

#### 4. Ease of maintenance

✓ Parents need clothing that is easy to clean and maintain, as baby clothes often need to be washed due to spit-up, diaper leaks, and milk spills. Machine-washable fabrics are preferred for practicality and quick-drying fabrics for better color retention.

#### 5. Flexibility and fit

Because newborns grow rapidly, baby clothing should allow for free movement. Stretchable fabrics like cotton jersey and interlock knits provide flexibility without restricting mobility. Avoiding tight elastics and rigid seams ensures maximum comfort.

#### Choosing clothes for babies (1-3 years)

##### 1. Durability and strength

✓ Young children are very active, crawling, walking, and exploring their surroundings. Their clothing needs to be durable to withstand frequent movement, play, and washing. Fabrics like cotton blends, denim, and wool are commonly used because of their flexibility and longevity.

##### 2. Stain resistance and easy maintenance

— Young children are prone to stains and stains from food, dirt, and outdoor activities. Fabrics with a stain-resistant finish or fabrics that withstand repeated washing without losing their shape or color are ideal. Polyester-cotton blends and pre-shrunk cotton are popular choices.

##### 3. Safety and non-toxic

✓ Compartments should not have small embellishments such as beads or buttons, which pose a choking hazard. Furthermore, non-toxic dyes and fabric treatments are essential to avoid skin irritation and allergic reactions.

##### 4. Comfort and mobility

✓ Soft, stretchable fabrics allow children to move freely. Clothing should have adjustable closures, such as elastic waistbands, snap buttons, or zippers, for easy wearing. Breathable fabrics ensure comfort during active play.

##### 5. Seasonal Considerations

- ✓ Summer: Lightweight, breathable cotton clothing keeps babies cool and comfortable. Winter: Layered clothing made from wool, fleece, and thermal fabrics provides warmth, and layers can be easily removed as needed.

#### Choosing Clothes for Preschool and Early School Children (4-7 Years)

##### 1. Functionality and practicality

✓ Children in this age group are involved in a variety of activities, both indoors and outdoors, which requires them to wear functional clothing.

✓ Question 2. Discuss the properties of natural fibres (cotton, wool, silk and jute) and their importance in textile production and consumer care.

**How** Or  
do these properties affect the durability and maintenance of the fabric?

Answer: Natural fibers have been an essential part of human civilization for centuries, playing a vital role in the textile industry. Cotton, wool, silk, and jute are the most common fibers.

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There are several widely used natural fibers, each with distinct properties that affect their applications in textile production and their handling by consumers. Understanding the properties of these fibers is essential in determining their durability, performance, and suitability for various uses.

Cotton-properties and its importance in textile production and consumer care

Cotton is one of the most widely used natural fibers worldwide, valued for its softness, breathability, and versatility. Obtained from the seed hairs of the cotton plant, this fiber is a key component in textile production due to its affordable price and ease of processing.

Properties of cotton:

1. Physical properties

- Cotton fibres are soft, fluffy and naturally white in colour, which can be easily dyed.
- They are primarily made of cellulose, giving them a smooth texture.
- Cotton has a medium tensile strength, making it durable and wear-resistant.
- It has a high moisture wicking capacity, making it comfortable to wear, especially in hot climates.

2. Chemical properties-

- Cotton is highly absorbent due to its hydrophilic nature, allowing it to hold up to 25 times its weight in water.
- It is resistant to alkali, making it easy to wash with detergents and soaps without any damage.
- However, cotton is sensitive to acids, which can weaken the fibers.
- Prolonged exposure to sunlight can cause fiber degradation, yellowing and weakening the fabric.

3. Mechanical characteristics-

- Cotton has good stretchability and can be woven into different textures and weights.
- It has a tendency to wrinkle easily due to its lack of elasticity.
- The fiber is highly durable and holds up to repeated washing and wear.

