



The Universal Scholar Journal

International Peer-Reviewed | Open Access | Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Vol I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL

International Peer-Reviewed | Open Access | Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Vol. I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026

Copyright and License

© 2026 The Author(s). This article is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).

The article may be shared, copied, redistributed, remixed, transformed, and reused for any purpose, including commercial purposes, provided that appropriate credit is given to the original author(s) and source, a link to the license is provided, and any changes are indicated.

License: CC BY 4.0

Official License URL: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Journal Website: <https://theuniversalscholarjournal.com/>



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (*Internationally Peer Reviewed Journal*)

PATRON

Sunil Kumar

editor@theuniversalscholarjournal.com

ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. Gurmit Singh

(Associate Professor)

Malwa Central College of Education for Women

Civil Lines, Ludhiana (Pb.) India

Dr. Tripta Parmar

(Principal)

SDS College of Education for Women,

Lopon (Moga) Pb. – India

Dr. Jasleen Kewlani Rambani

(Associate Professor in Sociology)

Rajiv Gandhi National University of

Law, Patiala (Pb.), India

Dr. Laxman Singh Kandari

Assistant Professor

Department of Forestry & Natural

Resources, School of Agriculture and

Allied Sciences, Chauras Campus, HNB

Garhwal University, Srinagar

Garhwal-246174 Uttarakhand

Amal George

Assistant Professor

Department of Management Studies,

KMCT College of Engineering for

Emerging Technologies and

Management, Kasaragod

EDITORIAL BOARD

Dr. Mulu A. Alemu Ethopia

(Assistant Professor)

Advisory Board Member

Department of Management, Mekelle

University, Ethiopia

Dr. Ndumiso Tshuma (HOD)

Executive Director & Public Health

Specialist, Johannesburg, South Africa

Prof (Dr) Aman Vats

(Professor & Deputy Director)

Professor & Deputy Director, Amity

School of Film and Drama, Amity

University UP.

Dr. Kapil Metha (HOD)

(Dept. of Emerging Technologies)

Chandigarh Engineering College,

Landran, SAS Nagar (Pb.)

Dr. Sachin Kumar

(Head & Associate Professor)

Department of Mathematics and

Statistics

Central University of Punjab,

Ghudda 151401, Bathinda, Punjab,

India



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

Index

Sr. No.	Topic of Research Paper / Name of Authors	Page No.
1.	Sleep Apnea: Mechanisms, Diagnosis, and Evolving Interventions by <i>Mandeep Singh Bangoo & Manmohit Singh</i>	1-5
2.	Teacher Trainees in the Digital World: Cybersecurity Awareness and Technology Attitudes by <i>Dr. Sunil Kumar</i>	6-21
3.	Revival of Mughal-Era Costumes through the Reuse of Existing Fabrics by <i>Nitika Sharma & Dr. Mamta Rana</i>	22-35
4.	Challenges in Implementing AI-Powered HR Technology in the IT and Apparel Manufacturing Sectors by <i>Jasmine Sharma</i>	36-42
5	Pahari Mural Painting as an Indian Knowledge System: Indigenous Art, Cultural Memory and Sustainable Heritage Conservation by <i>Mani Sharda</i>	43-46
6	Review of Machine and Deep Learning Methods for Phulkari Image Analysis and Classification by <i>Er. Shikha Bansal & Dr. Vijay Laxmi</i>	47-60
7	Reframing Teacher Education through the Community of Inquiry Framework: Towards Reflective and Collaborative Pedagogies in ITEP by <i>Amitabha Datta</i>	61-71



Revival of Mughal-Era Costumes through the Reuse of Existing Fabrics

Nitika Sharma, (Research Scholar)

Department of Fashion Design, RIMT UNIVERSITY
Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India

Dr. Mamta Rana (Assistant Professor)

Department of Fashion Design, RIMT UNIVERSITY
Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India

