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Feasibility Test of "Auxora" Ready-To-Wear Clothing with Weaving Techniques

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Abstract
The rapid development of the fashion industry encourages various design innovations in ready-to-wear products. One innovation that can be applied is the use of weaving techniques as an aesthetic element that enhances visual value while incorporating cultural identity into fashion products. This study aimed to develop and determine the feasibility of the "Auxora" ready-to-wear garment using weaving techniques inspired by the woven bamboo walls of traditional Sundanese houses. The research employed a development method using the PPE (Planning, Production, Evaluation). The planning stage included concept analysis, material and fabric characteristics, and design visualization. The production stage consisted of pattern making, material cutting, sewing processes, and finishing. The evaluation stage was conducted through a feasibility test involving three expert panelists and ten trained panelists using assessment instruments covering design, size, aesthetics, sewing techniques, garment performance, and product uniqueness. The results showed that the "Auxora" ready-to-wear garment achieved a feasibility score of 91%, categorized as highly feasible. The percentage scores for each aspect were design 89%, size 90%, aesthetics 82%, sewing techniques 93%, garment performance 96%, and product uniqueness 95%. These findings indicate that "Auxora" is highly feasible as a ready-to-wear fashion product that integrates local cultural values, design innovation, and weaving techniques as its main aesthetic feature.

Keywords: ready-to-wear, weaving technique, fashion design, PPE, feasibility test

INTRODUCTION

The fashion industry is currently growing rapidly, as evidenced by the rise of social media platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, TikTok, and Shopee, which are driving the industry's growth. The fashion industry is a key sector within the creative economy, characterized by dynamic trends and rapidly expanding, globally integrated production. The phenomenon of fast fashion is a prime example of this process, featuring mass-produced clothing that quickly adapts to changing trends at affordable prices. However, further study is needed on the fast fashion industry's environmental impact and how the concept of sustainable fashion can be integrated to ensure industry practices not only meet consumer demand but also accommodate more environmentally friendly designs.(Ramadhan, 2024)

Clothing is something worn on the body, either to protect it or to enhance one's appearance.(Agustina et al., 2022) Clothing is generally a form of personal expression that varies from person to person. Simply put, clothing is attire that is pleasing to the eye, well-coordinated, and in harmony with the wearer and the occasion, whereas fashion refers to clothing styles or accessories that constantly change from season to season, depending on the trends that are currently the talk of the town.(Dwi Albahi et al., 2024) Based on this, it is clear that clothing is not only a basic necessity but also a means of self-expression that reflects a person's identity, taste, and personality.

In the modern fashion industry, the production of ready-to-wear clothing involves a complex supply chain from raw material suppliers to retailers, so digital technologies are increasingly being adopted to

enhance transparency, data security, and consumer trust in the products produced.(Pérez et al., 2020) High demand for ready-to-wear clothing has made this segment one of the most important in the fashion industry, as it meets consumers' needs for clothing that is practical, readily available, in line with current fashion trends, and relatively affordable through mass production.(Soehartono et al., 2025) In addition, the success of ready-to-wear products is also influenced by manufacturers' ability to understand consumer characteristics and preferences, as differences in family life cycle stages can affect consumer responses to brand and product attributes during the purchasing process.(Kwamboka Orangi, 2024)

Ready-to-wear clothing has become an important part of the modern fashion industry because it can reach a wider market across various categories, including both formal and casual wear.(Rahmani Faza dan Faradillah Nursari et al., n.d.) Ready-to-wear clothing is a type of fashion product designed for mass production using standard sizes, so it can be worn immediately by consumers without the need for special alterations, unlike haute couture garments.

Ready-to-wear fashion is currently trending among both Indonesian and international consumers due to its lower prices and wider availability. As this trend continues to grow, many fashion items that were once in style are being discarded and end up as non-biodegradable waste, posing a problem for the environment.(Ramadhan, 2024) One of the challenges in wearing ready-to-wear clothing is ensuring that the garments fit the wearer's body shape, as standard sizes do not always guarantee that the clothing will look right on every individual. Therefore, understanding the relationship between body shape and clothing preferences is crucial in the fashion industry to enhance customer satisfaction and reduce product mismatches.

