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SUSTAINABLE APPAREL DEVELOPMENT: CONVERTING SCRAP INTO APPAREL

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ABSTRACT:

The fashion industry is the world's second-largest generators of textile waste, making it a significant contributor to global waste. The regular production of new textiles and the huge quantity of garbage that is regularly dumped in landfills are the main causes of this ongoing issue. The project, titled "Sustainable Apparel Development", tries to address this issue by applying textile materials or discarded waste fabrics to make laptop bags that are both visually beautiful and useful.

This project's main goal is to use upcycling as a means of promoting sustainability and trash reduction. by turning what are normally regarded as waste fabric remnants into useful goods. Gathering used textiles, carefully sifting and choosing appropriate pieces, and designing an inventive and useful bag are all steps in the project process.

The upcycling project not only improves the environment but also promotes the value of social responsibility. The project supports the development and enhancement of pattern making—which are often digitalized in today's fast-paced, highly technological world—by working with care and creativity. This combination ensures that there is a second chance of life to the discarded scraps.

KEY WORDS:

Upcycling Fashion, Textile Waste, Sustainable Apparel, DIY Clothing, Reclaimed Fabrics.

INTRODUCTION

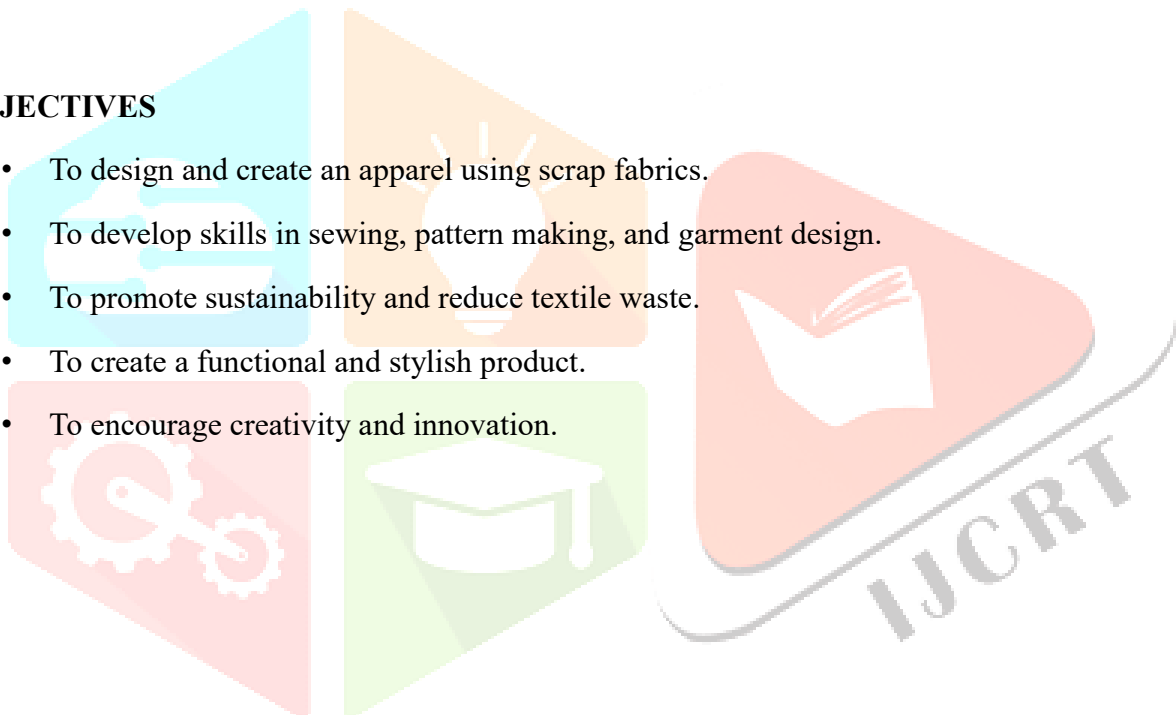
In today's lifestyle, fashion industry is the second most polluting industry globally after oils and gas. Because of the fast fashion and trends amount of designs created and scrap discarded are huge hazard to the environment. The project investigates the creation of lovely, useful apparels out of leftover textiles. This project encourages sustainability and waste reduction by recycling fabric leftovers. The social impact of this project is also very important. It encourages the development of skilled talents that are sometimes disregarded in today's technologically advanced and fast-paced world. This project initiative's recommendations tackle a number of Sustainable Development Goals set forward by the UN, including as Life on Land, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Responsible Consumption and Production. Goals that are incorporated into the project is assisting a larger worldwide initiative to build a society that is more sustainable and innovative. Additionally, this project promotes awareness of the value of sustainability and mindful consumption. The upcycling project inspires people and companies to look at

