



Sustaining The Weave: Transforming Waste Into Sustainable Luxury

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Abstract: In India, Weaving is one of the oldest crafts in human history. Weaving is a timeless skill that has been performed for ages globally. It consists of intertwining threads or yarns to produce a fabric. In India, various types of beds have existed for thousands of years. It is unknown when sheeting was first used to keep the sleeper comfortable but it is likely that the first true bed sheets were linen. This study is to collect boutique waste and using them into making of bedsheets. This research has demonstrated, recycling of boutique waste fabrics on bedsheets with weaving that have passed down from one generation to another. On such weaving art that have stood even thousands of years. Innovation was taken by recycling boutique waste fabrics on bedsheets with weaving for college going girls and for that weaving designs were selected to be made on glaze cotton Fabric. Firstly, weaving designs were randomly selected for the bedsheets. Secondly, 10 weaving designs designed on Adobe Illustrator and then each design survey was conducted and interviewed with college going girls(Graduated and Post Graduated Students) with age limit 18-25 years and then a survey is conducted for the most preferred designs. After selection of designs placements of bedsheets were done and then again a survey is conducted for the most preferred weaving designs on bedsheets. Then we got the Final 3 articles of recycling boutique waste fabrics on bedsheets with weaving, which got more acceptability rather than other.

Index Terms: Recycling Boutique Waste, Sustainable, Weaving, Bedsheet, Recycling, Textile waste

I. 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 disposed 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 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 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 we remanufactured 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.

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.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jain and Gera (2017) conducted a study titled "An Analytical Study of Handloom Industry of India," which mainly relied on secondary data regarding the handloom sector in India. The research indicates that the weavers possess insufficient understanding of contemporary methods in production, packaging, design, and marketing. Hence, to advance and promote the handloom sector, extensive study in this area is essential.

Giberti (2019) Reviewed that project contributes to the understanding of the origins of weaving, and its significance in assessing creativity in the Upper Paleolithic. The project focuses in particular on the identification of what plants were used in making the earliest textiles (about 28,000 to 20,000 years ago). The first evidence for the technique of weaving and the known oldest woven textiles are found in the context of the Eurasian Paleolithic. This suggests that the 'know how' of plant utilization, beyond their

consumption as food, was linked with the cold climate and harsh environment that prevailed at this time. The development of weaving forms part of the 'human revolution' in the Upper Paleolithic. A detailed and systematic study of weaving, however, one which is informed by and can contribute to the ongoing debate about the role of technology in the development of human symbolic behavior and society (Debris 2000), still needs to be undertaken.

Tojo (2012) indicates that based on the findings regarding the flows and perceptions of stakeholders, the research evaluates and discusses governmental actions that could be beneficial for improving textile waste prevention.

Gwilt (2012) Studied on textile waste at the core of their operations. The 'rag trade' has a long history of textile waste recycling, and as Strasser (1999) notes, waste is created by sorting and classifying. Through re-sorting and reclassifying, this waste.

Gothandam (2019) Reviewed in newspaper textile items before buying, while using, and after consuming them. References A 'Design Award & Competition. Upcycled-Saree Collection Furniture (2015) https ... Textile 49 2 Risks and Management of Textile Waste References.

Cohen (2011) performed research on the improvised rope that was secured and dangled from the window, with each boy using it to flee one at a time. As the leader, Goody ensured the sheet rope was fastened tightly to the bed. He subsequently assisted in managing -29- Bloodline: A Family History.

Tewari (2015) Reviewed in newspaper "Bedsheet" Lucius suggested. "Yeah," I chimed in, "I guess so" We both laid out our beds, with the bed for Marcus. According to Lucius Marcus had done a great deal of work today by defeating the Rock Giant ... bedsheets on each History of Marcus.

