



THE DYNAMICISM OF TEXTILES ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: A DISCOURSE

Roseline Williams Akpan (Ph.D)
Department of Fine and Industrial Arts
University of Uyo, Uyo.
Nigeria.

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th October 2022 Accepted: 20 th November 2022 Published: 26 th December 2022	In time past, people never really take noticed, or put much emphasis about hand work, education became the main focus, infact, everything. But now, completely and totally things have turned upside down, educated ones no longer have jobs after acquiring Western education, which, before now, everyone felt Entrepreneurship was meant for failures, drop out, un-serious, those that have dull brains and those that are not bright in schools. However, every soul looked at Western education which they had automatically, see now as a stepping Stones to settling in a profession, outside what was thought at school in order to earn a living. Notwithstanding, it was not so in 1980's, the young and the old were doing all it takes to be up standing academically. But, gradually, the hand of the clock has turned, changing to self -reliance. Now, youths looked out for the least opportunities since job cut across only individuals who acquainted skills through apprenticeship or academic institutions. This paper, befitting role in developing Entrepreneurship in any given environment. However, at various points, female artists have been overlooked even though they have fantastic works. This paper utilized desk literature survey to look at how youths engaged in various Dakkada philosophy initiated by the governor of Akwa Ibom State, Mr Gabriel Udom. It proposed a dynamic shift in Educational focus to Entrepreneurial cultural system.

Keywords: Textiles Entrepreneurial, Education.

INTRODUCTION

Year in year out, the dwindling economy styles in Nigeria had become harder, out of order, insanicitve, unreliable, tight and not easily affordable. However, dwindling economy has opened up avenues for people to look for other means of survival rather than depending on Government work. How-be-it, in 2016, the administration of Mr Gabriel Udom came up and with a slogan "Dakkada" which means rise to greatness, stand up and work. According to Ubong (2015) "Akwa Ibom Dakkada" is the campaign for Akwa Ibom Day Anniversary Celebration which tells all Akwaibomite to look inward, be productive, be creative. Moreso, it further means a drumming chant for the people of Akwa Ibom to do something with their hands. Also, it actually goes beyond words to a state of mind consciousness of the people, the thinking capacity of the people. Dakkada is a promise to one 's self, group of people and the Government governing the people as well. Moreso, Udom (2015) maintains that it goes beyond words but a state of mind, the drive to become, achieved. Stevenson (2017) views Entrepreneurship as the pursuit of opportunities through innovation of resources, feild of skills attained to acquire a settle life style for one's self. Williams (2019) opines that entrepreneur perceives opportunities that other business executives do not see or care about. Obot (2020) tied Entrepreneurship to the creation of five basic "new combination", such as;

- (1) Introducing a new product
- (2) A new method of production
- (3) Opening a new business market
- (4) Creating a new organization.

Arts and Textile Educational Development

Obot (2021) Nigeria is enormous with natural resources, hailing from agricultural to minerals, ecological deposits in diversion, valley, hills, mountains and essential intellectually are human beings who are endowed with assorted manner, high level of creativity. Akpan (2019) supports this view and maintained that by combining the business ideas, thoughts, it can be generalized that Entrepreneurs are risk bearers, gap fillers, organizers, innovators or creative imitators.

The Rapid Causes of Youths Unemployment

Udoh (2018) suggests that the employment situations of people, especially, young ones in the labour market is aggravated by the view that the real formal labour market is small in Africa. Williams (2019) is of the opinion that a significant number of young people are discouraged by lack of jobs. Isaac (2017) reveals that 39 percent of unemployed youths have given up searching for government jobs, 47.1 percent gave up because they found no opportunities in their area of specialization. However, 23.5 percent gave up because they could not afford transportation for job search. Although, 5.7 percent had inquired at work places, farms, factories but only 6.9 percent had registered with employment agencies. The lack of jobs in Nigeria can be as a result of several factors, they are as follows; population growth, rural underdevelopment and urban unemployment, low levels of education and skills mismatch, disease and illness, and quality of education.