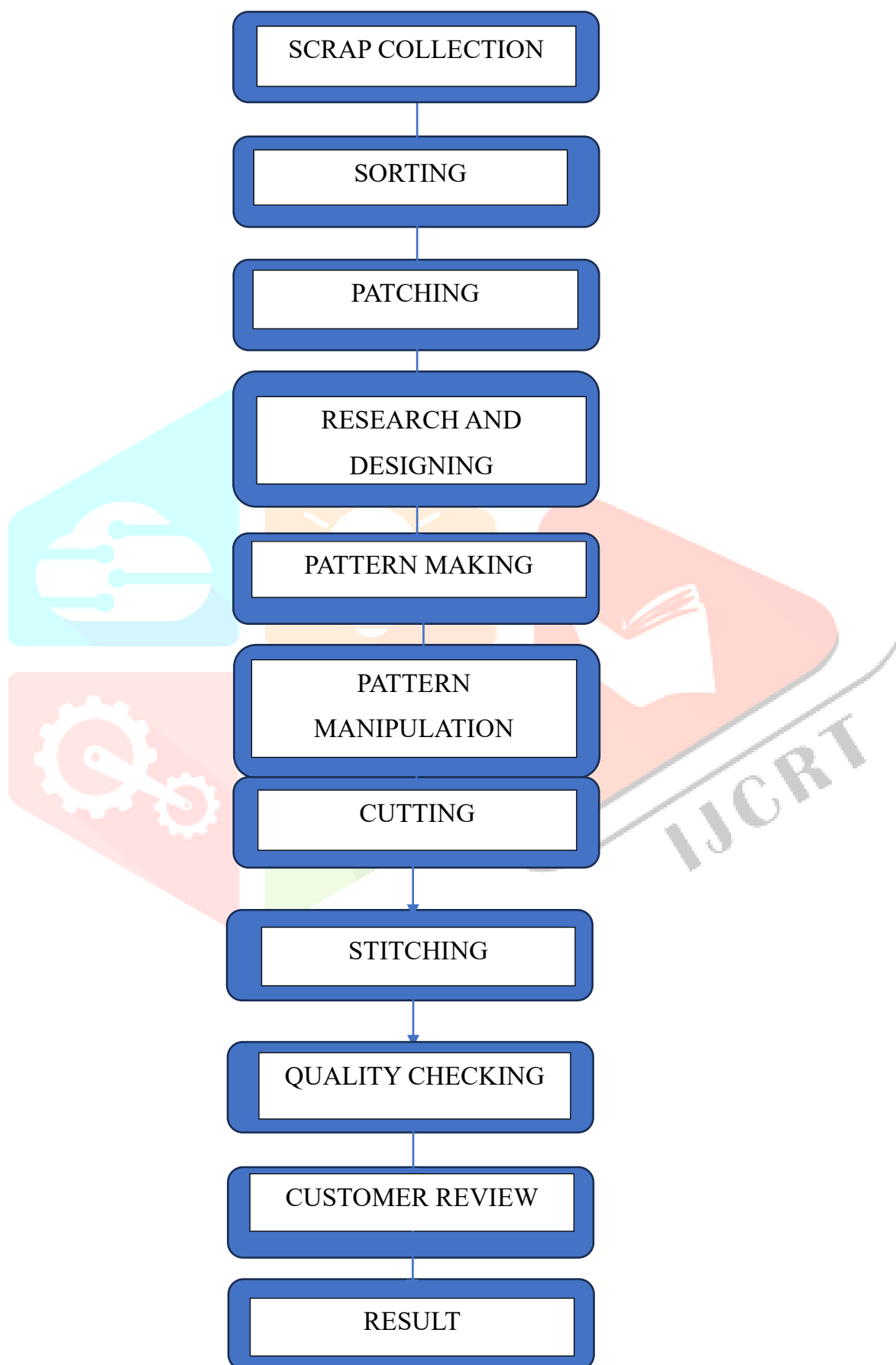
their waste management procedures and adopt more eco-friendly methods by showing the creative possibilities of upcycling. In order to promote a circular economy and decrease the fashion industry's total environmental impact. The project's success shows that creative ideas can successfully solve today's environmental problems. The concept eliminates junk and has a useful economic and social effect by turning textile waste into apparel that are both practical and visually appealing. It is a motivational example of how social responsibility, sustainability, and creativity can come together to produce major change.