In fact, ready-to-wear clothing is widely worn by young people today, especially among Generation Z, due to the influence of fashion trends, product design, price, product appeal, and the FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) phenomenon, all of which drive high consumption of ready-to-wear products among the younger generation.(Fitri et al., 2025) However, few designers have applied weaving techniques to ready-to-wear fashion. In fact, weaving techniques have the potential to create unique visual appeal, enrich the texture of garments, and incorporate cultural identity into modern design. Based on this observation, the author pursued the development of ready-to-wear fashion through this research by designing the "Auxora" collection, which incorporates weaving techniques as the primary aesthetic element to produce innovative, artistically valuable garments with a distinct character compared to typical ready-to-wear fashion. The "Auxora" collection is a ready-to-wear fashion line whose name is a combination of "Auxo" and "Aura." In Greek mythology, "Auxo" symbolizes the growth and development of nature, while "Aura" represents the energy or radiant power possessed by every living being. Through this fusion of meanings, "Auxora" is defined as a design concept that prioritizes a balance between modern aesthetics, comfort, and philosophical values inspired by nature.

In its design, this collection draws its primary inspiration from traditional houses with woven bamboo walls, featuring a simple yet elegant silhouette that reflects the energy of natural growth exuding beauty, strength, and harmony. The use of a contrasting color palette combining traditional green motifs, a dominant brick red, and yellow accents creates a bold visual statement while maintaining strong cultural roots. The asymmetrical cuts and culottes lend a modern and edgy feel. At the same time, the application of various weaving techniques replicating the patterns found on the walls of traditional houses on the peplum adds a three-dimensional visual dimension and enhances the garment's aesthetic and philosophical value.

Weaving techniques are also often used to add variety to ready-to-wear clothing, weaving is a fabric-making technique that involves using yarn or other fibers to create unique and attractive fabrics or textiles.(Mar et al., 2024) Weaving is the process of interlacing two main elements to form a specific pattern or structure on a medium. The weaving process typically involves using uniform measurements to produce a neat and proportional shape, and the fabric can be reinforced with a lining to make the woven structure sturdier and ensure it stands upright when used in clothing.(Dewi & Suhartini, 2021) In the field of fashion, weaving techniques can be used as part of fabric manipulation to serve as decorative elements in clothing.

Weaving is a form of traditional craftsmanship that has evolved within local cultures and is used to create a variety of functional and decorative products. This technique originally relied heavily on natural materials such as rattan, bamboo, and pandan leaves; however, with the development of textile and fashion

design, weaving techniques can now also be applied to fabric to produce unique and highly aesthetic designs.(Kurniawan et al., n.d.)

The basic principle of this technique is to combine two groups of threads—warp threads arranged lengthwise and weft threads inserted crosswise—to form the fabric structure. In the weaving process, there are several key movements, such as opening the warp, inserting the weft, and tightening the threads, which occur sequentially to produce a stable fabric. The balance of tension in the warp threads is a critical factor in this process because it affects the smoothness of weft insertion and determines the strength and uniformity of the resulting fabric.(Sobhey Badawi & Professor of Weaving, 2022)

Advances in textile technology have made it possible to explore more innovative weaving techniques, such as the direct creation of three-dimensionalgarments on a loom without the need for cutting and sewing during the production process. This approach stimulates the integration of textile knowledge and fashion design, allowing fabrics and garment shapes to be designed simultaneously to produce garments that are efficient, sustainable, and highly aesthetic.(Li et al., 2025) In the context of fashion, weaving techniques not only serve as a method of fabric production but can also play a direct role in shaping the form of a garment.

In the fashion world, this technique can be applied to various types of clothing, one of which is the creation of peplums, which add a three-dimensional effect and enrich the combination of colors and patterns in fashion designs. In addition to enhancing aesthetic value, the use of weaving techniques also contributes to the development of innovative fashion designs while supporting the concept of sustainability to create fashion products with practical value.(Nabilah Zulfa et al., 2024) Thus, the application of weaving techniques to the "Auxora" clothing line is expected to result in innovative ready-to-wear products with aesthetic value. To determine the feasibility of the designed products, a feasibility testing phase is required as part of the evaluation process for the results of this clothing development.

