

THE SAREE – A TIMELESS FASHION TREND THAT EMITS POSITIVE SUBTLEVIBRATIONS

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ABSTRACT

While most countries have their traditional costumes, their styles have mostly changed considerably through the ages. Contrary to this, the elegant saree from ancient Bharat (Indian-subcontinent) has stood the test of time. While there are some variations in how it is draped, in its essence the saree has remained unchanged making it a timeless fashion trend for women. The team at the Maharshi University of Spirituality has 37 years of spiritual research experience. Using aura and subtle-energy scanners along with the advanced sixth sense of its research team, the spiritual research team studied the saree in detail to understand the reason behind its enduring appeal. The findings showed that the saree, unlike most garments nowadays, was created in ancient Bharat with the specific purpose of attracting and emitting positive subtle-vibrations. However, only when draped in a proper manner does one obtain its full spiritual benefit. It is this spiritual positivity which makes it appealing. When compared with various other women's garments like the blouse and skirt, the saree emits far more positive vibrations. The textile patterns and the colour of garments (among other factors) also have a significant impact on the subtle-vibrations they emit. A woman's clothes can add or subtract from her spiritual positivity. If fashion houses and dress designers were to understand and imbibe the spiritual principles that enhance clothing at the spiritual level, then they would become vital positive influencers of women's fashion, thus adding to the spiritual beauty and gracefulness of women.

Keywords: Saree, subtle-vibrations from clothes, subtle-effect of colour, subtle-effect of design

**LASER ENHANCED SUSTAINABLE SURFACE TREATMENT FOR TEXTILE
DESIGN ON WOOL AND POLYESTER BLENDED FABRIC**

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores laser engraving as a sustainable surface treatment technique for textile design on wool and polyester blended fabric. As a contactless processing, the laser beam could melt, evaporate and engrave textile surface without the application of water and chemicals. With computer aided design process, unique pattern appearances on the blended fabric with shade changing effects were achieved after laser treatment. Blended fabric of wool and polyester is popular in textile industry and market due to its excellent warmth and elasticity. During laser processing, the parameters of the resolution (dpi) and the pixel time (μ s) have been modified and optimized for different application requirement. The results indicated that digital laser surface processing is an environmental, cost-effective and higher quality option for textile design. With lower resolutions, engraved vague patterns with small laser beam dots can be achieved. While the treatment resolution increased, clear patterns could be performed. Based on the same resolution, the higher pixel time can export more energy, which makes the pattern look more clearly. As a feasible and environmentally friendly surface treatment approach, laser engraving has potential application in textile industry as a design tool for textile processing without involving water, dyestuff and solvents.

Keywords: Laser, Surface treatment, Textile, Sustainability

NEOTERIC SUSTAINABLE FASHION FOR INFANTS

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ABSTRACT

It is important to make a conscious effort to realize our dependence on nature as well as advancement in science and technology. It is now inevitable to accept the fact that natural resources are scarce and expensive. Water management, not compromising on comfort and convenience during textile processing is an achievable task using plasma treatment. In this paper the important comfort properties namely thermal resistance of plasma treated fabrics is discussed. For this purpose yarns of 20 tex yarns of pure bamboo, modal and its 50/50 blends with cotton were knitted into single jersey fabrics and subjected to air, argon and oxygen plasma treatments. Thermolabo II KES –F was used to measure thermal conductivity, warm and cool feeling of untreated and plasma treated fabrics. Thermal resistance values of air plasma treated bamboo fabrics are higher than that of the control indicating that the resistance to heat has increased. Further, the suitability of plasma treated fabrics for infant clothing was accessed. Ecological concern and emphasis on biodiversity has led to this research on plasma treatment on advanced cellulosic fabrics. Design for aesthetics, comfort and sustainability is the objective of this paper. Plasma treatment is an emerging surface modification technique used to improve the performance of textile materials without using chemicals. Wider approach is used to include design strategies and services in the discussion on how to provide sustained consumer satisfaction in infant clothing category. The paper contributes to the sustainable design area by providing a deep explanation of the satisfaction process in the clothing field by identifying the attributes that enable long-term use of niche products in infant category.

Key words: Fashion, infant clothing, plasma treatment, sustainability, thermal resistance.