Importance of cotton in textile production and consumer care

Cotton is widely used in clothing, home textiles (such as bed sheets and curtains), and industrial applications because it is breathable and easy to maintain. Its hypoallergenic nature makes it suitable for sensitive individuals. However, cotton clothing needs proper care.





Care is required, including regular washing, ironing to remove wrinkles, and avoiding prolonged exposure to sunlight to prevent fiber degradation.

Wool - Properties and Its Importance in Textile Production and Consumer

Care Wool is a protein-based fiber obtained from sheep, goats (cashmere and mohair), and other animals. It is known for its warmth, elasticity, and resiliency, making it a preferred choice for winter clothing and upholstery.

properties of wool

(1.) Physical properties-

- Wool fibres have a natural shrinkage, which provides elasticity and insulation.
- The fibre has a rough texture due to the presence of microscopic scales on its surface.
- Wool is available in different grades, from fine merino wool to the coarse fibers used for carpets.

2. Chemical properties-

- Wool is primarily made of a protein called keratin, which gives it strength and durability.
- It has good moisture absorption capacity, but due to the presence of lanolin. Because it traps water on its surface,
- wool is naturally fireproof and does not catch fire easily.
- It is sensitive to alkaline substances and may shrink if exposed to hot water or strong detergents.

3. Mechanical characteristics-

- Wool has excellent elasticity, allowing it to hold its shape and not wrinkle.
- This fiber is highly flexible and can withstand stretching without breaking.
- Woolen fabrics have good quality and can be molded into various designs.

Importance of wool in textile production and consumer care

Wool is widely used in winter clothing such as sweaters, coats, and scarves, as well as in upholstery and carpets. Due to its heat-retaining properties, it is ideal for insulation purposes. However, wool requires careful maintenance, including dry cleaning or hand washing with a mild detergent to prevent shrinkage. Storing woolen garments in a dry place with insect repellent helps protect them from insect damage.

Silk properties and its importance in textile production and consumer care Silk is a luxurious natural fibre produced by silkworms.



Known for its smooth texture, luster, and strength, silk has been a valuable fabric for centuries, especially in high-end fashion and upholstery.

#### properties of silk

##### 1 Physical properties-

- Silk fibers are fine, smooth and have a natural sheen.
- It has excellent tensile strength, making it one of the strongest natural fibers.
- Silk is lightweight and can drape beautifully.

##### 2. Chemical properties-

- Silk is made of a protein called fibroin which provides strength and flexibility.
- It is highly absorbent and can retain moisture while maintaining breathability.
- Silk is sensitive to strong detergents and alkalis, which can damage the fiber.
- It starts turning yellow when exposed to excessive sunlight.

##### 3.

##### mechanical characteristics

- Silk has good elasticity and can drape beautifully.
- It is prone to wrinkles, but its flexibility allows it to regain its shape when hung properly.
- The fiber is delicate and needs to be handled gently to prevent damage.

#### Importance of silk in textile production and consumer care

Silk is used in luxury clothing, saris, scarves, ties, and high-end home textiles. Its aesthetic appeal and softness make it a favorite fabric for formal wear. However, silk requires careful handling, including dry cleaning or hand washing with a mild detergent. It should be kept out of direct sunlight to prevent fading and weakening of the fibers.

#### Jute

##### properties and their importance in textile production and consumer care

Jute is a strong, coarse natural fiber derived from the jute plant. Due to its biodegradability and cost-effectiveness, it is widely used in industrial and environmentally friendly textile applications.

#### properties of jute

##### 1. physical properties-

- Jute fibers are rough and coarse, making them less suitable for clothing.
- The fiber is naturally brown in color but can be dyed in various colors.



It has high tensile strength and durability.

## 2. Chemical properties-

Jute is composed primarily of cellulose and lignin, which give it its toughness.

- It is highly absorbent but weakens when exposed to excessive moisture.
- Jute is biodegradable, making it an eco-friendly fiber.

## 3. Mechanical characteristics-

Jute is strong and durable, making it ideal for ropes, sacks and mats.

