases.

The first step in planning your clothing purchases is to decide what you really need. You can figure this out by looking at what you already own.

### 2. Taking inventory

Take all your clothes out of the closet and drawers and separate them into three piles.

One pile of things you still wear regularly.

Second put the things you could wear if they were repaired.

In the third put the things you can no longer wear.

Think about everything you do each season of the year and write down all the activities.

School, sports, dates, other social activities, summer vacation activities all need to be considered.

### 3. Deciding what to buy

Choose clothing that will be suitable for several different activities.

If you buy separate (sweaters, shirts, pants, etc) pick articles you can combine with other clothing you already own.

Consideration colour.

Think about the cost. You must also consider how much money you have available for new clothes.

### 4. Buying practices

Compare prices in several stores located in the same area, such as a mall, you avoid the added cost.

Comparative shopping can be made easier if you read newspaper and magazine advertisements, watch TV commercials, listen to radio advertising and study mail order catalogs.

Then you will be doing some of your comparisons and decision making before you leave home.

### 5. Judging fibers and fabrics

The characteristics of the fibers used and the way fabric is constructed determine a garment's possible uses, limitations, care, and durability.

The great variety of fabrics available makes it impossible to identify fiber content by looking at or feeling the fabric.

And while feel and appearance are important.

### 6. Construction

Learn to check each construction detail of a garment.

The way clothing is made affect how it looks and gives some idea of what kind of wear you want.

Good quality machine stitches look same on both sides of the stitching.

<sup>later on</sup> Well constructed seams are important in producing professional looking garments.

### 7. Determining your correct size

Readymade garments are manufactured in a variety of size .

Sizes vary somewhat from manufacturer to manufacturer.

You can determine your correct size by taking measurements.

Always buy clothing in your proper size.

### 8. Judging fit in clothing

The kind of fit desired in clothing changes with styles and fashion as well as personal preference.

A well fitted garment should, appear as it belongs to you, have ease of movement , be attractive, gives comfort.

Upper garments should be meet lower garments at the waist line without bulging.

All button whole closings should lie smoothly without any pull or strain.

Any zippers of the garment should lie flat against the body.

The hemline should fall even at the bottom of the garment.

### 9. Buying shoes

Shoes are important part of wardrobe .

The style and color of shoes can make the appearance of any outfit.

Proper fit in shoes is more important than in any other garment.

⑦⑧ 10 mark

## FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHILE SELECTING CLOTHES FOR DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

### 5Q CLOTHING FOR THE INFANT (8 TO 9 MONTHS)

The three "musts" in clothing the new born baby are warmth, comfort and hygienic qualities. Outside his mother's womb, the newborn baby will reactive to the variable temperature of his new environment. Babies heat up and cool of more quickly than do grown-ups. Thus they have to be watched very carefully in climates where there are sudden changes of temperatures.

The amount and type of clothing which the infant will need will be determined to some extent by the time of the year, general climatic conditions, warmth of child's room and condition of the infant. The most suitable fiber for infants clothing is cotton, because it is soft, and can be kept hygienically safe by washing in extremely hot or boiling water.

### Key Points For Selection Of Infant's Clothing

- ✓ Infant's clothing should be selected primarily on the basis of comfort and ease of care.
- ✓ Garments which need no ironing nor easy to put on the baby; and have no hot or rough surface to cause disc comfort or considered most suitable.
- ✓ Baby's clothes should be soft, pliable and not irritating.
- ✓ They should provide ventilation to allow any moisture to evaporate. Inadequate ventilation causes moisture to stay next to baby's sensitive skin and may result in skin irritation.
- ✓ Clothing should be simple and well-made fancy trimmings require extra care in laundering and often irritate the baby.
- ✓ Knit fabric garments stretch with body movements and are easy to put on the infant.



- ✓ Openings all the way down the front or back made dressing simpler.
- ✓ Ties or flat fasteners are more comfortable; drawstring necklines are not recommended because the infant might become caught in the strings.
- ✓ If ties or buttons used they should be inspected often to make sure that they are sewed securely.
- ✓ The rate of physical growth is very rapid. Extra seam allowances and hems can be given.

