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UTJECAJ PODUZETNIČKIH NAMJERA STUDENATA PREDDIPLOMSKIH STUDIJA NA ODABRANIM NIGERIJSKIM SVEUČILIŠTIMA NA OPSTANAK TEKSTILNE PROIZVODNJE I MARKETING U 2016.

INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION ON TEXTILE PRODUCTION SURVIVAL AND MARKETING AMONGST UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN SELECTED NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES IN 2016

SAŽETAK: Do uvrštavanja poduzetništva na Nigerijsko sveučilište je došlo zbog sve veće potrebe za obrazovanjem o poduzetništvu kao osnovne vještine u nigerijskom obrazovnom sustavu. Osnovni razlog za kreiranje poduzetničkog obrazovanja na sveučilišnoj razini je pronalaženje trajnog održivog rješenja za munjevit rast stope nezaposlenih među mladim ljudima sa sveučilišnom diplomom u Nigeriji. Ova studija obuhvaća različite mogućnosti i napore koji su učinjeni u smjeru poduzetništva u nigerijskoj tekstilnoj proizvodnji uopće. Korištena je Yamaneova metoda uzorkovanja kako bi se odabralo 190 ispitanika sa četiri prestižna sveučilišta. Podaci su analizirani pomoću deskriptivne statistike (frekvencije, postoci i dijagram, Pearsonova produkt – moment korelacija (PPMC) i dijagram rasipanja, jednostavne linearne regresije su korištene za testiranje hipoteza istraživanja, te dvosmjerna Analiza varijance (ANOVA), Regresija). Rezultati su pokazali da je srednja vrijednost spola, dobi, radnog iskustva, razine menadžerske kategorije te vrste posla ispitanika bila 1,59, 1,63, 1,76, 1,75 i 1,84, za svaku od navedenih kategorija. Većinu ispitanika (59,1%) čine žene, 71,5% ih je neudano, te ih 47,8% ima završen preddiplomski studij. Glavni faktori koji

ABSTRACT: The inclusion of entrepreneurship in the Nigerian university system is due to the growing need for entrepreneurship education as a basic skill in the Nigerian educational system. The most fundamental reason for thinking about entrepreneurship education at the university level is to find a sustainable and lasting solution to the rapid growing unemployment widespread among university graduates in Nigeria. This study covers the various prospect and efforts made towards the advancements of entrepreneurship in textile production generally in Nigeria. Yamane sampling method was used to select 190 respondents from four prestigious universities. Data set were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages and diagram, Pearson moment correlation (PPMC) and scatter diagram, simple linear regressions was used to test the research hypotheses, and two ways Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Regression. Results show that the mean sexes, age, work experience, level of management category, and business type of the respondents were 1.59, 1.63, 1.76, 1.75 and 1.84 respectively. Majority (59.1%) of the respondents were female, 71.5% single, and 47.8% had BSc. Major factors affecting the respondents were

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utječu na ispitanike su: ranija edukacija, napori oko istraživanja i razvoja (R kvadratna vrijednost = 0,185), ukupan uloženi kapital i vladina politika (R kvadratna vrijednost = 0,180), inovativna strategija modernizacije (R kvadratna vrijednost = 0,340), razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa statusom zavisnosti (R kvadratna vrijednost = 0,254). PPMC je pokazala značajnu razinu veze of 0,001 (p < 0,001), ANOVA 0,000 vezu između faktora. Može se zaključiti da bi u Nigeriji moglo biti održivog razvoja kad bi se tekstilna industrija transformirala generiranjem rada, značajno i profitabilno. Također je važna pojava obrazovanja o poduzetništvu jer je to alat za osnaživanje mladih ljudi u Nigeriji. Studija preporučuje integraciju obrazovanja o poduzetništvu u sveučilišni obrazovni sustav, kao i transformaciju tekstilne industrije putem održivih sredstava, što je ključno kako bi se preoblikovalo razmišljanje mladih ljudi.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: poduzetništvo, obrazovanje o poduzetništvu, obrazovni sustav, sveučilišna razina, diplomirani

prior training , research & development efforts (R Square = 0.185), total capital invested and government policies (R Square = 0.180), innovative strategy in modernization (R Square = 0.340), new product & process development by dependency (R Square = 0.254). PPMC showed significant relationship level of 0.001 (p < 0.001), ANOVA showed a 0.000 relationship between the factors. In conclusion there can be an overall sustainable development if Nigerian textile industries are revamped to meaningfully create and gainfully employ labour, also empowerment involves the emergence of entrepreneurship education as a tool for empowering the Nigerian youths. The study therefore recommends that integration of entrepreneurial trainings and vocations into the university educational system as well as the revamping of the textile industry through sustainable means should be of important in reshaping youth minds.

KEY WORDS: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, Educational system, University level, Graduates

UVOD

Poduzetništvo je samomotivirajući proces vizije, transformacije i kreacije. Ono uključuje želju za stvaranjem i uvođenjem novih ideja te kreativnih rješenja. Osnovni sastojci potrebni za to su volja da se uđe u kalkulirane rizike koji se odnose na uloženo vrijeme, novčana sredstva ili karijeru; sposobnost formiranja učinkovitog poduzetničkog tima; kreativne vještine za upravljanje potrebnim resursima; potrebne vještine za sastavljanje stabilnog poslovnog plana; i konačno, vizija da se prepozna prilika tamo gdje drugi vide samo kaos, kontradikciju i konfuziju (Kuratko i Hodgetts, 2004.). Global Entrepreneurship Monitors – GEM (2010:8) definiraju obrazovanje o poduzetništvu kao proces "izgradnje znanja i vještina "o" ili "u svrhu" poduzetništva općenito, "kao dijela prepoznatih obrazovnih programa na primarnoj, sekundarnoj i tercijarnoj razini obrazovnih institucija". Razvoj poduzetničkih vještina među građanima jedan je od glavnih ciljeva Nigerijske vizije 20:2020 (Nacionalni implementacijski plan – NIP, 2010.). Poduzetništvo je više od pukog stvaranja tvrtke. Iako je to nesumnjivo značajka, ipak nije čitava slika. Traženje prilika, riskiranje koje nadilazi sigurnost, upornost da se ideju izgura do realizacije, sve to u kombinaciji posebnih mogućnosti, čini poduzetnika. Dakle, poduzetništvo je integrirani koncept koji čini pothvat pojedinca na inovativan način. Takvo stajalište je transformiralo način poslovanja na svim razinama u svim zemljama (Abubakar, 2017.). Uvođenje poduzetništva na nigerijsko sveučilište posljedica je rastuće potrebe za obrazovanjem o poduzetništvu kao osnovnoj vještini u nigerijskom obrazovnom sustavu. Osnovni razlog za to je pronalazak održivog trajnog rješenja za brzorastuću stopu nezaposlenosti među mladim ljudima u Nigeriji koji imaju fakultetsku diplomu. Svrha integracije poduzetničkih studija u sveučilišni obrazovni sustav je priprema mladih da postanu odgovorni poduzetni pojedinci koji će postati poduzetnici ili poduzetnički mislioci,

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is a self-motivated process of vision, transformation, and creation. It involves an application of liveliness and desire towards the creation and implementation of new ideas as well as creative solution. Essential ingredients include the willingness to take calculated risks in terms of time, equity or career; the ability to formulate an effective venture team; the creative skill to Marshall needed resources; necessary skill of building solid business plans; and finally, the vision to recognize opportunity where others see chaos, contradiction and confusion (Kuratko and Hodgetts, 2004). Global Entrepreneurship Monitors – GEM (2010:8) define entrepreneurship education as a process of "building knowledge and skills either "about" or "for the purpose of entrepreneurship generally, "as part of recognized education programs at primary, secondary or tertiary-level educational institutions." Developing entrepreneurial skills among citizenries is one of the major objectives of the Nigerian vision 20:2020 (National Implementation Plan – NIP, 2010). Entrepreneurship is more than the mere creation of business. Although that is undoubtedly a facet, it is not the complete picture. The characteristics of seeking opportunities, taking risks beyond security, and having the tenacity to push an idea through to reality combine into a special perspective that permeates entrepreneurs. Thus, entrepreneurship is an integrated concept that permeates an individual's business in an innovative manner. This standpoint has transformed the way of conducting business at every level and in every country (Abubakar, 2017). The inclusion of entrepreneurship in the Nigerian university system is due to the growing need for entrepreneurship education as a basic skill in the Nigerian educational system. The most fundamental reason for thinking about entrepreneurship education at the university level is to find a sustainable and lasting solution to the rapid growing unemployment widespread among university graduates in Nigeria. The integration of entrepreneurship studies in the university education system is aim, to prepare the

te tako pridonijeti gospodarskom razvoju i održivim zajednicama (Ministarstvo obrazovanja u suradnji s Komisijom državnih sveučilišta, 2011.). Misao vodilja ovog programa je razvoj i promicanje znanja i vještina potrebnih za stvaranje vrijednosti putem prepoznavanja i razvoja mogućnosti. Drugim riječima, cilj je osnažiti studente preddiplomskih studija, bez obzira na njihovu specijalizaciju, dajući im vještine koje će ih pripremiti za pothvate koji će ostvarivati dohodak, ukoliko ne uspiju dobiti plaćene poslove. Dakle, radi se o reorijentiranju s mentaliteta: uzmi posao na mentalitet: stvori posao. Opće je vjerovanje da karijera u poduzetništvu nudi pojedincu velike šanse te da financijska neovisnost pogoduje gospodarstvu zemlje pridonoseći stvaranju radnih mjesta, inovaciji i gospodarskom rastu. Pouzdani indikator ili mjera poduzetničkog ponašanja i aktivnosti je "Poduzetnička namjera", prema tvrdnjama Kruegera, Reillyja, & Carsruda (2000.). Nemoguće je prenaglasiti prednosti poduzetništva za bilo koji narod ili državu. Posebice zbog svojih prednosti, poduzetništvo sudjeluje u stvaranju radnih mjesta i gospodarskog blagostanja (Murphy et al, 1996.). Stopa nezaposlenosti u Nigeriji je u kontinuiranom porastu, od 21,10% 2010. do 23,90% 2014. (Smith, 2005.).

