

# MRIDA

Sanskrit for *soil*, the root of life and labor

We had the incredible opportunity to visit Aarey Vasundhara EcoVillage, a leading agri-entrepreneurial enterprise. It specializes in nursery farming and hydroponics, blending Indian and exotic plant species.

Through direct engagement with farmers, we gained vital insights into weather, ergonomic, social, emotional, and cognitive factors essential for good design. This experience significantly enriched our understanding and has strongly influenced us.

# AAREY VASUNDHARA, MUMBAI

A N A G R I -  
E N T R E P R E N E U R I A L  
E C O V I L L A G E F I E L D V I S I T

## Overheating

Poor ventilation during humid weather leads to feeling stuffy & suffocated



## Lack of Storage

Hard to carry multiple bags for heavy tools and inconvenient to use tools simultaneously



## Poor Fit

Not adaptable to different body types/fitting preferences



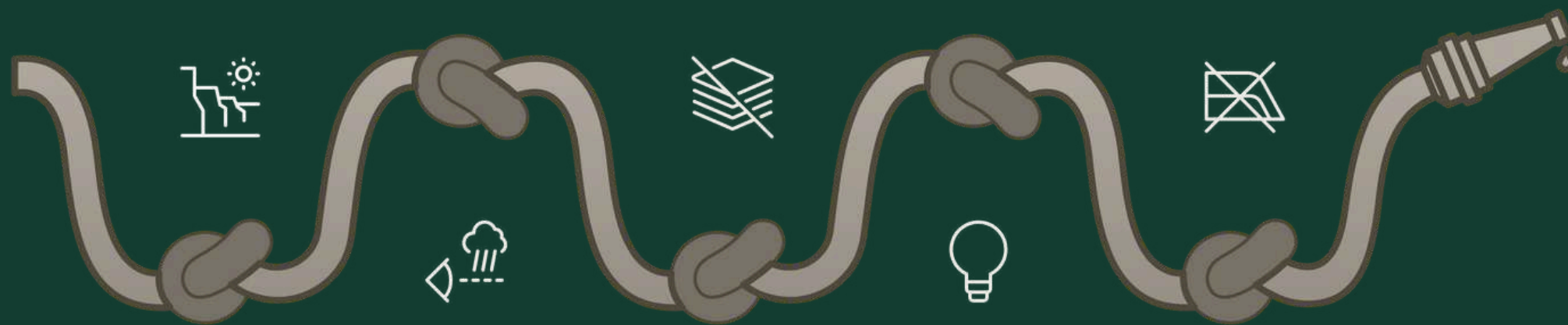
## Wet Clothing

Non waterproof materials get heavy with moisture/sweat, and dry slowly - leading to discomfort and stains



## Low Visibility

Working late hours at night/early in the morning is unsafe considering wild animals in close proximity





**RAJESH  
KUMAR**

- Represents 85% of Indian farmers
- Average land: 0.38 hectares marginal farmers
- Monthly income jumped from ₹10,218 to ₹12,698 (2020-2021)
- Only 0.5% received formal agricultural training

# SAMPLE USER PERSONA

37 YEARS OLD

FARMER

UTTAR  
PRADESH

₹12,698

## DEMOGRAPHIC INFO

- Education: 8th standard (32.1% have secondary education)
- Family: Wife, 2 children, elderly father
- Technology: Smartphone
- Consults family and peer farmers for advice

## MOTIVATIONS

- Comfort & Safety
- Storage Efficiency
- Value for Money



## DAILY STRUGGLES

- Works 12-14 hours during peak seasons (Apr-Jun, Oct-Dec)
- Heat exhaustion causes 30-40% productivity loss in summer
- Loses 2-3 small tools every 6 months or so (₹500-800 value)
- Current plastic raincoat tears within 20 days
- Animal encounters during monsoon season work

## USER NEEDS

- Breathability to prevent overheating and discomfort
- Secure and easily accessible pockets
- A comfortable fit that allows for a full range of movement
- Waterproof material to keep the user dry
- Reflective elements to ensure visibility

