An Assessment Of Wardrobe Planning Of Working Class Women In Uyo Metropolis Of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

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Abstract: The study assessed wardrobe planning of working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The sample for the study was 200 working class women selected in Uyo metropolis. The instrument for data collection for the study was a structured 53-item questionnaire titled: "Wardrobe Planning of Working Class Women Questionnaire (WPWCWQ). The instrument was face-validated by three experts. The reliability of the instrument was established using Cronbach Alpha reliability technique which yielded a coefficient of 0.798. Data for this study were collected with the help of four research assistants that joined the researcher making five enumerators for data collection. Out of the total 200 copies of the questionnaire administered to the respondents, 187 copies were retrieved and completely filled representing 93.5% return rate. The data collected were analysed using mean for answering the research questions while t-test statistics was used for testing the null hypotheses at p<0.05. Based on the data collected and analysed, the study identified 18 factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women, and 13 challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. In addition, the result of the study showed that the extent of wardrobe planning practices of working class women in Uyo metropolis is relatively low. Hence, the study among others recommended enlightenment programmes on television or radio on wardrobe planning practices for women.

Keywords: wardrobe planning, clothing, working class, women, Uyo metropolis.

I. INTRODUCTION

The use of clothing is one of the most important factor that differentiates humans from animals and it is not only used to provide micro-climate for the wearers body but also to conceal the body and reveals its wearers' status and personality to others. According to Ejila (2014), clothing protects the human body from extreme weather and other features of the environment. It is worn for safety, comfort and modesty and to include all the different garments, accessories or ornaments worn by people as well as their make-up and styles. In affirmation, Ambrose (2015) noted that the primary function of clothing is for protection against harsh weather conditions and environmental hazard. Clothing, according to Breza (2007) provides emotional satisfaction for the wearer. Nwadi and Anyakoha (2010) equally noted that clothes are

selected to meet the wearer's psychological, sociological, cultural and physical needs. This suggests the significance of clothing and textile industry to the existence of mankind. For instance, the appearance of the people beautifully dressed to the church, naming ceremony, wedding or festivals actually enhance their personality in the society. Through clothing the basic human needs of humans are satisfied both physically and socially (Ambrose, 2015). Hence, this confirms that clothing items are very important as one of the primary needs of man and therefore deserve proper maintenance and safe keep in the wardrobe.

A wardrobe is also known as an *armoire* from the French, is a standing closet used for storing clothes (Brainkart, 2017). In the opinion of Gentzler and Romero (2018), wardrobe is all about ones clothes and accessories or items that accent clothes, such as shoes, belts, hats, jewelry, neckties and

scarves and hence, involve adequate planning. According to Komolafe (2016), wardrobe planning involves grooming, choice of clothes and dress accessories using family resources e.g skills and budgeting. Wardrobe planning also involves taking an inventory to help decide which new clothes would make the biggest impact and which one is to add or subtract from the clothing selected. Olaitan (2002) noted that wardrobe planning is careful thought and choice in the selection of colour, style, and fabrics in order that they may enhance the good features. Adequate skills in wardrobe planning will enhance teaching and learning process (Komolafe, 2016).

The purpose of wardrobe planning is in twofold which according to Brainkart (2017) include: first, to create a list of outfits that quickly allows one to pick ones clothes for the day with a minimum of effort and second, to invent ones wardrobe to be able to eliminate unnecessary items and to more easily purchase items missing from the wardrobe. Edraw (2014) observed that wardrobe planning is easiest just before or at the beginning of a season, when it is natural to start thinking about updating your clothes. Then identify the clothing styles that are needed for the envisaged activities. On the relevance of wardrobe planning, Edraw (2014) further stated that wardrobe planning helps to find out clothing that works for the wearer, his or her budget, the occasion, personality and the image that is to be projected. Gentzler and Romero (2018) stated that in effective wardrobe planning, efforts are made to build a wardrobe that will be appropriate for various activities, develop a wardrobe inventory and plan the techniques for extending wardrobe in accordance with social demands.