THE INTENDED AESTHETIC FACTORS ON BUYING DECISIONS OF INTIMATES: THE STUDY ON FEMALE CONSUMER'S IN SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

Women's intimates play a major role in the fashion industry with the increasing demand for fashionable undergarments. Accordingly, identifying the factors influence for the buying decisions for intimate wear is vital. Thus, this research focuses to identify the intended aesthetic factors influenced on the buying decisions of intimates. The questionnaire survey was adopted for this study and distributed to sample of 120 women within Sri Lanka in each age category; 18 - 30 years and 31 – 35 years. The questionnaire was mainly based on three dimensions: color, base material, design of the material and embellishments of the intimates. The descriptive analysis was done with the use of SPSS software (version 16) to identify the factors. The results highlighted that, the color of the intimate and base material are considerable factors influenced on buying decisions. However, it was noted that the demand for the design of the material and embellishments of the intimates is considerably less. Accordingly, it was revealed that, out of 93.8% of women who prefer colored intimates, 50% of women prefer to buy dark colored intimates. As reported, 96% of women prefer intimates made out of cotton materials. Thus, it can be concluded that this research findings can be useful for the intimate apparel companies to identify the female consumers' real and secret needs on the intimate wear which should be focused when manufacturing.

Key words: Intimates, Women's intimate, Aesthetic factors, buying decisions,

SUSTAINABLE FASHION FABRICS

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ABSTRACT

Textile fabrics can be produced directly from webs of fibres by bonding, fusing or interlocking to make non-woven fabrics and felts, but their physical properties tend to restrict their potential end-usage. The mechanical manipulation of yarn into fabric is the most versatile method of manufacturing textile fabrics for a wide range of end-uses. There are three principal methods of mechanically manipulating yarn into textile fabrics: interweaving, intertwining, and interloping. All three methods have evolved from hand-manipulated techniques through their application on primitive frames into sophisticated manufacturing operations on automated machinery. A wide variety of woven fabrics are available in today's market. An average consumer is unaware of many fabrics and their suitability for a specific end use. Clothing refers to the various articles used to cover the body. Apparel may be divided into two classes—first one, the desire for warmth and for protection against elements, and secondly, the desire for the satisfaction we receive from wearing clothing that makes us appear more esthetical. Sustainable fashion is clothing that does not harm our environment and is made out of organic materials. More conclusive research is required in order to develop resilient fabrics that are organic and can biodegrade without causing any harm. Through the utilization of recycled material for the manufacturing of clothing (clothing and textiles can be collected, baled and recycled back into raw materials to be made into new apparel or non-apparel products), we make sure it provides an additional realm of economic world profit. Sustainable Clothing will also provide a new market for additional job opportunities.

Keywords: Textile, Clothing, Sustainable, Recycled, Environment

DEVELOPMENT OF 2.5D MULTI-LAYERED WOVEN ANTI-BALLISTIC FABRIC ON HANDLOOM

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ABSTRACT

Anti-ballistic armours are of vital importance for personal protection equipment. High-tech organic man-made aramid fibres are chiefly used for imparting anti-ballistic properties. In recent times, 3D weave emergence, in the technical textiles sector is on the run of uncurtaining vast novel opportunities and advancements. The research focuses on developing 2.5D multilayer stitched woven fabric on a conventional handloom, incorporating technical yarns for imparting anti-ballistic properties. Multifilament Kevlar® 49 having a linear density of 1420 denier was used as technical material. Samples of four, six, eight and ten layer stitched multilayer weave structures were successfully drafted and fabricated on a conventional handloom, in addition to a plain weave sample. The increased number of layers displayed gradual increase in the thickness generating a compact stitched fabric construction. As, more the layers better will be the impact resistance and greater will be the energy dissipation. The stitched weave structure design may compensate the varied ends spaced open construction with higher number of picks to form a considerable thickness. In future it may fulfil the anti-ballistic performance and impact resistance properties followed by further ballistic testing and manufacturing such multilayer stitched woven body armour on high speed mechanical looms.

Keywords: 2.5D weave, stitched multilayer, conventional handloom, anti-ballistic.

