

REVIEW ON ATTITUDE OF WOMEN CONSUMER TOWARDS THE APPAREL, HOME TEXTILES & TAKING CARE OF THEM

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Abstract

Women consumers are the trendy customers who have a solid propensity to take after the most recent fashion. With the quick changes in the fashion drifts, the overconsumption of clothing has had a critical environmental effect on society. Henceforth, there is a need to understand how young fashionable consumers are arranging their undesirable garments. This paper is a review which shows the outcomes demonstrate that clothing disposal conduct is influenced by philanthropic awareness and interceded by the state of mind toward clothing disposal. Curiously, environmental economic factors just impact clothing disposal conduct through the mentality toward the disposal of clothing. The discoveries give an important knowledge into the legislature and related experts or associations in creating procedures to urge young consumers to build their clothing-reusing rate, and, consequently, dispense with the environmental issues in not so distant future.

1. MEANING OF CONSUMER

The meaning of the term _consumer 'has two sections. The initial segment manages the goods and the other with services. The two sections initially pronounce the significance of goods and services by utilization of wide articulations. Their ambit is additionally expanded by utilization of comprehensive condition. For example, it is not just buyer of goods or hirer of services however even the individuals who utilize the goods or who are recipients of services with endorsement of the individual who acquired the goods or who enlisted the services, are incorporated into it. The regular attributes of goods and services are that they are provided at a cost to take care of the expenses and produce benefit or salary for

the dealer of goods or supplier of services. Be that as it may, the imperfection in goods and inadequacy in administration may must be expelled and remunerated in like manner. The inadequate goods are, typically, equipped for being supplanted or repaired, though lack in administration must be repaid by honor of what might as well be called the esteem or harms for misfortune.

2. WOMEN AS A CONSUMER

Women are the following worldwide developing business sector. Their economic power is really revolutionary, speaking to the biggest market opportunity on the planet. Simply take a gander at the numbers: Women control 65 percent of worldwide spending and more than 80 percent of U.S.

spending. By 2014, the World Bank predicts that the worldwide pay of women will develop by more than \$5 trillion. In both developing markets and created countries, women's energy of impact broadens well past the conventional parts of family and education to government, business, and the earth. Today, it is the lady in a household who settles on the choices in the dominant part of buys - not just in the home with nourishment and autos, yet with services, for example, saving money and social insurance. This is to a great degree trying for some organizations to comprehend, as it requires an immense move in considering and how business has truly been finished. Add to this the way that we regularly have a compelling enthusiastic association with the women in our lives, so we would rather not concede that we won't not comprehend them - causing more numbness than should be expected, regardless of the possibility that we are women ourselves. In any case, overlook her at your own particular risk: Globally, women consumers control \$20 trillion in consumer spending. They settle on a ultimate conclusion for purchasing 91 percent of home buys, 65 percent of the new autos, 80 percent of medicinal services decisions, and 66 percent of PCs. So how would you make significant encounters - in little and substantial ways - that influence this consumer to feel caught on? In the first place, value that the consumer travels is considerably bigger than quite recently the buy of an item. What's more, when a consumer is settling on an item or administration, she considers numerous a larger number of components than simply all that really matters. Monitoring these

apparently unpretentious contrasts can have the effect between a consumer influencing a one-an opportunity to buy and creating on-running faithful association with a brand. Women are searching for encounters that assistance them construct fulfilling associations with the items they pick.

At the point when women shop, they have to feel great and needed at each point in the decision-making procedure keeping in mind the end goal to make that buy and to end up plainly a brand minister - and considerably more so in generally male domains, for example, innovation. This knowledge may sound simple or totally self-evident; however it's new to numerous enterprises and requires an entire move in retail methodology and configuration to execute. Women are intensely impacted by other women's sentiments all through the obtaining excursion and they look to each different as wellsprings of counsel and for constant audits of items. Because of this capable correspondence, organizations can rapidly decrease or enhance in light of how they receive to these new substances. By seeing how women adjust time, cash, and prosperity, you comprehend the oblivious exchange she experiences at each point in the basic leadership process. Consumer behavior¹³⁰ is a major field, and how women settle on acquiring choices ought to be the biggest piece of it. The contrasts amongst male and female sexual orientation societies mean there can't be a homogenous meaning of how consumers carry on, and women make 85% of all consumer buys in the United States. Sexual orientation culture influences a lady amid each snapshot of her

life. What you, the advertiser, think about, however, are the minutes when she is thinking about your item, or your rival's item. These are the consumer behavior minutes you are endeavoring to impact.