Social demands do not only affect the everyday garment worn but also what is thought right or wrong to wear on special occasions, bearing in mind the motivating and behavioural pattern of women in relation to clothing (Ejila, 2014). Womenfolk, according to Adebayo (2011) are involved in various aspects of work, as professionals, artisans among others. Ordu and Igbude (2006) asserted that the more educated a woman is, the more she can command a higher value, earn a better wage and get more interesting/challenging jobs which in turn can impact on the woman's self-esteem. The self-esteem of working class women is better projected by their clothing collection through effective wardrobe planning. Appropriate wardrobe planning as reported by Gentzler and Romero (2018) involves making a list of every wearable garment owned, including accessories, replacing worn clothes and constantly updating wardrobe collections.

A well planned wardrobe for women as reported by Heard (2016) contains well arranged clothes, foot wears, handbags, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs, belts, eyewear, hosiery, jewelry and make ups. The process of planning a functional wardrobe include: mapping out ones lifestyle, creating own dress code according to body figure, determining the wardrobe proportions, and budget among others. A close examination of working class women in Uyo metropolis and Akwa Ibom State in general reveals that, most of the women especially the working class don't practice wardrobe planning. This often time is revealed by their awkward dressing for various events that requires certain dress code. In addition, most of the working class women are also in most cases cash trapped and in debt to clothes merchants due to lack of budgeting for their

clothing needs as part of the activities in wardrobe planning. These among other factors instigated the researcher to assessed wardrobe planning of working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study assessed wardrobe planning of working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study:
✓ Identify factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State.
✓ Examine extent of wardrobe planning practices of working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State.
✓ Challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study answered the following research questions:
✓ What are the factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State?
✓ To what extent are wardrobes planning practices observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State?
✓ What are the challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State?

HYPOTHESES

$H0_1$: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of young and advanced age working class women on the factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women.

$H0_2$: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of young and advanced age working class women on the extent to which wardrobes planning practices are being observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State.

$H0_3$: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of young and advanced age working class women on the challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. Uyo is the administrative headquarters of Akwa Ibom State with an estimated population of 362,657 persons (National Bureau of Statistics, 2012). The study adopted descriptive survey research design to carry out the study. A descriptive survey research design according to Gall, Gall, and Borg (2007) is the method of collecting data using questionnaire or interview from a sample that has been

selected to represent a population to which the findings of the data collected can be analyzed and generalized. Descriptive survey research design is more appropriate for this study because it made use of questionnaire for collecting data from a representative sample in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State.

The population of working class women across all sectors in both private and public organization in Uyo metropolis could not be ascertained; hence convenience sampling was used for drawing up the sample for the study. A convenience sampling according to Ashley (2018) is a non-probability sample in which the researcher uses the subjects that are nearest and available to participate in the research study. This technique is also referred to as "accidental sampling," and is commonly used in pilot studies prior to launching a larger research project. Hence, 200 working class women in Uyo metropolis were selected based on convenience across major sectors of major socio-economic activities in the area. These include: 40 nursery and primary school teachers, 40 secondary school teachers, 40 ministries and LGA workers, 40 female bankers and 40 women lecturers of University of Uyo. The 200 selected working class women represented the respondents from which data for the study were collected.

The instrument for data collection for the study was a structured 53-item questionnaire titled: "Wardrobe Planning of Working Class Women Questionnaire (WPCWQ). The questionnaire was structured into two parts A and B. The part A was structured to collect personal information of the respondents (working class women) such as their age, years of experience and type of establishment while part B was further structured into three sections in line with the three specific purposes of the study. Section one focused on data collection on factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women. Section two was developed to gather the required data on extent of wardrobe planning practices of working class women in Uyo metropolis. Section C was made to elicit data on challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning. The response options to sections one and three were structured into 4-point rating scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD) with corresponding values of 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. On the other hand, the response options to section two were structured into 4-point rating scale of Very High Extent (VHE), High Extent (HE), Low Extent (LE) and Very Low Extent (VLE) with corresponding values of 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively.

