

Recycling (Fabric Residue In The Style Of The Art Of Tents) To Produce Creative Products Functional To Increase Family Income And Achieve Sustainable Development Goals

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Summary

Recycling the remnants of fabrics in the art of tents can be a source of creativity and art and increase the income of the family. The remaining fabrics can be used to produce functional and beautiful products, and market them to increase income. In addition, the use of fabric residues contributes to preserving the environment and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Emphasis should be placed on promoting awareness, providing training and support to families to make the most of this technical sustainability. The traditional concept of dealing with waste and fabric residues has changed within the concept of environmental protection, where the large quantities of waste currently generated are of concern to those interested in environmental affairs, and waste recycling contributes greatly to achieving social balance on the one hand and protecting the environment from the risks of pollution and preserving it and achieving economic resources on the other hand and through good management and management of waste and the thinking about the subject of this research is to benefit from the types of household waste in aesthetic and useful ways for all members of society and to increase the financial income of the family by recycling existing household waste and benefiting from it without spending money on other new materials that

may perform the same purpose and to achieve the goals of sustainable development
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Introduction:

Khayamiya is a traditional art known in many cultures around the world. It represents the embodiment of creativity and craftsmanship in the design and implementation of colorful and ornate fabrics and textiles. However, tent operations produce large quantities of fabric residues, which in turn may be a source of environmental pollution and waste.

This research aims to explore the possibility of recycling textile remains in the art of tents, with the aim of utilizing them as a source of creativity and art, while at the same time increasing family income. This is achieved by using leftover fabrics to produce functional and beautiful products that can be marketed and sold.

In addition to economic and technical benefits, the use of leftover fabrics contributes to preserving the environment and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. By promoting a culture of recycling and converting disposable materials into valuable products, the amount of textile waste produced by the tent industry can be reduced, thereby reducing the negative environmental impact.

This study also reinforces the importance of raising awareness and providing training and support to families involved in the tent industry, with the aim of making the most of this artistic sustainability by developing their skills in recycling and converting textile waste into valuable art products, which families can increase their income and improve their living conditions.

To achieve the objectives of this research, a comprehensive study will be carried out to analyze the processes and techniques used in the recycling of fabric residues in the tent industry.

Attention will also be paid to developing effective marketing strategies that contribute to the promotion of products made from recycled fabrics.

This research should be a valuable contribution to the field of tent industry and artistic sustainability, and contribute to enhancing awareness and stimulating innovation in the use of fabric residues and transforming them into unique artistic products by strengthening cooperation and partnership between artistic, social and environmental institutions, which can achieve a better future for them. Industry and the families concerned with it.

Obaidat Muhammad Ibrahim Social Marketing Green Home) First Edition Amman: Arab Society Library for Publishing and Distribution 2014, p. 48 Khairallah Asl et al. 20190 Hanan Muhammad Alsayed Abu Sabri: The effectiveness of a counseling program to develop purchasing awareness for girls who are about to get married

Search problem:

The human element is the most important resource and work on its development is the first guarantee to achieve continuous development, which is achieved through the acquisition of capabilities, skills, knowledge and trends required by the effective contribution to achieving continuous development The house consumes a lot of resources necessary for domestic consumption that results in household waste The volume of per capita consumption has increased significantly in recent years and the degree of well-being has improved in various countries of the world, whether developed or developing to the extent that he called this era the era of consumption and the researchers see As much as the culture and experience of the family in all life affairs, you can exploit these household waste in beautifying their home and improving their standard of living, so we find that the vast majority look superficially at home waste as neglected and undesirable things, but in fact families are considered a resource and a source of improving family income, not a burden that the family wants to get rid of. Perspective Recycling and reuse can benefit from this waste by searching for innovative ways to benefit from it as much as Possible.

The recycling of waste fabrics is one of the important things that hinder families, society and the state in terms of sustainable development and increasing family income.

