



REUSE OF BOUTIQUEWASTE IN MAKING ONE PIECE DRESSES

Aarti Chawla*

Assistant Professor

Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Jalandhar, Punjab

ABSTRACT

The study entitled “Reuse of Boutique Waste in making One piece Dresses” was carried out in Ambala and Ludhiana city. An interview schedule was prepared for the purpose of collection of data related to the utilization of boutique waste from hundred respondents through purposive random sampling technique. The problems studied focuses on how left over fabric from boutiques considered as waste can be best managed to prevent the problems that waste causes to the environment and health related issues. The study introduces the outcome of the utilization of the fabric from boutique in such a way so that it will reuse the waste fabric. Moreover, the study focused mainly on identifying waste fabrics that could produce apparel and utility items. In this context, waste fabrics included pieces of cotton, silk, blends of cotton fabrics from the boutiques and old clothes that are no more of use to their owners. The waste fabrics were used for making one piece dresses. In addition to it, the process related to the manufacturing of fashion products from waste also took place. The development of designs was done. After that, the selection of the most preferred designs and least preferred designs was done. On the basis of the preferences of respondents, the sourcing was done to collect the fabric waste for further construction of one piece dresses. Thus, the products created from the waste were liked by most of the respondents. The designed items fulfill the fashion and satisfy consumer’s need for variety was mentioned by most of the respondents.

Key words: Textile waste, Reuse, One piece dress

INTRODUCTION

Textiles have a long, distinguished history in the world and have an assortment of uses. The most common of which is for clothing. Textiles are made from many materials, with two main sources: natural and synthetic. The textile industries are one of the world's largest industries. The production of textiles over the years has contributed to significant textile waste.

Textile waste is a material that is deemed unusable for its original purpose by the owner. Waste includes fashion and textile industry waste, created during the production of clothes. Textile or apparel waste is generally categorized as pre-consumer or post-consumer waste.

Apart from this, huge amount of the textile waste is also generated from the Boutiques and Fashion Houses. The good news of reusing textile waste, by diverting textile waste away from landfill and prolongs the lifecycle of the textile material. Sourcing textile waste can seem challenging when compared to picking up a new fabric from a supplier, a trade fair or a store. However, sourcing textile waste is a fun and inspiring process that will shape your final design and stretch your creativity Wang Youjiang (2006).

Fashion and clothing play an important role in our human society. For making it more interesting, there is a need to be well designed but if it is safe for environment, it would have dual advantage. Eco-fashion is not just good but an extraordinary idea in this world full of waste textiles.

The spurring up of utilization of resources in the modernized world has led to an increase in clothing and textiles dispose in the garbage rather than being reused. Thus, the aim of the study is to increase understanding regarding clothing and textile consumption that can become more sustainable by reusing the textile waste that is left in the Boutiques.

Reusing of boutique waste in making one piece dresses is the call for the study. The need of the study is two- fold. The first need is the waste generated in terms of fabrics is very exclusive and needs to be utilized in some way so that it can benefit the organization itself by some long term solution by reusing that can always be applied to the waste generated. The second need is that reusing is a rarely used concept by Indian designers as compared to International designers and brands, as reusing is not easy to apply because the choice of material and method is not motivated primarily by beneficial opportunity or current trends but from concern for sustainability Darshita Modi, (2013).

Fashion products are those for which demand changes frequently because of change in consumer tastes or product attributes that include apparel items John Spacey (2017). Fashion products were manufactured by reusing of textile waste from boutique. Apparel item such as one piece dresses are the most trending fashion garments which were generated from the textile waste from boutique. The good fabric pieces can be used for making new clothes.

The hand-made designs were created for the designing of Apparel items. Thus, the illustrations of one piece dresses were created. With the help of illustrations, the developed designs of Apparel Item were shown to boutique holders. On the basis of the boutique owner's preferences, the most preferred designs and least preferred designs were selected and after the selection of designs, fashion products are constructed.

The current trends of reusing and refashioning of textiles with Boutique waste is considered to be the adaptable textile, the present study has been planned with the following objectives:-

1. To analyze the various applications of waste fabric.
2. To assess the amount of fabric waste generated in the Boutique.
3. To re-design the waste fabrics.
4. To bring fabric waste back into production.
5. To enhance the concrete knowledge related to textile waste.

