III. HYPOTHESES

A hypothesis is a tentative generalisation, the validity of which has got to be tested. It is made in order to find out the correct explanation of a phenomenon, through investigation. The formulation of hypothesis gives the direction in which the facts are to be arranged, (Gosh 1985).

Preliminary consideration

For forming the basis of the study the investigator formulates a number of relevant questions in the field of clothing, temperament, self-concept, colour, design and style. These form the basis of the study. The questions the investigator has in mind while channelizing the investigation in the preliminary stages are as follows.

1. Will there be variation in preference of the colour and income.

2. Will the income has a direct influence on preference of design.

3. Has the preference of hue been influenced by income.

4. Does the income influence the self-concept of the children.

5. Will there be any effect of income in the Reaction pattern and Intensity of reaction of the child.

6. Do the income influence the identification of dresses for various occasions.

7. How does the income influence the factors influencing purchase of clothing.

8. Does the dress one wears has any influence on self-concept.

9. Will there be any difference in the expressive behaviour of children when they are dressed in dressy and ordinary dresses.

10. Do the children have a colour preference at pre-school age.

11. Will there be any variation in the preference of colour and sex.

12. Will there be any relation between Intensity of reaction and colour.

13. Will there be any relation between Reaction pattern and colour.
14. Has the temperament influence on design preference.

15. Has the temperament has any influence on shade preference.

16. Will the temperament have any relation with preference of the dresses.

17. Will there be an agreement between mother and child in the selection of dress, colour, style and design.

18. Will there be any relation between income, and mother's consideration in taking opinion of the child for the purchase of clothing for the child.

19. Does the income influence the persons involved in the purchase of clothes.

20. Will the income affect the percentage of income spent for clothing.

**Derivation of Hypothesis**

**Formulation of Assumptions**

Based on theoretical concepts, empirical evidences and a series of discussions with mothers of samples assumptions are formulated out of these questions.

**Deriving hypothesis from Assumptions**

From the obtained assumptions many hypothesis derived which are to be tested with suitable methodology.

**Assumption - 1**

With the variation in the income, there will be difference in the behavioural profile or temperament, self-concept, colour preference, design preference, shade preference in identification of dresses, and factors influencing purchase of clothing. Income of the family has some influence on overall development of the child. As the income increases the economic and social status become higher.

**Hypothesis - 1**

1. a. There will be a significant difference in the Reaction pattern of Pre-school children and of their income range.
1.b. Intensity of reaction of pre-school children will significantly differ according to the income range.

1.c. There will be significant difference in the self-concept of pre-school children of various income groups.

1.d. There will be significant difference in the colour preference of pre-school children in the various income level.

1.e. Will there be variation in the preference of design of pre-school children of various income level.

1.f. Do value preference of pre-school children vary according to the income difference.

1.g. Will there be variation in the identification of dresses for various occasions of pre-school children of high, middle and low income groups.

1.h. There is a significant difference between income and the percentage of income spent on clothing.

1.i. There will be a significant difference in persons involved in clothing purchases and income.

1.j. There will be significant difference between income and taking opinion of the child for purchasing children’s clothing.

Assumption - 2

Clothing reflects the person’s self-concept which is believed to be an important controlling force in behaviour. Since clothes are one of the chief determinants of personality, clothes make or mar us. The relationship between the child’s behaviour and his clothing is evident while playing. Well-dressed and ill-dressed children vary in their self-concept, Reaction pattern, Intensity of reaction, colour, design and shade preference and in the identification of dresses for various occasions.
Hypothesis - 2

2.a. There is significant difference between the self-concept of ill dressed and well dressed children.

2.b. There is a significant difference in the Reaction pattern of well dressed and ill dressed children.

2.c. There will be a significant difference in the Intensity of reaction of well dressed and ill dressed children.

2.d. There is a significant difference between colour preference of well dressed and ill dressed children.

2.e. There is a significant difference in the preference of design of well dressed and ill dressed children.

2.f. There will be a significant difference in the preference of value of well dressed and ill dressed children.

2.g. There is significant difference in the identification of dresses for various occasions of well dressed and ill dressed children.

Assumption - 3

Gender of the children has some relation to clothing. Girls always prefer to dress well in dressy clothes. Whereas boys prefer to dress neatly like that of their peers.

Hypothesis - 3

3.a. There is significant difference in the expressive behaviour of male and female children.

3.b. There will be significant difference in the self-concept of male and female children.

3.c. There is significant difference in the Reaction pattern of male and female children.

3.d. There will be significant difference in the Intensity of reaction of male and female children.
3.e. Colour preference of male and female children are significantly different.

3.f. There is significant difference in the design preference of male and female children.

3.g. There is significant difference in the preference of shade of male and female children.

3.h. Identification of dresses for various occasions by male and female children are significantly different.

Assumption - 4

The self-concept is the total of one’s personal awareness, evaluations and expectations. When he is wearing clothes that is admired by others, his ego expands and then he feels secure, on other hand he/she dressed carelessly, feels insecure and inferior.

Hypothesis - 4

4.a. There is significant relation between preference of colour and self-concept of pre-school children.

4.b. Preference of design and self-concept of pre-school children are significantly related.

4.c. There will be significant relation in the preference of value and self-concept of pre-school children.

4.d. Self concept and ideal self-concept of pre-school children are significantly related.

4.e. There is significant relation between the self-concept and Temperament of pre-school children.

Assumption - 5

Now most of us select a small family norm. So many parents are having only one or two children. Parents pay much attention to meet the children’s needs by taking their preference into consideration.
Hypothesis - 5

5.a. There is a significant relation between colour preference of mother and child.

5.b. There will be significant relation between design preference of mother and child.

Assumption - 6

Behaviour profile or temperament is much influenced by colour, design and value of colour. Colour shapes our personality. At each point child's mood imparts a response to their own feeling.

Hypothesis - 6

6.a. There is a significant relation between preference of colour and Reaction pattern of pre-school children.

6.b. There will be a significant relation between preference of colour and Intensity of reaction of pre-school children.

6.c. There is a significant relation between 'Reaction pattern' and design preference of pre-school children.

6.d. There will be a significant relation between Intensity of reaction and preference of design of pre-school children.

6.e. There is a significant relation between preference of value of colour and Reaction pattern of pre-school children.

6.f. There will be significant relation between preference of value of colour and Intensity of reaction of pre-school children.

In order to test these hypothesis, suitable methodology was evolved and it is presented in the next chapter.