We formulate the research problem in the following questions:

- 1- What are the most effective ways to recycle waste fabrics using the Khayamiya art method to produce creative and functional products?
- 2- How effective is recycling leftover fabrics using the art of tents in increasing family income?
- 3- How effective is recycling waste fabrics using the art of tents in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals?

Research Objectives:

We seek to aim at this research:

- 1 -Enriching the aesthetic value of the remnants of fabrics using the methods of the art of tents.
- 2 -Creating new and creative designs in the art of tents by converting the remnants of fabrics into reusable products.
- 3 -Take advantage of the remnants of fabrics and waste to save money and increase family income.
- 4- Participate in community awareness to raise awareness of responsibility in recycling waste fabrics and household waste.

Importance of Research:

- -Recycling of textile residues in the production of functional creative products.
- Helping the community with creative ideas to recycle the remnants of fabrics in the style of the art of tents.

Research hypotheses:

- 1- There are effective ways to take advantage of the remnants of fabrics and use them in the style of the art of tents to produce creative and functional products.

2- There are statistically significant differences in achieving sustainable development goals using the recycling of fabric residues using the art of tents.

3- There are effective ways to take advantage of the remnants of fabrics and use them in the style of the art of tents to increase the financial income of the family.

Research Limitations:

Time limits: 2023

Spatial boundaries: King Khalid University of Science and Arts in Muhayil Asir.

Human limits: a random sample of students of King Khalid University of Science and Arts in Tihama

Research Methodology:

Descriptive and analytical approach:

- Recycling the remnants of fabrics using the art of tents (collecting the theoretical framework and previous studies for research.

- Experimental method: Preparation of fabric residue products in the style of the art of tents to produce creative and functional products.

Search Procedure:

1- Preparing the research plan.

2- Preparation of the theoretical framework, which includes:

A. Recycling

B. The art of tents.

c. Financial income of the family.

d. Sustainable Development Goals.

Number of previous studies related to the subject 3-

4- Preparing a questionnaire presented to the beneficiaries to measure their satisfaction with products to provide financial income for families using the remnants of fabrics in the style of the art of tents.

5- Preparing some products from leftover fabrics to provide financial income for the family and achieve the goals of sustainable development.

6- Application of the questionnaire

7. Debriefing

8. Recommendations and Recommendations

Search terms:

First: Recycling:

It is the reuse of everything that is old and unexploited, and the idea of recycling began during the First and Second World Wars, where countries were suffering from a severe shortage of rubber, which prompted them to collect those materials from waste and then reuse them.

https://maat.journals.ekb.eg/article_170144_e8ee1de3e977d6b2e35c44ebb184cd7b.pdf

Second / household waste:

Household waste is defined as any organic or inorganic materials that come out of homes, including dust, garden waste, shops, shops, restaurants and street sweepers.

Third: Financial Income:

Financial income is a group of capital that is distributed over time, each capital corresponding to a maturity period.

Fourth: Sustainable Development:

Sustainable development is development that takes into account the social and environmental dimensions as well as the economic dimensions of the good use of available resources to meet the needs of individuals while preserving the right of future generations.

Theoretical Framework:

As human beings living on Earth for a long time, and being one of the most sophisticated beings in life, we are making amazing achievements at the scientific and industrial levels, and that these industries come at a high price, which is environmental pollution, whether in the atmosphere or in the resources of the earth themselves, which are necessary to reduce the consumption of natural resources in and from the bad habits in our societies when we finish something we throw it away, and we must fight and change this behavior..

We need to rethink and interact with recycling projects. We have to try to change our economy, start with mining resources and use them to build something..

Then the way the economy works so far, and then we build new things to replace consuming something or no longer useful what we have lying away..

New stuff tends to be more expensive now that the resources we need are becoming scarcer, so it's more expensive.