The present study has following limitations:-

1. The study was limited to only two cities i.e. Ambala and Ludhiana.
2. The study was limited with only boutique waste fabrics by reusing them because of their availability in making apparel items.
3. Waste fabrics that were accessible include natural as well as man-made fibers.

METHODOLOGY











An experimental method was used and Questionnaire was there to obtain information regarding the most preferred style of one piece dresses from the textile waste left in the boutiques. The study was conducted to the selected participants that are boutique holders of two cities namely Ambala and Ludhiana. The sample size of study was 100 and the respondents who were selected randomly from two cities were asked to fill the questionnaire for data collection. The questionnaire contained questions regarding the background of the respondents, their customer handling and the waste utilization.






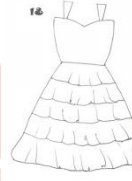




Then, the designs for one piece dresses were made. The developed designs were scored by the respondents. On the basis of information collected from the respondents, the most preferred one piece dresses were selected for the preparation.

After that, the textile waste from boutique in form of scraps was collected by the researcher at the time of conducting the interview. Discarded fabrics were collected from boutique as apparel waste. The most preferred first three designs of one piece dresses were prepared. Moreover, the respondents were also asked about their liking or disliking for the idea of reutilization of boutique waste. The items were evaluated on the basis of the parameters include utility, functionality, serviceability, trimmings and their overall appearance on a five point scale ranging from Excellent to Average.