The instrument was face-validated by three experts. These include two Home Economics lecturers from University of Uyo, Akwa Ibom State and one Senior Nurse from University of Uyo Teaching Hospitals. Each of the experts was given a copy of the questionnaire and was requested to eliminate or indicate any ambiguous statement or item in the instrument. The reliability of the instrument was established by administering 15 copies of the instrument to 15 working class women in Eket. Data collected were analysed using Cronbach Alpha reliability technique which yielded a coefficient of 0.798. Data for this study were collected with the help of four research assistants that joined the researcher making five enumerators for data collection. Each of the five enumerators handled data collection in each of the five identified sub-sectors such as nursery and primary school, secondary school,

banking, state civil service and university of Uyo for expedient sake. Out of the total 200 copies of the questionnaire administered to the respondents, 187 copies were retrieved and completely filled representing 93.5% return rate. The data collected were analysed using mean for answering the research questions while t-test statistics was used for testing the null hypotheses at p<0.05. The values attached to the response options of the questionnaire were:

Strongly Agree (SA) / Very High Extent (VHE) = 4
Agree (A)   / High Extent (HE)
    = 3
Disagree (D)   / Low Extent (LE)
    = 2
Disagree (SD)   / Very Low Extent (VLE) = 1
The arithmetic mean for the values was computed as:

$$\frac{4 + 3 + 2 + 1}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.50 \ (cut - off \ point)$$

To take decision on the research questions, a cut-off point of 2.50 was used. Therefore, any item with mean value of 2.50 and above was interpreted as "Agreed" or "High Extent" as the case may be while any item with mean value of less than 2.50 was interpreted as "Disagree" or "Low Extent". For the null hypotheses tested, the hypothesis of no significant difference was accepted when the t-calculated (t-cal) value is less than the t-critical value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. On the other hand, the hypothesis of no significant difference was rejected when the t-calculated (t-cal) value is greater than the t-critical value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance.

III. RESULTS

RESEARCH QUESTION ONE

What are the factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State?

The data for answering research question one are presented in Table 1.

SN	Factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women include:	$\overline{X}$	SD	Rmks
1	The personal lifestyle of the individual involved	3.65	0.64	**Agree**
2	Age bracket of the women as either young or advanced	3.64	0.50	**Agree**
3	The clothing needs versus wants at the giving period of time	3.72	0.45	**Agree**
4	The prevailing weather condition and climate	3.46	0.52	**Agree**
5	The value of the clothing items	3.38	0.48	**Agree**
6	Financial status and capacity of the wearer.	3.59	0.52	**Agree**
7	Clothing items that bring out the best of the wearer	3.62	0.49	**Agree**

8	Body colour of the wearer.	3.48	0.50	**Agree**
9	The figure type and shape	3.73	0.44	**Agree**
10	The cost of the clothes and accessories	3.70	0.47	**Agree**
11	Clothing items that conform with work ethics & environment	3.46	0.51	**Agree**
12	Distance of home to place of work or office	2.30	0.55	**Disagree**
13	Culture of immediate environment	3.33	0.48	**Agree**
14	Friends or colleagues clothes and styles	3.54	0.48	**Agree**
15	A. **The clothing that beam out messages of approval from others**	3.65	0.47	**Agree**
16	Nature of work or vocation of the women	3.34	0.47	**Agree**
17	Clothing items in vogue	3.26	0.55	**Agree**
18	Family size of the wearer as either large of small	2.37	0.50	**Disagree**
19	Religious believe of the wearer	3.69	0.46	**Agree**
20	Economic and social status of the wearer in the society	3.40	0.45	**Agree**

Keys: $\overline{X}$ = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation; n = number of respondents.

Table 1: Mean Ratings of the Respondents on Factors to Consider in Wardrobe Planning by Working Class Women in Uyo Metropolis of Akwa Ibom State (n = 187)

The data presented in table 1 revealed that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on 18 out of the 20 items ranged from 3.26 to 3.73 which are greater than the cut-off point value of 2.50 on 4-point rating scale. This indicated that the 18 identified items in the table are factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. The mean ratings of the remaining 2 items, that is, items 12 and 18 are 2.30 and 2.37 respectively which are in each case less than the cut-off point value of 2.50 on 4-point rating scale, indicating that items 12 and 18 are not part of the factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. The standard deviation values of the 20 items in the Table ranged from 0.44 to 0.64 which indicates that the responses of the respondents are close to one another and the mean.

RESEARCH QUESTION TWO

To what extent are wardrobes planning practices observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State?