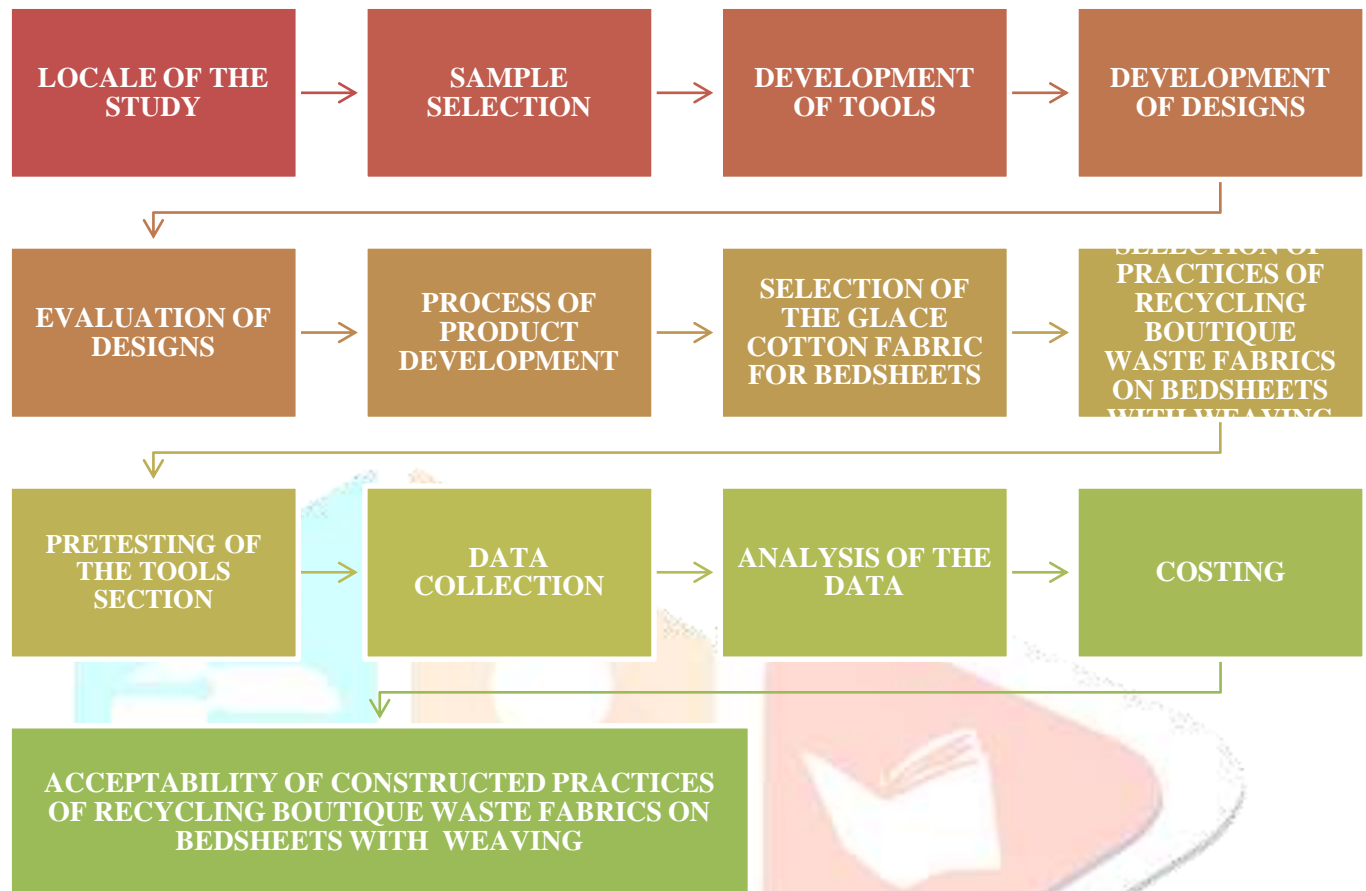
Magnaghi (2017) Conducted a study on History of Resiliency and Recovery. Revised edition. Durham, NC: Forest History Society, 2001.

Selby (2012) researched woven fabrics, providing a modern perspective on Colour and Texture in Weaving! Discover how to blend colour and yarn varieties to produce textiles that are vibrant with colour and texture, while also being contemporary and refreshing.

Soroka (2015) Reviewed in newspaper Tapestries were among the most prestigious of art forms, created for the mightiest in the land and valued for centuries. Despite its illustrious history, tapestry weaving is actually a simple technique that requires little equipment or expenditure, and can be done anywhere. Written by a prominent tapestry weaver, this lavishly illustrated book gently leads you through the whole process with detailed diagrams and exciting work by contemporary weavers.

III.METHODOLOGY

This phase includes creation of designs through adaptation of weaving design selection of created designs, design placements and colour ways. The design work has been presented under the following heads:



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Result of study, “Practices of Recycling Boutique Waste Fabrics on Bedsheets with Weaving” are presented and discussed in the chapter.