Product feasibility testing is a crucial stage in research and development aimed at determining a product's level of feasibility and suitability based on predetermined criteria. Through feasibility testing, researchers can identify a product's strengths and weaknesses, allowing for improvements to be made before the product is used or released to a wider audience. The results of feasibility testing also serve as an indicator that the developed product meets established standards and is suitable for use. Feasibility testing is a crucial stage in research because it aims to determine a product's level of feasibility. Additionally, it helps identify the product's shortcomings so that improvements and refinements can be made, involving a panel of trained experts as test subjects. One product that underwent feasibility testing is the "Auxora" clothing line.

METHOD

The approach used in this study is a descriptive approach employing a conceptual exploratory design method. Conceptual exploratory design is a method that emphasizes the process of exploring ideas and developing various design alternatives before determining a final solution. The procedure used in this study is a development method using the PPE (Planning, Production, Evaluation) process, which spanned from the design phase through to the final evaluation. The design process began with the author exploring ideas inspired by traditional Sundanese houses as the primary source of inspiration, which were then translated into ready-to-wear garments using biodegradable materials to demonstrate eco-friendly clothing. The author then created patterns, followed by the sewing process through to completion, culminating in a feasibility test.

The "Auxora" clothing line, which was the subject of this study, was evaluated at the Faculty of Engineering, Semarang State University, involving 3 expert panelists and 10 trained panelists. The expert panelists who participated in this feasibility test were the owners of Zoe-Zoe, Dessmodiste, and Risfa Atelier, as well as 10 trained panelists female students at Semarang State University who had completed courses in Fashion Design, Tailoring, and Women's Apparel. In this study, data collection was conducted using a questionnaire with a pre-designed evaluation form. The feasibility test was conducted by validators who answered "Yes" or "No" for six assessment indicators design, size, aesthetics, sewing technique, garment performance, and uniqueness for each statement in the questionnaire. The data obtained from the feasibility test was then analyzed quantitatively using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage
f = Total score from the data collection
N = Maximum score

To determine a product's level of suitability, the following evaluation criteria are used:

Table 1. Feasibility Criteria

Achievement Percentage	Feasibility Category
81%-100%	Highly Feasible
61%-80%	Feasible
41%-60%	Fairly Feasible
21%-40%	Less Feasible
0%-20%	Highly Infeasible

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research conducted using the PPE (Planning, Production, and Evaluation) development method, the results obtained from this development are as follows:

Planning

Analysis

Analysis is the first stage in the design process for the "Auxora" ready-to-wear collection. The analysis focuses on the conceptual sources, target users, fashion trends, and features of the products to be created. The main inspiration comes from traditional Sundanese houses, particularly the repetitive patterns of woven bamboo walls, which embody philosophical values of balance, togetherness, and the relationship between humans and nature. Subsequently, this idea is used to design ready-to-wear clothing that blends traditional cultural elements with modern style. Drawing from this inspiration, the ready-to-wear fashion design concept incorporates elements of sustainability, comfort, and modern aesthetics.

In addition to analyzing sources of inspiration, a market analysis was also conducted on the development of ready-to-wear clothing, which is currently in high demand among consumers because it is practical, comfortable to wear, and follows fashion trends. Based on the results of this analysis, it was determined that the "Auxora" clothing line is intended for women aged 18–25 who prefer casual-modern clothing with a contemporary ethnic touch. The results of the analysis served as the basis for determining the design concept, silhouette, colors, materials, and decorative techniques used in the products.

The concept of "Auxora" comes from a combination of the words "Auxo," meaning growth, and "Aura," meaning energy and a radiant force. This concept is expressed through the use of a peplum with a woven technique, an asymmetrical silhouette, and a color palette combining brick red, traditional green, and yellow accents. Additionally, the planning phase included creating a mood board, designing fashion illustrations, selecting primary and secondary materials, and compiling a list of tools and materials needed for the production process.

Figure 1. “Auxora” Fashion Mood Board

Materials and Fabric Characteristics

The choice of materials was based on comfort, ease of design, and alignment with the concept of sustainable fashion discussed in the study. The primary material used was cotton fabric, which is soft, comfortable to wear, absorbs sweat easily, and is made from natural, biodegradable fibers.

Traditionally patterned fabrics are used as decorative accents and as the primary material to enhance the cultural identity of garments. The fabric, which has been reinforced on the peplum section, is used to maintain the woven structure and create a sturdy three-dimensional effect. Because it is sufficiently thick, easy to shape, and retains its form during production and use, this fabric is a good choice for weaving techniques.