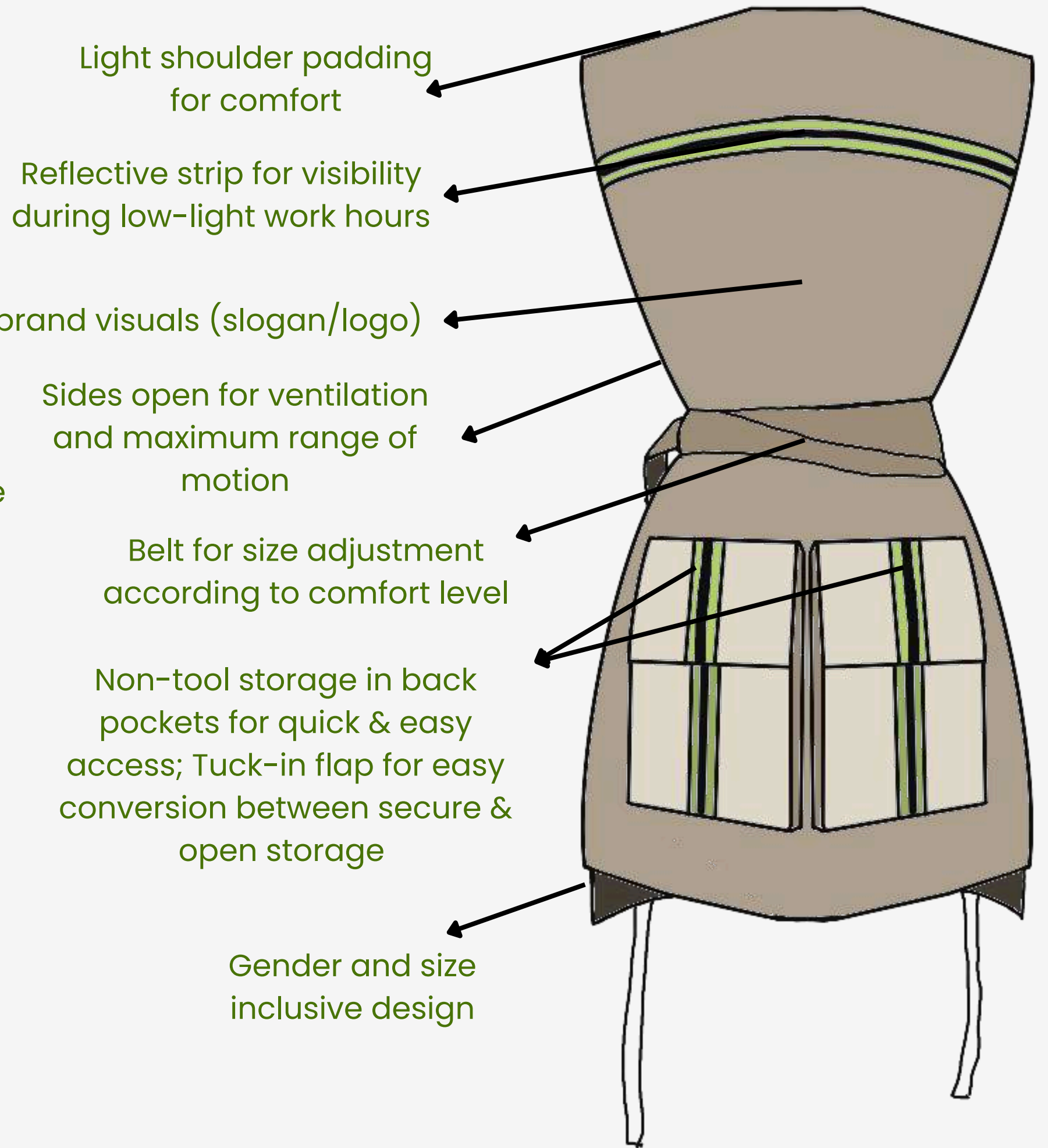