4.1 PHASE-1 DESIGN PROCESS

Table no. 4.1: Showing the Evaluation of Weaving designs. Ten Designs were evaluated by Graduation and Post Graduation Students. The results of these Designs are as follows

• Bar Diagram Showing The Ranks Of Weaving Designs

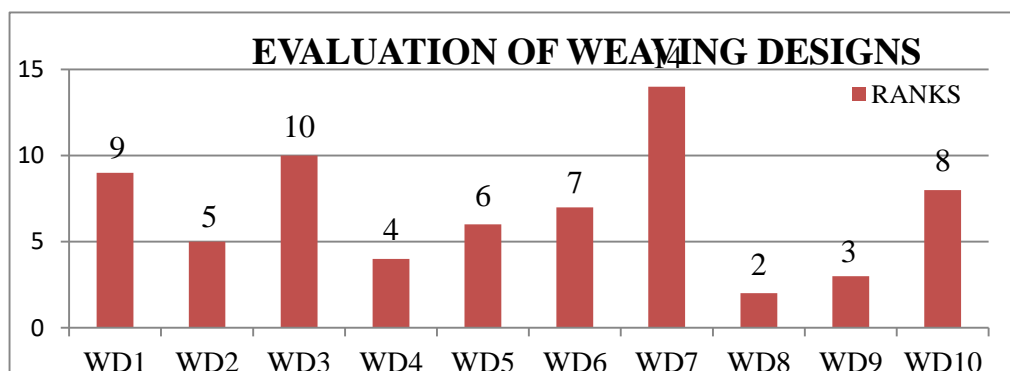


Figure no. 4.1 Showing that Evaluation of Weaving Designs. Ten designs were evaluated by Graduation and Post Graduation students. The result of these designs are as follows:

The above Bar Diagram for “Weaving Designs” carried out that the Designs for Bedsheet no. **WD7 got 1st Rank**, **WD3 got 2nd Rank**, **WD1 got 3rd Rank**, **WD10 got 4th Rank**, **WD6 5th Rank** and so on. Design no. **WD7** were given Highest Rank. Hence they were chosen for Weaving Designs on Bedsheets.

4.2 PHASE-2 DESIGN PROCESS

Table no. 4.2 showing the Evaluation of Bedsheet Designs Placement 1. Ten Designs were Evaluated by Graduation and Post Graduation Students. The result of these Designs are as follows:

• Bar Diagram Showing The Ranks Of Bedsheet

DESIGNS PLACEMENT-1

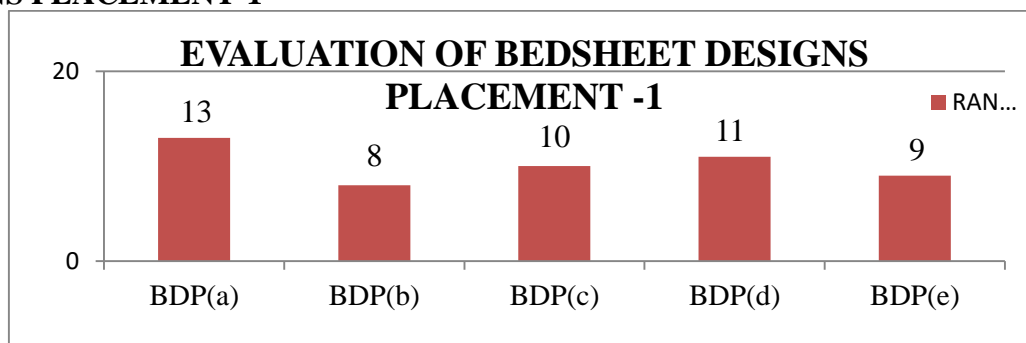


Figure no. 4.2 showing that Evaluation of Bedsheet Designs Placement-1. Five Designs were Evaluated by Graduation and Post Graduation students. The result of these designs are as follows:

The above Bar Diagram for “Bedsheet Designs Placement-1” carried out that the Designs for Bedsheet no. **BDP(a) got 1st Rank**, **BDP(b) got 5nd Rank**, **BDP(c) got 3rd Rank**, **BDP(d) got 2th Rank**, **BDP(e) 4th Rank**. Design no. **BDP(a)** were given Highest Rank. Hence they were chosen for Converting Weaving designs on Bedsheets.