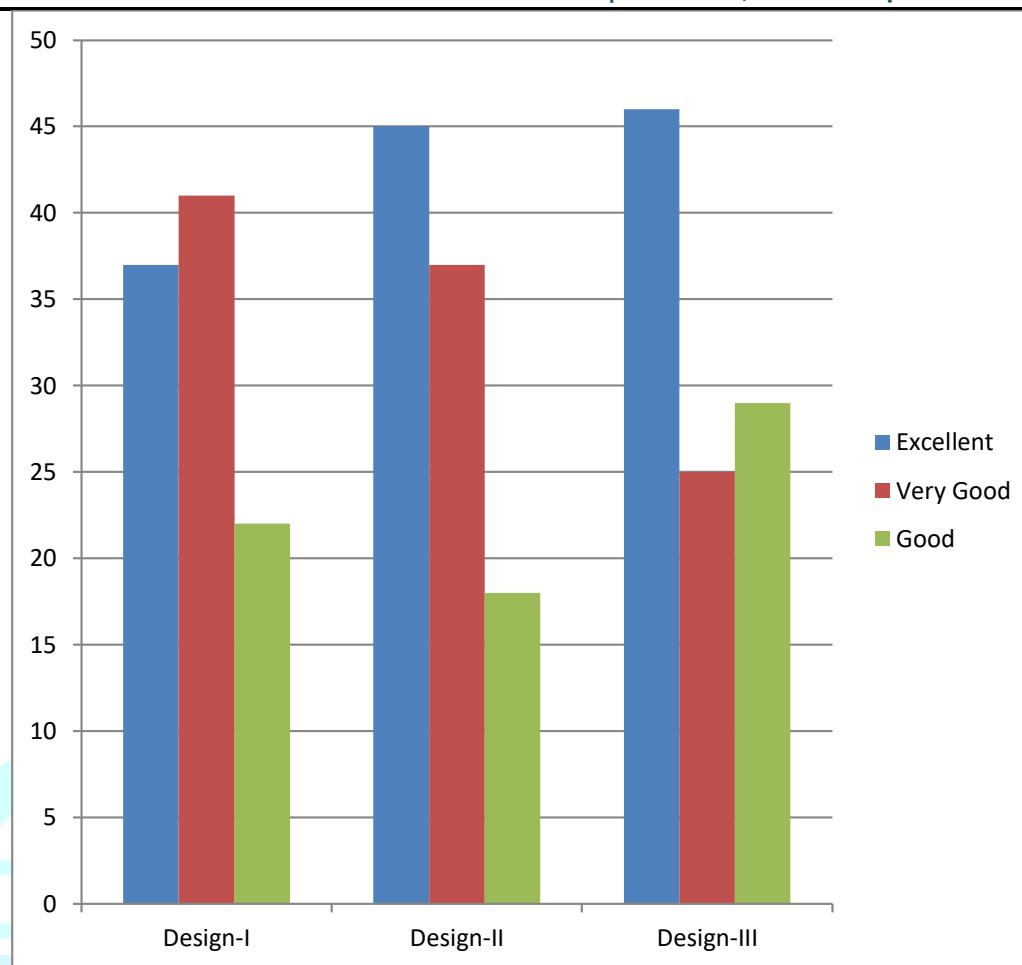
RESULTS

The data collected through questionnaire and observations were analyzed and it is examined that (86.4%) of respondents gives the highest scores and rank to design number 1 that can be prepared from waste fabrics. Moreover, (86%) of respondents gives the second highest scores to the design number 13 that can be prepared from waste fabrics and (82.8%) of respondents gives the third highest scores to design number 3 that can be prepared from waste fabrics.

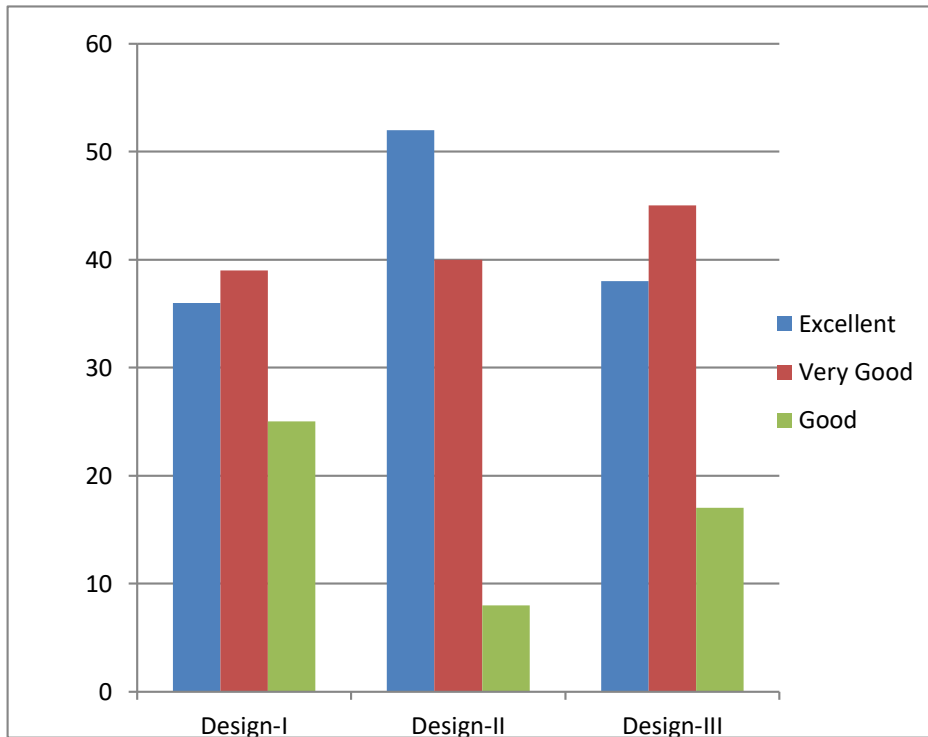
S No.	Design No.	Design Sheet	Score	Rank	S No.	Design No.	Design Sheet	Score	Rank
1.	1		432	I	6.	6		384	XII
2.	2		384	XI	7.	7		358	XIX
3.	3		414	III	8.	8		387	IX
4.	4		396	VI	9.	9		410	IV
5.	5		379	XVI	10.	10		383	XIII

S No.	Design No.	Design Sheet	Score	Rank	S No.	Design No.	Design Sheet	Score	Rank
11.	11		365	XVII	16.	16		394	VII
12.	12		353	XX	17.	17		387	X
13.	13		430	II	18.	18		399	V
14.	14		393	VIII	19.	19		380	XV
15.	15		382	XIV	20.	20		361	XVIII