The data for answering research question two are presented in Table 2.

SN	Extent to which wardrobe planning practices are observed by working class women in Uyo Metropolis:	$\overline{X}$	SD	Rmks
1	Having necessary clothing items for bail out in case of emergencies.	3.30	0.54	**HE**
2	Considering clothing items that will continually be in fashion.	3.24	0.51	**HE**
3	Plan wardrobe to conform with the culture of immediate environment.	3.67	0.52	**HE**
4	Plan wardrobe considering fashion in the catalogue, magazine or newspaper.	2.38	0.72	**LE**
5	Having clothing items for walking and body exercises	3.40	0.51	**HE**
6	Having clothing items for dancing in wardrobe planning	2.39	0.50	**LE**
7	Planning for holiday clothing items in wardrobe planning	2.37	0.48	**LE**
8	Having clothing items for swimming in wardrobe planning	2.26	0.52	**LE**
9	Make plan for partying cloth in the wardrobe in wardrobe planning	3.56	0.52	**HE**
10	Include clothing for meeting with clients and customers in the wardrobe planning	2.24	0.78	**LE**
11	Having clothing items for networking	2.48	0.42	**LE**
12	Having clothing items for official trips and assignment	2.31	0.52	**LE**
13	Include clothes for seminar and oral presentation in wardrobe planning	3.52	0.54	**HE**
14	Having clothing items for home office services	2.41	0.75	**LE**
15	Having clothing items for gardening in wardrobe planning	2.40	0.68	**LE**
16	Making plans for relaxation clothing in wardrobe planning	2.33	0.54	**LE**
17	Having clothing for religious purposes in church or mosque	3.68	0.53	**HE**
18	Plan for clothes for night out with friends in the process of wardrobe planning	2.35	0.65	**LE**
19	Having clothing items for visiting family and friends	2.44	0.58	**LE**

| 20 | Include clothing items for normal casual looks in wardrobe planning | 3.39 | 0.49 | **HE** |

Keys: $\overline{X}$ = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation; HE = High Extent; LE = Low Extent; n = no of respondents.

Table 2: Mean Ratings of the Respondents on Extent to Which Wardrobes Planning Practices are Observed by Working Class Women in Uyo Metropolis of Akwa Ibom State (n = 187)

The data presented in Table 2 showed that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on 8 out of the 20 items ranged from 3.24 to 3.68 which are greater than the cut-off point value of 2.50 on 4-point rating scale. This indicated that the 8 identified items of wardrobes planning practices are to a high extent observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. On the other hand, the mean rating of the remaining 12 items in the table ranged from 2.24 to 2.48 which are in each case less than the cut-off point value of 2.50 on 4-point rating scale. This implied that the remaining 12 items of wardrobes planning practices are to a low extent observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. The standard deviation values of the 20 items in the Table ranged from 0.42 to 0.78 which indicates that the responses of the respondents are close to one another and the mean.

RESEARCH QUESTION THREE

What are the challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State?

The data for answering research question three are presented in Table 3.

SN	Challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning include:	$\overline{X}$	SD	Rmks
1	Ignorance and illiteracy of most working class women about the relevance of wardrobe planning.	3.74	0.45	**Agree**
2	Financial constraints on the part of most working class women discourage wardrobe planning	3.68	0.47	**Agree**
3	The skyrocketing prices of clothing items in the markets discourage good wardrobe planning.	3.52	0.62	**Agree**
4	Constant changes in fashion is a challenge to women in wardrobe planning	3.56	0.54	**Agree**
5	The challenge of finding the right size and style in ready to wear garments	3.44	0.49	**Agree**
6	The problem of not knowing how to identify	3.47	0.50	**Agree**
	and select good quality clothing			
7	The restrictions imposed by official dress code discourages most women in wardrobe planning	3.56	0.49	**Agree**
8	Major changes in body size due to physical development can alter wardrobe planning	3.42	0.48	**Agree**
9	Lack of care labels on clothing items constitute problem in wardrobe planning	2.41	0.65	**Disagree**
10	Lack of knowledge of fabric construction process and finishes is a challenge to women in wardrobe planning	3.56	0.51	**Agree**
11	Large family size can alter wardrobe planning of working class women.	3.33	0.47	**Agree**
12	Continuous advancement in age of working class women affects their wardrobe planning.	3.48	0.40	**Agree**
13	Sickness and body deformation are great challenges that affect wardrobe planning.	3.72	0.73	**Agree**

Keys: $\overline{X}$ = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation; n = number of respondents.