4.3 PHASE-3 DESIGN PROCESS

Table no. 4.3 Showing the Evaluation of Bedsheet Designs Placement-2. Ten designs were Evaluated by Graduation and Post Graduation Students. The result of these Designs are as follows:

• Bar Diagram Showing The Ranks Of Bedsheet

DESIGNS PLACEMENT-2

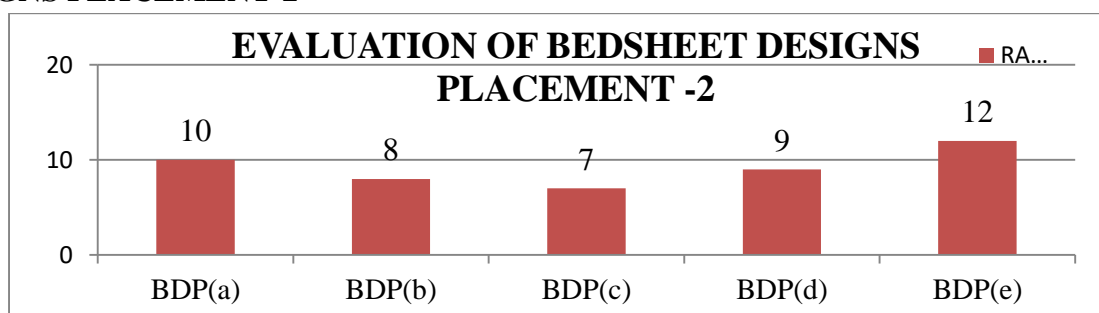


Figure no. 4.3 Showing that Evaluation of Bedsheet Designs Placement-2 . Five Designs were Evaluated by Graduation and Post Graduation students. The result of these designs are as follows:

The above Bar Diagram for “Bedsheet Designs Placement -2” carried out that the Designs for Bedsheet no. **BDP(e) got 1st Rank**, **BDP(a) got 2nd Rank**, **BDP(d) got 3rd Rank**, **BDP(b) got 4th**

Rank, BDP(c) 5th Rank. Design no. **BDP(e)** were given Highest Rank. Hence they were chosen for Converting Weaving Designs on Bedsheets.