In this upcycling project, apparels like Saree, Kurti, Dupatta, Kid's and Men's shirt and Maxi dresses are made out of textile and fabric scraps. This is an eco-friendly approach to fashion. These garments are typically made out of leftover and discarded fabrics which are considered as waste and expelled. Diving deep into the designs, the design has a intricate patchwork, the patches are complexly patched, the tazzles works as a creative embellishment, making patterns that enhance the scrap patchwork. Putting it all up, the Sustainable Apparel Development: Transforming Scrap to Apparel project is proof of the value of sustainable techniques and creative problem-solving. The project helps create a more sustainable and just future by repurposing leftover textiles, working with colours and shapes creating styles.

OBJECTIVES

- To design and create an apparel using scrap fabrics.
- To develop skills in sewing, pattern making, and garment design.
- To promote sustainability and reduce textile waste.
- To create a functional and stylish product.
- To encourage creativity and innovation.



METHODOLOGY**FLOW CHART**

SCRAP COLLECTION

The transformation of scrap into clothing begins with the acquisition of discarded or unused materials. This is an important process since it determines the quality and potential of the final product. Scrap materials can be acquired from textile mills, tailor shops, fashion houses, second-hand shops, and even residential areas. This is not limited to large-scale operations; small businesses and individuals can contribute as well by gathering scraps in their local community. Special emphasis is placed on ethical and sustainable sourcing. This is where partnerships with communities and industries come into play. Factories, for example, usually dump material leftovers in bulk, which can be diverted to this project instead of landfills.

Collectors focus on gathering such material as offcuts of fabric, excess clothing, defective merchandise, or even scraps from past collections. The idea is to save these materials from becoming waste, fitting the operation with the principles of a circular economy. Apart from the environmental benefit, the process also generates economic value. Collectors, small businesses, or local community groups working in waste management are central actors in this supply chain.



Plate:01 collected scrap

SORTING

After collecting all the scraps, the coming step is to sort them. This involves organizing the paraphernalia according to colourful criteria similar as size, colour, texture, material type, and intended use. This vital step simplifies the posterior design and manufacturing processes. For illustration, fabrics of analogous colours can be combined to produce cohesive designs, while softer outfit can be designated for accessories or featherlight garments.

Also, this stage helps identify any scraps that are too damaged or useless. These can be repurposed for volition operations, similar as sequestration or padding, or transferred to recycling centres. Sorting serves not only a practical purpose but also provides an occasion for creativity. It maintains quality and encourages contrivers to experiment with new combinations and uses for the available paraphernalia.



Plate:02 sorting fabrics

PATCHING

Fixing is a transformative step where lower scraps are sutured, fused, or clicked together to form larger and functional panels of fabric. This fashion requires creativity, as the developer must find ways to seamlessly combine pieces that might have different shapes, textures, or patterns. The result is frequently a unique and cultural patchwork that adds character to the final product.

This step frequently involves ways like packing, applique, or layering. For illustration, in packing, small pieces of fabric are darned together in a ornamental pattern to produce larger panels. These panels serve as the foundation for colourful garments, similar as jackets, dresses, or handbags. Fixing also reduces the need for fresh raw accoutrements, as indeed the lowest pieces of fabric are employed, thereby minimizing waste.

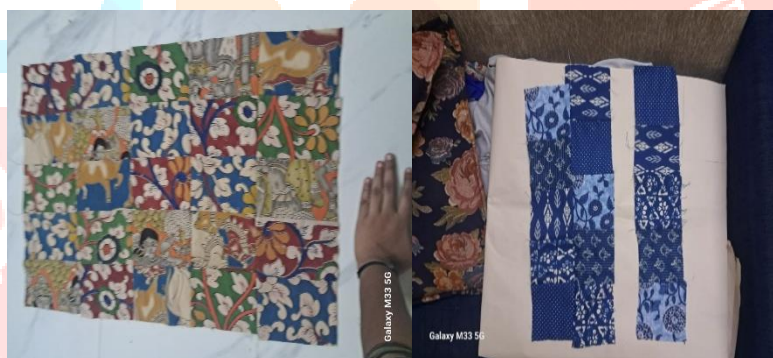


Plate:03 patching (5''*5'')

RESEARCH AND DESIGNING

The design phase is where creativity meets request demand. introducers disquisition trends, customer preferences, and innovative ways to produce garments that not only look good but also align with the morality of sustainable fashion. This phase emphasizes the significance of fabricator; each product is designed to reflect the trip of the scraps, turning "waste" into "art."