What do we mean by recycling:-

Recycling: It is the process of recycling and using waste, whether domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, for example, we say that it is possible to recycle

Old newspapers into cardboard dishes, and to recycle old metal cans to introduce new cans, and to recycle scrap metals to obtain new alloys that can be used in the manufacture of different products, and the purpose of reuse is to reduce the size of this waste and thus reduce its accumulation in the environment, and this process is done by classifying and separating waste on the basis of

The raw materials contained in it and then remanufacture each material separately.

What Recycling Requires:-

Successful recycling depends on some basic issues

Reconciling consumers: what do we need to recycle? What ways can this scrap be used more? Who can use it? Who wants it? In many ways, this is about matchmaking people in communities. I have something that is useless to me anymore . But someone else needs it, if I throw it away, why don't I give it to him, even if I provide raw materials and emissions as much as possible..

Environmental perspective: It is always useful to recycle from an economic perspective, it is useful in most cases .

The better we are at matching consumers, the better the result

Types of Recycling:-

Internal Recycling:

Materials, fabric residues and waste resulting from manufacturing processes are used, remanufactured and utilized..

External recycling: reclamation of materials from a product that is worn out or outdated .

Recycling the remnants of cutting factories ready-made garments to achieve sustainable development.:

Benefiting from the remnants of fabrics in enriching aesthetic and functional values

The art of tents:

Khayamiyeh: It is one of the methods of weaving added to the decoration of clothes and textiles by adding pieces of colored fabric that may differ from the color of the fabric to be decorated and its textile composition and is characterized by plant and animal decorations.

(Amr Hassouna, 2007)

Journal of Architecture, Arts and Humanities

<https://mjaf.journals.ekb.eg> › .

Khayamiya as an art takes a large place in the field of fashion because of its distinctive impact on the works carried out in it and is commonly used in many fields..

I mean the search to reach a contemporary design style depends on the technique of tents and embroidery fabric added to the implementation of headdresses for women in the style of designs developed from the sources of new design is to inspire its elements of modern art influenced by Islamic arts with no resort to Westernization has meant the research rooting the new design style through the implementation of 16 design models and then employ them with the appropriate fashion for them and then the use of scraps and remnants of fabrics ready-made garment factories in the implementation of a simple technical way depending on his grandfather And the modernity of the implemented designs, which supports the style of Khayamiya as a heritage style and its use in new purposes and functions.

The historical development of the art of tents:

Some researchers and analysts mention that the ancient Egyptian is the first to know tents in the era of building the pyramids, where it was used as an umbrella for the foreman, while the pharaoh was making a tent for him

For trips, Maspero mentioned in his book "Royal Mummies" that there is a crypt of leather discovered from the twenty-first dynasty, which is one of the rare pieces of art in the manner of addition (tents) found in the crypt of Deir el-Bahari, and we also find that some of the clothes of the pharaohs decorated with ribbons added by embroidery, such as the robe of Tutankhamun located in the ancient Egyptian Museum, and there is a group of tapes and belts engraved decorated in a manner tents, and on the chairs found in The tomb of Ramses III found "pillows - pillows" of cloth with decorations

It is also added with cloth and examples abound in ancient Egyptian history.

Tutankhamun's robe in the ancient Egyptian Museum, and there is a group of tapes and patterned belts decorated in the manner of tents, and on the chairs found in the tomb of Ramses III found "pillows - pillows" of cloth with decorations added with cloth as well and many examples in ancient Egyptian history.

The art of tents in the style of juxtaposition of materials (patches is intended to assemble a group of woven or non-woven materials or both together and put them on the floor flat in balance and complete composition and then installed stitches fixing visible, or invisible in an attempt to fill the space of the whole floor and rarely shows any part of it and the art of tents in this style is divided into several types, including:

- 1 - The art of tents in the style of patches in the form of different spaces.
- 2- The art of tents in the style of patches with one space. The art of tents in the style of patchwork with small spaces is one.
- 3- The art of tents in the style of patches with geometric spaces

:The art of "Applique " tents

The study was exposed to the history of added fabric in the Islamic era and before and the manufacture of tents in Egypt currently and historically, as well as reviewed the decorations of the added fabric and the raw materials required for their implementation, and referred to the pendants that are currently implemented in the manner of tents and their aesthetic values .