- The fibre has less elasticity and is more prone to wrinkles.
- It is resistant to abrasion but deteriorates in humid conditions.

## Importance of Jute in Textile Production and Consumer Care

Jute is widely used in the manufacture of ropes, carpets, sacks, and eco-friendly shopping bags. Its sustainability makes it a preferred choice for environmentally conscious consumers. However, jute requires proper storage in dry conditions to protect it from moisture and prevent mold growth and fiber degradation.

## Effect of fiber properties on the durability and maintenance of fabrics

The properties of natural fibers significantly influence the durability and maintenance of fabrics. Cotton, being highly absorbent and durable, is easy to maintain but requires frequent ironing. Wool, due to its elasticity and warmth, is long-lasting but requires careful washing to prevent shrinkage. Silk, though strong and luxurious, must be handled gently to avoid damage. Jute, though strong and environmentally friendly, is less durable in humid conditions.

Understanding these properties allows consumers to choose fabrics suitable for various applications and ensure that textiles are properly maintained over a long period of time. By considering fiber characteristics, textile manufacturers can create high-quality fabrics suitable for specific needs, while consumers can adopt appropriate care practices to extend the life of their clothing and home textiles.

Question 13. Analyse various non-woven fabric manufacturing techniques like knitting, felting, lacing and braiding.

Or

How does the end use of a fabric influence the choice of its manufacturing method?

Answer: Textile and apparel theory is a broad subject that encompasses various aspects of fabric construction, structure, and function. Understanding fabric manufacturing techniques is crucial for determining textile properties, durability, and applications in various industries. The methods used to make fabrics significantly influence their texture, strength, flexibility, and other characteristics. Broadly, textile fabrics can be classified as woven, nonwoven, and knitted.

Nonwoven fabric manufacturing techniques such as knitting, felting, lacing, and braiding play an essential role in the textile industry. Each method has different properties and is used for specific applications depending on the intended end use. Additionally, the choice of manufacturing method is highly influenced by the functional requirements of the fabric, whether it is for fashion, industrial applications, medical textiles, or



be for domestic use.

Non woven fabric manufacturing technology

### 1. Knitting

Knitting is a widely used textile manufacturing technique that creates fabric by intertwining threads. Unlike woven fabrics, where the threads are intertwined at right angles, knitting involves continuous yarns forming loops in a structured pattern. Knitted fabrics are known for their elasticity, softness, and comfort.

#### types of knitting

Knitting can be classified into two primary types-

- **Weft knitting** – A single thread is used to create loops across the entire width of the fabric. This method is commonly used to make sweaters, T-shirts, and hosiery.
- **Warp knitting**—Multiple threads form loops in a vertical direction, making the fabric more stable and less stretchy. Warp-knitted fabrics are often used in sportswear, lingerie, and upholstery.

#### Properties of knitted fabric

- high elasticity and flexibility
- breathable and comfortable
- Wrinkle resistant
- It can be light or heavy depending on the yarn selection
- Ideal for casual wear and stretchy clothing

#### Applications of knitted fabric

- The fashion industry uses it to make T-shirts, sweaters, leggings, socks and dresses.
- **Sportswear** – Because of its flexibility and moisture absorption, it is used in athletic apparel.
- **Medical Clothing** – Compression Garments and Bandages
- **Home textiles** – blankets, upholstery and soft furnishings

### 2. Felting

Felting is a woven fabric textile making technique that involves matting and compressing fibres together using heat, moisture, and pressure. Unlike knitting and weaving, felting does not require yarn; instead, the fibres (usually wool) become naturally intertwined through a mechanical or chemical process.

#### types of felting

- **Wet felting** uses heat, water, and agitation to bind wool fibers together.
- **Needle felting**- uses barbed needles to mechanically join fibers.



- Carpet felting is used to create heavy-duty felted materials for industrial applications.

