Exiting Knowledge of Respondent develop utility article and discarded Textile Clothing material in Kanpur

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ABSTRACT
Textile recycling is the method of reusing or reprocessing used clothing, Fibrous material and clothing scraps from the manufacturing process. Researchers have stressed the importance of identifying ways to reduce the post-consumer textile and apparel waste being sent to landfills. Consumer education is a key to reducing waste. "There is a general lack of knowledge of how and where clothing is disposed of". This study was carried out in Kanpur city. The total hundred numbers of respondents were selected from the different houses and areas. A descriptive research design was adopted for the present study. Textile in municipal solid waste are generally found mainly in the form of discarded clothing, although other sources include furnishing from furniture, carpets, tires, foot mat and nondurable goods such as bed sheet and towels. Interview schedule developed to collect the data regarding their needs, and for knowing the recycle practices are existing in the household. The tools used for this purpose was the interview schedule. After designing the articles as per the respondent's needs and preferences. Findings regarding transformation into products of utility shows that maximum respondent (16 percent) made durri and table mats and only 6 percent respondents prepared cushions. Results also highlights that 39 percent of the respondents sold reused/recycled textiles, and only 28 percent of the respondents were donating their textiles for reuse. During the investigation it was found that 53 percent of the respondents were buying textiles according to their needs.
***Keyword**: Knowledge, Utility, Article, Discarded*

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INTRODUCTION

Textile in municipal solid waste are found mainly in the form of discarded clothing, although other sources include furnishing from furniture, carpets, tires, footwear and nondurable goods such as sheet and towels. Textile recycling offers environmental benefits such as decreased landfill space requirement, use of virgin fibers, Reduced consumption of energy and water, Pollution avoidance, Lessened demand for dyes, Minimum or no waste, Sustainability of functional automotive textile due to the highest possible share of recycling materials, bearing in mind that synthetic fiber products do not decompose, and that natural fibers may release greenhouse gases.

Textile waste can be classified as either pre-consumer or post-consumer textile waste. Pre-consumer textile waste is the leftovers or by-products from textile-, fiber or cotton industries. Post-consumer textile waste is the waste of fleece, flannel, corduroy, cotton, nylon, denim, wool, and linen, which have already passed through the consumer market and are recycled and re-constituted into a product for the consumer market once again. Textiles in landfill biodegrade to form methane gas which is released into the air and is not

suitable for human consumption, which is one of the most effects, that recycling is addressing by diverting textile from landfill.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A descriptive an experimental research design survey purposive sampling and simple random sampling method was used to collect data regarding, recycle practices existing in the household about old garments, utility article and other textile products such as foot mat, bags, basket etc. The tools used for the purpose was the interview schedule. This study was conducted on 100 household women of age group between 20-40 years and above. Pared market, Shiwala, Nawabganj was selected to conduct the present study. The data from the interview schedule were tabulated and presented through diagram. From the tabulated data simple percentage were worked out to know the background information, existing clothing practices, and preferences of respondents. The waste textile articles such as old stockings, denim, old sari, and waste cloths were utilized to prepare utility articles. Based on survey and questionnaire total number of 7 sketches were drawn for the respondents. Articles were constructed by taking into consideration the availability of waste textiles. Waste textile material was used to prepare different articles such as new garments, bags, foot mat, tie dress, basket and runner. The designs were made according to their house work, clothing practices and preferences. Articles designs were finalized by taking into consideration the views of a panel of judges.

RESULTS AND DISSCUSIONS

Table: 1 Distribution of respondents on the basis of their type of textile product for learning   [N=100]

S.No.	Type of textile product for learning	Frequency	Per cent
(i)	Textile clothing utility articles	63*	63*
(ii)	Textile clothing decorative articles	23	23
(ii)	All of above	14	14

This Table (1) shows that (63 per cent) of the respondents were textile product for learning through textile clothing utility articles, (23 per cent) of the respondents were textile product for learning through decorative articles and only (14 per cent) of the respondents were textile product for learning through all the above.