You can tell the condition of a nation by

Looking at the status of its women''

Jawaharlal Nehru

The change in women's contribution to society is one of the most striking phenomena of the century (Narasaiah, 2004). Women, as a consumer with her one of kind bargaining abilities have effectively laid their foot prints in the retail shopping arena from centuries (Murugaiah and Vishvas, 2008). Her involvement in shopping goes unchallenged irrespective of the product she is buying. However small may be her purchase, she appreciates all of her shopping moment and feels triumphant once her shopping is effective. Shopping for women is not just a purchase of the commodity to satisfy the day-to-day needs. It connects her with the external world and causes her bring in awareness about the changing market conditions. "The consumer is king" once remained constant as the marketing mantras, the shift is presently towards the "Ruler".

In India, women shape a significant part of the consumer constrains (Sundaram, 2001). In the market place women play a major part, since they do most of the purchase. Women as consumers should know their rights and responsibilities. The involvement of women in issues should enhance and effective measure ought to be undertaken to

integrate women into all levels of decision making and implementation of consumer activities. Henceforth, the need of great importance is to educate the consumer especially women. Apparel and home textiles is not an exception to this.

3. APPAREL AND CONSUMER

Jefferson, (2005) alludes apparel means to be worn on the human body. Damhorst (2001) opines dress as an essential part of human experience, perhaps because of its closeness to the body; dress has a lavishness of meanings that express the individual as well as gatherings and the larger society in which the individual lives. Rudd and Lennon, (2000) affirm that the importance of clothing is perceived all around, from the richest to poor people, from inhabitants of large cities to those in remote areas and among all age gatherings. Individuals vary as to the importance they place upon clothing because of their attitude towards clothing and the value that they assign to clothing. These distinctions are related to individual values and self-concept.

Jasuja, (2006) considers it important to understand the strands and methods used to make apparel and textiles to make astute consumer decisions. The consumer should think in terms of what he is most interested in: the quality of the merchandise, the administrations offered the prestige of the manufacturer's name or trade mark on the garment and the cost to be paid. Knowing that all retailers are in competition with each other, the shrewd purchaser will familiarize himself with the advantages of each type of retailing to make astute decisions.

4. HOME TEXTILES

Fabrics that we use in our homes are known as home textiles (Diamond and Diamond,

2008). It generally includes the following types of fabric as given in the classification beneath: (Figure 1)

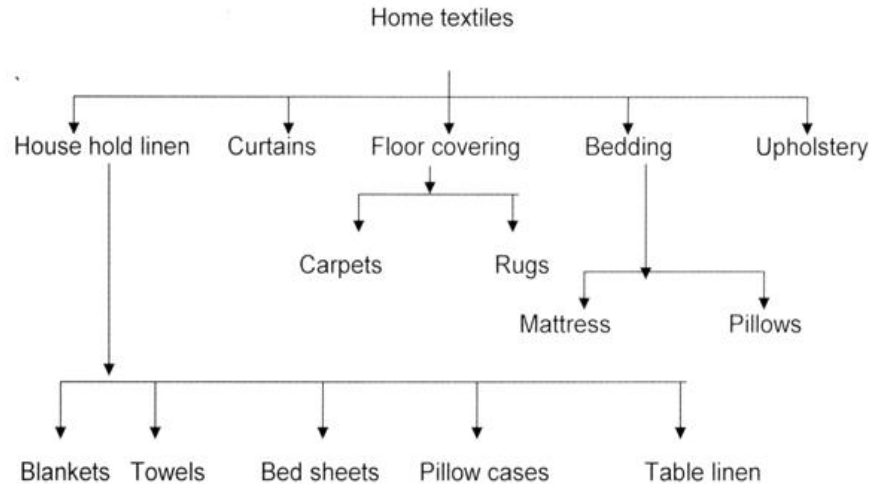


Figure 1: Classification of home textiles

Fabrics utilized as a part of the home are important as in it reflects the personality of a person. It controls temperament, sets style, indicates taste, it is what is seen and is most maneuverable, the most easily changed, replaced or added. Fabrics play an important part for home textiles like protects interior shading from fading, loans privacy to any degree required, shields individuals from heat and lessens heat misfortune in winter and make summer room cooler and decreases an air conditioning load. It increases liveability and workability of a small area, decreases clamor, makes music and even discourse more resonant than all acoustic materials (Ghosh, 2008)