<sup>creepers</sup>  
**CLOTHING FOR CREEPER (8 - 9 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR)**

Reinforcement in the knees of pant legs will provide for greater durability.

Snapper or grippers on the crotch of overall save time when diaper changes are necessary.

Garments are firmly woven or knitted fabrics with appropriate seam finishes will give good service for rough wear and many launderings.

During the creeping ages soft soled shoes may be worn if protection from cold is needed. Shoes be about 1/2 inch longer than toe, and stocking should be 1/2 inch longer than the foot.

Creepers are physically more active than new born baby. Their clothes should be able to absorb sweat due to his activities. Long and loose dresses are not good for him. The child might entangled while crawling

Strong and durable fabrics are suitable for this age group.

<sup>toddler</sup>  
**CLOTHING FOR THE TODDLER (1-2 YEARS)**

The toddler needs clothing that provide maximum freedom for all the activities usual at this stage.

One piece garments with gripper opening at the legs or crotch are commonly worn by toddlers.

One piece pajamas are usually safer and neater than two piece ones.

Pajamas should be made of soft, washable material.

The principle clothing concern in the toddler get is the selection of shoes.

When walking begins <sup>preferred</sup> flexible soled shoes having rough sole of 1/8 inch thickness should be worn.

The toe area should be wide enough to permit the toes spread when the body weight rest upon them.

(14)

## CLOTHING FOR THE PRESCHOOL CHILD (2-4 YEARS)

Garments should be flexible, comfortably warm, easily cleaned, soft, durably encourage self-reliance, convenient for frequent toileting, adjustable to the rapidly growing body, and attractive in design and fabric. Children of this age also need make believe clothing to accommodate their dream world fantasies.

Such garments are usually very expensive to buy, are of poor quality fabric and construction, and give limited wear. A cold climate requires more clothing than a warm one.

The social status of the parents will determine the quality as well as quantity of child's clothing.

The preschool child needs clothing that fits close to the body and is free from tangling ties or ornamentation that might catch on things.

Loose clothing, too long pants legs or sleeves, large pockets and similar features may get caught in the wheels of tri cycles and while playing.

Color, design and texture of the fabric used should be suitable for the age and size of the child.

Sturdy, soft and easily cared for material are most appropriate for children's cloth.

Suitable fabrics for children's clothing should wash and iron easily. Cotton is the most important fiber for preschool children's cloth. It is considered to be hygienic, easy to launder, absorbent and comfortable.

Good design in preschool children's garment is based on the same principles as good design in garments for the adults namely harmony, balance, proportion, rhythm and emphasis in both garment style and fabric. In addition clothes for small children should stress simplicity and make adequate allowance for growth, self-help, ease of care and comfort.

Growth is most rapid during the preschool years. Buying clothes with growth features will enable a garment to be worn over a longer period of time.

A self-help garment is one which the child can put on and take off with little or no help from an adult. This feature is as important to child as to his mother. The experience of learning how to dress himself makes the child more independent and self-confident.

Good design in the preschool child's clothes provides not only the growth and self-help but also for ease of care. Much of the styling and trim featured in readymade children's clothing makes the garments difficult to wash and iron.

Cheap buttons and poorly made button holes, poor stitching and inadequate seam allowances snaps and hooks and buttons not securely fastened are the biggest problems.

### CLOTHING FOR SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN (5-11 YEARS)

This period is a very active one, physically sports etc. high in interest for both boys and girls.

Boys of elementary school age enjoy wearing clothes that look rugged, shirt hanging out, heavy shoes and jeans are often popular.

Most of the children want to select what they want to wear and resist suggestions from parents.

Fitting of the garment plays an important role while doing selection.

The older elementary girl may select a garment on the basis of style even if it is not comfortable.

The same considerations for safety, easy care, growth allowances and suitability to figure and complexion of the child apply on preschool children as well.

Children of this age group are physically very active. They require absorbent fabric which can absorb perspiration. like cotton, voile etc.

Extra <sup>wear</sup> hem and seam allowances are suitable for a child because due to excessive growth.

Fabric should withstand the wear and laundering necessary for children's clothes.