The stages of synthesis of fabric residues, including two stages:

Family income

Historical background information:

1. Statistics on the living and working conditions of workers and their families were 1919 In this regard, several previous international conferences of labour statisticians have adopted

resolutions on household expenditure surveys and household income and expenditure surveys.

The resolutions adopted by the First International Conference of Labour Statisticians included the International Labour Office (1926) and the Seventh International Conference of Experts on Labour Statistics in 1949 (International Labour Office, 1951) and the Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1973 International Labour Office (2000). The latter resolution, which is still in force, addresses the objectives, frequency and scope of household income and expenditure surveys Organization of surveys Data collection units Basic concepts and definitions of income and consumer expenditure Basic methodology Classifications; Results.

2. In parallel to this work, the Office has also considered on several occasions the conduct of expenditure surveys.

In the context of its activity on consumer price indices and the resolutions adopted by the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1925), the Sixth International Conference of Experts on Labour Statistics (1947), the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1962) and the Fourteenth International Conference of Experts on Labour Statistics (1987), recognize the importance of household expenditure surveys in order to derive weights for the collection of consumer price indices.

The resolution of the Fourteenth Conference of Labour Statisticians recommends that such surveys represent, within available resources, household size, income level, regional location, socio-economic group and any other factors that may be related to household expenditure patterns (ILO, 2000).

3. The Office has also produced a series of publications, including methodological specifications and results of national surveys related to family livelihood studies, family budget surveys and household income and expenditure surveys (ILO 1961a, ILO 1961b, ILO 2, ILO (1995)).

In addition to activities related to family livelihood studies and consumer price indices, there are also two resolutions on an integrated system of wage statistics and measurement of labour income, adopted respectively by the Twelfth International

Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1973 and the Sixteenth International Conference of Experts on Labour Statistics in 1998 (International Labour Office, 2000).

4. Other international and regional agencies have been involved in their role in the development and promotion of standards in the area of household income and expenditure statistics as well as in supporting their application United Nations, 1964 United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (1989) In 1994, on behalf of the United Nations Statistics Division and some other organizations, the Statistical Office of the European Commission sponsored a work whose results were presented in a study entitled "Statistics of household income, consumption and savings distribution" (1998) al et Franz. This study was a revision of previously issued guidelines issued by the United Nations Statistics Division (United Nations (1977) and the European Union Statistical Office issued a handbook on household budget surveys (1997) HBS-E HBS EUROSTAT,

Draft Handbook on Income Surveys, Draft Statistical Office of the European Union Handbook on Income Measurement (2002) SILC-UE and World Bank Standards of Living Publication (2000).

A three-part guide on conducting multipurpose household surveys based on its experiences from measurement surveys Efforts have also been made at the national level in developing countries to develop a framework for the production of household income and expenditure statistics. For example, the Australian Bureau of Statistics published a "Provisional Framework for Household Income, Consumption, Savings and Wealth" as a conceptual design for the production of statistics related to household economic well-being (1995). There has also been some new work at the international level on standards in income statistics and the Canberra Group on Household Income Statistics has been issued.

Income concept and definition:

Household income consists of all income received by the household or household members, in cash, in kind, or services, annually or at earlier intervals, but excludes contingent profits and other such irregular and usually incidental incomes. Household income income is available for current consumption and, with the exception of income listed in paragraph 18 below, does not reduce the net assets of the household through the decrease of its cash

assets, the disposition of other financial or non-financial assets or the increase in its liabilities 50. In practice, household income can be determined by the expression

Definition of family income:

It is the money that enters a person from trade or work and industry. Arabic Language Intermediate Dictionary Part One Egypt Press Egyptian Joint Stock Company 1990 - p 274) There are different sources of income and these sources include: Earning a job Pension Legitimate alimony Private property revenue Interest Securities Aid) Ali Mahmoud Al-Far, Dictionary of Sociology English - Arabic Dar Al-Maaref Alexandria (2001)

Objectives and areas of use Family income:

Household income and expenditure statistics use the basis for describing and analyzing a wide range of economic, social and other issues, including.