Creators constantly unite with researchers to explore sustainable styles for fabric treatment, dyeing, or finishing. For illustration, natural colourings might be used rather of synthetic bones to further enhance the eco-friendly appeal of the garments. The design phase also includes creating mood boards, sketches, and prototypes to upgrade ideas before moving to product.

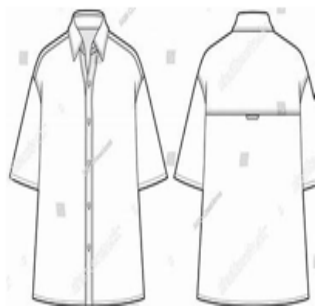


Figure:01 Shirt



Figure:02 Kurti



Figure:03 Top

PATTERN MAKING

Once the designs are perfected, the coming step is pattern timber. Patterns are basically templates used to cut fabric into specific shapes and sizes demanded for the garment. This phase islets the gap between design and product, furnishing a structured plan for creating each piece of vesture.

Advanced tools and software can be employed to streamline this process. Digital patterns allow introducers to visualize layouts and make acclimations before cutting the fabric, icing perfection and effectiveness. By optimizing the use of resources, pattern making lays the foundation for a sustainable product process.

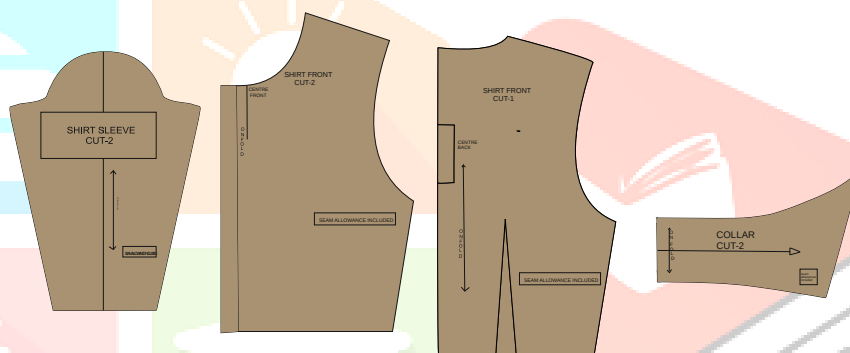


Plate:04 Pattern using Coreldraw

PATTERN MANIPULATION:

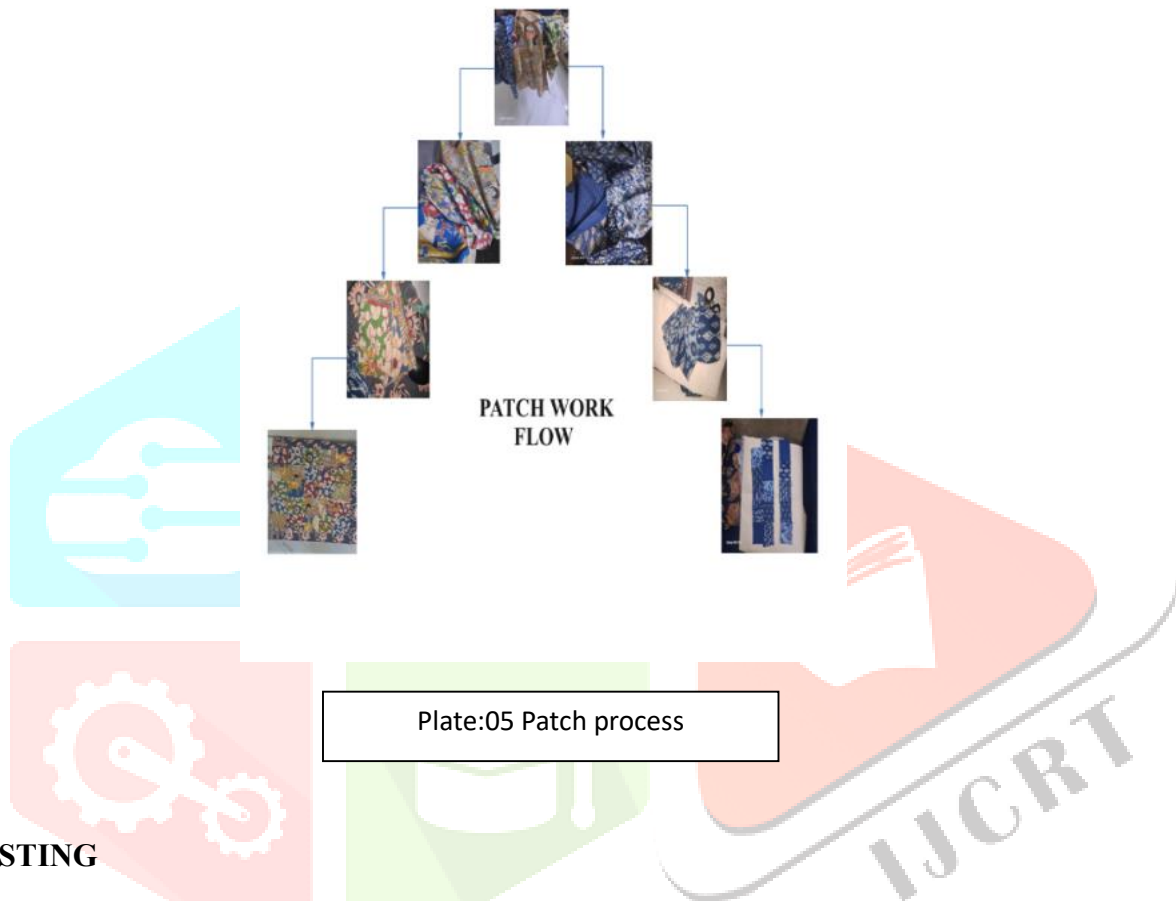
Because scraps are irregular, existing patterns might need to be altered. This is where flexibility and creativity are applied. Designers alter patterns to accommodate the size of patched fabrics. Asymmetrical garments, for example, can accommodate pieces of varying sizes, offering creative style. Pattern manipulation usually leads to creative design innovations since boundaries can spark out-of-the-box thinking. By embracing the imperfections of scraps, this act ensures that the innovation and sustainability unite in perfect harmony.

CUTTING

The fabric is then readied to be cut to shape required for the garment. It is carried out carefully so that the pieces go together perfectly when assembled. It is cut by skilled artisans or machines, depending on production size. Guidelines or markers are typically used to indicate where the material must be cut to prevent mistakes. Precision machines like computer-aided cutting machines or laser cutters may also be used to provide more accuracy. This step is very critical as mistakes will lead to wastage of material and render the process non-sustainable.

STITCHING

The pieces of cut fabric are stitched to form the design. Stitching can rely on the degree of complexity of the design and the material. Thick stitching techniques are used to achieve strength, since immovable fabrics have fragile joins. Trimming, embroidering, or ornamentation stitching is done based on the idea in mind to produce the ultimate look appealing. Skill proficiency is required to achieve a professional and smooth finish. Different types of stitches such as French seams or flat-felled seams provide additional strength and tidy appearance. The choice of thread and stitching pattern can influence the wearability of the garment and design consistency.



TESTING

COLOUR FASTNESS TO WASHING

Colour fastness to washing is a critical test for evaluating how well a fabric retains its color after laundering. This test is particularly useful for scrap fabric projects, as it ensures the material's durability and quality.

Purpose: The test assesses the resistance of dyed fabrics to fading or bleeding during washing. It helps determine the fabric's suitability for various applications, especially those requiring frequent laundering.

Procedure: A fabric sample is prepared and placed between undyed adjacent fabrics, The sample is subjected to washing conditions, including temperature, detergent solution, and agitation, after washing, the fabric is rinsed, dried, and evaluated for color change and staining using a grading scale.

QUALITY CHECK

The clothes, having been darned, suffer a rigorous quality check test to determine strength, evenness, and comfort. All seams, crossing points, and joining of the fabrics are examined to ensure that there are no rasped edges, weak points, or befitting issues. adaptations as may be needed are made to maximize overall quality. This is vital in turning upcycled clothes assiduity quality into use for diurnal wear and tear. Quality assurance involves fabric testing, marshland testing, and wear testing to guarantee client satisfaction.

Ethical high- quality upcycled apparel supports sustainable consumption habits and offers consumer assurance for ethical apparel.