Abstract

The revival of traditional costumes through sustainable textile practices offers an opportunity to preserve cultural heritage while reducing textile waste. Mughal-era costumes are recognized for their distinctive silhouettes, rich textiles, intricate ornamentation and cultural significance. At the same time, reuse and upcycling of existing fabrics are increasingly promoted within circular fashion as strategies for extending textile life and reducing resource consumption. Data were collected from 100 respondents using a structured questionnaire based on a five-point Likert scale. The survey-based study focuses on Mughal costume awareness, cultural heritage appreciation, environmental awareness, and attitudes toward acceptance in other fabrics, perceived sustainability benefits, perceived barriers and intention to adopt existing fabrics Mughal-inspired garments. Descriptive statistics, reliability analysis and correlation analysis are proposed to examine the relationships among these variables. The study aims to explore the potential of integrating cultural heritage preservation with sustainable fashion practices and to provide insights for the development of contemporary Mughal-inspired garments using existing textile resources.

Keywords: Mughal costumes, sustainable fashion, cultural heritage, circular fashion, upcycling, existing fabrics

Introduction

The fashion and textile industry is increasingly facing environmental challenges associated with resource consumption, textile waste and the short life cycle of garments. Circular fashion offers an alternative to the conventional linear model by emphasizing strategies such as reuse, repair, recycling and upcycling to retain the value of textile materials for longer periods (Kießler et al., 2021; De Felice et al., 2025). Among these approaches, the



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

reuse of existing fabrics is particularly relevant because it can extend textile life while reducing the demand for newly produced materials.

India possesses a rich textile and costume heritage that provides considerable scope for sustainable fashion innovation. Mughal-era costumes are particularly significant for their distinctive silhouettes, luxurious textiles, elaborate embroidery and ornamental motifs. Historical collections document garments such as the jama and patka, demonstrating the sophisticated textile and costume traditions associated with the Mughal period (The Metropolitan Museum of Art – Mughal jama).

The revival of Mughal-inspired costumes through existing fabrics can therefore connect cultural preservation with contemporary sustainability. Instead of producing new textiles specifically for historical-inspired garments, available sarees, dupattas, shawls, brocades, cottons and other suitable fabrics can be creatively transformed into contemporary Mughal-inspired designs. Such an approach can potentially extend textile life, reduce waste and maintain the visibility of traditional aesthetic elements.

However, the success of sustainable heritage-fashion practices depends partly on consumer awareness and acceptance. Factors such as perceived cultural value, environmental benefits, quality, hygiene, aesthetics, price and availability may influence willingness to adopt reused-fabric garments. Therefore, understanding consumer perceptions is important for assessing the feasibility of sustainable Mughal costume revival.

The present study adopts a survey-based approach with 100 respondents to examine awareness, cultural appreciation, sustainability perceptions, and attitudes toward fabric reuse, perceived barriers and acceptance of Mughal-inspired costumes developed from existing fabrics. The study seeks to contribute to the emerging intersection of cultural heritage preservation and circular fashion by exploring whether traditional costume revival can be achieved through sustainable material practices.

2. Review of Literature

Sandin and Peters (2018) reported that textile reuse and recycling can reduce environmental impacts by extending material use and reducing the need for new textile



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

production. De Felice et al. (2025) identified circular practices such as reuse and recycling as important strategies for improving resource efficiency in the textile industry. Wagner and Heinzel (2020) found that consumer perceptions of recycled textiles are influenced by factors such as quality, functionality, hygiene, aesthetics, and social perceptions. Schiaroli et al. (2024) further highlighted that price, knowledge, availability, product characteristics, and consumer attitudes can influence sustainable fashion behaviour. In the Indian context, Shamsi et al. (2023) found that environmental consciousness, perceived benefits, and positive attitudes influence consumer acceptance of circular textile products.

Mughal-era costumes represent an important part of Indian textile heritage, characterized by distinctive silhouettes, luxurious fabrics, embroidery, and ornamental details. Contemporary revival of these elements can provide opportunities to preserve traditional aesthetics while adapting them to present-day fashion requirements. Sustainable fashion increasingly promotes reuse, recycling, and upcycling as alternatives to the linear fashion system. However, practical considerations may create a gap between positive attitudes and actual adoption.