Figure 2. “Auxora” Fashion Fabrics

Design Visualization

The design visualization process begins with the creation of a mood board, the development of ideas, and the creation of fashion illustration designs. The mood board is based on research into traditional Sundanese houses and incorporates elements of bamboo weaving, natural colors, and geometric shapes that are characteristic of traditional architecture.

The design concept was then transformed into ready-to-wear garments with asymmetrical silhouettes that convey a modern and dynamic feel. While traditional green and yellow accents were used for visual balance, brick red was chosen as the dominant color to convey the warmth of culture and natural elements. A weaving technique was applied to the peplum, which serves as a striking element and the defining feature of the “Auxora” collection. The purpose of this design visualization is to provide a clear picture of the product’s final form before the production process begins.

Figure 3. “Auxora” Fashion Collection Design

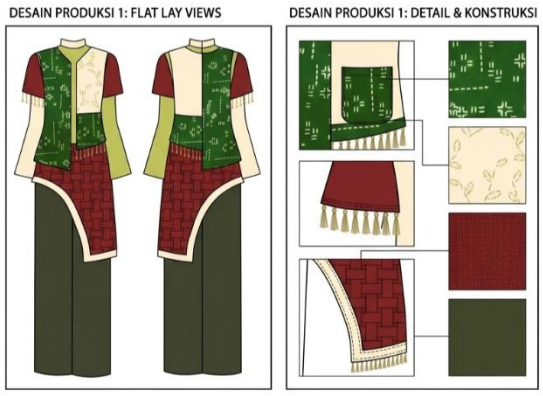

Figure 4. Production Design 1: “Auxora” Fashion Collection

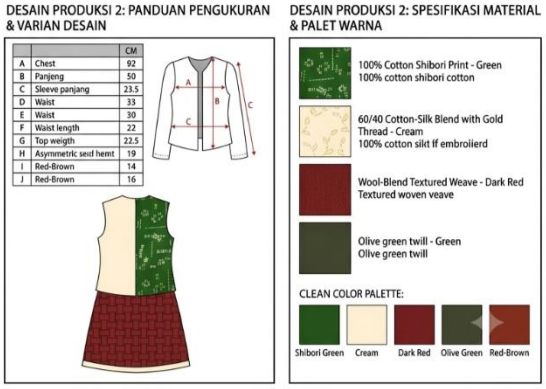

Figure 5. Production Design 2: “Auxora” Fashion Collection

Production

Once the design has been finalized during the planning phase, the production phase begins. Production starts with creating patterns, followed by placing the patterns on the fabric, cutting the fabric, and marking the seams.

Fashion Pattern Making

The pattern-making stage is the first step in the "Auxora" garment production process and serves as the primary reference for shaping the silhouette and constructing the garment. Pattern making begins with creating a basic pattern using the Meyneke system based on a standard adult women's size M. This system was chosen because it produces proportional patterns that align with the characteristics of ready-to-wear garments, which use standard sizes.

Once the basic pattern was completed, the pattern-cutting process was carried out according to the designed layout. Pattern development included the front and back body patterns, the asymmetrical vest pattern, the peplum pattern, the sleeve pattern, and the culotte pattern. At this stage, various adjustments are made to achieve the asymmetrical shape that is a hallmark of "Auxora" clothing. The peplum is designed to be wider to provide sufficient space for the weaving technique, creating a three-dimensional effect that aligns with the design concept.

Before moving on to the fabric-cutting stage, all patterns are double-checked to ensure dimensional accuracy, balanced proportions, and proper alignment between pattern pieces. The result of this stage is a set of ready-to-use patterns that meet the design requirements and are ready to be applied to the main fabric.

Figure 6. Pattern Making

Materials Cutting

The fabric-cutting stage is carried out after all the patterns have been laid out and verified. This process begins by spreading the fabric on a flat surface to prevent the fabric's grain from shifting, which could affect the final dimensions of the garment. Next, the patterns are positioned according to the fabric's grain so that the garment retains its shape and does not lose its form after being worn.

Pattern marking is done using tailor's chalk as a guide during the garment cutting and assembly process. Precision in pattern placement is a key factor because it affects both the efficient use of fabric and the alignment of traditional fabric motifs used as decorative elements.