Umijeće tkanja je privlačno, bilo kao hobi ili kao zanimanje koje donosi prihod. Fundamentalno je za čovječanstvo. Pojavljuje se u različitim oblicima diljem svijeta. U nekim dijelovima je tradicionalno tkanje još uvijek zanimanje od kojeg se živi. Potreban je relativno jednostavan alat za rad, kako bi se dobio gotov proizvod, koji je još uvijek bolji i kvalitetniji od bilo koje tkanine proizvedene strojno. Proces tkanja uključuje posebne vještine rukovanja, kreativan um te razumijevanje i poznavanje tog posla. Premda spor, proces tradicionalnog tkanja je ispreplitanje pređe po dužini, koja je inače zategnuta u okviru ili visi s drveta, što je stari tradicionalni način, s poprečnom unutrašnjošću ili potkom, dok se ne dobije mreža tkanine (Ntagu,1997.). Murphy (1978.) definira tkanje kao proizvodnju tkanine

youths to be responsible enterprising individuals who will become entrepreneurs or entrepreneurial thinkers and contribute to economic development and sustainable communities (Ministry of Education in conjunction with National Universities Commission, 2011).The idea of this program is to foster and encourage building up knowledge and skills needed to create value through identifying and developing opportunities. In other words, the goal is to empower undergraduates irrespective of their areas of specialization with skills that will prepare and enable them engage in income yielding ventures if they are unable to secure paid jobs. Thus, it is a re-orientation from the take-a-job mentality to make-a-job mentality. It is a general belief that; a career in entrepreneurship offers substantial chances for individuals to enable them achieve; financial independence and benefit their countries economy by contributing to job creation, innovation, and economic growth. A reliable predictor or measure of entrepreneurial behavior and entrepreneurial activity, according to Krueger, Reilly & Carsrud (2000) is "Entrepreneurial Intention".The benefits of entrepreneurship to any nation cannot be overemphasized. Particularly, because of the advantages it holds for job creation and economic well-being (Murphy et al, 1996). The level of unemployment in Nigeria has persistently been on a steady increase from 21.10% in 2010 to 23.90% as at 2014 (Smith, 2005).

The craft of weaving is an absorbing one either for a hobby or as an income producing occupation. It is very fundamental to all mankind. It takes varied forms in different parts of the world. In some parts of the world, traditional weaving is still a living occupation craft with comparatively simple tools for an end product which are more superior to any machine woven fabrics. The weaving process involves special manipulative skills requiring creative mind and attitude for the understanding of the knowledge of the occupation. Although slow, the process of traditional weaving interlaces lengthwise warp yarns (ends), which are usually held taut in a frame or suspended from a tree as of

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ispreplitanjem dva dijela prediva pod pravim kutom. Ovaj rad bavi se jasnim pomakom u smjeru pristupa tkanju koji bi bio više orijentiran na krajnji proizvod, što zahtijeva funkcionalno tehničko znanje i vještine potrebne za rad na tradicionalnom tkalačkom stanu. Tkanje tkanine je ukrštavanje prede i potke na tkalačkom stanu. Ako je preda podignuta, dominantna je potka u dizajnu. Kod ukrštavanja prede, vidljiva je potka ili se radi o kombinaciji obje (tkanine s vidljivom predom i potkom). Konsekutivno ukrštavanje tkanine zove se ponavljanje. Uzorci koje pronalazimo u većini istkanih tkanina dobivaju se alterniranjem boja u predi ili potki. To potvrđuju Pictonove riječi (1989.): "brojni faktori poput: prirode i boje tkanine, odnosa između prede i potke, metode ukrašavanja površine tkanine s dodatnom predom koja ulazi u uzorak dizajna potke." Kod tradicionalnog tkanja, upotreba boje u proizvodnji prede rezultira trakama boje duž tkanine. Ovaj je process čisto tkanje i ima najveći broj ukrštavanja, u usporedbi s drugim temeljnim tkanjima (keper ili saten) te se njime dobiva najčvršća tkanina. Način slaganja prede omogućava dobivanje najrazličitijih uzoraka (Ntagu, 2015.).

Teoretski, moguće je dizajnirati strukturu kako bi se proizvele tražene značajke, ali u praksi je to teže nego što se čini. Predu i potku je moguće ispreplitati na čitav niz načina kako bi se proizvele tkanine koje su iznenađujuće fleksibilne, a opet jake i izdržljive. Te značajke proizlaze iz same strukture tkanine te iz strukture vlakana korištenih u tkanju (Lord i Mohammed, 1976.). Umijeće tkanja je jedan vid baštine naroda Igbo, Hausa i Yoruba u Nigeriji. Neki od finalnih proizvoda kulture tkanja su sljedeće tkanine: *Akwa-Ocha*, *Akwete*, *Farin*, *Popo*, *Tsamiya*, *Atala Anger*, *Tugudu*, *Aso-Oke*, *Okene*, *Onorupa*, *Ikente*, *Onusuga*, *Alaari*, *Etu*, *Sanyan* te brojne druge koje pokazuju bogatstvo raskošnih ručno rađenih tekstila iz cijele Nigerije. Kao što je uobičajena praksa u čitavoj Africi, postoje neke ručno tkane tkanine kao npr. *kente*, *adinkra* (Gana), *Marrakesh* (Maroko), *Bouake* (Obala Bjelokosti). One su rađene s različitim

the old tradition, with a crosswise filler or weft yarn (picks) to make the web of the fabric (Ntagu,1997). Murphy (1978) defined weaving as the construction of cloth by interlacing two sets of yarn at right angles to each other. This paper advocates a discernable move towards a more outcome based approach to weaving, which requires functional technical knowledge and skill of the working of traditional loom. The fabric weave is the order of intersection of the warp and weft yarns on the loom. Depending on the warp yarns that are lifted, the design is warp faced. In some of the yarn intersection, it could be weft faced or a combination of the two (warp and weft faced fabrics). The consecutive order of fabric intersection is called its repeat. The strip patterns found in most woven fabrics are made by alternating the colours in the warp or weft arrangements. This confirms what Picton (1989) reported that "many factors such as: the nature and colour of fabric, relationship between warp and weft, the method of embellishment of the surface of the fabric with extra weft go into the designing of the weave pattern". In most traditional weaving, the use of colour in the warp direction produces colour strips along the length of the fabric. This process being a plain weave, has the highest number of interlacing as compared with other foundational weaves (Twill or Satin/ sateen), thereby producing the firmest fabric. The way in which the warp yarns are assembled enables the application of a wide range of patterns (Ntagu, 2015).

Theoretically, it is possible to design a fabric structure to produce the characteristics demanded but in practice this is not as easy as it sounds. The warp and weft may be interlaced in a variety of patterns to produce fabrics which are surprisingly flexible and yet are strong and durable. These characteristics arise from the structure of the fabrics itself and also from the structure of the fibers which are used in the weaving (Lord and Mohammed, 1976). The art of weaving is one aspect of the prized legacy possessed by the Igbo, the Hausa and the Yoruba speaking area in Nigeria to be precise. Some of the end products of the weaving culture

vrstama tradicionalnog tkalačkog stana (vertikalno i horizontalno). Završnu kreaciju tradicionalne tkanine treba cijeniti iz čitavog niza gledišta jer je ona važna komponenta tradicionalnog sustava vrijednosti, kulturnog dojma, povijesti i misaonog procesa ljudi. Način života i raspoloženje ljudi moguće je iščitati kroz boje aplicirane na tkaninama. To je zato što boje šalju različite poruke, imaju druge vrijednosti te izvlače iz ljudi neobične atribute.

Uzorci tekstila variraju u proizvodnji, ovisno o etničkoj skupini. Kako kaže Eicher (1976.), ručno rađeni nigerijski tekstili "su brojni i zanimljivi i ona prepoznaje da oni predstavljaju širok raspon tehnologija proizvodnje tkanina tipičnih za Afriku. Dalje tvrdi da izvrsnost jedne vrste tkanja ovisi o lokalitetu i tradiciji ljudi." Ova tvrdnja naglašava potrebu da se obrati posebna pozornost na pojedinu kulturu, ne samo kao izraz estetske vrijednosti i filozofije, već kao cjeline koja obuhvaća industrijski potencijal i poduzetničke mogućnosti. Stoga će ova studija ispitati utjecaj poduzetničke namjere na tkanje tkanina među studentima preddiplomskih studija u Nigeriji.