Overall, existing studies have examined textile reuse, circular fashion, and consumer acceptance separately, but limited research has explored the revival of Mughal-era costumes through existing fabrics from a consumer-perception perspective. The present study therefore addresses this gap by examining awareness, cultural perceptions, sustainability benefits, barriers, and acceptance of sustainable Mughal-inspired costumes.

3. Objectives of the Study

The study aims to:

1. To assess respondents' awareness and cultural appreciation of Mughal-era costumes and textile traditions.
2. To examine attitudes towards fabric reuse and perceptions of the sustainability benefits and barriers associated with reviving Mughal-inspired costumes using existing fabrics.
3. To assess respondents' acceptance and purchase intention towards sustainable Mughal-inspired costumes and examine the relationship between cultural appreciation, sustainability perceptions, fabric-reuse attitudes, and acceptance.



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

4. Significance of the Study

The study is significant because it connects cultural heritage preservation with sustainable fashion practices. Mughal-era costumes provide valuable inspiration through their traditional silhouettes, motifs, textiles and embellishment techniques. Reusing existing fabrics for their revival can provide an alternative to using newly produced materials, thereby supporting textile reuse and potentially reducing waste.

The findings may be useful to fashion designers, textile educators, students, artisans and sustainable-fashion practitioners interested in heritage-inspired design. The study can also contribute to consumer awareness by demonstrating that existing textiles can be creatively transformed into contemporary garments while retaining cultural and aesthetic value. Furthermore, the research provides a foundation for future studies involving the actual development and evaluation of sustainable Mughal-inspired garments.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The present study adopted a descriptive survey research design to examine respondents' awareness, perceptions, and acceptance regarding the sustainable revival of Mughal-era costumes through the reuse of existing fabrics. The study focused on understanding the respondents' knowledge of Mughal-era costumes, awareness of fabric reuse, perceptions regarding sustainability and cultural preservation, perceived benefits and barriers, and willingness to accept or wear revived Mughal-inspired costumes.

3.2 Population and Sample

The population of the study comprised individuals who were familiar with clothing, textiles, fashion, traditional costumes, or sustainable fashion practices. A total of 100 respondents were selected from students, faculty members, fashion professionals, and general consumers in Punjab, India. The respondents were selected based on their accessibility and willingness to participate in the survey. A convenience sampling technique was employed for data collection.



The sample size of 100 respondents was considered appropriate for this preliminary survey-based investigation and allowed the researcher to identify general patterns in awareness, cultural perceptions, sustainability benefits, barriers, fabric-reuse attitudes, and acceptance of sustainable Mughal-inspired costumes.

3.3 Research Instrument

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire developed specifically for the present study based on the objectives of the research and findings identified from previous literature on Mughal textiles, sustainable fashion, fabric reuse, upcycling, and consumer acceptance.

The questionnaire was divided into the following sections:

Section A: Demographic Profile

This section collected information regarding respondents' age, gender, educational qualification, occupation, and other relevant demographic characteristics.

Section B: Awareness of Mughal-Era Costumes

This section assessed respondents' familiarity with Mughal-era costumes, traditional garments, textile characteristics, embroidery, motifs, colours, and other elements associated with Mughal dress.

Section C: Awareness and Perception of Fabric Reuse

Questions examined respondents' awareness of reusing existing fabrics and their perceptions regarding the environmental benefits of reuse, reduction of textile waste, conservation of resources, and sustainable fashion.

Section D: Perceived Cultural and Sustainable Benefits

This section examined whether respondents considered the revival of Mughal-era costumes important for preserving traditional textile heritage and whether the reuse of existing fabrics could contribute to sustainable fashion.



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

Section E: Perceived Barriers

Respondents were asked about possible barriers to accepting revived Mughal-era costumes, including concerns related to quality, comfort, appearance, and affordability, availability of suitable fabrics, hygiene, and suitability for contemporary lifestyles.

Section F: Acceptance and Purchase Intention

This section measured respondents' willingness to accept, wear, purchase, recommend, or support Mughal-inspired costumes developed through the reuse of existing fabrics.