Table:2 Distribution of respondents on the basis of their   communication generally prefer [N=100]

S.No.	Communication	Frequency	Per cent
(i)	Newspaper	22	22
(ii)	Radio	10	10
(iii)	Television	48*	48*
(iv)	All above	20	20

Kind of communication generally prefer of respondents has been furnished in the Table (2). The finding shows that the maximum respondents (48 per cent) belonged to Television, (22 per cent) respondents were having generally prefer Newspaper, (20 percent) respondents were having generally prefer all above communication and (10 per cent) respondents were having prefer of communication Radio. So the maximum 48 percent of the respondent deal with communication of Television.

Table:3 Awareness of textile recycling practices of respondents [N=100]

S.No.	Awareness	Yes	No	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Experience related to clothing and textile field	40(40.0)	60(60.0)	1.40	V
2.	Make product by hand knotting techniques	71(71.0)	29(29.0)	1.71	II
3.	Knowledge about textile recycling	53(53.0)	47(47.0)	1.53	III
4.	Interested in training and learning of textile recycling product	82(82.0)	18(18.0)	1.82	I
5.	Uses of recycling textile	47(47.0)	53(53.0)	1.47	IV

Table (3) shows that (first rank) of the respondents were having awareness of Interested in training of learning of textile recycling product with mean score 1.82, (second rank) of the respondents were having awareness of Make product by hand knotting techniques with mean score 1.71, (third rank) of the respondents of awareness of Knowledge about textile recycling with mean score 1.53, (fourth rank) of the respondents through Uses of recycling textile with mean score 1.47 and last (fifth rank) of the respondents Experience related to clothing and textile field in awareness.

Table:4 Distribution of respondents on the basis of their time duration [N=100]

S.No.	Time duration	Frequency	Per cent
(i)	1 to 2 hours	12	12
(ii)	2 to 3 hours	32	32
(iii)	3 to 4 hours	35*	35*
(iv)	4 to 5 hours	21	21

It can be inferred from Table (4). It was found that (35 per cent) of the respondents were having duration of 3-4 hours per day, followed (32 per cent) of respondents were having time duration of work 2-3 hours per day, (21 per cent) of respondents were having duration of work 4-5 hours per day and only (12 percent) respondents were having duration of work 1-2 hours per day. So the maximum 35 percent of the respondents deal with the work of 3-4 hours per day.

Table:5 Distribution of respondents on the basis of their Household textile [N=100]

S.No	Household textile	Frequency	Per cent
(i)	Bed sheet	13	13
(ii)	Curtains	8	8
(iii)	Both	17*	17*
(iv)	Any others	9	9

Kind of household textile of respondent has been furnished in the Table (5). The finding shows that maximum respondent (17 per cent) were having both, (13 per cent) were having Bed sheet, (9 per cent) respondent belong to any other and only (8 per cent) respondents belong to curtains.

Fig. 1: Denim bag and skirt: Denim trousers were used to construct the bag and a mini skirt. Bag and skirt was stitched employing sewing machine.

Fig. 2 Foot mat and basket: Old discarded socks and sarees of different colour were utilized to make foot mat and basket using braiding and hand knitting techniques with stitching by hand.

CONCLUSION

The main purpose of this study was used to prepare different articles from waste textile materials. According to the needs the articles were designed which includes Denim trousers for construction the bag and a mini skirt, whereas Old discarded socks and sarees of different colours were utilized to make foot mat and basket, old tie dress and old shirt used to construct the skirt. Articles prepared were like a new garments, bags, foot mat, tie dress, basket and runner. Assessment of acceptability was done by a panel of judges. Majority of the judges preferred foot mat, made of stockings (Rank I) followed by denim bag and skirt, tie dress and basket. The present study gives a clear picture about needs along with existing clothing practices and preferences of respondents, recycle practices existing in the household for utilizing the old garments, utility articles and other textile products such as foot mat, bags, basket etc.

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