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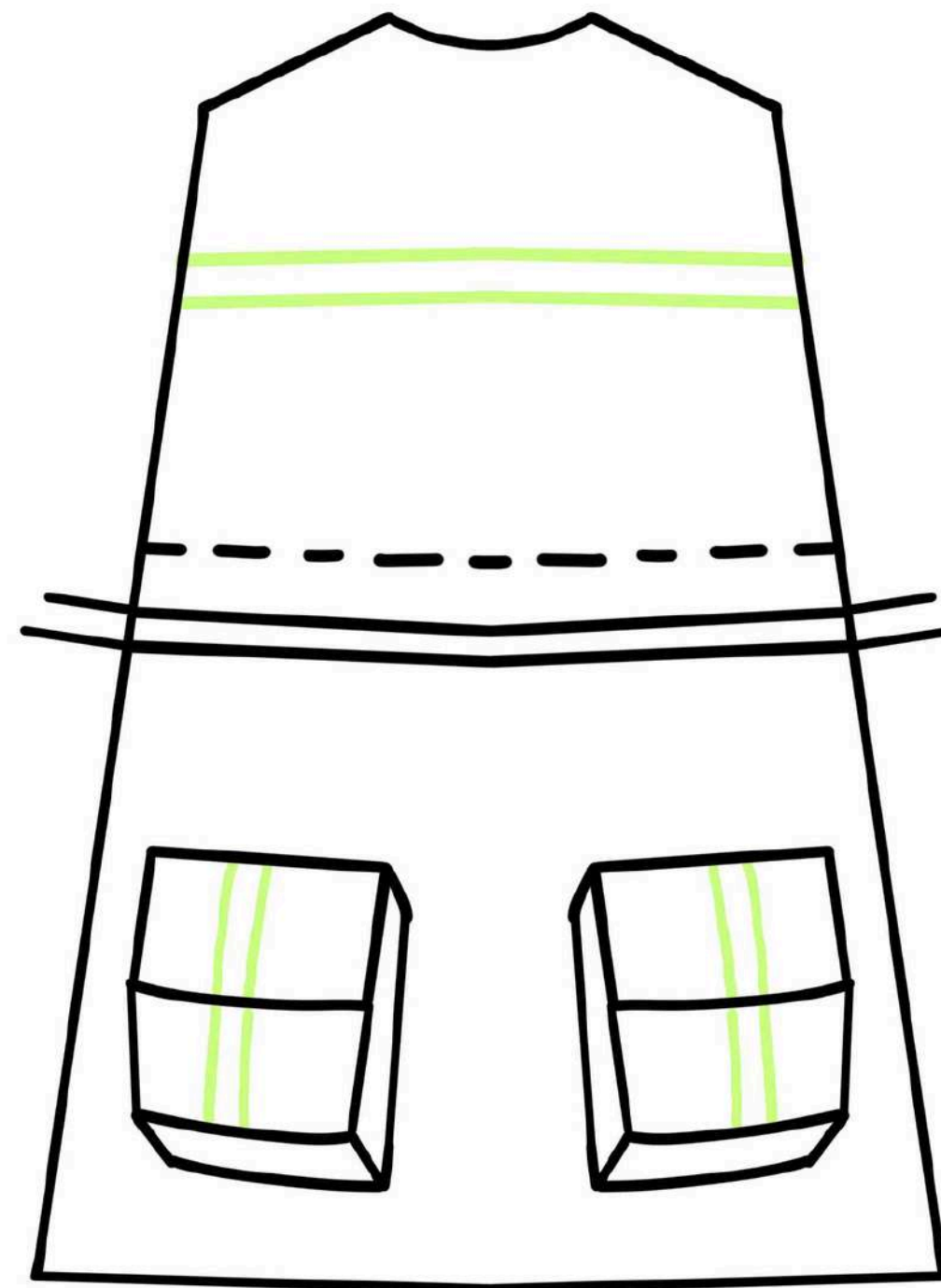