ISKAZ PROBLEMA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Značajan izazov s kojim se susreću zemlje u razvoju, posebice Nigerija, je kako profitabilno zaposliti mladež. Konkretno, brojni mladi ljudi, nakon diplome na visokoškolskim institucijama nemaju adekvatne mogućnosti zapošljavanja u Nigeriji. Posljedica ovog deficita se uvijek povezuje s raznim oblicima zločina, nasilja i brojnih društvenih poroka karakterističnih za mlade (Akanbi, 2013.). To sugerira da uključivanje u poduzetništvo nije samo zadaća obrazovanja već i namjera. To je stoga što namjere mogu predvidjeti ponašanje pojedinaca, naročito ako je to ponašanje rijetko, teško ga je primijetiti ili uključuje nepredviđene vremenske odmake (Krueger i Brazeal, 1994.). Međutim, autohtona kultura tkanja je odavna pod velikim modernim

are fabrics such as *Akwa-Ocha*, *Akwete*, *Farin*, *Popo*, *Tsamiya*, *Atala Anger*, *Tugudu*, *Aso-Oke*, *Okene*, *Onorupa*, *Ikente*, *Onusuga*, *Alaari*, *Etu*, *Sanyan* and many more showing wealth of exuberant handcrafted textiles woven across Nigeria. Also as a common practice across Africa, some of the handcrafted textiles like *kente*, *adinkra* (Ghana), *Marrakesh* (Morocco), *Bouake* (Ivory-Coast) exists and is made with different types of traditional loom structure (Vertical or Horizontal types). The final creation of traditional fabric could be appreciated from myriads of perspectives because it is an important component of traditional belief system, cultural impression, history and thoughts process of a people. Indeed, a people's way of life and mood can be read through colour impressions as applied in their fabrics. This is why colours communicate differently to people and also have different values and tend to draw out peculiar attributes of people.

Obviously, these textiles vary according to ethnic groups in pattern of production. The hand crafted textiles of Nigeria according to Eicher (1976) "are many and exciting and she recognizes that they represent a wide variety of cloth technologies common to Africa. She further stated that the excellence of one type of weaving over another depends on locality and the tradition of the people". This assertion gives us focus and stresses the need to pay due attention to individual culture not only as an expression of aesthetic value and philosophies but also as an entity embodying industrial potentials and entrepreneurial opportunities. Therefore, this study will examine the influence of entrepreneurial intention on cloth weaving among undergraduate students in Nigeria.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

One notable challenge threatening the developing nations of the world, especially Nigeria is how to get their youth gainfully employed. To be specific, countless of youth are graduating from higher institutions of learning every year in Nigeria,

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gospodarskim i tehnološkim pritiskom, koji prijeti i njenom izumiranju. Na sreću, još uvijek u većini etničkih skupina u zemlji postoji struktura tkanja. Ali nažalost, zbog strojne proizvodnje tkanina, velik broj etničkih skupina je izgubio interes ili u potpunosti napustio autohtonu praksu tkanja. Došlo je do potpunog prestanka prenošenja vještina autohtonog tkanja jer se mlađe generacije povlače. Uvođenje tkanina proizvedenih u inozemstvu kvari tradicionalnu kulturu do te mjere da mladi uopće ne prihvaćaju lokalno tkane materijale. Poznavanje autohtonih tradicionalno tkanih tkanina u Nigeriji otkriva u kolikoj su mjeri ljudi napredovali u području potreba tkanja i proizvodnje odjeće. Uvoz tkanina iz inozemstva, koji se mjeri u milijunima Naira, doveo je do velikog zastoja proizvodnje tradicionalnih ručno proizvedenih tkanina. Popularnost ručno proizvedenih tkanina je u padu ne nužno zbog nedostatka potražnje, nego zbog nedostupnosti tih tkanina na tržištu. Uspoređujući strojno rađene tkanine s ručno rađenima na tržištu, jasno je da ove potonje ozbiljno nazaduju dok za prvima (npr. Ankara tkanine) raste i potražnja i dostupnost na tržištu (Ntagu, 2015.). "Zašto uopće postoji problem tradicionalno tkanih tkanina?". U ovom slučaju, to je zbog lošeg financijskog prinosa, visokih troškova sirovina i transporta, loše marketinške strategije i monotonog dizajna, te teškog i mučnog rada; konzervativne tehnologije i kulture, od kojih su neke temeljene na praznovjerju, što je dovelo do manjka inovativnosti, manjka pristupa tehnološkim informacijama, a najgore od svega je to što nema istraživanja sirovina, neodrživosti, lošeg gospodarskog prinosa, zastarjele proizvodne tehnologije uz neprikladnu radnu okolinu.

Održivost tradicionalne tekstilne tehnologije je moguće ostvariti jedino ako: "se uzmu zamisli iz japanskog iskustva i preinači tradicionalno tkanje tkanine iz drvenog oblika u automatizirani, uzimajući u obzir potrebe tkalca, te obrazovanje i okolinu svake osobe koja sudjeluje u tom procesu". "Treba skrenuti pažnju mlađih generacija i

without equivalent job opportunities for them. The consequence of this deficiency has always been associated with diverse forms of criminality, violence and numerous social vices which youth are noted for (Akanbi, 2013).This suggests that entrepreneurship engagement is not only a function of education but much more of intention. This is because intentions have the ability to predict individual's behavior particularly when the behavior is rare, hard to observe or involves unpredictable time lags (Krueger and Brazeal, 1994). Meanwhile, the indigenous weaving culture has for long been beset with several modern economic and technological pressure that threatened it with forceful extinction. Happily, there are still in existence some of the woven structures in most ethnic group within the country. Unfortunately, with the machine made fabrics, most ethnic groups have lost interest and almost abandoned the indigenous weaving practices. There seem to be a total collapse the transmission of skills of the indigenous weaving technology as younger generations shy away from participating in it. The introduction of foreign made fabrics has corrupt our traditional culture so much that youths find it difficult to accept locally woven materials. Knowledge about the indigenous traditional woven fabrics of Nigeria reveals the extent the people have advanced in the area of weaving and clothing needs. The importation of machine manufactured fabrics into the country which ran into millions of Naira, made the traditional handcrafted fabrics suffer big setback. The popularity of the woven fabrics have been on the decline not necessarily due to lack of demand but more due to it unavailability in the market. In comparing the machine made fabrics with the handcrafted ones in the market environment, it becomes obvious that the latter is seriously on the decline while the former (for example the Ankara fabrics) is growing in demand and available in the market (Ntagu, 2015). "Why is there problem with the traditional woven fabrics?" In this case, Poor financial returns; coupled with high cost of raw materials and transportation cost, poor marketing strategy and monotony in design, Drudgery; conservative technology and culture, some of

ohrabrivati ih da daju svoj doprinos u vidu inovacije, razvijajući moderne i funkcionalne primjene tradicionalno tkanih tkanina, a ne gledati te tkanine samo kao kulturno ruho".

Istraživačka pitanja

U svrhu rješavanja gore navedenih prepreka, ova studija nudi rješenja ovih problema:

1. Koja je vrijednost stranih tkanina u odnosu na lokalno tkane tkanine?
2. Kakva je obuka potrebna studentima?
3. Što je potrebno za pokretanje tekstilne tvrtke?
4. Koje je mjere održivosti moguće uvesti za tkanje tkanina u Nigeriji?

DIZAJN TKANINA I TEKSTILA

Tkanine i odjeća simboliziraju identitet. Ridgewood (2002.) vidi odjeću kao izraz etničkog porijekla onog koji ju nosi. Chukueggu i Cyril-Egware (2009.) tvrde da tkanina odražava čovjekov okoliš, društvo i zajednicu, te predstavlja neverbalnu komunikaciju kulture i povijesti nekog naroda. Welters (2002.) primjećuje da se odjeću u prošlosti u Grčkoj koristilo za identificiranje pripadnosti određenoj grupi te smatra da je komunikacijska moć odjeće vrlo vidljiva. Cyril-Egware (2012.) drži da su tkanina i upotreba tkanine u odjeći prvenstveno izraz identiteta naroda. One su značajan kulturni aspekt. Razvoj tkanina koje su se koristile za odjeću započeo je lišćem i životinjskom kožom. Jednoslojna koža nošena kao plašt, zaogrnuta oko ramena činila je jednostavan odjevni predmet. Igle su rađene od životinjskih kostiju i koristile su se za šivanje životinjskog krzna i kožnih odjevnih predmeta. Tkanina i odjeća čine modu. Odjeća se odnosi na tkaninu kojom pokrivamo tijelo, a tkanina je materijal ili tekstil. Prvi odjevni komadi proizvodili su se od kože i ne-tkanih materijala, koji spadaju u kategoriju odjeće. Odjeća je do današnjih dana ostala u kreativnom fokusu brojnih ljudi

which are based on superstition which led to lack of innovation, no access to technological information and most unfortunate there is no raw materials research and development council's in it, Lack of sustainability; poor economic returns, Drudgery of production technology with non-conducive working environment.

The sustainability of the traditional textile technology can only be achieved if: "a cue is taken from Japan's experience by revolutionizing the traditional textile weaving from wooden to automated form while taking into consideration the needs of the weaver, environmental and educational level of the people respectively". And "the attention of the younger generation is drawn and encouraged to contribute innovatively by developing modern functional and fashionable applications of traditional woven fabrics other than as cultural wearing attire".

Research Questions

In the view of addressing the hindrances raised above, this study proffered solutions to the following questions:

1. What is the value of foreign textile over locally weaved textile?
2. What necessary trainings are needed for the undergraduates?
3. What does it require to start up a textile business?
4. What are the sustainable measures to put in place for textile weaving in Nigeria?