PUBLIC VIEW

General public's view is also important in determining the finished product prior to launch. Consumer testers or focus groups are shown the apparel to test comfort, fit, and look. They provide feedback which results in potential adjustments, and the final touches are made before mass production or advertising. Customer interaction also promotes a culture and community of environmentally friendly fashion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The final step is successful upcycling of clothing waste into beautifully crafted clothes. Clothes are then retailed through eco-friendly fashion platforms, exhibitions, and online shops. Upcycling dislike for wastage of fabrics also promotes eco-friendly fashion consumption. By producing distinctive products, SUSTAINABLE APPAREL DEVELOPMENT promotes individuality and consciousness of nature in the fashion industry.

PUBLIC VIEW

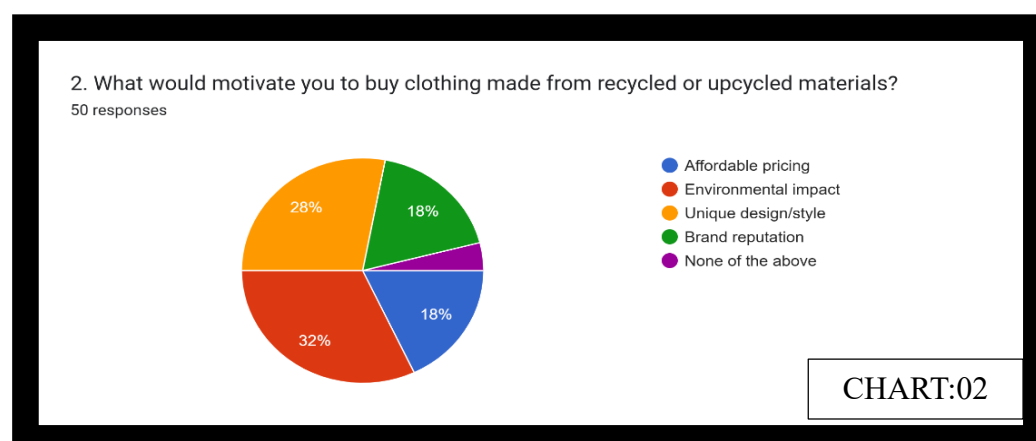
Frequency of Purchasing Sustainable Clothing:

Most respondents (44%) purchase sustainable clothing "sometimes," while 18% do so "often" and 16% "always." A smaller portion (12%) rarely buys sustainable clothing, and 10% never do.



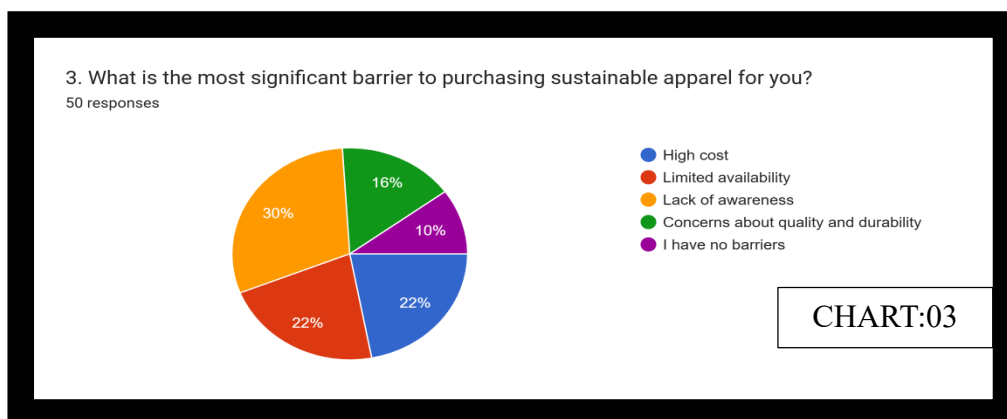
Motivation to Buy Upcycled Clothing:

The main motivation for purchasing upcycled clothing is unique design/style (33%), followed by affordability (28%) and environmental impact (19%). A smaller portion (18%) is influenced by brand reputation.



