Dressing standards

Science, Social Science

Dressing Standards

Hypothesis

Null: Dressing standards have changed because businesses have become more informal and relaxed in their business dealings.

Alternative: Dressing standards have not changed because businesses have become more informal and relaxed in their business dealings.

Null: Following a particular dress code representing a typical culture is difficult to observe as organizations have become international in nature.

Alternative: Following a particular dress code representing a typical culture is not difficult to observe as organizations have become international in nature.

Theoretical framework

Considering the above research questions and hypothesis, following dependent and independent research variables emerge:

1. Dress Standards- dependent variable

2. Business environment- independent variable

Population

Population refers to all the individuals that have the common characteristics one wishes to study. In this research, the population includes all the international and modern organizations observing a particular dress code. These organizations makes up the population as it will provide an insight to our research question i. e. what are the factors which have contributed towards the eroding of the professional dressing standards in the modern organizations?

Sampling method

Sample

To narrow down my scope of research and to make it more relevant and authentic, the research will be conducted from 300 managers from various international organizations.

Sampling technique

Non-probability sampling: convenience sampling.

Non- probability sampling can be defined as a method where every member/unit of the population does not get an equal chance of being selected. Convenience sampling, a non- probability sampling is one where the sample is drawn on the convenience of the researcher, i. e. the most convenient location, time etc.

Instruments

To conduct the research, questionnaires will be used as the research instrument with a variety of questions ranging from multiple choice questions to open ended questions to rating scales.

Procedure

After a thorough literature survey the questionnaire will be formulated and personally distributed to 300 participants, from international organizations, and then when collected back the result will be organized and interpreted to answer the research questions.

The questionnaire will be a combination of nominal, ordinal and interval scale according to the nature of the question and the information required to refuted or confirm the hypothesis. While nominal gives absolute answers, ordinal and interval scale allows the respondents to express the relative magnitude between the raw responses and the absolute difference between

each scale point, respectively. This combination will enable the accuracy in measurement (reliability) and measurement of the right thing (validity). Questions design will focus on organizations with a modern structure so that the effect of environment can be critically analyzed. Moreover, a combination of different measurement scales would enable a cross examination of the issue thus providing enough evidence to support or negate the hypothesis. SPSS software and t-test will be applied top statistically determine the issue at hand.

Work cited

Cavana, R Y, Brian L Delahaye, and Uma Sekaran. Applied business research: qualitative and quantitative methods. Wiley and Sons, 2001.