TEXTILE AND FABRIC DESIGN

Textiles and dress is a symbol of identity. Ridgewood (2002) sees dress as a matter of ethnicity and the wearer's place of origin. Chukueggu and Cyril-Egware (2009) collaborates that textiles reflects man's environment, his society and community and stand as means of non-verbal communication in revealing the culture and history of a people. This Welters (2002) observed that dress was once used to identify individuals as members of specific groups in Greece,

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u društvu. Ljudi ulažu znatna sredstva, vrijeme, materijal, novac i rad uz sekundarni učinak kojim ljudi kreiraju i nose odjeću, ali njome također šalju poruku o sebi. Odjeća je načelno sredstvo u cijelom svijetu kojim izražavamo i simboliziramo svoj identitet.

Dizajn tkanina je kreativan ukras tkanine i sličnih proizvoda, koje koristimo za odijevanje, zavjese i namještaj. Ukrasi se dobivaju bojanjem, oslikavanjem, tiskanjem, vezom, aplikacijama na odjeći ili drugim procesima ukrašavanja. Simbolizirani identitet ljudi izražavaju fizički, svojim odjevnim stilom. Drugim riječima, ljude širom svijeta odlikuje njihova odjeća – tkanine. Odjeća i moda dio su tekstilnog dizajna, koji spada u područje vizualnih umjetnosti. Tekstilni dizajn uključuje potrebne kreativne vještine koje imaju i gospodarsku vrijednost, što znači i adekvatno obrazovanje koje će rezultirati samostalnošću i sigurnim poslom. Proizvodnja tkanina snažan je poduzetnički alat u Nigeriji i na svjetskom tržištu, koji može donijeti blagostanje, smanjiti stopu siromaštva, stvoriti bogatstvo otvaranjem radnih mjesta i istaknuti regiju kroz turizam i industrijalizaciju. Tekstilna i modna industrija mogu biti značajan poslodavac. Između 1970. i 1990., dok su sve tekstilne industrije još funkcionirale, zapošljavale su jako velik broj ljudi. Nije bilo nepotrebne borbenosti ni nespokoja jer je aktivno stanovništvo ulagalo energiju u korisne pothvate u industriji. Prvu modernu industriju započeo je John Kay razvojem letjelice, još 1733. Industrijska revolucija se odvijala u Europi (Engleskoj) u 18. i početkom 19. stoljeća, te je utjecala na razvoj domaćih tkanina u Nigeriji. Tekstilna revolucija preplavila je nigerijsko tržište jeftinim masovno proizvedenim tkaninama. Revolucija je na razne načine pridonijela poboljšanju kvalitete domaćih tkanina i proizvoda. Uzrokovala je buđenje pamučne pređe predene strojno, koja je bila dostupna u različitim bojama i kvaliteti, te jeftinija od one uvezene. To je bio izvrstan korak za tkalački svijet jer je omogućio lokalnim tkalcima proizvodnju jeftinije, šarene i

and confirmed that the communicative power of dress is very visible. Cyril-Egware (2012) confirms that textiles and their use as dress are foremost in the expression of a people's identity. It is a significant aspect of a people's culture. The development of textiles for clothing started with leaves and animal skins. Single skins wear worn as capes thrown around the shoulders made of a simple garment. Needles wear made from animal bones and used for sewing animal fur and leather garments. Cloth and clothing are components of fashion. Clothing refers to fabric used for covering the body, while cloth refers to fabric or textile. The earliest garments were made of leather and non-fabrics, which are included in category of clothing. Clothing remains a major creative focus for many people in the society. People invest substantial resources, time, material, money and labour with the secondary effect that as people creates and wear clothes, they also make statement about themselves. Clothing is a principle medium through which identity is expressed and symbolized all over the world. Clothing remains a major creative focus for many people in the society. People invest substantial resources, time, material, money and labour with the secondary effect that as people creates and wear clothes, they also make statement about themselves. Clothing is a principle medium through which identity is expressed and symbolized all over the world.

Textile design is about creative decoration of fabrics and other allied products for clothing, drapes and furnishing. The decoration may be through dyeing, painting, printing, embroidery, appliqué or other decorative processes. The symbolized identities of the people are expressed physically in their dress style. In other words, people all over the world are identifies by their dressing- Textiles. Clothing and fashion is a component of Textile design which is an area of the visual arts. It comprises of necessary creative skills with economic value which will inculcate proper education for self-reliance and job security. The production of textiles is a strong tool for entrepreneurship in the Nigeria and the global market to help curb restiveness, reduce poverty,

kvalitetne tkanine. Aplikacije uzoraka na nigerijskoj odjeći su modernizirane te su mogle ići u korak s promjenama nigerijske mode. Ne postoji afrička tkanina koja nije doživjela promjenu, odgovarajući na unutarnje i vanjske izazove. Međutim, tradicionalne nigerijske tkanine dižu prašinu, na lokalnoj i međunarodnoj razini, čak i kad se proizvode uz bok industrijskim masovno proizvedenim tkaninama. Usprkos ovom razvoju, to nije ostavilo značajnijeg utecaja u nigerijskom gospodarstvu u novije vrijeme. Možda je tome tako zbog nepostojanja kulture proizvodnje tkanina u regiji, čija bi svrha bila ekonomski rast i jačanje gospodarstva, ili modni trend. Tkanine i moda su od vitalne važnosti za razvoj Nigerije, u obrazovnom, političkom, društvenom, gospodarskom i kulturnom smislu. Na temelju istraživanja na terenu, nužno je dokumentirati povijest i kulturu tkanine u regiji Nembe, koja, s jedne strane, predstavlja identitet, a s druge može industrijalizirati ljude u svrhu održivog globalnog gospodarskog razvoja. Ona je simbol veze između različitih etničkih skupina. Adamtey (2008.) tradicionalnu odjeću vidi kao običajnu odjeću s kojom se identificiramo. Promicanje mikro i malih tvrtki (MSEs) je širom svijeta postalo popularnim razvojnim alatom. U skladu s time, Državna vlada Nigerije (FGN) pokazuje sve veći interes za promoviranje poduzetništva i inovacije u autohtonim mikro i malim tvrtkama, a posebice u tekstilnom sektoru. Do toga je došlo zahvaljujući raznim programima potpore, čiji je cilj poboljšanje konkurentnosti unaprjeđenjem tehnologije i inovacije. Primjeri toga su: poboljšanje kvalitete proizvoda, bolji dizajn i ambalaža te edukacija o konkurentnosti (Pyke, 1994.). Inovacija je esencijalna za mikro i male tvrtke (MSEs), kako bi postale i ostale konkurentne, bavile se povratnim aktivnostima te rasle do srednjih i velikih tvrtki, otvarajući tako mogućnost zapošljavanja (Ernst, 2004.). Prepoznavši važnost sektora mikro i malih tvrtki, Vlada Nigerije (FGN) je 2003. objavila Nacionalnu gospodarsku strategiju razvoja i jačanja (NEEDS) te 2007. Viziju 20:2020, radi ubrzavanja rasta i razvoja. Slično tome,

creates wealth through employment and highlights the region for tourism and industrialization. The textiles and fashion industry is a huge employer of labour. Between the 1970 and 1990 when all the textile industries were functioning, a lot of people were employed. The unnecessary militancy and restiveness was not there because the active populace had put their energy to useful venture in the industries. The First modern industry began with John Kay's development of the flying shuttle in 1733. The Industrial Revolution which took place in Europe (England) about the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century, impacted on the development of local fabrics in Nigeria. It led to the changes in the textile industries in Nigeria. Textile revolution flooded Nigerian market with cheap mass produced fabrics. The revolution contributed to the improvement of the quality of local fabrics and products in a number of ways. It created awakening among the Cotton yarns were spun by machines and were readily available in different colours and qualities, and cheaper than the imported ones. These in turn fed the weaving section, making it possible for the local hand loom weavers to produce cheaper, colourful and quality fabrics. The pattern applications on Nigerian clothes were modernized, thereby keeping abreast with the changing tastes of modern Nigerian fashion. There is barely an Africa textile that has not been subject to change in response to internal and external influences. However, Nigerian traditional textiles are currently making waves nationally and internationally even as they exist side by side with the industrially mass produced textiles. In spite of this development, this has not made any significant impact in the Nigerian economy in recent times. This may have been as a result of non-existence of textile production culture in the region for economic growth and empowerment, or as a queue into the fashion trend. Textiles and fashion play vital rolls in the development of Nigeria, educationally; politically, socially, economically and culturally. From field research, it became necessary to document the history and culture of twins especially in Nembe on fabric, which could

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revidirana Industrijska politika Nigerije iz 2008. je također izdvojila sektor mikro i malih tvrtki kao glavni instrument u stvaranju produktivnog i vitalnog privatnog sektora koji će umanjiti stopu siromaštva među stanovnicima gradova. Ovi dokumenti – politike naglašavaju važnost osiguravanja financija, edukacije, infrastrukture i poboljšane proizvodne tehnologije. Međutim, prema tvrdnjama Adegbitea (2010.), usprkos njihovom potencijalu da poprave ekonomski rast, mikro i male tvrtke nemaju vidljiv utjecaj u Nigeriji. Koriste tehnike niskih razina, a inovativne aktivnosti su vrlo ograničene. Razlog tome su teški uvjeti u kojima rade. Ernst (2004.) tvrdi da nepouzdani ugovori, pretjerani regulatorni i administrativni zahtjevi, ograničen pristup financijskim sredstvima i neadekvatne infrastrukturne usluge suočavaju mikro i male tvrtke s neproporcionalno visokim troškovima poslovanja općenito, a posebice kad su u pitanju inovacije. Poboljšanje konkurentnosti je još ključnije u kontekstu liberalizacije trgovine i bolje integracije na svjetsko tržište. Neprilagođavanje i nepoboljšavanje proizvodnih tehnologija predstavlja ozbiljan izazov, dok tvrtke koje idu u korak ili čak iniciraju vlastita originalna rješenja mogu očekivati uspjeh i izvrsnost (Romijn 2002.).