- **A bed sheet** is a large bit of cotton or linen cloth used to cover mattresses. These are generally related to fabrics woven with a plain weave of cotton or all the more often

polyester cotton mixed yarn. The market size of bed sheets during 2006 has stood at 148 million pieces. The market share in urban areas is 43.24 for each cent and that of rural area is 56.76 for every cent. The market for cotton sheets dominate the market size of 139 million pieces and the market size of mixed/blended bed sheets is 9 million pieces (Nayak and Adwankar, 2008)

- **Towel** is a rectangular bit of fabric utilized for drying body after bath, glasses and dishes. It is commonly utilized home textile item. This variety is made up of cotton fiber only. In India the market level for towel is 387 million pieces. The market shares in urban and rural

areas are 32.56 and 67.44 for every cent respectively.

- **Blanket** is a free covering, especially those utilized on beds for warmth. They were in the past made up of fleece, but today many are made of acrylic, and other manmade strands. Blankets are made of various construction and composition which give different degrees of warmth, softness and durability. Woolen blankets are more popular and total market size of woolen blankets during 2006 is 5 million pieces. Nakamura, (2000) considers standard size of a blanket to be 140x 200cm or sometimes multiplied too.
- **Cushion covers** are washable spreads for bed pads that protect the pads from soil. Pad conceals are generally made of cotton fabric. The total market size of pad covers in 2006 is 72 million pieces and the share of urban areas is 58.33 for each cent and the share of rural area is 41.67 for every cent. Paul (1999) meant carpets and floor coverings to fill in as a brilliant foundation for decorative plan and shading plan of all rooms. Carpets also fill in as heat and sound insulators. Various filaments utilized as a part of carpet making include nylon, polyester, acrylic, rayon, fleece, silk, cotton, jute, coir and its mixes. Bedding providers are introducing cushions using a light weight, long staple fiber. A variety of fabrics for mattress pads like high thread count fabric, jacquard damask pattern and

silk/cotton mixes are utilized. Cushions are made with deodorant filaments.

Fiber Identification

According to Singh, (2004) consumer needs to gain the information of fiber identification techniques for savvy buying. There are different techniques of fiber identification, for example, technical and non-technical methods. Non-technical methods are easy to conduct and don't require any equipment. Although these methods have limitations, they are valuable because they are easy to perform and in specific situations, give ready identification of fiber. Feeling test requires perception on the off chance that it is to be of any value. It is tactile sensation of the hand and observation. To understand what is feeling test place your finger on a sample of fabric. The heat generated or coolness felt indicates the components of the fabric. Fabrics of vegetable source are cool to touch; fabrics of animal origin are warm to sensation. Corbman (2000) opine limitations of this test winds up plainly apparent when examining and comparing fabrics of different fiber content.

To perceive the composition of fabrics by the burning test, the sample of fiber, yarn or fabric ought to be pushed gradually toward a small flame and the reactions to the heat carefully watched disintegrated. One end of the fabric ought to be put directly into the flame and determine its burning rate and characteristics. After it is expelled from the flame, the burning characteristics should continue to be watched and burning smell noted after the sample has cooled, the ash

ought to be examined for characteristics, for example, amount, shape, hardness and shading. Strands of various origin exhibit different characteristics. The inference may help the consumer to identify the fiber.

Color and Color Fastness Tests

Sati and Jahan, (2006) declares that shading has been playing a dominant part in the life of man since time immemorial. Shading has always fascinated man and has played a dominant part in his life since time immemorial says Rose (2005). Clothing being one of the basic requirements of man should be hued for expression of emotions and states of mind. In the opinion of Kulkarni (2000) shade of the fabric ranked second in importance in the selection of the cloth. The decoration of textiles may be achieved by adding shading through dyeing or by applying shading in patterns by printing (Agarwal and Gupta, 2001). Printing can be defined as localized dyeing which can deliver outlines, innovative ideas and thinking affirms Kholiya, (2008) and Radhika et al, (2005). Shading is an element which transforms the life of entire fabric.