The Challenges of Entrepreneurship in Enhancing Job Creation.

Egubule (2018) opines that several factors are involved in depressed quality of entrepreneurial education offered by most institutions in the country, they are as follows; a partial lack of competence of entrepreneurial teachers, weak link between co-operative and institutions, low entrepreneurial mindset among the Youths, poor inconsistency and poor implementation and poor infrastructure facilities. According to Yemi (2018) Nigeria lack of jobs prospects and desolate future in the youths who are unemployed is alarming. Notwithstanding, these have contributed to social deviant behavior in our society such as prostitution, robbery, kidnapping for ransom, and drugs. Bob (2018) is of the opinion that youths' unemployment has partly contributed to illicit activities which increase criminality in the country. For example, foreign investors cited crime as the biggest deterrent to investors in South Africa. Also, in Nigeria, oil giant Dutch and Shell is threatening to directly dislocate from Nigeria, citing insecurity as one of the major reasons.

The Concept of Textiles

Ben (2019) defines textiles as an aspect of applied art which can be seen as beauty in its intensive property of the human eye and brain, hence, it lies in the eye of the beholder. However, today, textile is broad and applicable to every home, offices, automobiles and almost every aspect of human endeavour. Kukoyi (2013) views that textile is that aspect of art that employ design patterns and construct fibers for the production of Fabrics of all sorts either for body adornment and home applications. It basically consists of two major undertakings which are as follows; Design and weaving of Fabrics. Moreso, the field of Textile is broad and applicable to every home, offices, automobiles and almost every aspect of human endeavour. However, the term textile originally refers to woven fabric, it is now applied to everything manufactured from fibers, filaments, yarns, natural or man-made and it is obtained by interlacing. Akpan (2019) listed the numerous fibers necessary for weaving the are as follows; threads, cords, ropes, braids, lace embroidery, nets, fabrics and cloths made by weaving, knitting, crocheting, felting, laminating, bonding and tufting. The word 'textile' was derived from the Latin verb-texere (Wingate, 1973)., Textiles are described as a two dimensional art, it also, involves wrapper designing on paper, portfolio, tie-dye, batik, Printing, applique and tuft application method. However, the knowledge of Textile fabrics will help the artists on the right fabrics to do each of applications on or to apply the right fabrics to specific use (Kukoyi 2013).

Who is a Textile Designer?

Textile Designers are those who create two-dimensional designs that can be used, often as a repeat design, in the production of knit, weave and printed fabrics or Textile products. Kukoyi (2013) opines that a Textile designer is responsible for the creation and development of the design or pattern which are woven, knitted, dyed or printed on the fabric and cloth. Moreso, a textile designer working in industrial and non-Industrial locations, often specialized in a specific field or work in a specialist context within the textile industry. However, the three major fields are; (1) Interior which comprises of upholstery, fabrics, soft furnishings and carpets.

- (2) Fabrics (textiles) for clothing and accessories, whether for woven, knitted, dyed, printed and so on. The fashion aspect is also involved.
- (3) Printed, paper based products are specifically created and produced in these area. Although, textile designers may work associated Industries which is functioning, for example, designing wrapping paper and also, doing packaging. Most textile designers are self-employed while others work as part of a design team.

Characteristics of a Textile Designer

A Textile Designer should:

- (1) Have knowledge of craft and Designs
- (2) Be interested in fashion and Textile(fabrics).
- (3) Enjoy working with a range of different styles and techniques.
- (4) Be artistic, creative and able to draw.
- (5) Have an eye for colour, texture and pattern
- (6) Designer should have good attention to details.
- (7) A textile designer should understand the properties of different materials, dyes and the production processes of Textiles.
- (8) A textile designer should have good communication skills and be good at problem solving.
- (9) Have good organisational ability and be able to work to deadlines within budget.
- (10) Have good understanding of computer Aided Design (CAD) skills.
- (11) Have knowledge of the market and be able to predict new trends.
- (12) A Textile designer should be able to have good business skills.