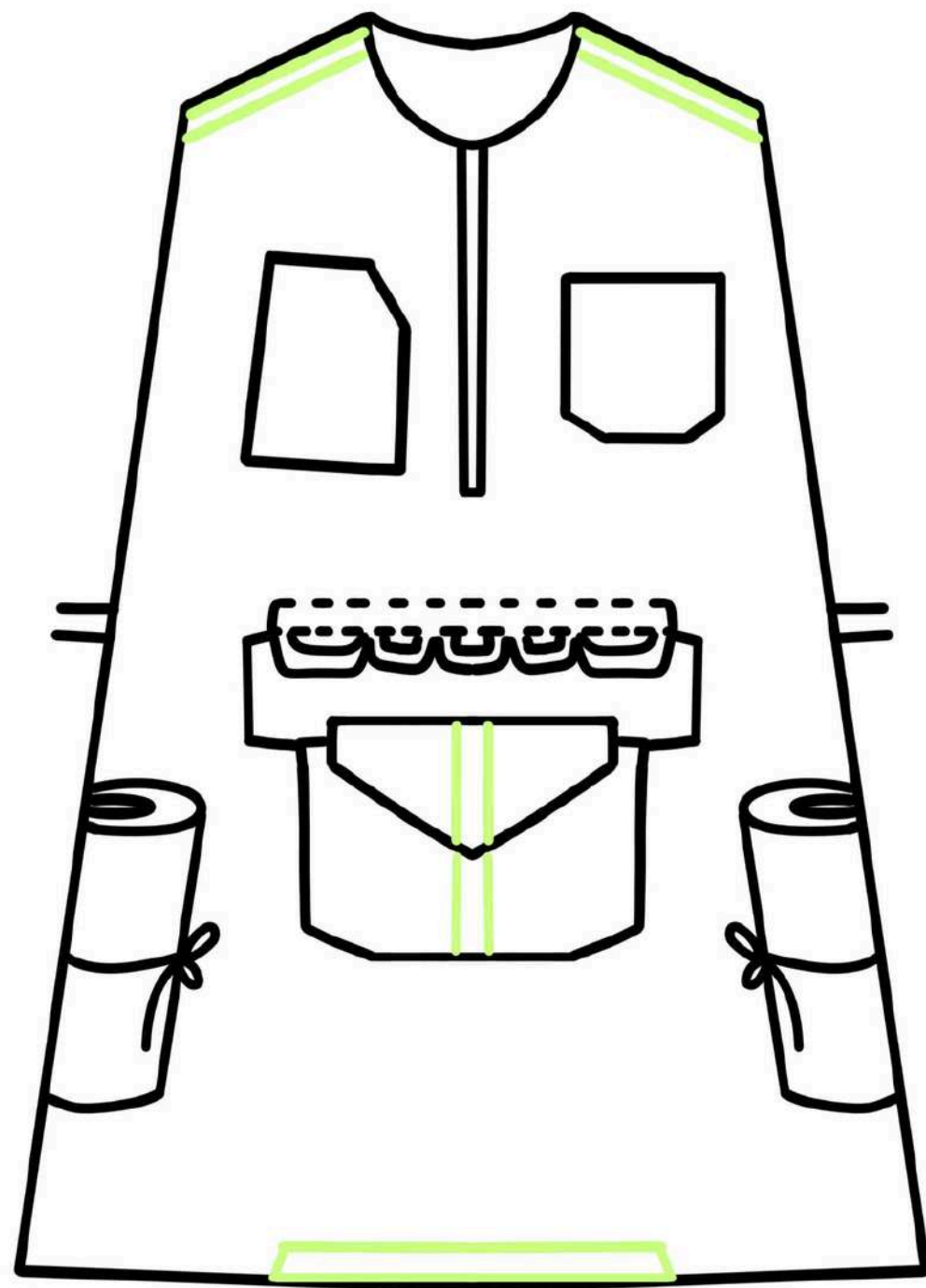
# मृदा