~~adolescents~~

### CLOTHING FOR PRE-ADOLESCENTS (12 YEARS 15 YEARS)

The pre-adolescent is much more interested in his relationship with others. The child is extremely sensitive to opinion and approval of others.

They give more importance to becomingness, price, beauty and conformity as compared to durability and comfort.

Psychological comfort plays an important role while selecting clothes.

Physical comfort is given less importance as compared the previous age groups.

Physical comfort is related with the types of clothing whereas psychological comfort indicates the satisfaction of the wearer.

Wearer is fully aware of selection of clothing according to complexion, height, climate, sex, and occupation.

## CLOTHING FOR ADOLESCENTS (15 YEARS - 20 YEARS)

Adolescents consider the following factors while selecting clothes.

1. Occasion
2. Season
3. Figure
4. Fitting of the garments
5. Fashion

**Occasion:** They select their clothes according to the occasion. Some dresses with decorative designs and shiny appearance are suitable for party wear ex. Silk. Dresses with simple designs and easy to wash are mostly chosen for daily wear.

**Season** (Some fabrics, styles and colors are suitable for a particular season). Dark color look cheerful in winter. During summer light color are appropriate. Texture of fabrics is also important. Sheer textures are suitable for ex. Organdie and chiffon.

**Figure :** As adolescents are developing physically so they either want to conceal their figure.

- i) **Lines.** Vertical lines make the person to appear taller and thinner whereas horizontal lines have the opposite effect on the figure. Diagonal lines either make the person appear tall or short depending on the slant.
- ii) **Neck lines and collars :** One should select neckline according to shape of the face and figure. A round face looks best above a pointed collar or simple V styled neckline. An angular face will gain softness with round collar.
- iii) **Color :** They look tall and thin in one piece dress of one color whereas light and grey colors are suitable for short and thin adolescents.

**Concern with the fitting of the garments:** Fitting is the major problem in adolescents clothing. A properly fitted garment should be comfortable when the wearer stands, sits and moves around.

**Fashion:** Adolescents are more concerned with fashion.

Comparative shopping can be made easier if you read newspaper and magazine advertisements, watch TV commercials, listen to radio advertising and study mail order catalogs.

Then you will be doing some of your comparisons and decision making before you leave home.

### 5. Judging fibers and fabrics

The characteristics of the fibers used and the way fabric is constructed determine a garment's possible uses, limitations, care, and durability.

The great variety of fabrics available makes it impossible to identify fiber content by looking at or feeling the fabric.

And while feel and appearance are important.

### 6. Construction

Learn to check each construction detail of a garment.

The way clothing is made affect how it looks and gives some idea of what kind of wear you want.

Good quality machine stitches look same on both sides of the stitching.

<sup>Large size</sup> Well constructed seams are important in producing professional looking garments.

### 7. Determining your correct size

Readymade garments are manufactured in a variety of size.

Sizes vary somewhat from manufacturer to manufacturer.

You can determine your correct size by taking measurements.

Always buy clothing in your proper size.

### 8. Judging fit in clothing

The kind of fit desired in clothing changes with styles and fashion as well as personal preference.

A well fitted garment should, appear as it belongs to you, have ease of movement, be attractive, gives comfort.

Upper garments should be meet lower garments at the waist line without bulging.

All button whole closings should lie smoothly without any pull or strain.

Any zippers of the garment should lie flat against the body.

The hemline should fall even at the bottom of the garment.

### 9. Buying shoes

Shoes are important part of wardrobe .

The style and color of shoes can make the appearance of any outfit.

Proper fit in shoes is more important than in any other garment.

⑦⑧ 10 mark

## FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHILE SELECTING CLOTHES FOR DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

### CLOTHING FOR THE INFANT (8 TO 9 MONTHS)

The three "musts" in clothing the new born baby are warmth, comfort and hygienic qualities. Outside his mother's womb, the newborn baby will be reactive to the variable temperature of his new environment. Babies heat up and cool off more quickly than do grown-ups. Thus they have to be watched very carefully in climates where there are sudden changes of temperatures.