#### Properties of felted clothes

- dense and dense texture
- Does not crumble or crumble
- warm and insulating
- Durable and water-resistant (in some cases)
- Less flexible than knitted or woven fabrics

#### Applications of felted clothing

- Apparel – used in making hats, coats and slippers
- Industrial Uses- Used as insulation, soundproofing material and in automotive industries
- Arts and crafts – used in making decorative items and toys
- Household goods—felt is used for rugs, table mats, and wall coverings

### 3. Lacing

Lacing is a unique non-woven fabric construction technique in which threads or fibers are twisted into loops that intertwine to form openwork patterns. Lace fabrics are often delicate, intricate, and decorative.

#### Types of Lacing

- Handmade lace includes bobbin lace, needle lace and crochet lace
- Machine-made lace – uses special machines to efficiently create lace patterns

#### Properties of lace fabric

- light and decorative
- Can be overly complex and detailed
- Delicate and brittle compared to other non-woven fabrics
- Requires careful operation and maintenance

#### Applications of Lace Fabric

- Fashion industry – used in wedding dresses, lingerie and evening gowns
- Home textiles – curtains, tablecloths and cushion covers
- Accessories – used in gloves, veils and decorative trims
- Craft & Embellishment- Used in DIY crafts and luxury packaging.

### 4. Braiding

Braiding is a textile technique in which multiple strands of yarn or fibers are intertwined to form a strong, flexible structure.



Intertwining at right angles is not included, but rather intertwining in a diagonal pattern.

types of braiding

- Flat brads – used for decorative trims, belts and shoe laces
- Round bran – used in ropes, cords and laces
- Three-dimensional branes are used in medical textiles and composite materials

Properties of braided fabrics

- high strength and durability
- Can be flexible or rigid depending on the fiber selection
- **Often used for reinforcement purposes**
- Wear and tear resistant

Applications of braided fabrics

- **Shoes and accessories** – used in shoe laces, belts and handbags
- Industrial use Reinforcing material for cables and composites
- **Medical textiles** – used in sutures and prosthetic devices
- Decorative uses - braided trims, laces and embellishments

Effect of end use on textile manufacturing method

The choice of fabric manufacturing technique is determined by its intended end use. Different industries and applications require specific fabric properties, which determine the most suitable manufacturing method.

### 1. Apparel and fashion industry

The fashion industry prioritizes fabric properties such as elasticity, comfort, breathability, and aesthetics. For example:

- Knitted fabrics – Due to their stretchability and softness, they are widely used in t-shirts, dresses and sportswear.
- Lace Fabric – These are used for delicate garments like wedding dresses and lingerie.
- Felted clothing is perfect for structured garments like coats and hats.

### 2. Industrial and technical textiles

Industrial textiles require durability, strength, and resistance to external factors. For example:

- Braided fabrics – used in reinforcement materials, ropes and composite structures
- Is done in.
- Felted fabrics – These are used in insulation and soundproofing applications.
- Knitted fabric – high-performance fibers used in protective clothing





Is done.

### 3. Medical and Healthcare Textiles

Medical textiles must possess properties such as antimicrobial resistance, breathability, and flexibility. For example:

- Knitted fabric – used for bandages, compression garments, and prosthetic limbs goes.
- Braided fabric—used in surgical sutures and orthopedic implants.
- Felted fabric is used for bandaging wounds and as padding material.

### 4. Home and Interior Textiles

Home textiles require aesthetic appeal, durability, and comfort. For example:

- Lace fabric – used for decorative curtains and tablecloths.
- Felted fabrics – used in carpets, mats and upholstery.
- Braided fabric—used for decorative trims and rugs.

Fabric manufacturing technology plays a key role in determining the properties and applications of textiles. Non-woven techniques such as knitting, felting, lacing, and braiding each have unique properties that meet different industrial and consumer needs. The end use of the fabric significantly influences the choice of manufacturing method, ensuring that the fabric meets the functional, aesthetic, and durability requirements of its intended application.