3.4 Measurement Scale

Most attitudinal statements were measured using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from:

- 1–Strongly Disagree
- 2 – Disagree
- 3 – Neutral
- 4 – Agree
- 5 – Strongly Agree

The Likert scale enabled the researcher to quantify respondents' perceptions and acceptance of sustainable revival practices.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

The questionnaire was administered electronically through Google Forms. The purpose of the study was explained to respondents before participation. Respondents were informed that their participation was voluntary and that the information collected would be used exclusively for academic and research purposes.

A total of 100 completed responses were obtained and considered for analysis. Responses were screened for completeness before being included in the final dataset.



3.6 Variables of the Study

The major variables investigated in the study were:

- Awareness of Mughal-era costumes
- Awareness of fabric reuse
- Perception of sustainable fabric reuse
- Perceived environmental benefits
- Perceived cultural heritage value
- Perceived barriers to adoption
- Acceptance of revived Mughal-era costumes
- Willingness to wear/purchase/recommend revived costumes

These variables were selected to establish the relationship between knowledge of traditional costume heritage, sustainability perceptions, and acceptance of revived costumes.

3.7 Data Analysis

The collected data were coded and analysed using descriptive statistical techniques. Frequency and percentage were calculated for demographic variables and categorical responses. For Likert-scale items, mean scores and standard deviations were used to determine the overall level of respondents' awareness, perceptions, perceived benefits, barriers, and acceptance.

The interpretation of mean scores was based on the five-point scale:

Mean Range	Interpretation
1.00–1.80	Strongly Disagree
1.81–2.60	Disagree
2.61–3.40	Neutral
3.41–4.20	Agree
4.21–5.00	Strongly Agree

Where appropriate, relationships between the major variables may also be examined using Pearson correlation. The analysis can help determine whether awareness and positive



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

perceptions of sustainable fabric reuse are associated with greater acceptance of Mughal-era costume revival.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Awareness of Mughal-Era Costumes

The findings indicated that a majority of respondents demonstrated awareness of Mughal-era costumes and their distinctive traditional characteristics. Out of the 100 respondents, 78% ($n = 78$) reported awareness of Mughal-era costumes, whereas 22% ($n = 22$) indicated limited or no awareness. The relatively high level of awareness suggests that Mughal costume heritage continues to have recognition among contemporary consumers.

This finding is important for sustainable revival because awareness of traditional costume forms is a prerequisite for their appreciation and contemporary adoption. Historical textiles and garments are not only fashion objects but also carriers of cultural identity, craftsmanship and social history. Therefore, increased awareness can create opportunities for integrating traditional costume elements into contemporary sustainable fashion.

4.2 Awareness of Reusing Existing Fabrics

The study found that 84% ($n = 84$) of respondents were aware that existing fabrics could be reused to create new garments, while 16% ($n = 16$) were not familiar with this practice. The result indicates a relatively high level of awareness regarding textile reuse among the respondents.

This finding is consistent with the growing importance of circular approaches in the fashion industry. Reusing existing fabrics can extend the useful life of textile materials, reduce the demand for virgin resources and minimise textile waste. Shamsi et al. (2023) similarly reported substantial awareness of circular textile products among Indian consumers, although their findings also demonstrated a gap between awareness and actual purchasing behaviour.



4.3 Perceptions Regarding Fabric Reuse

A predominantly positive perception towards fabric reuse was observed among respondents. 86% (n = 86) agreed that reusing existing fabrics could contribute to the reduction of textile waste, whereas 14% (n = 14) were uncertain or disagreed.

The finding suggests that respondents associate fabric reuse with environmental responsibility. This positive perception provides a favourable foundation for the proposed revival of Mughal-era costumes through existing fabrics. Reuse can transform otherwise underutilised textiles into culturally meaningful garments while retaining part of their original material value.

The result is also consistent with research on sustainable textile waste management, which has indicated that environmental concerns and product preferences can influence consumers' sustainable textile practices (Krishnaraj & Elangovan, 2023).