*Mrida* is a farmer-friendly jacket inspired by the kurta, combining cultural familiarity with modern functionality. It features breathable design, reflective visibility, multiple tool and storage pockets, and an adjustable, inclusive fit - making it a reliable companion for farmers across all seasons.









T E C H N I C A L   D R A W I N G S

# MATERIAL RESEARCH

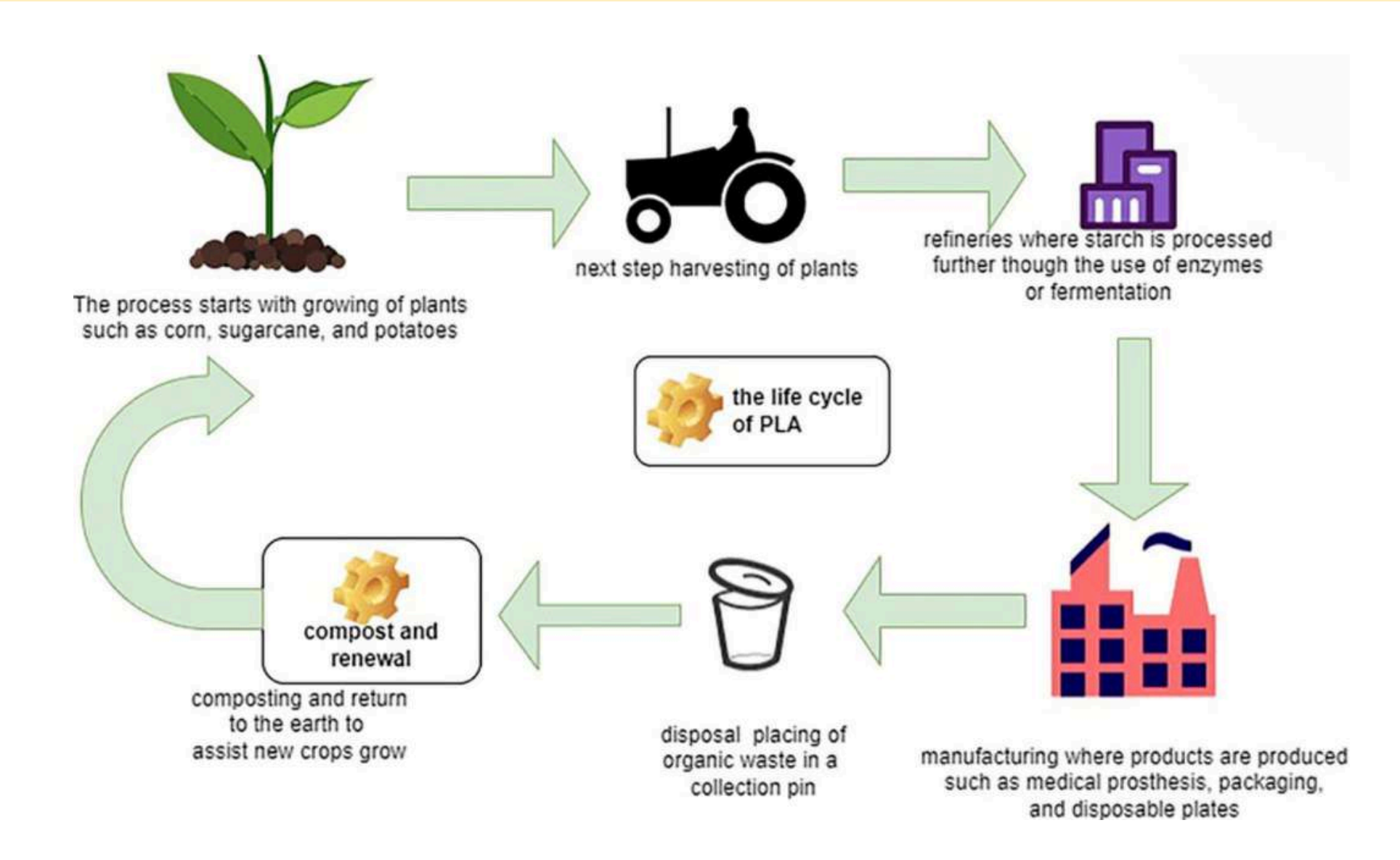
Tensile Strength	4-6 g/den	Durable fabric able to resist tearing during field work
Elongation at Break	Moderate (10-20%)	Sufficient flexibility while maintaining shape
Moisture Regain	0.4-0.6%	Low moisture absorption, quick drying after rain exposure
UV Resistance	Good (with additives)	Provides sun protection, extends material lifespan
Biodegradability	12-24 months in soil	Eco-friendly disposal with minimal soil pollution
Thermal Properties	Glass transition ~60°C	Comfortable in Indian heat but limits high temperature use
Thermal Resistance	Up to 175°C for advanced grades	Emerging PLA formulations can withstand higher temps (research ongoing)
Odor Resistance	Natural antimicrobial action	Reduced odor after long wear
Breathability	High due to fiber porosity	Comfort in humid and hot agricultural environments