4.4 PHASE-4 DESIGN PROCESS

- Bar Diagram Showing The Ranks Of Bedsheet

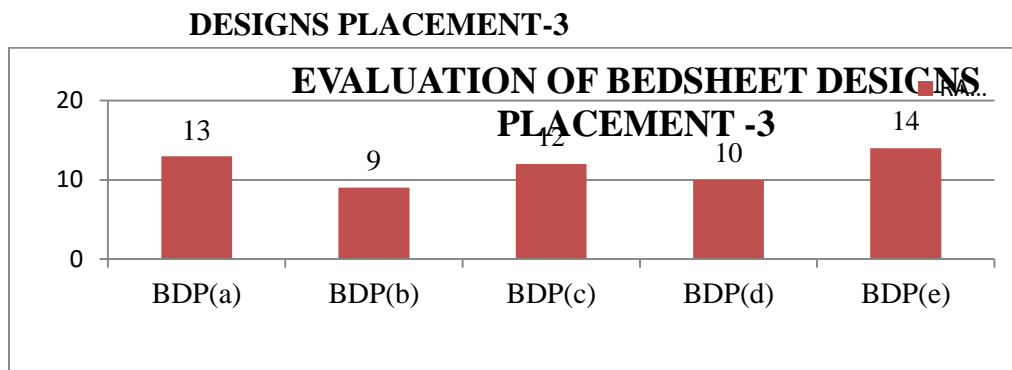