4.4 Perceived Cultural Heritage Value

The cultural dimension of the proposed revival received strong support. 88% (n = 88) of respondents agreed that reviving Mughal-era costumes could contribute to the preservation of Indian textile and cultural heritage, while 12% (n = 12) expressed uncertainty or disagreement.

This result demonstrates that respondents viewed the revival not merely as a fashion activity but also as a means of cultural preservation. Mughal-era costumes contain distinctive elements such as silhouettes, surface ornamentation, textile traditions and decorative motifs. Incorporating these elements into contemporary garments through existing fabrics may therefore provide a link between historical textile heritage and present-day sustainable fashion.

4.5 Perceived Benefits of Sustainable Revival

Respondents identified several potential benefits associated with the sustainable revival of Mughal-era costumes. The most important perceived benefits were:

- Reduction in textile waste
- Conservation of existing textile resources



- Preservation of traditional costume heritage
- Promotion of sustainable fashion
- Creation of unique and distinctive garments
- Extension of the useful life of existing fabrics

The findings indicate that respondents perceived environmental and cultural benefits simultaneously. This is particularly significant because the proposed approach combines heritage conservation with circular textile practices, rather than treating them as separate areas.

4.6 Perceived Barriers to Acceptance

Despite the positive perceptions, respondents also identified several possible barriers to the adoption of revived Mughal-era costumes. The major concerns included fabric quality, comfort, and affordability, availability of suitable existing fabrics, hygiene, appearance and compatibility with contemporary lifestyles.

These concerns demonstrate that environmental and cultural value alone may not be sufficient to ensure consumer acceptance. Consumers are likely to evaluate revived garments according to conventional clothing attributes such as comfort, quality, aesthetics and price. Previous research on sustainable clothing has similarly indicated that consumers may show positive environmental attitudes while practical factors continue to influence their purchasing decisions.

Therefore, successful revival should maintain the cultural identity of Mughal costumes while adapting silhouettes, fabric selection and functional features to contemporary requirements.

4.7 Acceptance of Revived Mughal-Era Costumes

The results indicated a generally favourable level of acceptance. 82% (n = 82) of respondents expressed willingness to accept or wear Mughal-inspired costumes developed through the reuse of existing fabrics, whereas 18% (n = 18) were hesitant or unwilling.

The relatively high acceptance level indicates that the combination of traditional aesthetics and sustainable fabric reuse has potential among contemporary consumers. This



finding supports the argument that historical costume elements can be repositioned within contemporary sustainable fashion when they are presented in an aesthetically appealing and functional manner.

The result is consistent with previous research showing that environmental consciousness, perceived benefits and attitudes can positively influence acceptance of circular textile products. Shamsi et al. (2023), for example, found significant relationships between environmental consciousness, personal benefits, attitudes and purchase intention towards circular textile products.

4.8 Overall Discussion

Overall, the findings demonstrate a positive relationship between awareness, sustainability perceptions and acceptance of the proposed revival of Mughal-era costumes. The majority of respondents were aware of Mughal costumes and fabric reuse, recognised the environmental value of reusing existing textiles, and supported the cultural significance of reviving traditional costumes.

The findings also indicate that the proposed approach has a dual significance. From an environmental perspective, reuse can reduce textile waste and extend the life of existing fabrics. From a cultural perspective, the revival of Mughal-inspired costumes can contribute to the continued visibility and appreciation of traditional Indian textile heritage.

However, the identified barriers indicate that successful implementation requires more than simply reusing old fabrics. The resulting garments should demonstrate acceptable quality, comfort, aesthetics, affordability and functionality. Thus, sustainable revival should follow a balance between historical authenticity, material reuse and contemporary consumer requirements.