1. Identify baskets of goods and services as well as obtain weighting factors and other useful information to collect indicators of consumer prices, cost of living indicators and indicators of prices.
2. Assess the level, structure and trends of household economic well-being in terms of income distribution/consumer expenditure among households in the various concerned population subgroups.
- 3 - Formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating social and economic policies.
- 4- Studying consumer behavior among socio-economic groups.

How to alleviate poverty in society:

The author presents a correct and typical presentation of the theoretical framework of anti-poverty policies in Chapter IX "Equitable Development", pp. 311-325. The success of anti-poverty policies can be expressed as a function of growth, the position of distribution before the beginning of income policies and change.

Sustainable Development:

The concept of sustainable development is an update of the concept of development in line with the requirements of the present era, that is, taking into account the economic and

environmental resources available and possible in the future to achieve development.

Fawad Hussain Hassan (2015)

The concept of sustainable development emerged in the seventies of the twentieth century, and the concepts of economic development, human element development, human capital development, human resource development and community development were linked... The current chapter will shed light on what sustainable development is, in terms of definition.

Characteristics and origin... While the rest of the chapters are concerned with talking about the goals, areas, indicators, pillars, principles, philosophy, values and ethics of sustainable development and its obstacles.

There are some definitions available for the concept of sustainable development, including: - Definition of Sahar Qadri Al-Rifai (2009) Sustainable development is a dynamic interactive development that **takes it upon itself to harmonize its three pillars:**

People, environmental resources and economic development.

In light of the above, some of the characteristics of sustainable development can be identified as follows: It is comprehensive or integrated development. It is a continuous development. It is fair development. It is balanced development that does not reap the fruits for current generations at the expense of future generations. It is rational development without extravagance, misuse or exploitation, it is development that takes into account the environmental dimension in all its projects.

It is development that maximizes the value of popular participation or citizen participation in all stages of development work Full organic link between the economy, the environment and society Each has its own perspective ... The importance of sustainable development Sustainable development is a link between the current generation and the next generation that ensures the continuity of human life, and guarantees the next generation and the equitable distribution of resources within one country and even between countries.

Multiplex. Sustainable development is also a link between the North and the South, the integration of interests between them

and the repayment of debts developed countries that have depleted the resources of countries Muhammad Arabi: 2003; Arabi Muhammad (1992).

Three main areas of sustainable development can be identified as follows:

-Economic development.

Social development.-

- Environmental Development

"The most important previous studies in the field of the art of tents and recycling"

Among the most important previous studies in the field of tenting and recycling Assem Haya, El-Desouky, (2020) Title: Employing Robotic Knitted Scraps in Enriching Children's Jeans Clothing.

The aim of the study was:

Giving aesthetic and functional value to children's clothing by decorating it with cartoon characters from scraps of automatic knitted fabrics Shedding light on a new style of children's clothing decoration using scraps of automatic knitted fabrics and opening new areas for small and medium enterprises

The study found the following results:

There are statistically significant differences between the designs implemented in achieving the aesthetic aspect according to the opinions of the arbitrators

There are statistically significant differences between the designs implemented in achieving the innovative aspect according to the opinions of the arbitrators

There are statistically significant differences between the designs implemented in achieving the functional aspect according to the opinions of the arbitrators

El Gohary: 2006 (Title: The possibility of benefiting from the recycling of fabric residues to enrich women's outerwear).