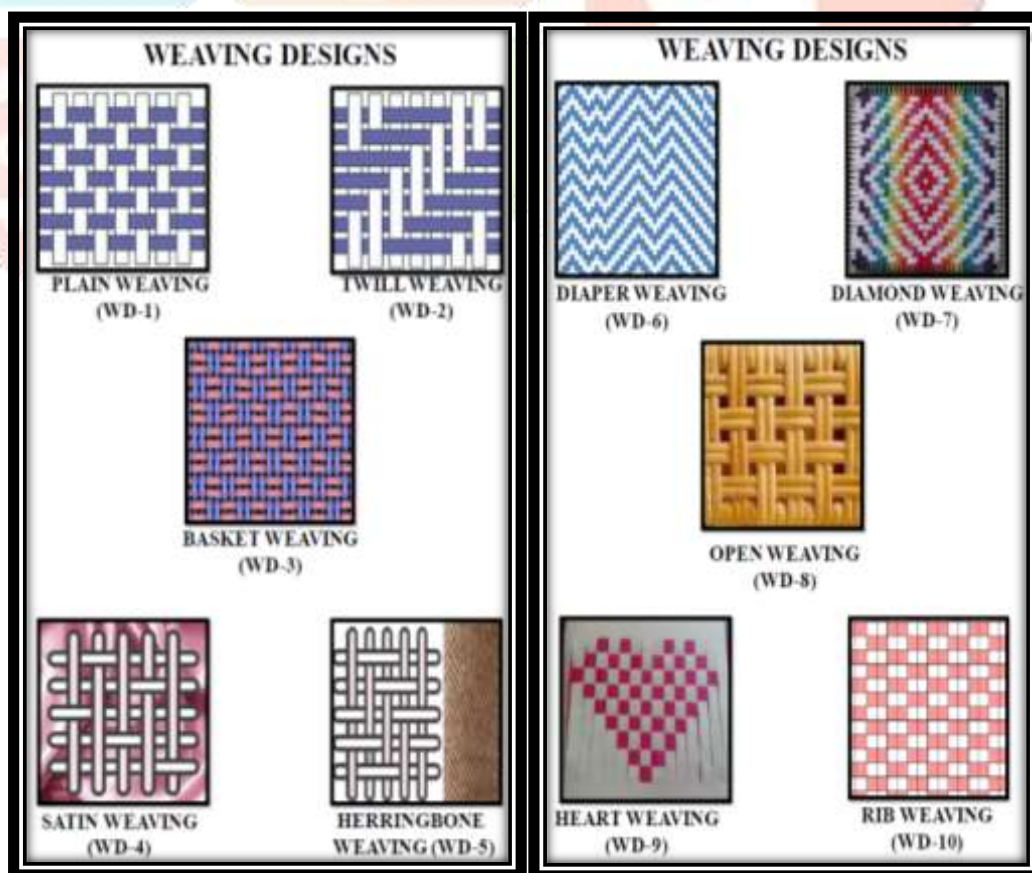
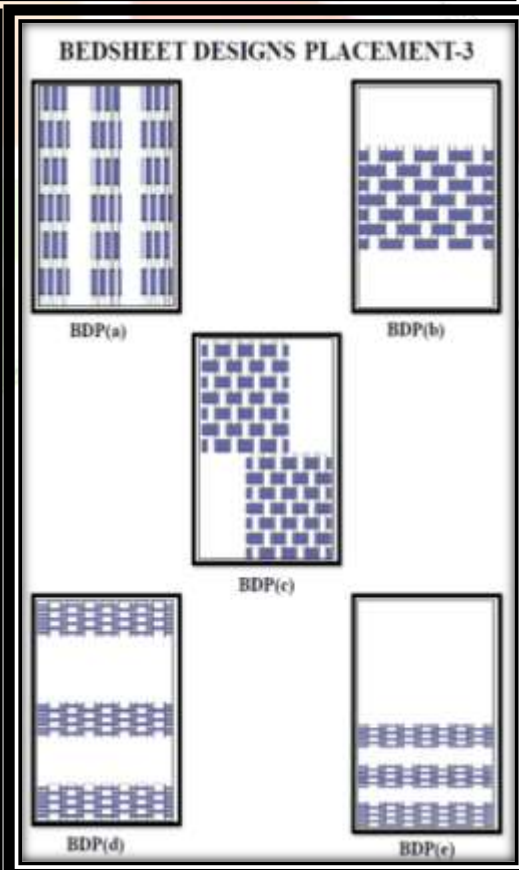
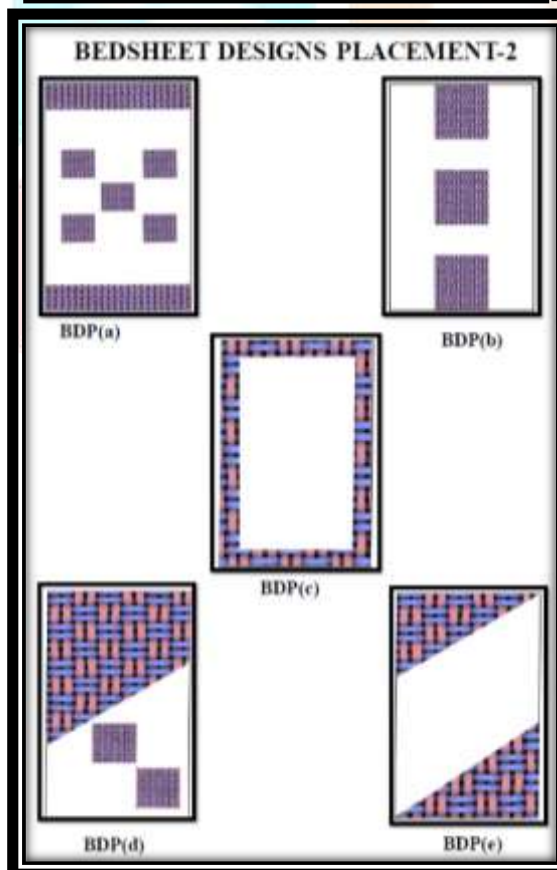
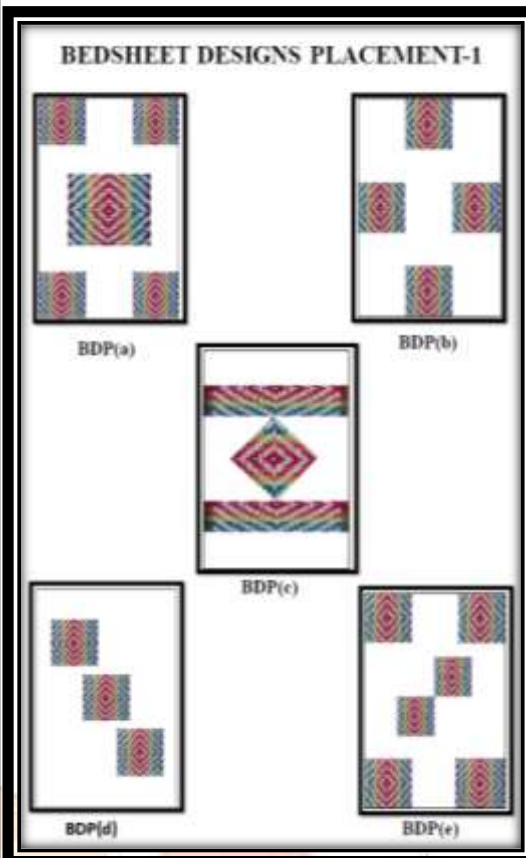