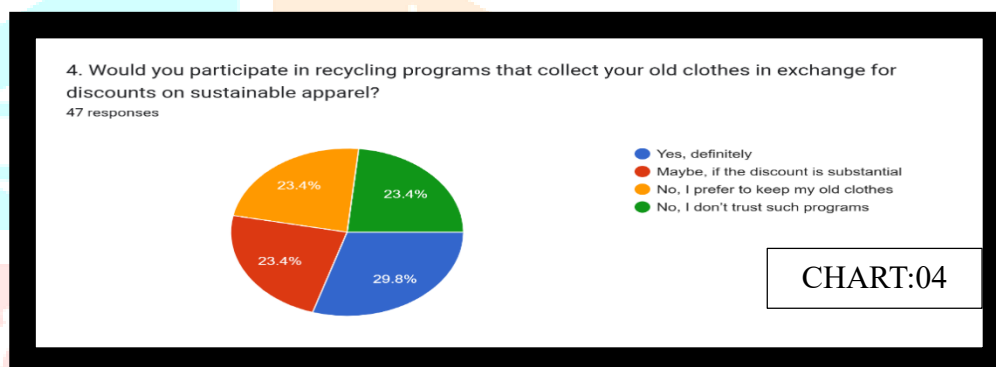
Barriers to Buying Sustainable Apparel:

High cost (22%) and lack of awareness (22%) are the top barriers, followed by concerns about quality and durability (30%). Limited availability affects 16% of respondents, while 10% have no barriers.



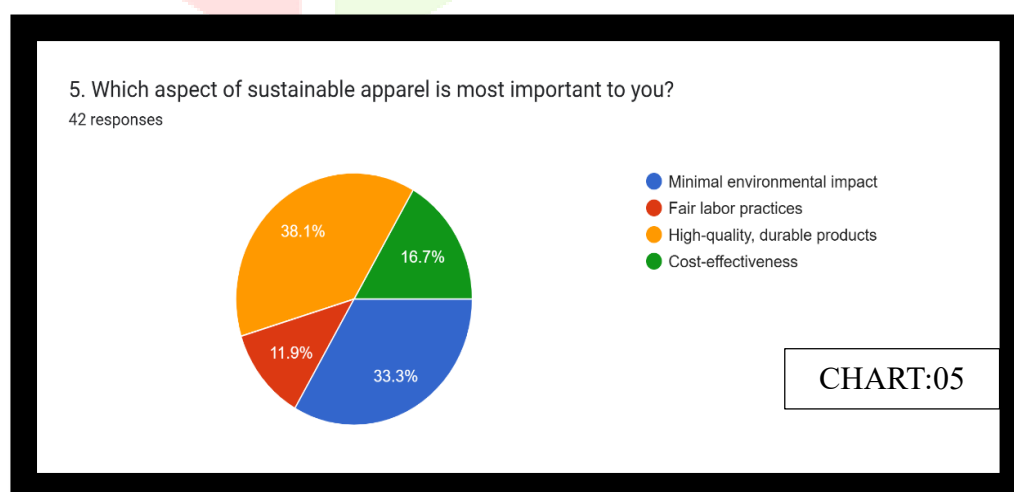
Participation in Recycling Programs:

Responses are fairly split—29.8% would definitely participate, while 23.4% would if the discount is significant. Another 23.4% prefer to keep their old clothes, and the remaining 23.4% don't trust such programs.



Most Important Aspect of Sustainable Apparel:

High-quality, durable products are the top priority (38.1%), followed by minimal environmental impact (33.3%). Cost-effectiveness matters to 16.7%, while fair labor practices are least prioritized (11.9%).



Trust in Upcycling Brands:

Only 18.3% completely trust upcycling brands, while 26.5% trust some but not all. A large portion (34.7%) is skeptical of their claims, and 22.4% have no opinion.

6. Do you think brands that upcycle scrap into apparel are trustworthy in their sustainability efforts
49 responses



CHART:06

Likelihood of Recommending Sustainable Apparel:

About 30% are very likely to recommend sustainable apparel, while 34% are somewhat likely. Neutral respondents make up 20%, and 10% are unlikely to recommend it.

7. How likely are you to recommend sustainable or upcycled apparel to your friends and family?
50 responses

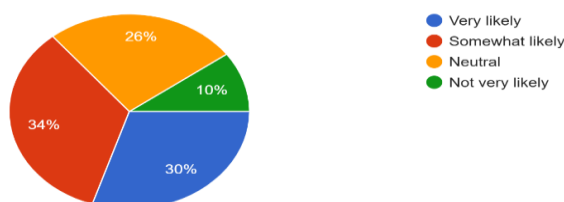


CHART:07

COLOUR FASTNESS TO WASHING TEST

Minimal Staining:

Since all samples have a stain rating of 1, they showed very little or no color transfer onto adjacent fabrics during washing.