## Chosen Material: Polyurethane Laminate (PUL)

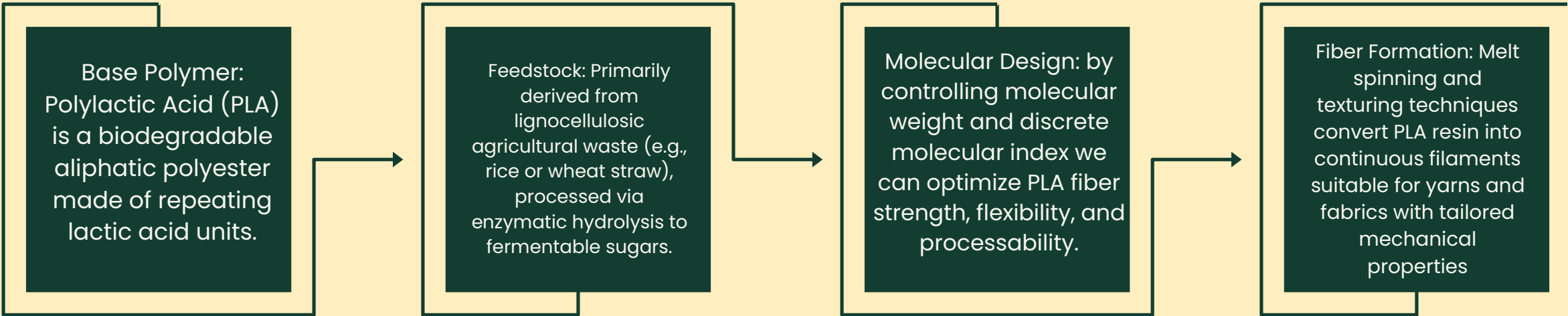
### Farmer Crop Waste Incentive

As part of the sustainable sourcing model, farmers who supply their crop waste (e.g., straw residues) directly to authorized collection centers can avail jackets at a reduced price. This initiative encourages waste valorization, provides farmers with additional income streams, and reduces raw material costs downstream, making PLA jackets more affordable and promoting circular economy principles in rural agricultural communities.

# PRODUCTION PROCESS



The cycle begins with renewable resources, such as corn, sugarcane, potatoes, or agricultural waste like rice and wheat straw. This feedstock is processed through fermentation and enzymatic hydrolysis to create the base PLA polymer. This polymer is then manufactured into products, such as fabrics, and at the end of their life, these products can be composted. This final step allows the organic waste to return nutrients to the earth, which helps new crops grow, thus completing a closed-loop system that valorizes agricultural waste and reduces environmental impact.



# THANK YOU!