The amount and type of clothing which the infant will need will be determined to some extent by the time of the year, general climatic conditions, warmth of child's room and condition of the infant. The most suitable fiber for infants clothing is cotton, because it is soft, and can be kept hygienically safe by washing in extremely hot or boiling water.

### Key Points For Selection Of Infant's Clothing

- ✓ Infant's clothing should be selected primarily on the basis of comfort and ease of care.
- ✓ Garments which need no ironing nor easy to put on the baby, and have no hot or rough surface to cause discomfort or considered most suitable.
- ✓ Baby's clothes should be soft, pliable and not irritating.
- ✓ They should provide ventilation to allow any moisture to evaporate. Inadequate ventilation causes moisture to stay next to baby's sensitive skin and may result in skin irritation.
- ✓ Clothing should be simple and well-made fancy trimmings require extra care in laundering and often irritate the baby.
- ✓ Knit fabric garments stretch with body movements and are easy to put on the infant.

- ✓ Openings all the way down the front or back made dressing simpler.
- ✓ Ties or flat fasteners are more comfortable; drawstring necklines are not recommended because the infant might become caught in the strings.
- ✓ If ties or buttons used they should be inspected often to make sure that they are sewed securely.
- ✓ The rate of physical growth is very rapid. Extra seam allowances and hems can be given.

### CLOTHING FOR CREEPER (8 - 9 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR)

Reinforcement in the knees of pant legs will provide for greater durability.

Snapper or grippers on the crotch of overall save time when diaper changes are necessary.

Garments are firmly woven or knitted fabrics with appropriate seam finishes will give good service for rough wear and many launderings.

During the creeping ages soft soled shoes may be worn if protection from cold is needed. Shoes be about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch longer than toe, and stocking should be  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch longer than the foot.

Creepers are physically more active than new born baby. Their clothes should be able to absorb sweat due to his activities. Long and loose dresses are not good for him. The child might entangled while crawling

Strong and durable fabrics are suitable for this age group.

### CLOTHING FOR THE TODDLER (1-2 YEARS)

The toddler needs clothing that provide maximum freedom for all the activities usual at this stage.

One piece garments with gripper opening at the legs or crotch are commonly worn by toddlers.

One piece pajamas are usually safer and neater than two piece ones.

Pajamas should be made of soft, washable material.

The principle clothing concern in the toddler get is the selection of shoes.

When walking begins flexible soled shoes having rough sole of  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thickness should be worn.

The toe area should be wide enough to permit the toes spread when the body weight rest upon them.

Any zippers of the garment should lie flat against the body.

The hemline should fall even at the bottom of the garment.

### 9. Buying shoes

Shoes are important part of wardrobe.

The style and color of shoes can make the appearance of any outfit.

Proper fit in shoes is more important than in any other garment.

⑦⑧ 10 mark

## FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHILE SELECTING CLOTHES FOR DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

### CLOTHING FOR THE INFANT (8 TO 9 MONTHS)

The three "musts" in clothing the new born baby are warmth, comfort and hygienic qualities. Outside his mother's womb, the newborn baby will be reactive to the variable temperature of his new environment. Babies heat up and cool off more quickly than do grown-ups. Thus they have to be watched very carefully in climates where there are sudden changes of temperatures.

The amount and type of clothing which the infant will need will be determined to some extent by the time of the year, general climatic conditions, warmth of child's room and condition of the infant. The most suitable fiber for infants clothing is cotton, because it is soft, and can be kept hygienically safe by washing in extremely hot or boiling water.

### Key Points For Selection Of Infant's Clothing

- ✓ Infant's clothing should be selected primarily on the basis of comfort and ease of care.
- ✓ Garments which need no ironing nor easy to put on the baby; and have no hot or rough surface to cause discomfort or considered most suitable.
- ✓ Baby's clothes should be soft, pliable and not irritating.
- ✓ They should provide ventilation to allow any moisture to evaporate. Inadequate ventilation causes moisture to stay next to baby's sensitive skin and may result in skin irritation.
- ✓ Clothing should be simple and well-made fancy trimmings require extra care in laundering and often irritate the baby.
- ✓ Knit fabric garments stretch with body movements and are easy to put on the infant.