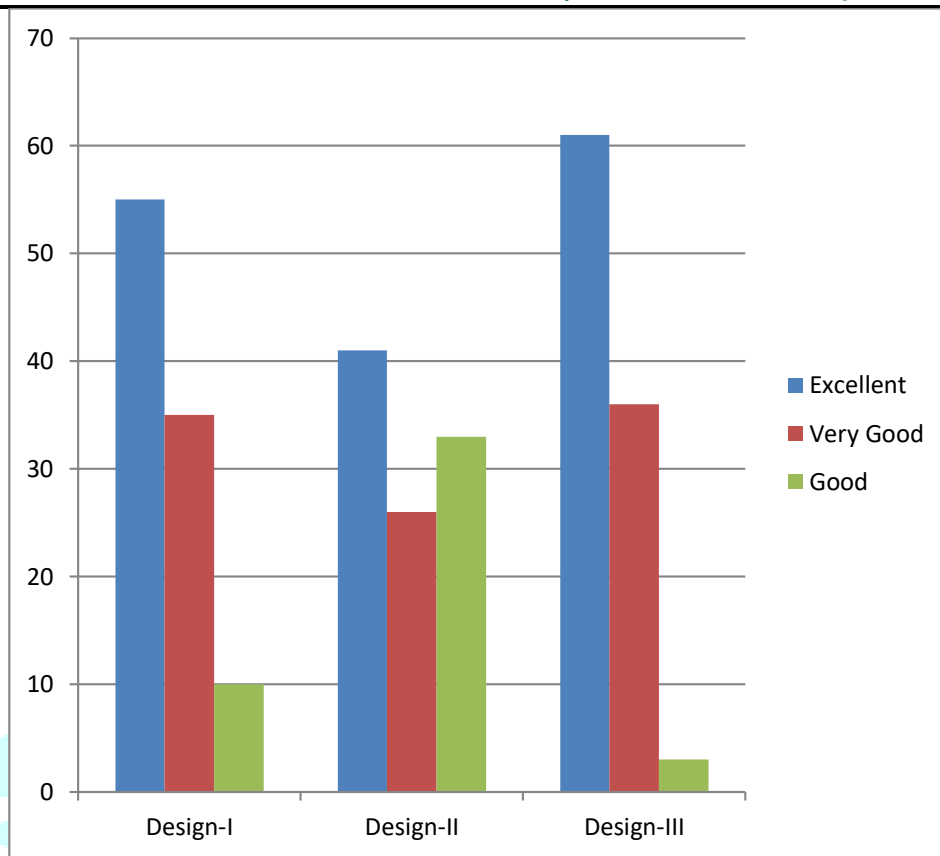
- It is noticed that the maximum number of respondents graded very good (41%) minimum number of respondents graded (22%) good to one piece dress design-I. Apart from this, the maximum number of respondents graded excellent (45%) and minimum number of respondents graded good (18%) to design-II. The maximum number of respondents graded excellent (46%) and minimum number of respondents graded very good (25%) to design-III with regards to utility as a parameter.