A fabric that retains its shading during care and utilize is said to be shading fast (Aggarwal and Srivastava, 2008). Fabric may be pretty much shading fast to a variety of different substances or conditions. The importance of shading fastness relies upon the utilization of the fabric. Shading fastness to laundering is must to textiles that experience frequent laundering. Some ought to be fast to cleaning. Shading fastness to perspiration is important for garments. Similarly shading fastness to daylight is

required for curtains, draperies etc. Property is being important for the consumer while selection of material perspectives. Shading fastness relies on many factors, for example, type of color, dyeing time, dyeing temp, and other factors.

5. CARE OF TEXTILE AND APPAREL PRODUCTS

Attention to the correct strategies for cleaning and maintaining textile products will extend the helpful existence of the product. Disgraceful cleaning and storage can result in either serious damage to the fabric or an increased rate of wear over some stretch of time. Soil can be expelled from fabrics by laundering or cleaning. These procedures can be carried out in the home or by professional cleaners. The principles utilized are the same in both instances but the equipment and laundry or cleaning products will vary says Singh and Bhanote, (1999). Sharan, (2008) sees the way toward laundering ruined fabrics consists of wetting the fabric and its dirt, removing the dirt from the fabric, and holding the dirt in suspension so it doesn't redeposit on the fabric during washing. Soaps, detergents and natural cleansers increase the cleaning ability of the water.

Soap is made from fatty acids and alkali. Extra alkali is added to increase the effectiveness of the soap. Less alkaline soaps are also available for laundering delicate fabrics. According to Wyman, (2008) synthetic detergent products are made from petroleum or natural fats and

oils. Not at all like soaps synthetic detergents don't shape hand-water rubbish but disintegrate readily not only in hard water but also in soft water that contain couple of minerals. Soaps and detergents not only expel the dirt and terrible from the fabric but also act as conducive to maintain great health saysDeshwal (2008)

Stains, which are particular substances spilled on a fabric instead of general soiling through utilize, ought to be treated as soon as conceivable. In treating fabrics to expel stains, the first consideration must be composition of the material that has been stained. Learning of fiber content may determine appropriate solvents. Starches are sizing that are added during home laundering. They help to restore body or stiffness to limp fabrics. Starches help to keep fabrics cleaner, because dirt tends to slide off the smooth finish created by starching (Parvathi, 2007).

The term cleaning gets from the utilization of special cleaning solvents that dry rapidly portrays Collier and Tortora, (2001). The procedure of cleaning involves the cleansing of the textiles in an organic solvent. The laundry liquid also acts as a vehicle to carry away insoluble soil. A portion of the characteristics of liquids utilized for cleaning are don't soften strands, don't cause any wrinkling, shrinking and bleeding of color stuff.

6. CONCLUSION

Present study reveals women consumers awareness on apparel and home textiles and change saw among them after instruction

process. Salient findings of the review are consumers don't maintain clothing budget, they purchase on cash basis, mostly for festivals, birthdays, anniversaries, etc. Selected respondents are able to identify natural strands cotton, fleece and silk independent from anyone else but not other man-made filaments. Main reason for their inability to identify filaments is no information and unable to note the distinction. Their insight into basic terms utilized as a part of textiles is almost nil. Consumers consider only shading, new plan and material while selecting textiles and apparel. Issues faced in purchase of textiles and apparel items are attractive appearance without quality, misleading discount offers and inability to assess the quality. Cost is assessed only by understanding. Main criteria considered in selection of ready-made garments are cost and wellsprings of information are advertisements, newspapers and magazines. Issues faced in selecting and buying ready-made garments are quality and shading fastness. Respondents don't understand most of the care images given on labels. While purchasing saris cost and type of print is considered, shading fastness was judged by experience. Awareness of home textiles indicates quality assessment was made by considering thickness of fabrics. Shading combination and cost are motivating factors in selection. Commonly utilized home textile items awareness was cent percent. Mostly apparel and home textiles were hand washed.

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