The aim of the study was:

Shedding light on the recycling of leftover fabrics and benefiting from them in the preparation and implementation of Joulat that repair women's outerwear using the patchwork method

Which leads to the provision of innovative economic clothes, so the researchers produced a number (14) gonla and used a questionnaire form that includes five axes, which are the foundations of designing the functional aspect, the aesthetic aspect, the innovative side of the marketing aspect.

The study finds the following findings:

There is a difference between the tours in achieving the design foundations side, while there are no differences between the rounds in achieving both the functional aspect, the aesthetic aspect, the innovative side, the marketing side (and the presence of differences between the axes of the implemented geoles, so we find that they are in terms of preference in order The functional aspect, followed by the innovative, followed by the foundations of design, followed by the marketing aspect, and finally the aesthetic aspect.

Study by Muhammad Hind Al-Ani (2021) Title: Creativity in decorative fabric designs Supplements and furniture Interior Design Environment The study objective:

Study examples of designs of decorative fabrics used in furniture used within the internal environment of our time

The study finds the following findings:

Handling surfaces and blocks deliberately This is achieved when the designs are traditional, spontaneous and simple decorative fabrics

Al-Damanhour, et al., 2021 (Title: Enriching the design reality on the mannequin using tent fabric to identify the orientation of female students towards sustainable development)

The aim of the study was:

Reveal more expressive and aesthetic features and values in the tent fabric by designing innovative aesthetic compositions of fashion through

Formation with tent fabric in a modern way, to suit women from the age of 35 to 20 years. The study found the following results: There are statistically significant differences between the responses of specialists to the designs implemented from tent fabrics, which indicates the possibility of enriching the design reality on the mannequin using tent fabric, and that the general level of students' tendency towards the use of tent fabrics is at an appropriate degree, i.e. a high level of approval for the use of tent fabric, by (93.45%)

Where designs can be implemented with a new vision for women's clothing in which aesthetic richness, ease of implementation, beauty of shape and low cost are achieved.

Mahmoud Iman Obaid: 2020 (Title: An education strategy based on visual thinking to develop the skills of producing artistic works in the style of Khayamiya among art education students)

The study aimed at: to develop the technical skills for the production of artistic artifacts in the style of tents

The study found the following results:

There is a statistically significant difference between the students' results before the proposed strategy is applied and after its valid post-application.

Abdul Karim and others: 2020 (Title: Recycling the remnants of shearing factories ready-made garments to achieve sustainability).

The aim of the study is: to try to reach a more accurate yarn tiger by mixing chopped recycled cotton with polyester in varying proportions and producing melicia products that suit the functional purposes specified for them.

The study found the following results:

The possibility of benefiting from the exhaust of the clothing industry and recycling it to produce fabric yarns and usable clothes, as the savings rates in the total for tiger yarns and the mixing rates used ranged between 66% to 38%

Mohammed Safinaz Mohamed: 2020 (Title: Recycling Fixed Clothing Supplements and Employing Them to Enrich the Art of Jewelry)

The aim of the study: to recycle fixed clothing supplements (connected) and use them in the work of ornaments in an innovative way

The study found the following results:

The designs have been accepted aesthetically and innovatively, as well as functionally and economically.

And that the trend towards recycling contributes to the development of clothing fashion and supplements, and opens new doors to break the norm in the field of fashion, especially supplements.

Heikal et al.: 2022 (Title: The use of leftover evening wear fabrics in the work of separate clothing supplements The research aims):

Exploiting the remnants of evening wear fabrics in the design and implementation of new and innovative separate clothing supplements by following technical and scientific methods

Recycling the remnants of fabrics, especially evening wear fabrics, because of their beauty, luster, distinctive features, high prices and diversity in their materials, inspires the designer with new creative ideas

The research reached the following results:

The existence of statistically significant differences between the implemented designs in achieving the elements and foundations of the design according to the opinions of specialists.

