



Recycling Of *Moirang-Phee* Of Manipur For Sustainable Fashion Approach

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Abstract: The textile and garment industries cause environmental damage at every stage of manufacturing from cultivation of raw material to disposal of finished good. Thus it is felt necessary to use or recycle the damaged cloths and make it into useful goods for the sustainable product development. *Moirang-phee* of Manipur was utilized and designed using applique techniques. Ladies Blouse (LB1) and LB2 were constructed through pattern grading techniques and found that design of LB2 were significantly impact on fashion whereas design of LB1 were accepted and exhibit's as classic style to the wearer.

Keywords: *Moirang-phee*, Appliques, Interlining, Recycling, Fashion

I.INTRODUCTION

Textile is one of the largest growing waste stream industries in the world and is expected to continue to grow due to low rate of utilization and recycling. From apparel lifecycle point of view, apparel industry is one of the polluting due to high volume of resource used, high consumption of chemical, energy, and water which generate serious impacts on environment.

Moreover, global demand for textile material is expected to continue rise due to population growth, improvement of living standard, rapidly changing fashion trends as a results of increased styled turn around and shortened garment lifecycle, coupled with lower price. On the other hand textile waste originates from the community via number of streams including the fibers, textile or clothing manufacturing industries, consumers, commercial and service industries. Majority of textile waste comes from household sources (Rani and Jamal, 2018).

In clothing, designs are only decorative, combined decorative and constructional elements (Dineva et al., 2016). Scrap is a left over fabric that is used in small amount to be used in other article. Traditionally fabric from old cotton sarees are made into layers and stitched together using run stitches to give a unique design effect. Apart from this old textiles upcycled into a number of innovative products using traditional Indian embroidery in the craft cluster and households. Moreover, the word "applique" is derived from the French word "Appliquer," meaning "to put on." It is ornamental needlework in which pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck onto a larger piece to form a picture or pattern (Lasisi et al., 2022)

Besides, sustainable textile is environmental friendly which satisfy rational conditions to respect social and environmental quality by preventing pollution or by installing pollution control technologies. Sustainability is frequently illustrated through the idea of reducing, reuse and recycle to reduce the consumption of resource. In addition, *moirang-phee* is a woven silk or cotton cloth having border of *moirang phijin* constructed in Moirang of Manipur. Therefore present study is designed with an aim to recycle the damage cloth of *Moirang-phee* and to make a self-ornamentation on cloths for sustainable fashion approach.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Damage cloths of *moirang-pee* were analysed and prepared for designing ladies blouse. Designed area of a fabric were cut out and stitched according to the size of a basic pattern. Thereafter, two different sizes of ladies blouse viz., LB1 and LB2 were made through pattern grading techniques. Cut fabric of *moirang-pee* were used for designing with slip stitch or applique on the ground fabric and was interlined with white muslin cloth as *moirang-pee* are fine with intricate woven design.

In design LB1, *moirang phijin* were stitched in the front placket, bottom of the sleeve or hem line whereas, in design LB2, *moirang phijin* were placed in front placket and waistline. Subsequently questionnaire was administered with the sample of randomly selected respondent from 100 ladies on the basis of appliques on designing, its impact on fashion, interlining techniques and overall acceptability of design.

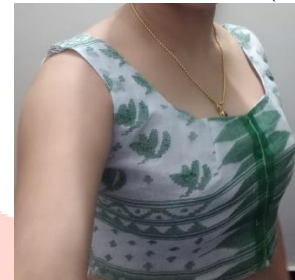
III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results obtained in the course of study is presented in table 1.

It was revealed that 70 per cent of respondent strongly accepted the appliques used in designing or artistic approach of ladies blouse with sleeve, 27 % of respondent accepted the appliques used in designing and 3% of ladies were not accepted the appliques work used in designing of ladies blouse with sleeve (LB1).



Ladie Blouse LB1



Ladies Blouse LB2

Similarly, 68% of respondent were strongly accepted the appliques on designing blouse without sleeve (LB2), 27 % ladies were accepted the appliques on designing and 5% ladies were not accepted the appliques on designing.

Table1. Acceptance percentage of ladies blouse with sleeve and without sleeve

S.No	Particulars	With sleeve LB1 (%)			Without sleeve LB2 (%)		
		Strongly accepted	Accepted	Not accepted	Strongly accepted	Accepted	Not accepted
01	Appliques on designing or artistic approach	70 %	27%	3%	68%	27%	5%
02	Impact on fashion	45%	25%	30%	85%	15%	0 %
03	Interlining techniques	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
04	Overall acceptability	85%	15%	0%	77%	33%	0%

It is evident from the table that, 45 per cent of respondent were strongly accepted that the appliques work on LB1 had a great impact on fashion, 25 % ladies accepted and had an impact on fashion and 30% respondent revealed that the applique work on blouse had no impact on fashion.

In LB2, 85 per cent of ladies were stated that the design without sleeve had a great impact on fashion, 15% respondent had accepted the design and had an impact on fashion and none of the respondent had mentioned the negative impact on fashion.

Results also revealed that interlining techniques used in the both the design viz., LB1 and LB2 were strongly accepted by 100 % of respondent.

It is imperative that the overall acceptability of the design LB1 made using *moirang-pee* was strongly accepted by 85 % of respondent and 15% of ladies respondent accepted the overall design of the same.

Correspondingly, 77% of respondent were strongly accepted the overall design of LB2 and remaining 33% had accepted the overall design of LB2.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the study that, textile in India are recycled for both domestic and global market. The recycling of *moirang-pee* makes both environmentally sound, ethically just and economically acceptable as textile reuse and recycle a sustainable solution for reduction in the solid waste, reducing production of virgin material and energy consumption.

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