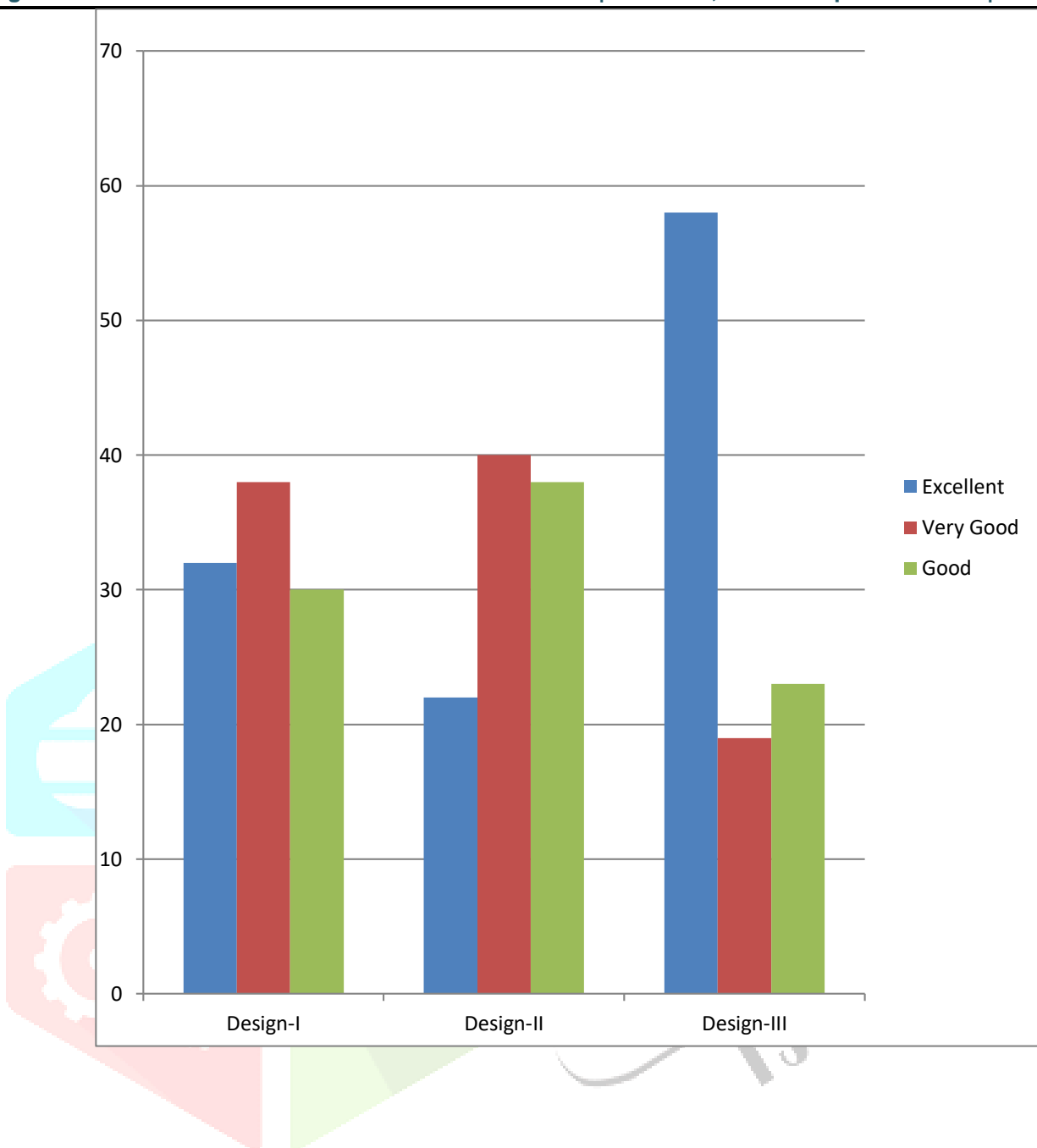
- The data depicts the information that maximum number of respondents graded very good (39%) and minimum number of respondents graded good (25%) to one piece dress design-I. On the other hand, the maximum number of respondents graded very good (52%) minimum number of respondents graded good (8%) to design-II. The maximum number of respondents graded very good (45%) minimum number of respondents graded good (17%) to design-III with regards to functionality as a parameter.