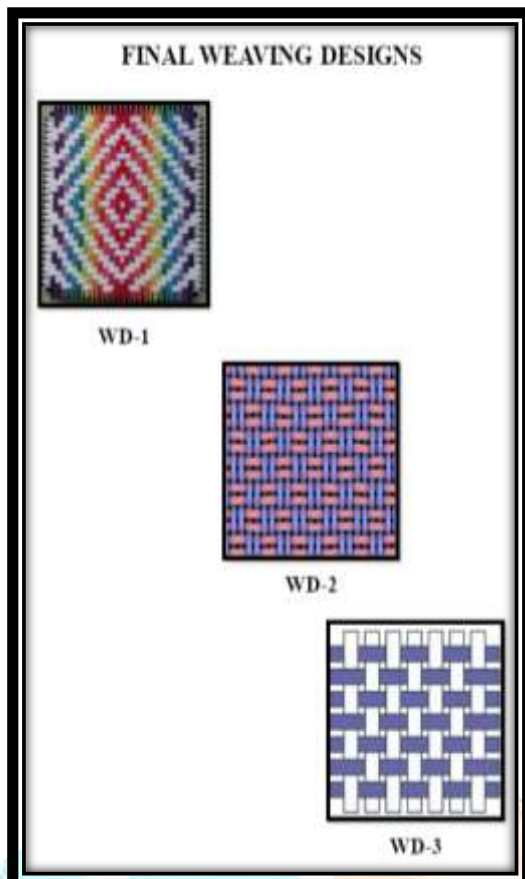
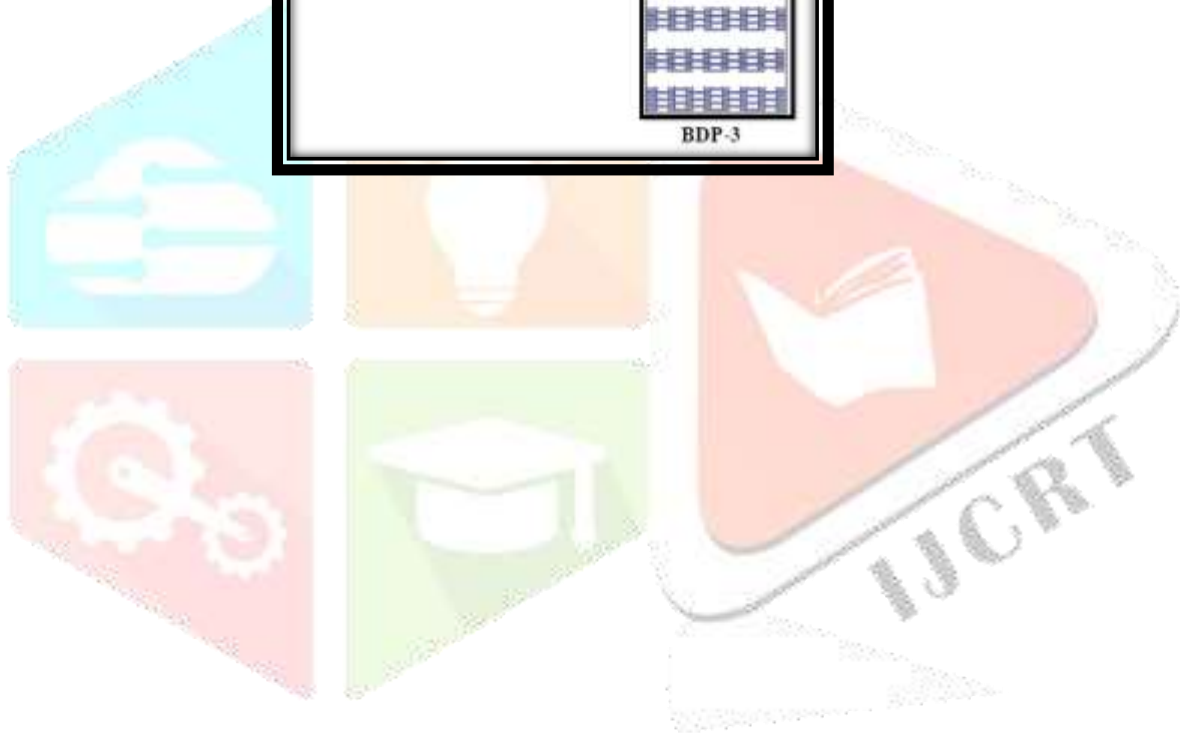
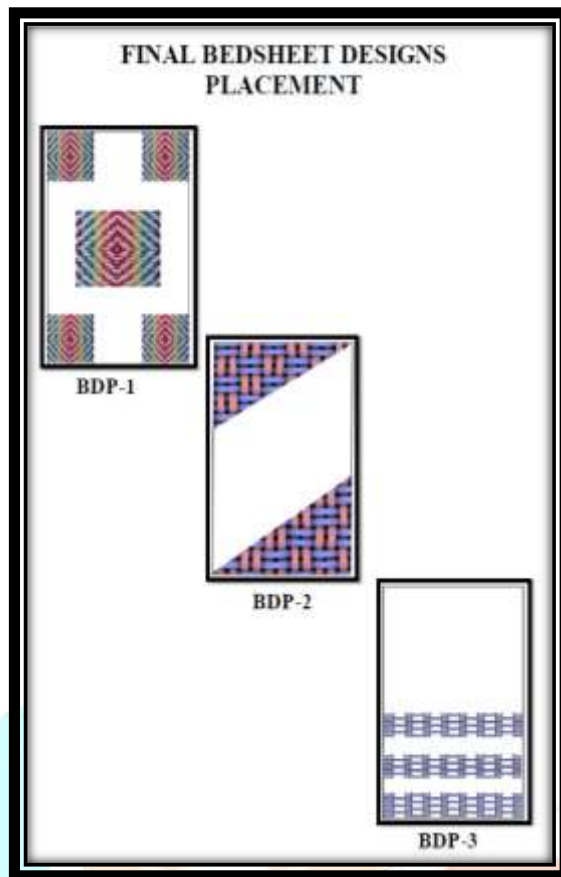