FINDING TREASURE OUT OF TEXTILE TRASH GENERATED BY GARMENT MANUFACTURING UNITS IN DELHI/ NCR

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ABSTRACT

The concept of reverse logistics emerged within the last two decades after the immense need of waste minimization due to global warming, expensive energy, limited resources and unsustainable nature of existing fast fashion culture. Reverse logistics of waste has now been given equal importance as given to forward supply of goods to overcome the problem of waste management. Reverse logistics is a process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient yet cost effective flow of raw materials, in-process inventory, finished goods and related information from the point of consumption to the point of origin for the purpose of recapturing value or proper disposal. Remanufacturing and refurbishing activities also may be included in the definition of reverse logistics. (Rogers & Tibben-Lembke 1998) Developed nations are working hard to deal with textile waste related problem and have introduced concepts like closed loop supply chain, take back program, extended producers responsibility, textile collection bank etc. To achieve efficient and effective reverse logistics of textile waste. Reverse logistics of textile waste generated by garment manufacturing industries in India is approximately 40 years old and it grew parallel with textile industry. Population pressure and urge for livelihood gave birth to various hidden business related to reverse logistics of textile waste. There are various places, people and processes associated with RL of textile waste who are working silently and efficiently to solve the problem of textile waste. This paper is an attempt to explore and document various markets and stake holders related to reverse logistics of textile waste in Delhi/ NCR. Various activities in the process of reverse logistics of textile waste like collection, sorting, product recovery options (recycling, upcycling, down-cycling) has been documented. Textile waste RL network is widely spread and is providing many earning options to a segment of people but simultaneously there are various related problems like poor working conditions, un authorized market places, uncertainty which need to be worked upon for long lasting and effective reverse flow of textile waste so that we can reutilize the waste material.

Keywords: Reverse Logistics, Preconsumer Textile Waste, Upcycling, Recycling

**IMPLEMENTATION AND REDESIGN OF TRADITIONAL ORNAMENTAL
MOTIFS OF ASSAM ON ERI SILK AND DEVELOP MODEST FASHION
WEARABLES**

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ABSTRACT

Assam seems to have evolved its own unique individuality in terms of its exquisite silks, the art and craft. Next to weaving, sericulture is the most important cottage industry of the State of Assam. Eri and Muga have been producing silk traditionally since long back. Also the state has a rich collection of traditional jewellery which is unique and exclusive to the state. In view of the changing market trends, fashion and consumer demands, silk is emerging as a fashion fabric both in India and abroad. In case of Eri silk fabric it has limited use in clothing and accessories. Hence this *study* is an attempt to explore *the vibrant traditional* ornamental motifs of Assam and to redesign, restructure with some innovative techniques over Eri silk products. The information incorporated in the paper is primary and the data have been collected by purposive sampling method. This work of art was expressed on Eri silk fabric in the form of traditional hand embroidery as it is closely connected with the era. For this study selected traditional motifs of Assamese ornaments was used which were further developed into 3 categories- the border, the main motif and all over buta. The developed products were surveyed by selected respondents. From the present study it can be observed that the embellished traditional jewellery motifs resulted in fresh and colourful pattern on developed Eri silk products. The embroidered Eri silk fabric also created a huge change in a positive way among craftsman and consumer.

Keywords: Art and craft of Assam, Eri silk, hand embroidery, traditional Assamese jewellery motifs

**DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF
TRADITIONAL TEXTILE MOTIFS OF ASSAM**

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ABSTRACT

Handloom industry of Assam, a northeastern state in India, is one of the aged as well as important sectors of this region. In Assam it is mostly accomplished as a home based industry. Hand-woven textile is practiced here both for commercial as well as domestic purpose. Apart from economic importance, the hand-woven textile practice is also a part of traditional belief and custom. Thus the Assamese culture consists of a variety of traditional textile motifs and designs, which evolved with time and situation. These motifs are fading away with the phase of time and hence there is a need preserve them. This paper will discuss how the digital technology can help in sustaining the age-old traditional motifs and design. Use of computer aided design, as a tool for renovation of those motifs is an idea that has been explored in this study.

Keywords: Handloom, Textile, Tradition, Motifs, Design, Technology, CAD

**PROMOTION AND UPLIFTMENT OF TRADITIONAL EMBROIDERIES OF
RAJASTHAN**

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ABSTRACT

Culture and traditions are always associated with India and Indian people. The Indian craft is rich, unique and diverse. Each state has a different craft and Indian craft have been valued all over the world. The embroidery of Rajasthan is one of the hand craft practiced by the artisans residing there. The artisans see this not as an occupation, but rather a mark of respect to their heritage. Keeping these factors in view, a research program was designed and carried out to obtain a detailed insight of the craft practiced by the artisans residing in the western Rajasthan. The present paper analyses the role of the operational channels for the upliftment and promotion of the selected traditional embroideries.

Keywords: Embroideries, Artisans, Promotion.