- ✓ Openings all the way down the front or back made dressing simpler.
- ✓ Ties or flat fasteners are more comfortable; drawstring necklines are not recommended because the infant might become caught in the strings.
- ✓ If ties or buttons used they should be inspected often to make sure that they are sewed securely.
- ✓ The rate of physical growth is very rapid. Extra seam allowances and hems can be given.

CLOTHING FOR CREEPER (8 - 9 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR)

Reinforcement in the knees of pant legs will provide for greater durability.  
 Snapper or grippers on the crotch of overall save time when diaper changes are necessary.

Garments are firmly woven or knitted fabrics with appropriate seam finishes will give good service for rough wear and many launderings.

During the creeping ages soft soled shoes may be worn if protection from cold is needed. Shoes be about 1/2 inch longer than toe, and stocking should be 1/2 inch longer than the foot.

Creepers are physically more active than new born baby. Their clothes should be able to absorb sweat due to his activities. Long and loose dresses are not good for him. The child might entangled while crawling

Strong and durable fabrics are suitable for this age group.

CLOTHING FOR THE TODDLER (1-2 YEARS)

The toddler needs clothing that provide maximum freedom for all the activities usual at this stage.

One piece garments with gripper opening at the legs or crotch are commonly worn by toddlers.

One piece pajamas are usually safer and neater than two piece ones.

Pajamas should be made of soft, washable material.

The principle clothing concern in the toddler get is the selection of shoes.

When walking begins flexible soled shoes having rough sole of 1/8 inch thickness should be worn.

The toe area should be wide enough to permit the toes spread when the body weight rest upon them.

## CLOTHING FOR THE PRESCHOOL CHILD (2-4 YEARS)

Garments should be flexible, comfortably warm, easily cleaned, soft, durably encourage self-reliance, convenient for frequent toileting, adjustable to the rapidly growing body, and attractive in design and fabric. Children of this age also need make believe clothing to accommodate their dream world fantasies.

Such garments are usually very expensive to buy, are of poor quality fabric and construction, and give limited wear. A cold climate requires more clothing than a warm one.

The social status of the parents will determine the quality as well as quantity of child's clothing.

The preschool child needs clothing that fits close to the body and is free from tangling ties or ornamentation that might catch on things.

Loose clothing, too long pants legs or sleeves, large pockets and similar features may get caught in the wheels of tri cycles and while playing.

Color, design and texture of the fabric used should be suitable for the age and size of the child.

Sturdy, soft and easily cared for material are most appropriate for children's cloth.

Suitable fabrics for children's clothing should wash and iron easily. Cotton is the most important fiber for preschool children's cloth. It is considered to be hygienic, easy to launder, absorbent and comfortable.

Good design in preschool children's garment is based on the same principles as good design in garments for the adults namely harmony, balance, proportion, rhythm and emphasis in both garment style and fabric. In addition clothes for small children should stress simplicity and make adequate allowance for growth, self-help, ease of care and comfort.

Growth is most rapid during the preschool years. Buying clothes with growth features will enable a garment to be worn over a longer period of time.

A self-help garment is one which the child can put on and take off with little or no help from an adult. This feature is as important to child as to his mother. The experience of learning how to dress himself makes the child more independent and self-confident.

Good design in the preschool child's clothes provides not only the growth and self-help but also for ease of care. Much of the styling and trim featured in readymade children's clothing makes the garments difficult to wash and iron.

Cheap buttons and poorly made button holes, poor stitching and inadequate seam allowances snaps and hooks and buttons not securely fastened are the biggest problems.

### CLOTHING FOR SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN (5-11 YEARS)

This period is a very active one, physically sports etc. high in interest for both boys and girls.

Boys of elementary school age enjoy wearing clothes that look rugged, shirt hanging out, heavy shoes and jeans are often popular.

Most of the children want to select what they want to wear and resist suggestions from parents.

Fitting of the garment plays an important role while doing selection.

The older elementary girl may select a garment on the basis of style even if it is not comfortable.

The same considerations for safety, easy care, growth allowances and suitability to figure and complexion of the child apply on preschool children as well.