IZVORI I VRSTE TKANINA

Tkanine mogu biti proizvedene od materijala kao što su životinjski, biljni, mineralni ili sintetski. Životinjski materijali su krzno, dlaka, koža ili svila. Ovčja ili kozja dlaka je vuna i koristi se za toplu odjeću. Svila je životinjska tkanina proizvedena od vlakana larve kineskog dudovog svilca (Travis, 2012.). Materijali za tkanine mogu biti i biljni. Sve biljke je moguće koristiti za proizvodnju trave i trske, dok se samo biljna vlakna koriste u proizvodnji konoplje i sisala. Kokosovo vlakno se koristi u proizvodnji konopa, četki, madraca, podnih pločica i sl., a slama i bambus u proizvodnji šešira. Vlakna celuloznog drva, pamuka, riže, konoplje i koprive se koriste u proizvodnji odjeće.

serve as identity and as well industrialize the people for sustainable global economic development. Symbol of relations between different ethnic groups. Adamtey (2008) sees traditional clothing as customary clothes that identify. Therefore, the promotion of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) has become a popular development tool around the world. Accordingly, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has shown increasing interest in promoting entrepreneurship and innovation in indigenous MSEs especially in the textile sector. This has been achieved by the various support programs to improve their competitiveness through enhancing technology and innovation capabilities such as upgrading product quality, improving design and packaging, and training to improve their competitiveness (Pyke, 1994). The notion is that innovation is essential for MSEs to become and remain competitive, move to higher return activities, and to grow and graduate to medium and large enterprises, thus, creating new employment opportunities (Ernst, 2004). Recognizing the significance of the MSEs' sector, the FGN enunciated the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) in 2003 and the Vision 20:2020 in 2007 to accelerate their development and growth. Similarly, the revised Industrial Policy of Nigeria in 2008 also singled out the MSEs' sector as major instruments to create a productive and vibrant private sector and reduce poverty among urban `dwellers. These policy documents emphasised the provision of finance, training, infrastructure and upgrading of production technology among other intervention. However, According to Adegbite (2010), in spite of their potential to improve economic growth, MSEs impacts in Nigeria are not so obvious. They employ lower levels of techniques while their innovative activities are limited. This is largely due to the harsh environment where they operate. According to Ernst (2004), unreliable enforcement of contracts, excessive regulatory and administrative requirements, limited access to finance, and inadequate infrastructure services all impose disproportionately high transaction costs on MSEs

Azbest i bazaltna vlakna se koriste za pločice od vinila, oblaganje limom i ljepilo. *Staklena vlakna* se koriste za daske za glačanje, navlake za madrace i kabele. *Metalna vlakna*: metalna folija i metalna žica imaju mnoštvo primjena, uključujući i proizvodnju pozlaćene tkanine i nakita (Adejimi i Osho, 2015.). Posljednji izvor tekstilnih materijala su sintetska vlakna. Sve sintetske tkanine primarno se koriste za proizvodnju odjeće. One mogu biti: Polyester, Aramid, Acrylic, Spandex, Olefin, Ingeo, Lurex, karbonska vlakna ili mliječni proteini, a razvijene su tijekom Prvog svjetskog rata u Njemačkoj (Romijin, 2002.). Proizvodnja tkanina jedna je od najstarijih ljudskih tehnologija. Prvi preduvjet u proizvodnji tkanina je izvor vlakana koji predivo pretvara u tkaninu. Stroj za tkanje je tkalački stan.

SVJETSKI LANAC VRIJEDNOSTI

Maloprodajna tekstilna industrija ima lanac vrijednosti uvjetovan kupcem. Veliki maloprodajni trgovci odlučuju što će i gdje proizvesti te koliko će to naplatiti. Ti maloprodajni trgovci i veliki brendovi nalaze se u razvijenim zemljama Europe, Japanu i SAD-u. Brendovi odrađuju brending, dizajn i marketing te obično proslijede proizvodnju odjeće vanjskim suradnicima. Posljedično, onaj dio lanca vrijednosti koji se odnosi na znanje nalazi se u razvijenim zemljama, a dio vezan za rad i proizvodnju u zemljama u razvoju. Složenost i globalna struktura industrijskog lanca opskrbe zasjenjuje njegov cjelokupan rad. Baptist World Aid Australia je nedavno napravio analizu praksi više od 200 modnih odjevnih brendova koji prodaju svoju robu na australskom tržištu. Sedamdesetpet posto tih brendova ne zna otkud dolaze sirovine, uključujući tkanine, zatvarače i konac. Ni kupci a ni zaposlenici ne znaju kako funkcionira lanac vrijednosti, od proizvodnje vlakana do krajnjeg proizvoda. Osim toga, imaju i ograničena saznanja o tome što se s odjećom događa nakon što ju kupci bace (Kearney, 2017.).

for doing business generally and for innovative activity in particular. Improving competitiveness is even more crucial in the context of trade liberalization and increasing integration into the world market. Lack of adaptation and upgrading of production technology poses serious challenges, while firms that keep up or even initiate their own original improvements can be expected to perform well (Romijn 2002).

SOURCES AND TYPES OF TEXTILES

Textiles can be made from materials such as animal, plant, minerals and synthetic product. Textiles from animals are in form of fur, hair and skin or silk. Hair from goat or sheep is referred to as wool, which is commonly used for warm clothing. Silk is an animal textile made from fibres of cocoon of the Chinese silkworm (Travis, 2012). Another material for textile is plant. All plants can be used to produce grass and rush while only fibres from plants are used in producing hemp and sisal. Coir (coconut fibre) is used in making twine, brushes, mattresses; floor tiles etc. straw and bamboo are used to make hats. Fibres from pulpwood trees, cotton, rice, hemp and nettle are used in making clothing. In a similar vein, Asbestos and basalt fibre are used for vinyl tiles, sheeting and adhesives. *Glass fibre* is used in producing ironing boards, ropes, mattress covers and cables. *Metal fibres*: metal foil and metal wire have a variety of uses including production of cloth-of-gold and jewellery (Adejimi and Osho, 2015). The last source of textile material is synthetic fibres. All synthetic textiles are used primarily in the production of clothing. It could be in form of Polyester, Aramid, Acrylic, Spandex, Olefin, Ingeo, Lurex, Carbon or Milk proteins which was developed during World War 1 in Germany, (Romijin, 2002). The manufacture of textiles is one of the oldest of human technologies. To make textiles; the first requirement is a source of fibre from which turns yarn into cloth. The machine for weaving is the loom.

PRISTUPI STVARANJU BOGATSTVA PUTEM TEKSTILNE INDUSTRIJE

Prema pisanju Ogunduyilea (2001.), proučavanje tekstilnog dizajna i na institucionalnoj i na obrtničkoj razini zapravo je učenje o marketingu, koje se može promatrati s aspekta povijesne kronologije odjeće i modnih trendova. Nigerijska tekstilna industrija od davnina ima tradiciju tkanja, koje je u početku zadovoljavalo individualne potrebe te potrebe domaćeg tržišta. Potrošnja lokalno proizvedenih tkanina suočava se s izazovima od industrijalizirane i komercijalizirane proizvodnje do neograničenog uvoza tekstilne robe (Kashim, Adiji i Oladumiye, 2012.). Stvaranje bogatstva proizvodnjom tekstila i tkanina ima višestrani pristup. Ovdje spadaju:

Plantaže pamuka: To znači kultivaciju sjemena pamuka u svrhu komercijalne proizvodnje pamuka radi proizvodnje tkanina i tekstila.

Tkanje: Tkanje je proces stvaranja tkanine ukrštavanjem dva niza prediva (pređe i potke) pod pravim kutom (Anyakoha, 2006.).

Pletenje: Proces stvaranja tkanine nizanjem redova petlji koncem (Anyakoha, 2006.). Pletenje znači održavati nekoliko aktivnih petlji odjednom, dok na pletaćoj igli petlje čekaju spajanje s drugom petljom.

Kukičanje: Kukičanje je ukrštavanje petlji prediva na igli za kukičanje u nizu.

Bojanje: Jarke boje i uzorci popularni su na jugu. Oni nastaju različitim tehnikama koje sprečavaju bojanje tkanina. Tkanina bojana prema uzorku poznata je kao Adire i karakteristična za jugozapadni dio Nigerije.

Proizvodnja posebnih odjevnih predmeta: U pojedinim dijelovima Nigerije, posebni odjevni predmeti se proizvode od traka tkane tkanine (poznata je kao Aso-Oke u regijama Yoruba), gdje se tkalce često angažira da proizvedu poseban uzorak za određene obitelji ili prigode.

GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN

The retail textile industry has a buyer-driven value chain. Large retailers decide what and where to produce and how much to charge. These retailers and the big brands they carry are typically in developed countries in Europe, Japan, and the United States. The brands carry out the branding, design, and marketing, and typically outsource the production of garments. Consequently, the knowledge-intensive part of the value chain is in developed countries, while the labor-intensive part is in developing countries. At the same time, the complexity and global nature of the industry's supply chain obscures its overall functioning. Baptist World Aid Australia recently analyzed the practices of more than 200 fashion brands selling clothing to the Australian market. Seventy-five percent of the brands did not know where the inputs were coming from, including for fabric, zippers, and thread. Neither consumers nor employees knew how the value chain worked, from fiber production to the final product. And there was limited awareness of what happens to clothing after consumers discard it (Kearney, 2017).

APPROACHES TO WEALTH CREATION THROUGH TEXTILE AND FABRIC PRODUCTION

According to Ogunduyile (2001), the study of textiles design in both institutional and craft based level is about the study of marketing which could be viewed from the historical chronology of fashion clothing and trends. Nigeria textile craft industry have long established tradition of weaving which was in the beginning made for individual uses and for local markets. Though this local textiles craft consumption are faced with challenges from industrialised and commercialised production coupled with unrestricted importation of textile goods. (Kashim, Adiji and Oladumiye, 2012). Creating wealth through textile and fabric production has a multi-faceted approach. They include:

Modni dizajn (krojenje): To je umjetnost primjene dizajna i estetike ili prirodne ljepote na odjeću i modne dodatke.

Odvajanje sjemena: To je proces odvajanja ili uklanjanja pamučnih vlakana od sjemena.

Predenje: Predenje je proces uvlačenja vlakana u klinove i zaokretanja da bi ih se učvrstilo.

Tretiranje kemikalijama: Ovčje runo treba obraditi u sapunastoj alkalnoj vodi kako bi se uklonile prljavštine i masnoća. Viskozno platno dobiveno iz drvne celuloze ili pamučnih lintera tretira se određenim kemikalijama poput octene kiseline kako bi se dobilo regenerirano celulozno vlakno. Viskoza se koristi u proizvodnji plahti, prekrivača za krevet, stolnjaka, donjeg rublja i sl. (Anyakoha, 2006.).

Vez: Vez je dekorativni rad iglom kako bi se stvorio dizajn i slike, vezenjem nizova materijala na sloj drugog materijala.

Praonica i kemijska čistionica: To se odnosi na pranje odjeće, odnosno poslovni subjekt u kojem se odjeća pere.

Marketing tekstila tkanina dizajniranih krajnjih proizvoda: Sve gore navedene aktivnosti završit će u krajnjem proizvodu koji iskusni poduzetnici ili trgovci trebaju plasirati na tržište. Marketing tekstilnih proizvoda znači prepoznavanje i određivanje mjesta gdje su ti komadi potrebni. Takve proizvode ili usluge treba reklamirati tako da privuku pažnju kupaca, potaknu ih na kupnju i zadovolje njihove potrebe. To će rezultirati profitabilnošću tvrtke (Adejimi i Osho, 2015.).

Prvi moderni tekstilni mlin u Nigeriji, Kaduna Textile Mill, otvoren je 1956. u Kaduni, na sjeveru Nigerije. Osnovni razlog za otvaranje mlina bila je obrada pamuka proizvedenog u sjevernom dijelu zemlje. Do 70-ih i 80-ih godina 20. stoljeća nigerijska tekstilna industrija snažno je narasla i postala treća najveća u Africi (Abimbola, 2010.). Izvješće Sveučilišta Ujedinjenih naroda (U.N.U.) kaže da je 1987.

Cotton Plantation: This involves cultivation of cotton seeds for commercial production of cotton for textiles and fabrics production.

Weaving: Is the process of constructing fabrics by interlacing two sets of yarns (the warp and the weft yarns) at right angles (Anyakoha, 2006).

Knitting: The process of constructing fabrics by farming rows of loops with the yarn,(Anyakoha, 2006). Knitting has several active loops on one time, on the knitting needle waiting to interlock with another loop.

Crocheting: It involves interlacing loops of yarn formed on a crochet hook together in a line.

Dyeing: Across the South, bright colours and patterns are popular. These are created using various techniques which keep some of the cloth from being dyed. Pattern-dyed cloth is known as Adire is common mostly South- Western zone of Nigeria.

Special garments production: In some parts in Nigeria, special garments are made from strips of woven cloth (known as Aso-Oke in Yoruba regions), where weavers are often commissioned to make a special pattern for certain families or occasions.

Fashion design (Tailoring): Is the art of the application of design and aesthetics or natural beauty to clothing and accessories.

Ginning: This is the process of separating or removing cotton fibres from the seeds.

Spinning: Is the process of drawing the fibres into silvers and twisting them for strength.

Chemical treatment: Fleece from sheep must be processed in soapy alkaline water to remove dirt and grease, also viscose rayon from wood pulp or cotton linters are treated with certain chemicals like acetic acid to produce regenerated cellulose fibre. Viscose rayon is used for bed sheets, bedcovers, home finishing's, table cover, underwear's, etc. (Anyakoha, 2006).

Embroidery: is a decorative needle work in which designs and pictures are created by stitching strands of some material on to a layer of another material.

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bilo 37 tekstilnih tvrtki u zemlji, koje su imale 716000 tkalačkih stanova i 17541 razboj. To je bilo zlatno doba nigerijske tekstile industrije. Između 1985. i 1991. godišnji rast je bio 67%, a 1991. tekstilna industrija je zapošljavala oko 25% radnika u proizvodnom sektoru (Banger). Nažalost, važnost industrije u gospodarskom razvoju države drastično je pala posljednjih godina. Stoga se nameću neka pitanja. Tko je odgovoran za opadanje nigerijske tekstilne industrije? Što je dovelo do toga da industrija – koja je nekad bila najveći poslodavac u državnom proizvodnom sektoru – postane industrija koja očajnički traži pomoć? Kako možemo spasiti gospodarski slom industrije ili što se može učiniti da ju se vrati s ruba propasti? (Makinde et al, 2015.). Ova studija temelji se na konceptulnom razumijevanju modernizacije i zavisnosti koje naizmjence određuju razinu razvoja i rasta gospodarstva države. Uz poštovanje prema ovom istraživanju, dvojni koncept pomaže razjasniti ulogu nigerijske tekstilne industrije na lokalnoj razini, ali i u međunarodnim konkurentnim gospodarstvima i uređenjima u kojima Nigerija ima malu ili nikakvu kontrolu.

MARKETINŠKI KONCEPT

Uspješne tvrtke gledaju na marketing kao na kamen temeljac svog poslovanja. Smatraju ga svobuhvatnom poslovnom filozofijom, načinom razmišljanja o poslovanju i načinom funkcioniranja koji se provlači kroz svaki aspekt aktivnosti tvrtke. Smatraju da je marketing pristup poslovanju koji je usredotočen na ostvarivanje dobiti, a koji prožima ne samo odjel marketinga već čitavu tvrtku. Takvu poslovnu filozofiju, koja je orijentirana na marketing, nazivamo marketinškim konceptom. To je usvajanje poslovne filozofije koja u središte razmišljanja o upravljanju stavlja zadovoljstvo kupca u organizaciji koja razlikuje tvrtku orijentitranu na tržište od manje prosvijetljenih tvrtki. Marketinški koncept su različiti autori različito definirali. Morden (1987.) je marketinški

Laundry and dry cleaning: is the washing of clothing and lines. Is a business establishment where cloth, lines, etc are laundered.

Marketing of textiles and fabrics designed end products: All the above mentioned activities will end up in turning out products which must be marketed by experienced entrepreneurs or marketers. Marketing of textile products therefore entails identifying where any of those items are needed. Such products or services must be promoted in such ways that it will attract the customers' attention, stimulate them to buy and satisfy them appropriately. This will result to profitability for the enterprise (Adejimi and Osho, 2015).

The first modern textile mill in Nigeria, Kaduna Textile Mill, was started in 1956 in Kaduna, northern Nigeria. The primary reason for setting up the mill was to process the cotton that was being produced in the northern part of the country. By the 1970s and the 1980s, the Nigerian textile industry had grown to become the third largest in Africa (Abimbola, 2010). A report by the United Nations University (U.N.U.) states that in 1987, there were 37 textile firms in the country, operating 716,000 spindles and 17,541 looms. This was the golden period of Nigeria's textile industry. Between 1985 and 1991, it recorded an annual growth of 67%, and as at 1991, it employed about 25% of workers in the manufacturing sector (Banger). Unfortunately, the industry's relevance to national economic growth had decreased drastically in recent times. Hence, certain nagging questions naturally come to mind. What could have been responsible for the dwindling fortune of Nigerian textile industry? What led the industry - which was once the largest employer of labour in the manufacturing sector of the country - to become one that desperately needs help? How can we salvaged the economic downturn of the industry or what could be done to bring it back from the brink? (Makinde et al, 2015). This study was pivoted on the conceptual understanding of modernisation and dependency which in turn determines the level of development and growth in a nation's economy. With respect to this study, the

koncept opisao ovako: "Najvažniji zadatak menadžmenta unutar organizacije je razumijevanje potreba i želja kupaca te prilagođavanje operacija tvrtke, kako bi im se željena roba i usluge pružili učinkovitije nego što to čini konkurencija." Kotler (1995.) je marketinški koncept opisao slično. On kaže sljedeće: "Marketinški koncept je ključ postizanja organizacijskih ciljeva te uključuje određivanje potreba i želja ciljanog tržišta i pružanja željenog učinkovitije od konkurencije." S druge strane, Schewe i Smith (1980.) vide marketinški koncept kao: "filozofiju poslovanja ili svjetonazor o menadžmentu prema kojem je kupac točka fokusa čitave tvrtke". Bolt (1987.) u svojem pisanju o razlikama između marketinga i marketinškog koncepta kaže da je: "marketinški koncept filozofija, stav ili slijed poslovnog razmišljanja (…). Marketinški koncept se bavi plasiranjem tvrtke na tržište."