In addition to cutting the main parts of the garment, fabric is also cut specifically for creating the woven pattern on the peplum. The fabric pieces are cut to uniform sizes to produce a neat and consistent woven pattern. The result of this stage is all the garment components, which have been cut to size and are ready to be assembled during the sewing stage.

Figure 7. Materials Cutting

Sewing Process

The sewing stage is the main process in the creation of "Auxora" garments. The process begins by joining the front and back panels using sewing techniques that comply with women's apparel manufacturing standards, starting with sewing the existing seams. Next, the sleeves are attached, the side seams are sewn, the Shanghai collar is attached, and the culottes are sewn a process that begins with sewing the side seams, the crotch, attaching the side zipper, hemming the bottom, and attaching the waistband to create a well-fitted pair of culottes.

Once the main construction was complete, the process continued with the creation of an asymmetrical vest that serves as both a complementary element and an accent that emphasizes the design's modern character. Precision in the sewing process is essential to ensure the garment's proper fit and balanced silhouette, so that the final result matches the original design.

The main focus of this process is creating the weaving technique on the peplum section. The prepared fabric pieces are arranged vertically and horizontally and then woven alternately to form a pattern resembling the bamboo weaving found on the walls of traditional Sundanese houses. To maintain the stability of the shape, the woven section is reinforced with a lining material to create a sturdy structure and produce a three-dimensional visual effect; fringes are also added to the edges of the peplum to enhance its aesthetic appeal. Once the weaving was complete, the peplum was attached to the garment according to the design, making it the focal point and defining feature of the "Auxora" outfit. The results of the sewing stage showed that all components of the garment were successfully assembled and accurately reflected the shape outlined in the previously planned design illustrations.

Figure 8. The Process of Sewing "Auxora" Clothing

Finishing

The finishing stage is the final refinement process before the garment undergoes a quality inspection. During this stage, sequins are applied to specific parts, such as the vest and sleeves, followed by a thorough inspection of the product to ensure that all parts of the garment are properly assembled and that there are no construction errors or manufacturing defects.

Finishing activities include removing excess thread, checking the strength of the seams, verifying that the garment fits properly, attaching sequins and other accessories, and ironing all parts of the garment so that it looks neat and is ready to wear. In addition, a special inspection is conducted on the woven peplum section to ensure that the weave structure remains stable, does not shift, and retains its three-dimensional shape.

This stage also serves to evaluate the conformity of the final product with the initial design planned during the design phase. Based on the inspection results, the "Auxora" garment demonstrates good quality in terms of construction, aesthetics, and the neatness of its finish. All components of the garment are properly assembled, resulting in a final product that aligns with the design concept and is ready for a feasibility test by a panel of experts and trained evaluators.

Figure 9. Final Results of the "Auxora"

Evaluation

The evaluation phase was conducted to determine the success rate of the developed products. The evaluation was carried out through a feasibility test involving 3 expert panelists and 10 trained panelists, using a questionnaire-based assessment tool. The assessment covered six aspects: design, size, aesthetics, sewing technique, garment performance, and product uniqueness.

The evaluation process was conducted to determine whether the final product conformed to the planned design. The evaluation process included an examination of design elements, measurements, aesthetics, sewing techniques, garment performance, and product features. The "Auxora" garment received a "highly satisfactory" rating across all evaluation criteria. These results indicate that the developed product meets quality standards in terms of design, construction, comfort, and design innovation through the use of weaving techniques as the product's primary distinguishing feature. Consequently, the "Auxora" garment is deemed suitable as a ready-to-wear product that integrates elements of local culture with a modern fashion approach.

Product Feasibility Test Result

A product feasibility test was conducted to determine the level of feasibility of the "Auxora" ready-to-wear clothing line based on evaluations by expert panelists and trained panelists. The evaluation focused on six aspects: design, sizing, aesthetics, sewing techniques, garment performance, and product uniqueness.

The evaluation results show that the "Auxora" collection received positive feedback from the

panelists. The design aspect received high marks for successfully presenting local cultural concepts in a modern style. The sizing was deemed to meet ready-to-wear standards, ensuring comfort when worn. The aesthetic aspect also received high marks, as the combination of colors, silhouettes, and weaving techniques created an attractive and unique look.