Table 3: Mean Ratings of the Respondents on Challenges of Working Class Women in Maintaining Effective Wardrobe Planning in Uyo Metropolis of Akwa Ibom State

From the data presented in table 3 above, it was revealed that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on 12 out of the 13 items ranged from 3.33 to 3.74 which are greater than the cut-off point value of 2.50 on 4-point rating scale. This signified that the 12 identified items in the table are challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. The mean ratings of the remaining 1 item, that is, item 9 was 2.41 which is less than the cut-off point value of 2.50 on 4-point rating scale, indicating that item 9 was not a challenge of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. The standard deviation values of the 13 items in the Table ranged from 0.40 to 0.73 which indicates that the responses of the respondents are close to one another and the mean.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

HYPOTHESIS ONE

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of young and advanced age working class women on the factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women.

The data for testing hypothesis one are presented in table 4.

SN	Groups	$\overline{X}$	SD	N	DF	Std. Error	t-Cal	t-Critical	Level of Sig.	Rmks
1.	Young Women	3.40	0.58	97						
2.	Advanced women	3.44	0.49	90	185	0.041	0.82	1.96	0.05	NS

Note: NS = Not Significant at 0.05.
Table 4: Test of Significant Difference in the Mean Ratings of Young and Advanced Age Working Class Women on the Factors to Consider in Wardrobe Planning by Working Class Women

The data presented on the t-test statistics in Table 4 showed that the t-calculated (t-cal) value of 0.82 is less than the t-critical (t-tab) value of 1.96 at 185 degree of freedom. This indicated that there was no significant (p<0.05) difference between the mean ratings of the responses of young and advanced age working class women on the factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_o1) of no significant (p<0.05) difference in the mean ratings of the responses of young and advanced age working class women is accepted.

HYPOTHESIS TWO

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of young and advanced age working class women on the extent to which wardrobes planning practices are being observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State.

The data for testing hypothesis two are presented in table 5.

SN	Groups	$\overline{X}$	SD	N	DF	Std. Error	t-Cal	t-Critical	Level of Sig.	Rmks
1.	Young Women	2.94	0.61	97						
2.	Advanced women	2.68	0.54	90	185	0.231	2.32	1.96	0.05	S*

Note: S = Significant at 0.05.*
Table 5: Test of Significant Difference in the Mean Ratings of Young and Advanced Age Working Class Women on the Extent to which Wardrobes Planning Practices are being Observed by Working Class Women in Uyo Metropolis of Akwa Ibom State

The data presented on the t-test statistics in Table 5 revealed that the t-calculated (t-cal) value of 2.32 is greater than the t-critical (t-tab) value of 1.96 at 185 degree of freedom. This showed that there was significant (p<0.05) difference between the mean ratings of the responses of young and advanced age working class women on the extent to which wardrobes planning practices are being observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_o2) of no significant (p<0.05) difference in the mean ratings of the responses of young and advanced age working class women is rejected.

HYPOTHESIS THREE

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of young and advanced age working class women on the challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State.

The data for testing hypothesis three are presented in table 6.

SN	Groups	$\overline{X}$	SD	N	DF	Std. Error	t-Cal	t-Critical	Level of Sig.	Rmks
1.	Young Women	3.44	0.60	97						
2.	Advanced women	3.47	0.58	90	185	0.083	0.47	1.96	0.05	NS

Note: NS = Not Significant at 0.05.
Table 6: Test of Significant Difference in the Mean Ratings of Young and Advanced Age Working Class Women on the Challenges of Working Class Women in Maintaining Effective Wardrobe Planning in Uyo Metropolis of Akwa Ibom State

The data presented on the t-test statistics in Table 6 showed that the t-calculated (t-cal) value of 0.47 is less than the t-critical (t-tab) value of 1.96 at 185 degree of freedom. This implied that there was no significant (p<0.05) difference between the mean ratings of the responses of young and advanced age working class women on the challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. Consequently, the null hypothesis (H_o3) of no significant (p<0.05) difference in the mean ratings of the responses of young and advanced age working class women is accepted.