**DOCUMENTATION OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS USED AS DESIGN
ORNAMENTATION IN WOVEN TRADITIONAL TEXTILES OF INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

Human beings have always been charmed and inspired by other living things on earth. Fascinated by animal and birds, man perceived it not only as an object of significance, but also as an object of art, which is represented, in various powerful depictions in various art forms. Animals and birds in art as a theme have a wider context in India and one of the major forms is the traditional Indian textiles. Concept of preparing database for the designs has been an age old phenomena. The concepts have led to a wide range of design and expressions that need to be understood for their further usage on a most interesting and imaginative forms. Innovations and decorations do not necessary mean the creation of completely new motifs. New designs are more likely to derive from the injection of new ideas into the traditional styles or motifs from the past. The present study “A STUDY OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS AS DESIGN ORNAMNETATION IN WOVEN TRADITIONAL TEXTILES OF INDIA” is an effort to systematically document animals and birds motifs used as design adornments in woven traditional textiles of India by using Form analysis, a variation of content analysis method. Data pertaining to this aspect was collected from various published & unpublished materials and through discussions with various craftsmen. It was augmented by perusal of literature & visit to various museums. These have been catalogued depending on the basis of specific animal and bird. Further, animals and birds motifs are categorized into three major heads- Geometric, Naturalized and Stylized on their basic form and shape. This catalogue will provide a valuable resource for students, designers, professionals, and others who wish to learn about the birds and animal motifs.

Keywords: design, ornamentation, woven textiles, traditional textiles

INTENSIFYING TEXTILE AND APPAREL EDIFICATION FOR RECRUITMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR THE DEAF

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ABSTRACT

Education is a right of all children and adult including those with hearing impairments. The objective of this paper is to highlight the goals and scope for the Deaf in pursuing education related to textiles, apparel and fashion design. This guarantees them skill-based edification and adeptness for recruitment and to become entrepreneurs. Education have undergone a rapid transformation over the past decade with the use of ICT. A sizably voluminous part of this transformation can be attributed to the advancements in technology, which have availed push through some of the most paramount vicissitudes in the fashion industry. It is against this background that this study is designed to examine the efficacy of ICT on learning outcomes of students with hearing impairment. The paper focusses on the scope, opportunities and possibilities the textiles and apparel education can provide for the Deaf. Sign language is a language that uses manual communication to convey meaning. It involves simultaneously combining hand shapes, movement and orientation of the hands, arms or body, and facial expressions to convey a speaker's ideas. Once Indian Sign Language gains official recognition, there will be enhanced efforts to propagate and develop it and this will result in the society having a choice to learn the language, even as a separate language. This can only be achieved by concentrated efforts and close monitoring of the edification system since edification orchestrating and implementation is as dynamic as fashion. Prosperity in achieving this mandate will ultimately depend on how educators and inculcation systems, industry personnel and society can collaborate to deal with differences in a culturally charged and transmuting context. Equal opportunities and inclusive edification will definitely ensure a sustainable world.

Key words: Auditory perception impaired, Deaf, ICT, Indian Sign language, Education, Fashion design, Technology, Textile.

DEVELOPING APPAREL DESIGNS USING TRADITIONAL MOTIFS OF MISHING COMMUNITY OF ASSAM

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ABSTRACT

Escalating demands of consumers requires modification in the fashion industry with respect to design, colour, style and technique. So, an attempt was made to develop apparel designs using traditional textile motifs of Mishing community of Assam with an aim to develop and create patterns for apparel using the existing motifs in a diversified way and to construct selected apparels for adolescents. To carry out the study, a preliminary study was conducted on selection of motifs. A set of thirty numbers of apparels suitable for adolescents were designed and sketched by placing the chosen motifs. Out of thirty, eight designs of Tunic, Short summer dress, Top and Capri, Kurti, Neck tie, Gent's formal shirt, Nehru jacket and Gent's waist jacket were selected based on the results of the survey conducted. Peg plans were prepared in REACH Tax Software for each and every motif and carried out the weaving process. The basic blocks were prepared and drafted based on the standardized body measurements. The constructed apparels were systematically evaluated by panel of judges and consumers from different fields of textiles with the help of a structured questionnaire. From the findings it can be concluded that it is possible to develop new and interesting designs from the Mishing traditional motifs to meet the excessive demands of contemporary designs in the fashion and apparel fields and also increase the variety of designs in the field of textiles.

Keywords: Traditional motifs, Diversified, Peg plan and contemporary design.