

Standardization of paper patterns of kurta-pyzama for pre adolescent boys

■ SAROJ BALA, KRISHNA KHAMBRA, SAROJ S. JEET SINGH AND NISHA ARYA

See end of the paper for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to:

NISHA ARYA

Department of Textile and Apparel Designing,
C.C.S. Haryana Agricultural University, HISAR
(HARYANA) INDIA
sarojsharma_06@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Patterns of *kurta-pyjama* for six chests and six hip girths were made by using standardized anthropometric body measurement (available in the Deptt.). Twelve foundation paper patterns were prepared by modified standard drafting technique of size 28" to 33" for *kurta* and 31" to 36" for *pyjama*. The prepared foundation paper patterns were used for cutting and stitching of twelve *kurta-pyjamas*. Each *kurta-pyjama* was tried on 10 adolescent respondents having corresponding chest and hip girth. Hence a total of 60 respondents were selected for trial of stitched *kurta-pyjama*. During trials for reliability assessment of *kurta-pyjama*, minor changes were observed for all the sizes of *kurta-pyjama*. On the basis of trials and modified paper patterns, modified *kurta-pyjama* were altered and retried on three respondents of each size (chest and hip). Hence, 12 foundation paper patterns were standardized.

KEY WORDS : Standardization, Pattern, Anthropometric, Foundation, Modified

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Early adolescence extends roughly from thirteen to sixteen or seventeen years (Hurlock, 1976). The rate of change in attitudes and behaviour during adolescences parallels the rate of physical change. As, this age is an ambiguous stage of the child, clothes of this age group need special care while stitching. The adolescent's happiness and self-confidence depend largely upon his contemporaries attitudes toward his clothes, he is anxious to conform to what the group approves of in the matter of dress. Hence, their garments should be properly fitted so that they will be comfortable and self-confident during each and every activity. Proper fit in garment is very essential which depends upon proper size and correct measurements. This indicates that successful dressmaking begins with a pattern of right size based on correct body measurements. Anthropometric measurements are the bases for making standard drafting and paper pattern of right size. Drafting is the framework from which the final pattern can be shaped. Paper pattern of master size is specifically designed for a particular type of figure and has to be accurate as per the size of population on the basis of anthropometric measurements. To make cutting and stitching of garments as easy task especially for women of low educational level, there is a need to develop paper patterns because the traditional method of drafting and stitching are very time and energy consuming. To make the garments construction an easy process there is a need

to develop paper pattern (Aggarwal, 1998). *Kurta-pyjama* has been identified as a popular garment for pre-adolescent boys as it is comfortable and functional. *Kurta-pyjama* is worn as casual wear in rural areas whereas it is used as night wear in urban areas. It is a long comfortable garment, worn with a set of *pyjama*. Stitching of *kurta-pyjama* is very difficult task, specially for the rural women. Hence, there is a need to develop paper patterns for *kurta-pyjama* of pre-adolescent boys. Keeping all these good in view, the study was planned to standardize paper patterns of *kurta-pyjama* for pre-adolescent boys.

RESEARCH METHODS

Considering the pre-adolescent age group, the study was planned to standardize the paper patterns of *kurta-pyjama* for pre-adolescent boys based on standardized anthropometric measurement. Hisar city and two villages from Hisar district of Haryana state were selected purposively for conducting the study. Patterns of *kurta-pyjama* for six chests and six hip girths were made by using standardized anthropometric body measurement (available in the Deptt.). The sizes were 28" to 33" for *kurta* and 31" to 36" for *pyjama*. Accordingly 12 foundation paper patterns were prepared by modified standard drafting technique by using required standardized measurements (Pruthi and Singh, 1993).