IV. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study on research question one identified factors to consider in wardrobe planning by working class women to include: personal lifestyle of the individual involved, age bracket of the women as either young or advanced, the clothing needs versus wants at the giving period of time, the prevailing weather condition and climate, the value of the clothing items, financial status and capacity of the wearer, clothing items that bring out the best of the wearer and body colour of the wearer among others. Komolafe (2016) reported that factors of wardrobe involve grooming, choice of clothes and dress accessories based on personal lives using family resources e.g skills and budgeting. Olaitan (2002) found that wardrobe planning is careful thought and choice in the selection of colour, style, and fabrics in order that they may enhance the good features. The finding of this study agreed with that of Ejila (2014) who identified factors to be considered in wardrobe planning include: life style, personality characteristics, age bracket, body colour and figure, the cost of the clothes, friends' clothes and styles, clothing items in vogue and cultural dress style. Ordu and Igbude (2006) asserted that the more educated a woman is, the more she can command a higher value, earn a better wage and get more interesting/challenging jobs which in turn can impact on the woman's self-esteem. Jenkin (2018) also added that steps to wardrobe planning include considering lifestyle, creating own dress code and budget.

This study on research question two found that the extent of wardrobes planning practices observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis is relatively low in plan wardrobe

considering fashion in the catalogue, magazine or newspaper, having clothing items for dancing in wardrobe planning, planning for holiday clothing items in wardrobe planning, having clothing items for swimming in wardrobe planning, include clothing for meeting with clients and customers in the wardrobe planning, having clothing items for networking, having clothing items for home office services, having clothing items for gardening in wardrobe planning, making plans for relaxation clothing in wardrobe planning and having clothing items for visiting family and friends among others. Gentzler and Romero (2018) reported that effective wardrobe planning, efforts are made to build a wardrobe that will be appropriate for various activities, develop a wardrobe inventory and plan the techniques for extending wardrobe in accordance with social demands. Heard (2016) found that a well planned wardrobe must contain a well arranged clothes, foot wears, handbags, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs, belts, eyewear, hosiery, jewelry and make ups.

The study in respect to research question three identified the challenges of working class women in maintaining effective wardrobe planning in Uyo metropolis to include: ignorance and illiteracy of most working class women about the relevance of wardrobe planning, financial constraints on the part of most working class women discourage wardrobe planning, the skyrocketing prices of clothing items in the markets discourage good wardrobe planning, constant changes in fashion is a challenge to women in wardrobe planning, the challenge of finding the right size and style in ready to wear garments, the problem of not knowing how to identify and select good quality clothing, the restrictions imposed by official dress code discourages most women in wardrobe planning and major changes in body size due to physical development can alter wardrobe planning among others. The findings of this study agreed with that of Ejila (2014) who identified major problems in wardrobe planning to include: finding the right size and style in ready to wear garment, not knowing how to identify and select good quality clothing, dress code restrict your clothing, major changes in size due to physical development, lack of care labels on clothing items and lack of knowledge of fabric construction process and finishes. The finding of this study also conformed with the submission of Weber (2009) that cost items, crave for foreign made clothing items, major change in size due to physical development, deciding what to wear on each occasion constitute a problem choice of clothing by individuals.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study assessed wardrobe planning of working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State. The result of data collected and analysed showed that there are certain factors that influence wardrobe planning practices of the working class women, and that the current level of wardrobe planning observed by working class women in Uyo metropolis of Akwa Ibom State is relatively low. The study identified some challenges undermining effective practices of wardrobe planning by working class women in the study area. Based on the findings, the study recommended that:

✓ There should be enlightenment programmes on television or radio by non-governmental organization (NGOs) on wardrobe planning practices for women.
✓ Wardrobe planning practices should be incorporated into Home Economics programme of Nigerian tertiary institutions as compulsory course to be taken by undergraduate students.
✓ There should be periodic seminars and workshop for women on effective wardrobe planning for good outfit on their jobs and other social events.

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