Children of this age group are physically very active. They require absorbent fabric which can absorb perspiration. like cotton, voile etc.

Extra <sup>vertical</sup> hem and seam allowances are suitable for a child because due to excessive growth.

Fabric should withstand the wear and laundering necessary for children's clothes.

### ~~CLOTHING FOR PRE-ADOLESCENTS~~ (12 YEARS 15 YEARS)

The pre-adolescent is much more interested in his relationship with others. The child is extremely sensitive to opinion and approval of others.

They give more importance to becomingness, price, beauty and conformity as compared to durability and comfort.

Psychological comfort plays an important role while selecting clothes.

Physical comfort is given less importance as compared the previous age groups.

Physical comfort is related with the types of clothing whereas psychological comfort indicates the satisfaction of the wearer.

Wearer is fully aware of selection of clothing according to complexion, height, climate, sex, and occupation.

### CLOTHING FOR ADOLESCENTS (15 YEARS - 20 YEARS)

Adolescents consider the following factors while selecting clothes.

1. Occasion
2. Season
3. Figure
4. Fitting of the garments
5. Fashion

**Occasion:** They select their clothes according to the occasion. Some dresses with decorative designs and shiny appearance are suitable for party wear ex. Silk. Dresses with simple designs and easy to wash are mostly chosen for daily wear.

**Season** (Some fabrics, styles and colors are suitable for a particular season). Dark color look cheerful in winter. During summer light color are appropriate. Texture of fabrics is also important. Sheer textures are suitable for ex. Organdie and chiffon.

**Figure :** As adolescents are developing physically so they either want to conceal their figure.

- i) **Lines.** Vertical lines make the person to appear taller and thinner whereas horizontal lines have the opposite effect on the figure. Diagonal lines either make the person appear tall or short depending on the slant.
- ii) **Neck lines and collars :** One should select neckline according to shape of the face and figure. A round face looks best above a pointed collar or simple V styled neckline. An angular face will gain softness with round collar.
- iii) **Color :** They look tall and thin in one piece dress of one color whereas light and grey colors are suitable for short and thin adolescents.

**Concern with the fitting of the garments:** Fitting is the major problem in adolescents clothing. A properly fitted garment should be comfortable when the wearer stands, sits and moves around.

**Fashion:** Adolescents are more concerned with fashion.

## CLOTHING FOR ADULTS

A person becomes an adult between 18-21 years of age. A person is mature enough to select the clothes on the basis of income, status, occupation, climate, age, sex, occasion, fashion etc.

The considerations while selecting clothes for adults are as follows,

**Occupation:** Clothing items depends upon profession of a person. Those persons who are in marketing profession need more ties, suits-shirts etc. They require impressive personality for this profession.

In the same way working woman needs more clothes as compared to non-working woman. Variety of clothes is also more in case of woman as compared to man.

**Body's built:** Outfit of one color is more becoming. Light weight tweeds and single breasted suits are good for a short person. A man who is tall and thin can wear color contrasts in shirts and trousers, designed fabrics, soft peat at trousers waistline and interesting pocket details.

**Fitting of the garment:** It becomes very important in all the garments. A person's personality is judged with well fitted garments.

**Cost:** During young age costly clothes are status symbol. With the passage of time cost and quality is considered side by side especially middle income groups gives more preference to strength rather than fashion.

**Occasion:** For formal daily wear, the selection differs. Maintenance cost for daily wear should be less as compare to formal wear.

## CLOTHING FOR ELDERLY

- ✓ Old age is the concluding phase of life. Bodily characteristics signs are changing, so it is necessary to solve the problems of fitting of the mature figure and of the designs and colors which are becoming to the age group.
- ✓ In old age, financial resources may be important for adjustments as with decreasing earning power and income.
- ✓ Physical changes in the old age also the main draw back in clothing.
- ✓ Many older people affected with arthritis and other diseases of joint and muscles which greatly increase the problem. Dresses with front opening are satisfactory for old people.
- ✓ The older person feels both cold and hot more than the younger ones, thus clothing has to be warmer in winter and cooler in summer.
- ✓ Even bright colors would look nice but in soft hues, like soft red, blue, sea green look nice on old people.