As textile technology advances, innovative methods are being developed to enhance the performance and sustainability of fabrics. Understanding fabric manufacturing techniques is essential for textile engineers, designers, and manufacturers to optimize fabric selection and production efficiency in the evolving textile industry.

Question 22. Describe the different methods of textile printing. How does resist printing differ from discharge printing? Is it? Tell me. Unt- 11

Or

What are the advantages of screen printing over block printing in modern textile production?

Answer: Textile printing is a specialized technique used to apply designs, patterns, or motifs to fabrics using dyes, pigments, or other coloring agents. Over the centuries, various methods of textile printing have evolved, each with distinct characteristics and applications. The primary purpose of textile printing is to enhance the aesthetic appeal and functional properties of fabrics.

textile printing methods

Textile printing methods can be broadly classified based on the technique used to apply the dye to the fabric. These methods include block printing, roller printing, screen printing, heat transfer printing, digital printing, resist printing, discharge printing, and flock printing. Each of these methods offers unique advantages and is suited to specific fabric types and design requirements.

### ✓ 1. Block Printing

Block printing is one of the oldest textile printing methods, originating in ancient China and India. This technique uses hand-carved wooden blocks, which are coated with dye or pigment and then glued onto fabric. The process requires precision and expertise, as each block must be perfectly aligned to create a continuous pattern.



**Process-**

- Intricate designs are carved on a wooden block.
- The block is dipped in dye or pigment and pressed onto the fabric.
- The process is repeated systematically to cover the cloth with the desired pattern.
- The printed fabric is dried and sometimes washed to remove excess dye.

**Benefit-**

- Produces artistic and handmade designs.
- Suitable for small-scale, customized textile production.
- Allows for various pigment combinations.

**loss-**

- Time consuming and labor intensive.
- Limited to simple, repetitive designs.
- Fine details and intricate patterns are difficult to achieve.

## 2. Roller Printing

Roller printing, developed during the Industrial Revolution, is a mechanized form of block printing that enables high-speed production of printed textiles. This method is widely used in the textile industry for the production of large quantities of fabric.

**Process-**

- Engraved copper rollers are used to transfer the pattern onto the fabric.
  - The cloth passes through rollers that apply dyes of different colours to it to create intricate designs.
  - The fabric is steamed, washed, and then treated with a cotton swab to set the dyes.
- Is prepared for.

**Benefit-**

- High speed production, suitable for mass manufacturing.
- Able to create intricate designs with multiple pigments.
- Consistent and uniform print quality.

**loss-**

- Expensive initial installation and maintenance costs.
- Less flexibility in design customization.
- Limited to fabrics that can withstand mechanical pressure.

## 3. Screen Printing

Screen printing is a versatile technique that involves the use of stencils to transfer dyes onto fabric. It is widely used in both manual and automated textile production.



- A mesh screen is prepared from a stencil of the desired design.
- The screen is placed over the fabric, and the ink or dye is pushed through the mesh using a squeegee.
- This process is repeated for different dyes, and a different method is used for each.

**Screen is required.**

- **The printed fabric is dried and heat treated to set the dyes.**

**Benefit-**

- Produces vibrant and opaque prints with sharp edges.
- Suitable for both small and large scale production.
- **It can be used on a variety of fabrics.**

**loss-**

- Each dye requires a separate screen, which increases production time.
- Not suitable for highly detailed photographic images.
- High setup cost for small scale production.

#### 4. Heat Transfer Printing

Heat transfer printing is a modern method that uses heat and pressure to transfer designs from paper to fabric. This technique is commonly used to print customized designs on T-shirts, sportswear, and promotional clothing.

**Process-**

- The design is printed onto special heat-sensitive paper using sublimation or pigment-based inks.
- The paper is placed on the cloth, and heat is provided using a press.
- The heat activates the ink, which is permanently transferred to the fabric.