Mustafa Thana Al-Sarhan: 2011((Title: Recycling of Fabric Residues for Use in Supplements. Furnishings)

The research aims:

How to exploit the remnants of fabrics and consumable parts to make other new products by following scientific methods The research reached the following results: Raising the awareness of women in the community of the importance of recycling and working in ready-made garment factories for recycling work to raise the level of extract

We find that previous studies are consistent with the current study in:

Recycling waste fabrics for sustainability-

Using the art of tents in making new and modern designs.-

Enrich aesthetic and functional value by using residue fabrics in recycling.-

Producing creative and functional products to increase family income.-

Applied Framework"

Preparation and design of a questionnaire

Recycling questionnaire "Textile residues in the style of the art of tents to produce creative products, increase family income and achieve sustainable development"

Objective of the questionnaire

The researchers designed the questionnaire with the aim of identifying the views of the community in recycling the remnants of fabrics using the art of tents Production Creative products to increase family income and achieve sustainable development

Questionnaire construction

The questionnaire included a set of questions related to the community's views on recycling the remnants of fabrics in the style of the art of tents to produce creative products to increase family income, and used a triple appreciation balance (yes - no - maybe)

Questionnaire correction

The number of questionnaire phrases reached (63) were formulated in the form of questions that are answered with yes no - maybe) and the correction is done by converting the marks set by the members of the community to the percentage

Applied Studies:

The researcher proposed (7) designs for recycling the remnants of fabrics using the art of tents to enrich the creative and functional value, the proposed designs consist of an abaya, children's bedspread, carpets, kitchen gloves, table cloth, wall hanging, and pillowcase.

kitchen gloves, a tablecloth, a wall hanging, and a pillow.

Proposed design	Description of the proposed design	Type of proposed design
	An abaya that uses recycled fabric scraps using the art of Khayamiya	Suggested design type: Abaya
	A tablecloth that uses recycled fabric scraps using Khayamiya art	Suggested design type: table runner
	Kitchen gloves used to recycle leftover fabrics using the art of Khayamiya	Suggested Design Type: Kitchen Gloves



A pillow in which I use
recycling leftover fabrics
using the art of Khayamiya

The type of proposed design is
Khadadiya



A children's mattress that uses
recycled fabric scraps using
the art of Khayamiya

Suggested design type:
baby mattress



Carpets that use recycled
fabric scraps using
the art of Khayamiya

Suggested design type:
carpet



A wall hanging that uses
recycled fabric scraps
using Khayamiya art

The proposed design type
is wall hanging

Results and discussion

First: Consumer evaluation questionnaire for the proposed designs

The two researchers prepared a questionnaire directed to consumers to judge the designs proposed by the two researchers. The

questionnaire included an evaluation of (7) designs.

Second: Discussing and interpreting the hypotheses and results

There are statistically significant differences between the proposed designs in achieving the evaluation aspects

As a whole, according to consumer opinions:

Table (1): Averages of consumer ratings for the achievement of aspects (as a whole) of the proposed designs.

the design Sixth	the design Seventh	the design Fifth	the design the fourth	the design the third	The second	First	Evaluation items
%36	%35	%36	%35	%36	%32	%31	Are the the fabric a good choice to the art of Khazanga art?
%34	%36	%34	%34	%37	%31	%30	Are the leftover fabrics used in the design compatible? Khazanga art?
%36	%33	%36	%36	%36	%35	%30	Is the effect of art Khazanga is suitable in design?
%35	%36	%34	%36	%36	%36	%32	Is the design illustrated in style Khazanga art Using leftovers Fabrics achieve the technical side And creative?
%34	%32	%36	%36	%37	%36	%25	For the product? And fabrics used Suitable for (Design and environment) Preserving the environment
%34	%36	%33	%34	%36	%35	%35	Is the design Helps achieve Sustainable development?
%34	%35	%34	%34	%34	%33	%34	Could he Take advantage of art Khazanga art on the site Fabric used For the design?
%36	%36	%36	%33	%35	%35	%28	Does it fit? Design with leftovers Fabrics used?
%35	%38	%35	%33	%35	%34	%30	Is there in Design shown fabrics are compatible?