Usprkos svemu tome, marketinški koncept utjelovljuje temeljne ideje koje su esencijalne za opstanak tvrtke. Te su ideje ilustrirane u sljedećim izjavama: Drucker (1985.) tvrdi da, "ako želimo znati što je tvrtka, moramo krenuti od njezine svrhe, a svrha mora biti izvan same tvrtke. U biti, svrha tvrtke leži u društvu jer je ona organ društva. Samo je jedna važeća definicija svrhe tvrtke: stvaranje kupaca." Lal (2002.) podupire ovaj stav: "Novi imidž marketinga implicira da uprava mora krenuti od potreba i želja kupaca, i to treba definirati unaprijed, prije proizvodnje, pa preko aktivnosti koje kupcu pomažu da dobije korist od proizvoda kojeg je kupio." U skladu s time, kupac i njegove želje postali su uporište na kojem se poslovanje temelji. Briga i odgovornost oko marketinga, premda su centrirani u jednom operacijskom odjelu, trebaju biti dio svih elemenata tvrtke. Travis (2012.) kaže: "Ono što je sigurno u vezi društva i kupaca je da se oni konstantno mijenjaju na načine koji su za poslovanje tvrtke vrlo bitni. Važno je sudjelovati i reagirati na promjene prije nego to učini konkurencija, i učiniti to na pravi način i u pravo vrijeme." Iako se za marketinški

twin concept helps to clarify the place of Nigerian textile industry locally, and in the international competitive economies and arrangements in which Nigeria has little or no control.

MARKETING CONCEPT

Marketing is regarded by some successful companies as the key stone of their business. These companies view marketing as an overall business philosophy, a way of thinking about business and a way of working which runs through every aspect of the firm's activities. They regard marketing as a profit-oriented approach to business that permeates not just the marketing department but the entire business. This marketing-oriented business philosophy is referred to as the marketing concept. It is simply the adoption of a business philosophy that puts customer satisfaction at the center of management thinking throughout the organization that distinguishes a market-oriented firm from other less enlightened companies. The marketing concept has been defined in different ways by various authors. Morden (1987) described marketing concept as: "The most important managerial task within the organization is that of understanding the needs and wants of customers in the market, and of adapting the operations of the organization to deliver the right goods and services more effectively and efficiently than its competitors". Kotler (1995) gave a definition of marketing concept similar to the above. According to him, the "Marketing concept holds that the key to achieving organizational goals consists of determining the needs and wants of target market and delivering the desired satisfactions more effectively and efficiently than competitors". On the other hand, Schewe and Smith (1980) viewed the marketing concept as: "the philosophy of business, or attitude of management which maintains that the focal point of the entire firm is the consumer". Bolt (1987) in his distinction between marketing and marketing concept stated that: "the marketing concept is a philosophy, an attitude or a course of business

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koncept misli da je nešto novo, to uopće nije tako. Sve uspješne tvrtke prate marketinške koncepte, iako ponekad nesvjesno ili slučajno. Očito je da nijedna tvrtka ne može dugo opstati ako ne ispunjava potrebe ili želje svojih kupaca na učinkovit način (Buell, 1970.).

USMJERENOST PREMA POTROŠAČU

Usmjerenost prema potrošaču na tržištu odražava nagon za identificiranjem, proizvodnjom i ponudom proizvoda koji će zadovoljiti potrebe i zahtjeve kupaca. Logička podloga za tu usmjerenost proizlazi iz marketinškog koncepta, koji kaže da su želje potrošača i njihovo zadovoljavanje gospodarski i društveno opravdani za postojanje tvrtke (Stanton, 1975.). Zašto je usmjerenost na potrošača potrošačko tržište? Pitanje je prikladno, jer tvrtke usvajaju samo onu filozofiju poslovanja koja će im pomoći u ostvarivanju dobiti ili ih barem spriječiti od propasti. Jednostavno rečeno, usmjerenost prema potrošaču jedan je od stupova marketinškog koncepta. Pišući o razmjeni odnosa, Kotler (1995.) definira marketinški koncept kao usmjerenost uprave čiji je najvažniji zadatak odrediti potrebe i želje ciljanog tržišta i organizirati odgovore na želje svojih kupaca učinkovitije od konkurencije. Zahtjevi marketinškog koncepta, prema Kotleru (1995.), kažu da se potrošače može grupirati u različite tržišne segmente, ovisno o njihovim potrebama i željama. Kupci će u bilo kojem tržišnom segmentu dati prednost ponudi one tvrtke koja se više približi njihovim potrebama i željama. Zadaća tvrtke je da istraži i odabere ciljane grupe te razvije efikasne ponude i marketinške programe, što je ključ privlačenja i zadržavanja kupaca.

Ponašanje potrošača

Kada govorimo o niskoj potrošnji domaćih proizvoda, najveći je problem u razmetljivom životnom stilu prosječnih Nigerijaca, posebice

thinking (…). The marketing concept is concerned with marketing company in the market place".

Notwithstanding, the marketing concept incorporates some fundamental and basic ideas that are of utmost importance to the survival of a business. These ideas are illustrated in the following statements: Drucker (1985) stated that, "if we want to know what a business is, we have to start with its purpose – And its purpose must lie outside of the business itself. Infact, it must lie in society, since a business enterprise is an organ of society. There is only one valid definition of business purpose: To create a customer". Lal (2002) supported this point of view by saying that: "The new image of marketing implies that management must start with the customers' needs and desires, in so far as they can be ascertained in advance of production, and follow through to activities which aid the customer in getting utility from products which he has purchased". Accordingly, the customer and his wants become the fulcrum around which a business moves. Concern and responsibility for marketing, although centered in one department for operational purposes, must permeate all areas of the business enterprise. Travis (2012) further stated that: "one thing we know for such about society and consumers is that they are constantly changing in ways that are extremely important to every business. The trick is to anticipate and act on these changes before the competitor does, and to do it at the right time and in the right way". Although, the marketing concept is referred to as new, it is of course, not new at all. Every successful business has followed it, albeit sometimes unconsciously or by accident. Obviously no business can succeed for very long without filling customers' needs or wants in an efficient manner (Buell, 1970).

CONSUMER ORIENTATION

Consumer orientation in consumer market simply reflects the drive towards the identification, production and offering of consumer products that satisfy the needs and requirement of buyers.

onih koji pripadaju elitnom društvenom sloju, čiji se apetit za uvoznom robom kao instrumentom klasne diskriminacije raširio u psihi ostatka stanovništva, a naročito među mladima. Ova grešna sklonost prosječnog Nigerijca prema stranoj robi, od kojih je neka od te robe i lošije kvalitete od domaće, pregazila je duh odanosti, patriotizma i podrške narodu i svemu narodnom i domaćem. U skladu s tim, pojavio se pokret lansiranja domaćeg (Smith, 2005.).

MEHANIZMI FINANCIRANJA

U današnjoj tekstilnoj industriji u Nigeriji velik je izazov pronaći formulu za financijska sredstva. Financiranje je neslužbeno i fragmentirano duž čitavog lanca vrijednosti lokalne tekstilne industrije, što rezultira time da proizvodnja, pakiranje i distribucija nemaju dovoljan broj sposobnih ozbiljnih igrača (Adedeji, 2016.).

RAZVOJ TEHNIČKIH VJEŠTINA

Lokalnoj industriji trenutno nedostaje strukturiran i formalan razvoj talenata i vještina potrebnih u svakom trenutku u lancu vrijednosti u industriji – umjetnika, proizvođača, tkalaca, dizajnera, tehničara za tkalačke stanove, trgovaca itd. Posljedica toga je velik nedostatak kompetentnih pojedinaca i relativno niska kvaliteta tekstilnih proizvoda (teksture, strukture, brendinga, ambalaže i marketinga), u usporedbi s razvijenijim regijama (Adedeji, 2016.).

Nekoliko studija prikazuje da inovativne tvrtke otvaraju bolje rezultate od drugih, a to se najbolje vidi u podacima o prodaji i dobiti. One usvajaju više resursa kako bi bile inovativne. Međutim, izračun dobiti je problematičan, posebice kod mikro i malih tvrtki koje posluju u neformalnom sektoru. U većini slučajeva te tvrtke ne vode evidenciju svojih financijskih transakcija, što bi olakšalo izračun dobiti. Zato u ovoj studiji

The rationale, for such orientation derives from the marketing concept, which states that the consumer's wants and satisfaction is the economic and social more towards the identification, production and offering of consumer products that satisfy the needs and requirement of buyers. The rationale, for such orientation derives from the marketing concept, which states that the consumer's wants and satisfaction is the economic and social justification of a company's existence (Stanton, 1975). Why is consumer orientation the consumer market? The question is pertinent, as firms will only adopt the business philosophy if it will help to further their profit interest or at least prevent them from failing in business. Simply put, consumer orientation is one of the pillars of marketing concept. Writing on exchange relations, Kotler (1995) defined the marketing concept as a management orientation that holds the key task of the organization to determine the needs and wants of target market and organization to delivering the desired satisfaction more effectively and efficiently than its competitors. The requirements of the marketing concept were identified by Kotler (1995) to include: Consumers can be grouped into different market segments depending on their needs and wants. The consumers in any market segment will favour the offer of that organization which comes closest to satisfying their particular needs and wants. The organization task is to research and choose target markets and develop effective offers and marketing programmes as the key to attracting and holding customers.