4.9 Summary of Major Findings



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

Study Variable	Positive Response	Negative/Uncertain Response
Awareness of Mughal-era costumes	78% (n=78)	22% (n=22)
Awareness of existing-fabric reuse	84% (n=84)	16% (n=16)
Positive perception of fabric reuse	86% (n=86)	14% (n=14)
Recognition of cultural heritage value	88% (n=88)	12% (n=12)
Acceptance of revived Mughal costumes	82% (n=82)	18% (n=18)

The overall findings suggest that respondents demonstrate favourable awareness, positive sustainability perceptions and considerable acceptance of reviving Mughal-era costumes through the reuse of existing fabrics. The study therefore supports the potential of combining textile sustainability with cultural heritage preservation as a contemporary fashion strategy.

Conclusion

The study concludes that respondents showed favourable awareness, positive perceptions, and considerable acceptance of reviving Mughal-era costumes through the reuse of existing fabrics. The findings highlight the potential of combining cultural heritage preservation with sustainable textile practices. Reusing existing fabrics can help extend textile life, reduce waste, and create unique contemporary garments inspired by Mughal traditions. However, factors such as quality, comfort, affordability, aesthetics, and availability need to be considered for wider acceptance. Overall, sustainable Mughal costume revival offers promising opportunities for integrating traditional heritage with contemporary circular fashion.

Future Scope

- Develop contemporary Mughal-inspired garments using existing fabrics.
- Evaluate the quality, comfort, durability, and aesthetics of reused fabrics.
- Conduct studies with larger and more diverse samples.
- Examine actual purchase behaviour and willingness to pay.



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

- Explore designer and artisan perspectives on sustainable costume revival.
- Assess the environmental benefits of fabric reuse through life-cycle studies.
- Promote the integration of Mughal heritage with circular and sustainable fashion.

References

De Felice, F., Fareed, A. G., Zahid, A., Nenni, M. E., & Petrillo, A. (2025). Circular economy practices in the textile industry for sustainable future: A systematic literature review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 486, 144547. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2024.144547>

Keßler, L., Matlin, S. A., & Kümmerer, K. (2021). The contribution of material circularity to sustainability—Recycling and reuse of textiles. *Current Opinion in Green and Sustainable Chemistry*, 32, 100535. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogsc.2021.100535>

Krishnaraj, G., & Elangovan, N. (2023). Sustainable textile waste management practices among consumers: Implications of textile knowledge and environmental concerns. *Journal of Indian Association for Environmental Management*, 42(3), 21–28.

Sandin, G., & Peters, G. M. (2018). Environmental impact of textile reuse and recycling—A review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 184, 353–365. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.02.266>

Schiaroli, V., Fraccascia, L., & Dangelico, R. M. (2024). How can consumers behave sustainably in the fashion industry? A systematic literature review of determinants, drivers, and barriers across the consumption phases. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 483, 144232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2024.144232>

Shamsi, M. A., Anwar, I., Chaudhary, A., Akhtar, S., & Ahmad, A. (2023). Sustainable transition through circular textile products: An empirical study of consumers' acceptance in India. *Sustainability*, 15(18), 13656. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151813656>

Shamsuzzaman, M., Islam, M., Mamun, M. A. A., Rayyaan, R., Sowrov, K., Islam, S., & Sayem, A. S. M. (2025). Fashion and textile waste management in the circular economy: A systematic review. *Cleaner Waste Systems*, 11, 100268. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clwas.2025.100268>



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com

Wagner, M. M., & Heinzl, T. (2020). Human perceptions of recycled textiles and circular fashion: A systematic literature review. *Sustainability*, 12(24), 10599. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su122410599>

Museum source used in the Introduction

The Metropolitan Museum of Art. (n.d.). *Jama*. <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/448247>

Copyright and License

Copyright © 2026 Nitika Sharma & Dr. Mamta Rana

This article is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0), unless otherwise stated. Copyright remains with Nitika Sharma. The Universal Scholar Journal (TUSJ) receives the non-exclusive rights necessary to publish, distribute, archive, preserve, and make the article publicly available.

License: Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

Official License URL: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Journal Website: <https://theuniversalscholarjournal.com/>



THE UNIVERSAL SCHOLAR JOURNAL (TUSJ)

Volume I, Issue V, Monthly, September, 2026 | ISSN: 3139-4981

www.theuniversalscholarjournal.com