Table (2) Quality factor for the degrees of the proposed designs in verifying the aspects (as a whole) according to opinions
Consumers

Arrange designs	Factor the quality	Evaluation As a whole
Designs No. 5	%34	Design 1
Design No. 4	%32	Design 2
Design No. 3	%34	Design 3
Designs No. 3	%34	the design
Designs No. 2	35.1%	the design
Designs No. 2	35.1%	Design 6
Designs No. 1	36.7%	Design 7

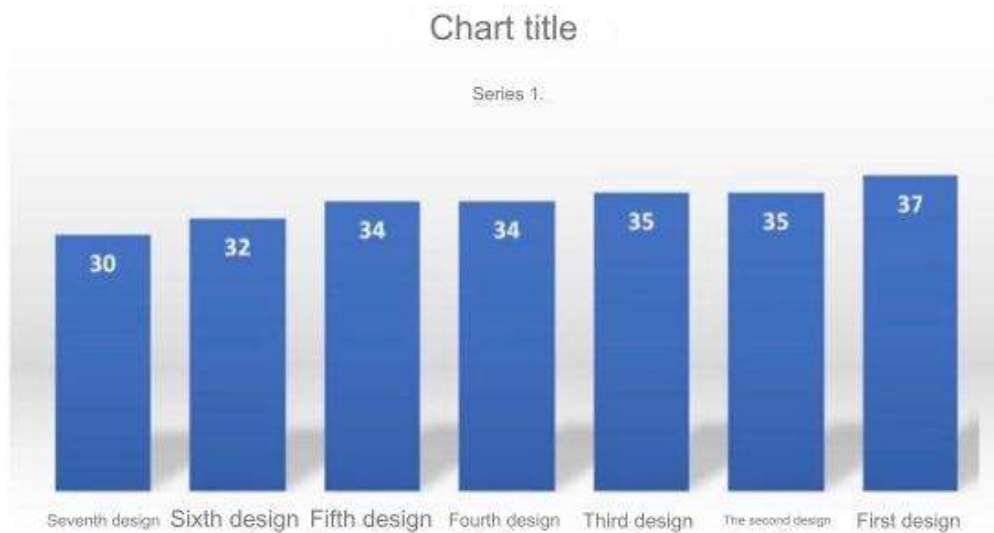


Figure (1) shows the quality factor for the degrees of the proposed designs in achieving the aspects (as a whole)

According to consumer reviews,

From Table (8) and Figure (4) it is clear that:

,The best proposed designs in the evaluation aspects as a whole according to consumers' opinions, design (1) achieved a quality factor of (37%), followed by design (2.3), which achieved a quality .factor of (37%)

and the least proposed design in the axes as a whole is ,(35) design (7), which achieved a quality factor of

and the two researchers explain the high design quality ,(30) factor (1), whose quality factor percentage reached (37%) because this design achieved a high proportion between colors and design with each other, and they also achieved a high level in achieving sustainable development. These factors, in turn, led to achieving high quality aspects of these designs.

Results and discussion, recommendations and proposals:

research results:

- It means verifying the validity of the hypotheses. It became clear through the research that it is possible to recycle leftover fabrics and use them in the Khayyamiya art style.
- It has become clear that benefiting from leftover fabrics and using them in the Khayyamiya art style achieves sustainable .development
- It became clear that the art of Khayyamiya was benefited from in opening small projects from home to increase the family's income.

The impact of the art of Khayamiya on products and raising the aesthetic and functional value. Recommendations: In light of the results, it was achieved to enhance awareness of the importance of recycling and the use of leftover fabrics in the art of Khayamiya.

Encouraging families to establish small projects producing Khayyamiya and manufactured art products

Among the suggestions:

- Conduct a training course on the arts and synthesis of leftover fabrics in the Khayyamiya art style and benefit from them.
- Make innovative designs from leftover fabrics and use them to beautify the home

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