Concept of Textile Design

Textile design is the process of creating designs, patterns and structures for knitted, woven, non-woven or embellishment of Textile designing involves producing patterns for cloth used in clothing, household textiles and decorative textiles. Moreso, some designs are created on machines in large quantities while others use traditional techniques like embroidery, tie and dye, batik, block Printing, paper designs to produce short lengths of Textiles (Kukoyi 2013). The field encompasses the actual pattern making as well as supervising part or all of the production process. In other words, textile design is a process that starts from the raw materials to finished products. How-be-it, one must consider fiber, yarn and the finishing aspect, they are the key elements to deal with during the textile design procedure.

Improve Access to Entrepreneurial Education

Obot (2021) asserts that improving access to education is critical to unemployment reduction, however, this is because less -educated people have access to fewer jobs. Although, youths' unemployment is partly as the result of a mismatch between inadequate educational outcomes and skills demand. The educational system must provide the skills required by the labour market to enhance employability of young people (Salami 2018). They following places are where to look up to, they are as follows;

- (1) Public and Private partnership
- (2) Development of Entrepreneurship Centers
- (3) Application of Local and Foreign Entrepreneurial Skills
- (4) The Actual Methods of Production
- (5) Introduction of Arts and Crafts Education for Economic Development

CONCLUSIONS

This paper has discovered a high level of unemployment among our Youths which has led to the disconnection between effective technical and vocational education including the development of entrepreneurship in culture set up. The ability for drastic shift in policy from the present incremental curriculum of scientific technical subjects, arts subjects that promotes student - center learning. Also, the argument is that skill acquisition should be complemented by skill Management which profession like Fine Arts, Vocational, Technical education can provide.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were encouraged and made accordingly:

1. Proper attention should be given to exhibits and Entrepreneurship education through exhibitions.
2. Mounting of regular exhibitions by Fashion and Designers should be done to showcase various fibers and their finished products
3. Nigerian textile technology and fabric out fits should be exhibited in international exhibitions by Nigeria industries and commerce to attract foreign exchange, furthermore, promote tourism.
4. A multi-technology, complicated unique designs should be encouraged and Foreign (exotic) technologies should be blended together o achieved better results.

REFERENCES

1. Akpan, R. W. (2019). Art and Tourism in Nigeria: A Way Forward. *Grasspact Journal of Arts and Technology*. Department of Fine and Industrial Arts, University of Uyo.
2. Ben, U (2019). *Entrepreneurship in Educational Practices*. Enugu: African Link Book Press.
3. Bob, O. (2018). *Gender Cultural Exhibite in Styles*. Uyo; Nelson Publishers Ltd.
4. Egubule, P. E. (2018). *Entrepreneurship: Fundamentals and Practices*. Owerri: Titan Publishers Ltd.
5. Isaac, A. O. (2017). *Communication Through Dressing Styles*. Jos: Wisdom Publishers Ltd.
6. Kukoyi O. T. (2013). *Materials and Methods in Textile Practice*. Lagos: Produced by Perfect Print Ventures.
7. Obot, A. I. (2021) *Challenges in Entrepreneurship: A Way Forward*. Lagos: University Press Ltd.
8. Salami, T. (2018). *The Impact of Weaving Practice: A Discourse*. London: Studio Vista Production.
9. Stevenson, J. (2017). *Entrepreneurial Focus Plan*. Enugu: Sunshine Publishers.
10. Ubong, O. (2015). *Dakkada, Rise to Greatness*. Rising Star Surmounting Obstacles Magazine, October. Uyo: Inno and Ime Concept Designers.
11. Udoh, E. (2018). *Entrepreneurship Focus: A Discourse*. Lagos: Rock Publications.
12. Udom, A. (2015). *Creativity a Successful Entrepreneurial Skill*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
13. Williams, P. (2019). *A Hand Book of Textiles, Fibers, Fabric and Quality Control System*. United Kingdom: Mills and Soul Production.
14. Yemi, O. (2018). *Nike's Haven in Lekki, Arts and Artists*. Lagos: Teetop Graphics.