**Benefit-**

- Allows photographic and high definition prints.
- Suitable for small scale and custom printing.
- It doesn't require screens or blocks, making it cost-effective for unique designs.

**loss-**

- Limited to synthetic fabrics such as polyester.
- Dyes can fade over time due to washing and exposure to sunlight.
- Others Less durable than printing methods.

#### 5. Digital Printing

Digital printing is an advanced technique that applies dyes directly to fabric using inkjet technology. This method is used with high precision



Theory (R) is widely used to create intricate, multi-coloured designs.

Process-

- A digital design file is fed into a specialized textile printer.
- The printer sprays dye-based or pigment-based ink onto the fabric.
- The fabric is heated or steamed to fix the dyes.

Benefit-

- Allows for unlimited dye variations and intricate designs.
- It requires no screens or rollers, which reduces installation costs.
- Suitable for small production runs and customized orders.

loss-

- High cost of digital printers and ink.
- Slower than roller printing for mass production.
- Some fabrics may not absorb the ink well, affecting the print quality.

Comparison of Resist Printing and Discharge Printing

Resist printing and discharge printing are two special methods that create unique patterns by modifying the interaction of dyes with fabrics.

**resist pitting**

Resist printing involves applying a resisting agent to certain areas of the fabric before printing. Dyeing prevents the dye from penetrating those areas. The untreated areas absorb the dye, creating contrasting patterns.

Process-

- A resisting substance (wax, paste, or chemical) is applied to specific areas of the fabric.
- The fabric is immersed in the dye, where only the unprotected area absorbs the dye.
- The resistant agent is removed through washing or heat treatment.

Application-

- Common in traditional textile arts, such as batik (wax resist) and tie-dye (mechanical resist).
- Used in the production of ethnic and handcrafted clothes.

Benefit-

- Produces unique and artistic patterns.
- Allows for multi-layered and overlapping designs ;
- well with natural fabrics like cotton and silk.

loss-

- Labor-intensive and time-consuming.

- Limited control over the final design due to dye spread.
  - The intricate patterns require skilled craftsmanship.
- discharge printing

Discharge printing is the opposite of resist printing. It involves removing the dye from previously dyed fabric by using a bleaching agent to create the design, rather than blocking the dye.

#### Process-

- The fabric is dyed in solid dyes.
- A chemical discharging agent (such as chlorine or sodium hydrosulfite to remove dyes) is applied to specific areas.
- The fabric is washed and neutralized to prevent further dye loss.

#### Application-

- Used in the production of high-contrast and detailed designs.
- Commonly used in the commercial fashion and textile industries.

#### Benefit-

- Produces sharp and intricate designs with high precision.
- Works well on dark colored clothes.
- This can be combined with overprinting to add new pigments.

#### loss-

- This requires the use of strong chemicals, which can raise environmental concerns.
- Not all dyes respond well to discharge agents.
- This process can weaken the fabric fibers over time.



## essay question and answer

Unit  
IV

Question 24. Discuss the factors affecting clothing and apparel for different age groups from infants to teenagers.

Or

Explain how clothing choices for infants and school-age children differ based on comfort and functionality.

Answer: The selection of fabrics and apparel is an important aspect of clothing design, especially when considering different age groups, from infants to teenagers. Each stage of development has different physical, psychological, and functional needs that influence clothing selection. Factors such as comfort, safety, durability, climate suitability, and aesthetic appeal play a key role in determining the most appropriate fabrics and clothing styles for different age groups. Fabric texture, breathability, absorbency, and ease of maintenance are also important considerations, ensuring that the clothing suits the wearer's lifestyle and are appropriate for the developmental stage. Choosing clothes for babies (0-12 months),

### 1. Comfort and softness:

Babies have delicate skin that is highly sensitive to rough textures, chemicals, and allergens. Therefore, fabric selection should prioritize softness and comfort. Natural fibers such as cotton, bamboo, and organic wool are preferred for their hypoallergenic and breathable properties. Cotton, in particular, is widely used due to its softness, moisture absorption, and non-irritating nature.