In terms of sewing technique, the panelists assessed that the garment's construction was neat and in accordance with women's apparel manufacturing standards. The garment's performance aspect demonstrated that the product was comfortable to wear and maintained the intended design silhouette. Meanwhile, the uniqueness aspect received a high score because the use of weaving techniques as decorative elements gave the "Auxora" garment a distinctive character that sets it apart from typical ready-to-wear products.

Table 2. Results of the "Auxora" Feasibility Test

Assessment Aspects	Scores Obtained	Maximum Score	Percentage	Criteria
Design	289	325	89%	Highly Feasible
Size	294	325	90%	Highly Feasible
Aesthetics	267	325	82%	Highly Feasible
Sewing Techniques	301	325	93%	Highly Feasible
Garment Performance	313	325	96%	Highly Feasible
Special Features	308	325	95%	Highly Feasible
Total	1772	1950	91%	Highly Feasible

Based on the feasibility percentage calculated from all evaluation aspects, the "Auxora" ready-to-wear clothing achieved a score of 91% and falls into the "highly feasible" category according to the feasibility criteria used in this study. These results indicate that "Auxora" clothing is suitable for use as a ready-to-wear product that combines aesthetic value, design innovation, and local cultural elements through the application of weaving techniques.

Design Aspect

Based on the results of the feasibility test, the design aspect obtained a percentage of 89% so it is included in the very feasible category. These results show that the ready-to-wear fashion design "Auxora" is able to meet the criteria that have been set, both in terms of the suitability of the source of ideas, the application of design elements and principles, and the alignment of the fashion form with the concept raised.

The design of "Auxora" was developed from the inspiration of Sundanese traditional houses which is realized through the application of weaving techniques on the peplum part, the use of asymmetrical silhouettes, and color combinations that reflect the character of local culture with a modern touch. The high assessment of the design aspect shows that the concept designed can be well received by the panelists because it has a strong visual identity and is different from ready-to-wear clothing in general.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Wu and Li (2024) who explained that textile and fashion design innovations are able to increase the value of creativity and product differentiation in the modern fashion industry.(Wu & Li, 2024) The research of Arfinda Yosihah and Wulansari Prasetyaningtyas (2026) is also supported by research that states that the design aspect is one of the main indicators in determining the feasibility of ready-to-wear clothing because it is related to the visual identity and attractiveness of fashion products.(Yosihah & Prasetyaningtyas, 2026)

Size Aspect

The size aspect obtained a percentage of 90% with a very feasible category. These results show that the size of the clothing used is in accordance with the ready-to-wear size standard so that it is able to provide comfort and good proportions when worn.

Size fit is an important factor in ready-to-wear clothing because products are produced using standard sizes intended for various consumers. The results of the panelists' assessment showed that the "Auxora" fashion has a good balance of size on the body, arms, top length, and pants so that it produces a proportional look.

These findings are supported by research by Korosteleva (2024) showing that the suitability of the shape of clothing to the user's body is one of the important indicators in the evaluation of the feasibility of

modern fashion products.(Korosteleva et al., 2024) In addition, there is research by Widyaasih and Prasetyaningtyas (2026) which shows that size suitability is one of the important indicators in determining the level of feasibility of ready-to-wear clothing because it affects the comfort and proportion of clothing when worn.(Widyaasih & Prasetyaningtyas, 2026)

Aesthetics Aspect

The aesthetic aspect obtained a percentage of 82% and was included in the very feasible category. This value shows that "Auxora" clothing has good visual appeal through the combination of colors, shapes, textures, and the application of weaving techniques as the main decorative elements.

The aesthetic value of clothing can be seen from the harmony between brick red as the dominant color, traditional green motifs, and yellow accents that are able to create a harmonious and attractive impression. The weaving technique applied to the peplum also provides a visual dimension that enriches the appearance of the fashion.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Dzidzornue (2024) explaining that the exploration of textile motifs and structures can increase the feasibility of fashion aesthetics through the creation of a more dynamic and attractive visual appearance.(Buami et al., 2024) Other research also explains that weaving techniques can be an effective decorative element in increasing the artistic value and uniqueness of a garment.(Choirina & Kusumastuti, 2026)

Sewing Techniques Aspect

The sewing technique aspect obtained a percentage of 93% with a very decent category. These results show that the construction of clothing, the neatness of the seams, the finishing of the edges of the fabric, and the installation of the clothing parts have been done well according to the standards of women's fashion making.