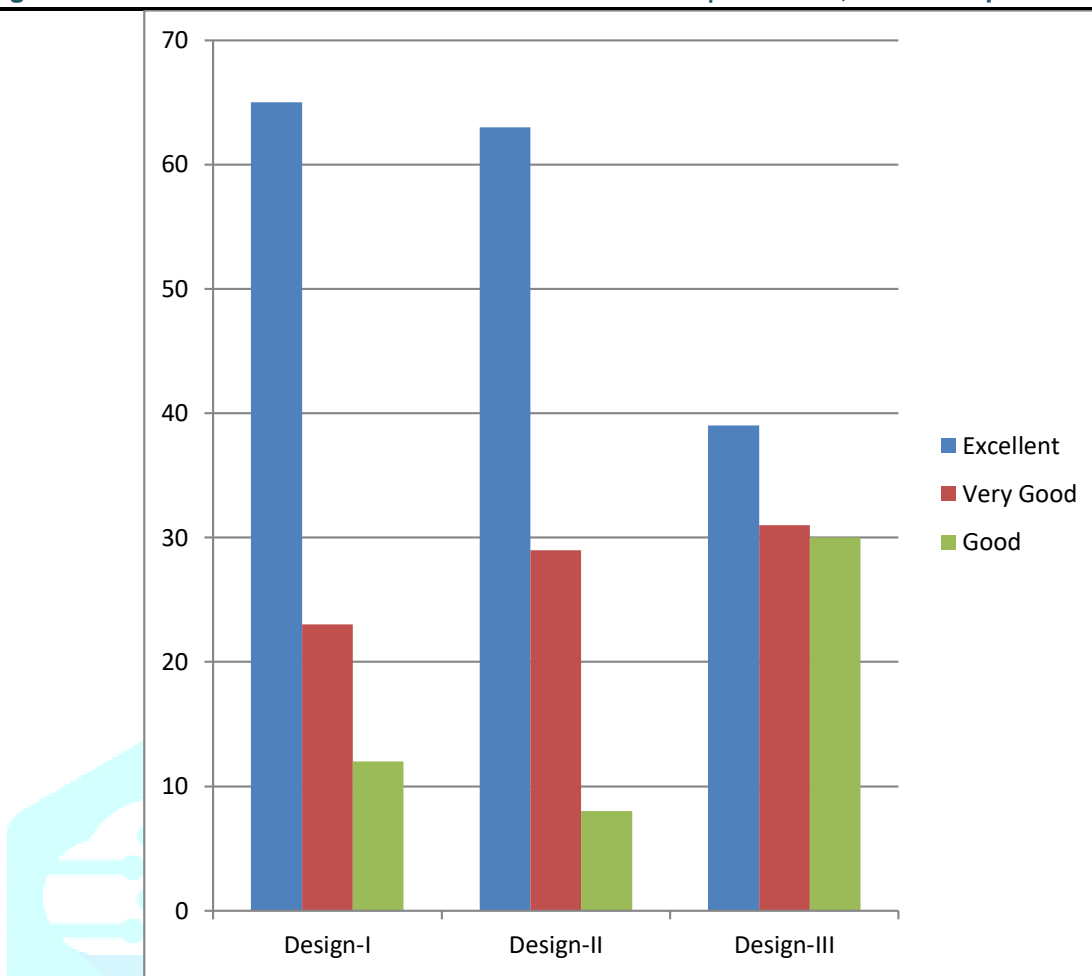
- It is noticed that majority of respondents graded excellent (55%) and minority of respondents graded good (10%) one piece dress design-I. Whereas, the majority of respondents graded excellent (41%) and minority of respondents graded very good (26%) to design-II. The majority of respondents graded excellent (61%) and minority of respondents graded good (3%) to design-III with regards to serviceability as a parameter.



- The data depicts that respondent gives very good (38%) and good (30%) to design-I. Similarly, respondent gives very good to design-II (40%) and gives excellent (22%). The respondent gives excellent (58%) and gives very good (19%) to design-III with regards to trimmings as a parameter.



- Maximum number of respondents gives excellent (65%) and minimum number of respondents graded good (12%) to design-I. On the contrary, respondents give excellent (63%) and gives good (8%) to design-II. The respondents give excellent (39%) and gives good (30%) to design-III with regards to overall aesthetic appeal as a parameter.



- It is examined from that (86.4%) of respondents gives the highest scores and rank to design number 1 that can be prepared from waste fabrics. Moreover, (86%) of respondents gives the second highest scores to the design number 13 that can be prepared from waste fabrics and (82.8%) of respondents gives the third highest scores to design number 3 that can be prepared from waste fabrics.

**Design No. 1****Design No. 13****Design No. 3****CONCLUSION**

The present study deals with the development of apparel items from boutique waste fabrics, it would provide a boutique owner's, a new idea for utilizing different waste fabrics to produce new products along with different trimmings to start with very less investments. Moreover, it was found that innovative items created by using boutique waste are liked by everyone. Apart from it, this will help to minimize some of the textile waste produced by boutique holders who are contributing socially towards environment protection. Thus, it will help in sustainable development and stops land fillings.

It can be concluded from the study that most of the respondents were highly inclined towards the items made from Boutique waste fabrics. Moreover, the respondents were also ready to buy the apparel items. It was observed that the designed items fulfill the fashion and satisfy consumer's need. Thus, it can be said that designing techniques used in this study helped in improving the aesthetic appeal of the products.

SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of the findings of the study, it is suggested that:-

1. Study on the construction of handicraft items can be conducted with fabric waste.
2. A similar study can be conducted on the manufacturing of household articles from wastes fabrics.
3. This study can help the entrepreneurs to start a new business of making items from waste.

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