Good Colourfastness:

The "VERY POOR" result (in this case) means the fabric did not release significant dye, which is a positive outcome for upcycling projects.

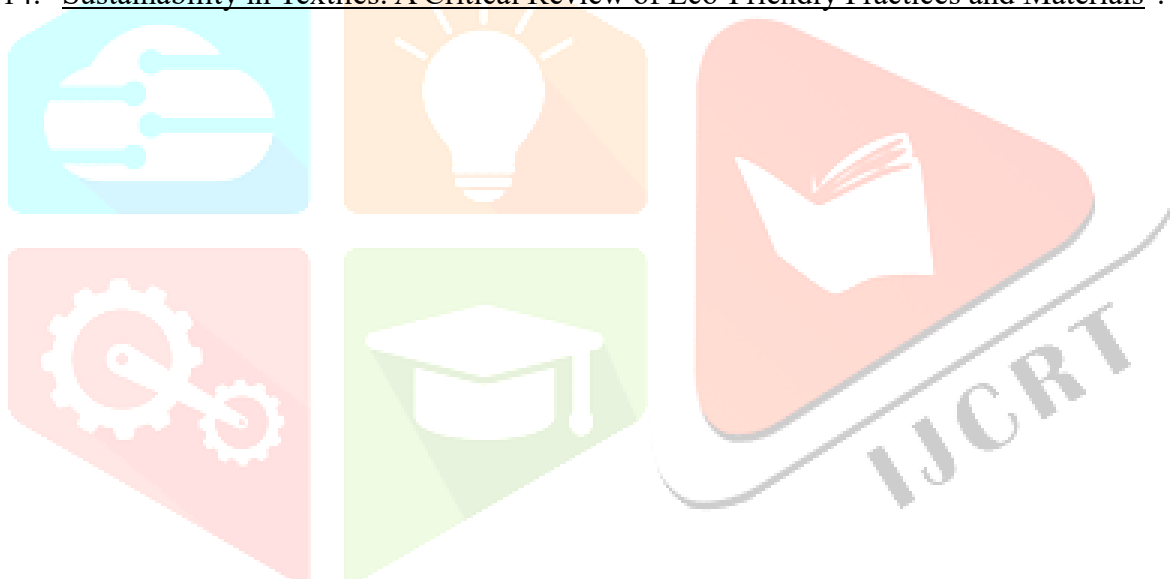
Suitability for Upcycling:

These fabrics can be safely used in multi-coloured or patchwork designs without the risk of bleeding onto other fabrics.

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ANNEXURE



Plate:06 SHIRT(POCKET)



Plate:07 SHIRT



Plate:08 TOP

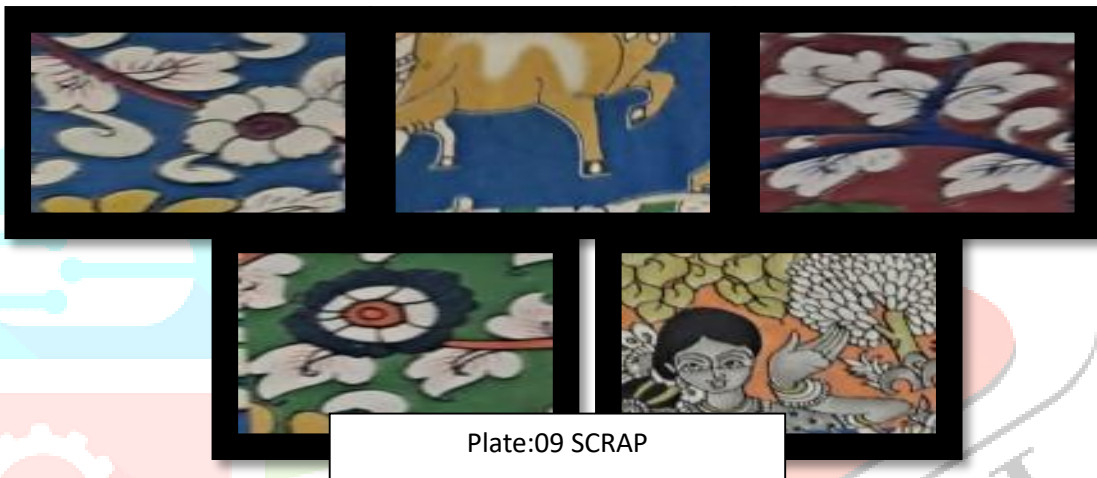


Plate:09 SCRAP