The high value in this aspect shows that the production process has succeeded in producing neat seam feasibility so that it can support the overall appearance of the clothing. The neatness of sewing techniques is one of the important indicators in determining the feasibility of fashion products because it is directly related to the strength and comfort of the product.

The results of this study are supported by research by Macit (2024) explaining that the feasibility of seam connection is one of the main indicators in determining the feasibility of garment products because it is directly related to the strength and durability of clothing.(Şevkan Macit, 2024) In addition, according to research by Zulfani and Wahyuningsih (2026), the feasibility of sewing and finishing techniques is an important aspect in determining the final feasibility of clothing because it relates to construction strength, product neatness, and comfort of use.(Zulfani, 2026)

Garment Performance Aspect

The fashion performance aspect obtained the highest percentage, which was 96% and was included in the very feasible category. These results show that "Auxora" clothing has good comfort, function, and appearance when worn.

Fashion performance includes the product's ability to provide comfort of movement, the suitability of shape when used, and the ability to maintain the appearance of the design according to the concept that has been designed. The high percentage shows that fashion is able to carry out a practical and aesthetic function as a ready-to-wear product.

These results are in line with the research of Ahmad, Sun, & Hussain (2023) explaining that the feasibility of clothing construction has a direct relationship with comfort, efficiency of use, and overall product performance.(Ahmad et al., 2023) Research by Novitasari and Nurmasitah (2025) also explains that fashion performance is an important indicator in the feasibility test because it shows the product's ability to provide comfort, function, and suitability for use as ready-to-wear clothing.(Novitasari & Nurmasitah, 2025)

Special Features Aspect

A product feasibility test was conducted to determine the level of feasibility of the “Auxora” ready-to-wear clothing line based on evaluations by expert panelists and trained panelists. The evaluation

focused on six aspects: design, sizing, aesthetics, sewing techniques, garment performance, and product uniqueness. The special aspect obtained a percentage of 95% with a very decent category. These results show that the "Auxora" fashion has special characteristics that distinguish it from other ready-to-wear products.

This specialty lies in the application of weaving techniques inspired by the walls of Sundanese traditional houses and applied to the peplum as the main focus of the design. The combination of elements of local culture and a modern design approach makes fashion have a high value of innovation and appeal.

This finding is supported by Choi's (2025) research which explains that the development of fashion design that combines technology and material exploration is able to create product differentiation and increase the value of innovation in the fashion industry.(Choi, 2025) In addition, research by Widyaasih and Prasetyaningtyas (2026) shows that the application of weaving techniques in ready-to-wear clothing is able to create product privilege through unique visual characters while increasing aesthetic appeal and design identity.(Widyaasih & Prasetyaningtyas, 2026)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and development that has been carried out using the PPE (Planning, Production, Evaluation) development method, it can be concluded that ready-to-wear clothing "Auxora" was successfully developed by adapting the inspiration of Sundanese traditional houses through the application of weaving techniques on the peplum as the main aesthetic element. The development process includes the planning stage which includes concept analysis, material selection, and design visualization, the production stage which includes pattern making, material cutting, sewing process, and finishing; as well as the evaluation stage through product feasibility tests.

The results of the feasibility test conducted by 3 expert panelists and 10 trained panelists showed that the "Auxora" clothing obtained a feasibility percentage of 91% and was included in the very feasible category. All aspects of the assessment, namely design, size, aesthetics, sewing techniques, fashion performance, and product specialties, received a very decent category. The fashion performance aspect received the highest score of 96%, while the aesthetic aspect received a score of 82%, but it remained in the very decent category.

The results of this study show that the application of weaving techniques in ready-to-wear clothing is not only able to increase the aesthetic value and uniqueness of the product, but can also be a medium for preserving local cultural elements in modern fashion design. Therefore, "Auxora" fashion deserves to be used as an alternative to the development of ready-to-wear products that are innovative, creative, and have cultural value and competitiveness in the fashion industry. In addition, further research can develop a variety of weaving techniques as well as the exploration of other sources of cultural ideas to produce more diverse and sustainable fashion designs.

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