### 2. Safety and hypoallergenic properties

Baby's skin is highly sensitive to rashes, allergies, and irritation. Fabrics should be free of harmful chemicals, dyes, and synthetic finishes that can cause skin reactions. Organic and OEKO-TEX®-certified fabrics are recommended, as they are free of toxins. Fire-retardant fabrics are sometimes used for baby sleepwear, although non-toxic options are preferable.

### 3. Breathability and moisture management

Babies sweat easily due to their underdeveloped thermoregulation system. Breathable fabrics like muslin and lightweight cotton allow air to circulate, preventing overheating and discomfort. Moisture-wicking properties are essential to keeping the baby dry, reducing the risk of diaper rash and skin infections.





(R) There should be a balance of comfort and practicality, such as cotton-polyester blend which resists wrinkles and requires minimum ironing.

## 2. Ease and freedom of dress

Babies at this stage begin to dress themselves, so clothing should have simple fastenings like Velcro, elastic waistbands, and large buttons. Stretchable knits and jersey clothing are easy to put on and take off.

## 3. Hygiene and washability

Because young children are still learning personal hygiene, their clothes need frequent washing. Machine-washable, color-stable, and shrink-resistant fabrics are preferred for convenience. Fabrics should also be resistant to pilling and discoloration.

## 4. Sports-Friendly Clothing

Sportswear should be made from sturdy fabrics that can withstand rigorous activities. Cotton drill, twill, and denim are ideal for trousers and skirts, while breathable knits are good for T-shirts. For school uniforms, polyester-cotton blends offer durability and wrinkle resistance.

### Choosing Clothes for Older School-Going Children (8-12 Years)

#### 1. Activity-Based Clothing

Children in this age group participate in a variety of activities, including school, sports, and social events. Different clothing is appropriate for different occasions.

- School Uniforms – Polyester blends, gabardine and twill offer durability.

- Sportswear – Breathable synthetic fabrics like polyester and spandex blends provide flexibility and moisture management.

- Casual Wear Soft cotton and wool ensure comfort for daily use.

#### 2. Weather suitability

- Summer – Lightweight, moisture-wicking fabrics like linen and chambray keep kids cool.

- Winter – Insulating fabrics like wool, flannel, and fleece provide warmth. It's important to dress for temperature changes.

#### 3. Fashion preferences and personal identity

As children grow, they develop personal style preferences influenced by peers and the media. Clothing choices should suit their aesthetic preferences while also maintaining comfort and practicality. Prints, patterns, and colors play an important role in clothing selection.

### Choosing clothes for teenagers (13-19 years old)

#### 1. Fashion Consciousness and Individuality

Teenagers are greatly influenced by fashion trends, and their clothing choices



It reflects self-expression and social identity. Clothing should keep current fashions in mind while ensuring comfort. Denim, jersey, rayon, and synthetic blends are commonly used.

## 2. Comfort and lifestyle needs

Teenagers engage in a variety of activities, which require a mix of formal, informal, and sports clothing. Functional clothing includes:

- Formal Wear – Cotton-silk blends, crepe and linen for more dressy outfits.
- casual wear – Cotton, denim and jersey for daily wear.
- Athletic Wear – Polyester blend with moisture wicking properties for sports and workouts.

## 3. Durability and maintenance

Teens need durable clothing that will withstand repeated washing and daily wear. Synthetic fibers, such as polyester blends, are often chosen for their flexibility and easy care.

## 4. Weather-specific requirements

- Breathable fabrics like rayon, cotton, and linen help prevent overheating.
- - Winter – Layered clothing made of wool, fleece and thermal fabrics ensures warmth.

## 5. Psychological and social aspects

Clothing choices reflect a teenager's self-image and peer influence. The texture, look, and feel of clothing contribute to their confidence and self-perception. Sustainability and ethical fashion choices also become factors in clothing selection.