Figure no. 4.4 Showing that Evaluation of Bedsheet Designs Placement-3 . Five Designs were Evaluated by Graduation and Post Graduation students. The result of these designs are as follows:

The above Bar Diagram for “Bedsheet Designs Placement -2” carried out that the Designs for Bedsheet no. **BDP(e)** got **1st Rank**, BDP(a) got 2nd Rank, BDP(c) got 3rd Rank, BDP(d) got 4th Rank, BDP(b) 5th Rank. Design no. **BDP(e)** were given Highest Rank. Hence they were chosen for Converting Weaving Designs on Bedsheets.







ARTICLE NO.1



ARTICLE NO.2



ARTICLE NO.3

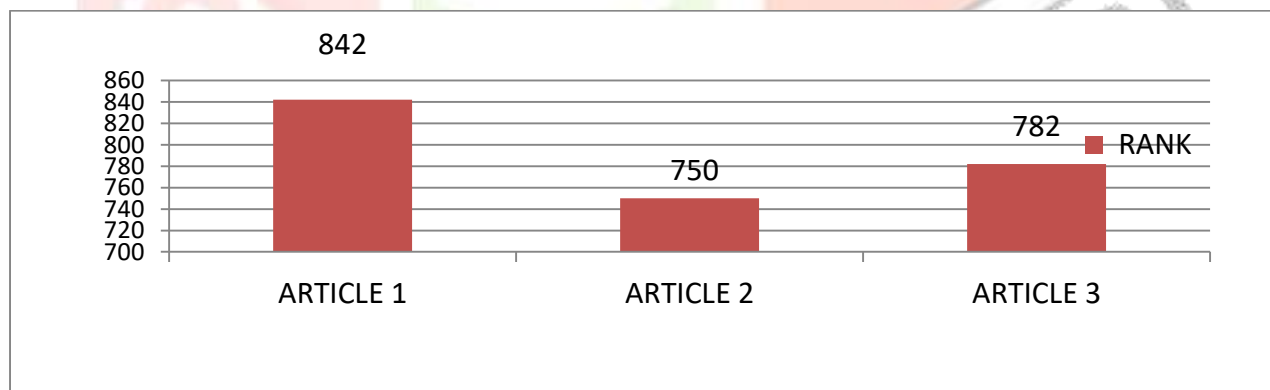


4.5 COSTING: Costing The Cost Of Innovative Recycling Boutique waste fabrics on Bedsheets with Weaving were calculated by adding the price of fabric, Embellishment Material. A Profit Margin of 25% was then added to cost price to calculate The selling Price. The Estimated Cost of Bedsheets ranged between Rs 600 to Rs 650. By Calculating means score of the Bedsheets it was concluded that ser number to go Highly marked acceptance in terms of Uniqueness, Aesthetic Appeal, Finishing and overall Appearance of the product.

Cost of Innovative Recycling Boutique Waste Fabrics on Bedsheets with Weaving

SR.NO	BEDSHEET (DESIGN NO.)	FABRIC COST	BOUTIQUE WAS TE FABRIC COST	EMBELLISH MENT OF THE PRODUCT (FORM, LACE, THREADS, PAINT, BRUSH)				COST PRICE	25% PROFIT	SALE PRICE= COST PRICE + PROFIT% GRAND TOTAL @ RS
1	ARTICLE 1	300/-	0	50/-	150/-	25/-	2/-	527/-	131/-	650/-
2	ARTICLE 2	300/-	0	60/-	100/-	20/-	2/-	482/-	120/-	600/-
3	ARTICLE 3	300/-	0	50/-	150/-	20/-	2/-	522/-	130/-	600/-

Bar Diagram Shows the Cost Of Innovative Recycling Boutique Waste Fabrics On Bedsheets With Weaving



4.6 ACCEPTABILITY OF CONSTRUCTED OF RECYCLING BOUTIQUE WASTE FABRICS ON BEDSHEETS WITH WEAVING FOR CONSUMER

From all the information I gathered here, it's find out that girls of Jalandhar of about (18-25 Years), liked this a lot. By calculating means score of Bedsheets, it was concluded that Bedsheets was highly accepted in the term of the Material Surface, Aesthetic Appeal, Finishing & overall appearance and material of the product. The 1st rank goes to Bedsheet 1 , 2nd rank goes to Bedsheet 3 and 3rd rank goes to Bedsheet 2.

- Cent per cent respondents asked that the all article price reasonable.
 - 70 percent respondents interested in placing order article 1 and 30 percent respondents interested in placing order article 3 and 10 percent respondents interested in placing order article 2.
- Some respondents are give suggestion that the material is good and weaving pattern can also be crative.

IV. CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that recycled boutique waste fabrics, when creatively woven into glace cotton bedsheets, were highly appreciated by young women in Jalandhar aged 18–25 years. The products were rated highly for material surface, aesthetic appeal, finishing, and overall appearance, and all respondents considered the prices reasonable. A significant proportion expressed interest in purchasing the products, indicating strong market potential. The findings highlight that integrating fabric recycling with creative weaving techniques can produce sustainable, aesthetically appealing, and affordable home furnishing products, contributing to environmental conservation and consumer satisfaction.

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