Consumer Behaviour

Talking about poor mass consumption of home-made products, major problem is inherent in the ostentatious life-style of the average Nigerian, particularly those in the elite class whose sharp taste for imported goods as instruments of class discrimination has diffused into the psyche of the rest of the populace particularly the youths. This unholy preference of the average Nigerian for foreign goods some of which in fact are inferior to home made goods has overrun the desired spirit of loyalty,

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koristimo prihod od prodaje u zamjenu za podatke koje nemamo o poslovnim rezultatima. Odnosi i faktori koji utječu na poslovanje i rezultate nisu uvijek jednosmjerni. Na njih utječe čitav niz unutarnjih i vanjskih faktora, kao što su ljudski kapital (obrazovanje, edukacija i broj godina radnog iskustva); vrsta vlasništva tvrtke; strategija inovacije; razvoj novih proizvoda; umrežavanje i povezivanje; dok je sklonost tržišta dvosmjerna. Ovakav okvir također prepoznaje i ulogu vodstva u tvrtki. To je planiranje i koordiniranje inovativnih aktivnosti unutar tvrtke (Schumpeter, 1934.). Osim toga, poduzetnik u tvrtku donosi ljudski kapital, poput obrazovanja i vještina, koje se usvajaju obrazovanjem raznim edukacijama i radnim iskustvom. S vremenom se baza sposobnosti pojačava unutarnjim učenjem, neformalnim eksperimentiranjem, manjim prilagodbama proizvoda i procesa, edukacijama zaposlenika itd. (Drucker, 1985.). Svi ti faktori utječu na tehnološke inovacije i uspješnost tvrtke. Slično tome, tehnološka inovacija uvjetovana je tipom vlasničke strukture tvrtke, odnosno radi li se o trgovcu pojedincu, zadruzi, partnerstvu ili društvu s ograničenom odgovornošću. Male tvrtke su obično poslovni oblici u vlasništvu pojedinca. Stoga, odluka o manjoj ili većoj inovativnosti leži na samom pojedincu. Međutim, u slučaju tvrtki koje su partnerstva, zadruge ili društva s ograničenom odgovornošću, odluku o tehnološkoj inovaciji ne bi trebao donositi jedan pojedinac, već partneri ili članovi uprave (Adegbite, 2011.). Rezultati u oba slučaja imaju i prednosti i mana. Na primjer, Noteboom (1994.) je opisao da tvrtke sa samo jednim vlasnikom mogu brzo donositi odluke, zapošljavati motivirane ljude i imati jedinstvene kompetencije, dok odluke o inovacijama u drugim vrstama poduzeća počivaju na nekoliko ljudi. Izbor pokrivenosti tržišta utječe na inovativne aktivnosti, ali i one utječu na njega. Izbor tržišta i sklonost umrežavanju također su međusobno povezani i pojedinačno ili skupno utječu na inovacijske prakse tvrtke. Lal i Dunnewijk (2008.) raspravljaju o tome kako je izbor inovacije često uvjetovan tržištem na

patriotism and support for the nation and anything national. In this regard we have an attitudinal crusade to launch nationally (Smith, 2005).

FINANCING MECHANISMS

In the Nigerian textile industry today, finding the right funding formula is still a big challenge. Financing remains informal and fragmented across the entire value chain of the local textile business, making it very difficult to have sufficient capable and serious players in the production, packaging and distribution segments of the industry (Adedeji, 2016).

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL SKILLS

The local industry is currently lacking a structured and formal way of developing talents and the skills needed at every point within the industry value chain – artistes, producers, weavers, designers, loom technicians, marketers, etc. The resultant effect is the gross shortage of competent individuals and the relatively poor quality of textile productions (in terms of texture, structure, branding, packaging and marketing) compared to other more developed regions (Adedeji, 2016).

Several studies in the literature shows that innovative enterprises perform better than others and this is reflected in their sales turnover and profit. In the process, they acquire more resources to be more innovative. However, the calculation of profit is problematic particularly for micro and small scale firms operating in the informal sector. In most cases they do not keep accurate records of financial transactions to facilitate the calculation of profit. This has necessitated the use of sales turnover as a proxy for business performance in this study. The relationship and factors affecting business performance is not always unidirectional. They are influenced by a variety of internal and external factors such as human capital (education, training and years of work experience); type of business

kojem tvrtka posluje. Na tržištima koja su manje štedljiva, poput lokalnih, državnih ili regionalnih tržišta, preferiraju se inovacije proizvoda, dok je svrha inovacije procesa fleksibilnost proizvodnih procesa, poboljšanje kvalitete i pouzdanosti te želja da visoka produktivnost poveća konkurentnost na međunarodnom tržištu. Prikazana umreženost i povezanost utječu na tehnološke inovacije. Lal (2002.), Santoro i Chakrabarti (2002.) te Smith (2005.) objašnjavaju da ustanove za tercijarno obrazovanje i industrijske udruge mogu osigurati vanjske izvore *inputa* za tehnološke inovacije, interakciju s dobavljačima, klijentima, javnim ustanovama te institutima za razvoj i istraživanje, koji nedostaju u procesu učenja, a koje sama tvrtka ne može osigurati. Vanjska interakcija služi za prikupljanje podataka o tehnologijama i tržištima, izgradnji kapaciteta za usvajanje vještina, ali i za dobivanje brojnih drugih *inputa* koji će upotpuniti proces internog učenja. Neki od njih su edukacija vanjskih suradnika, nabava dijelova, savjetodavne i konzultativne usluge itd. Mobilizacija vanjskih resursa za tehnološke inovacije naziva se "učenje interakcijom".

U ovoj studiji, autohtone tekstilne tvrtke pripadaju kategoriji tvrtki kojima dominiraju kupci i paralelno s klasifikacijom tvrtki koje su temeljene na tehnologijama, prema pisanju Amadija (2012.). Te tvrtke dolaze do direktnih izvora tehnoloških inovacija preko kupaca svoje proizvodnje. Budući da se radi o mikro i malim tvrtkama, orijentiranima na kupce, one nemaju unutarnjih resursa kojima bi financirale originalne aktivnosti istraživanja i razvoja, radi razvijanja novih tehnologija, a to sve znači da takve tvrtke moraju razvijati mreže i povezanost, kako bi imale pristup tehnološkim *inputima*.

METODE ISTRAŽIVANJA

Za ovu studiju koristi se deskriptivno istraživanje. Populacija koju se proučavalo za nezavisne varijable su studenti preddiplomskih studija sa sva

ownership; innovation strategy; new product development; networking and linkage; while market preference is bidirectional. The framework also recognizes the leadership role of the entrepreneur in an enterprise. Some of these include planning and the coordination of innovation activities in the firm (Schumpeter, 1934). In addition, the entrepreneur brings a certain stock of human capital such as knowledge and skills into the enterprise which is obtained through education, training and earlier experience. Over time, the capability base of the enterprise is further enhanced through internal learning, informal experimentation, making minor adaptation to products and processes, in-house staff training, and so on (Drucker, 1985). All these factors have an effect on technology innovations and performance of an enterprise. Similarly, technology innovation is also influenced by the type of business ownership structure such as sole proprietorship, partnership, cooperatives and limited liability companies. Small-scale enterprises are usually individual or sole proprietorship forms of business. Hence, the decision to be innovative or less innovative lies with the single individual. However, in case of enterprises that are partnership, cooperatives or limited liability companies, decision about technology innovations is not likely to be taken by a single individual but collectively by partners, members or management (Adegbite, 2011). The outcomes of both decision making processes has advantages as well as disadvantages. For instance, Noteboom (1994) suggested that sole proprietor enterprises can take quick decision, employ motivated people and have unique or scarce competencies while innovation decisions taken in other forms of business are based on inputs of several persons. Choice of market coverage influences and is also influenced by innovation activities. Choice of markets and the preference to network are also interrelated and singularly or collectively impact the enterprise's innovation practices. Lal and Dunnewijk (2008) further argued that choice of innovation is often determined by the market in which the enterprise operates. For less cost sensitive markets, like local,

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četiri nigerijska sveučilišta koja nude diplome iz poduzetništva. To su: Državno poljoprivredno sveučilište Abeokuta, Državno tehnološko sveučilište Akure, Sveučilište Joseph Ayo Babalola, Država Osun State i Lead City Sveučilište Ibadan, Država Oyo. U ovom istraživanju korištene su tehnike uzorkovanja u više faza i tehnike nasumičnog odabira uzoraka. Za testiranje hipoteza formuliranih za ovu studiju korištena je jednostavna linearna regresija i Pearsonova korelacija (produkt moment koeficijent korelacije).

ANALIZA PODATAKA

Analiza odgovora

Upitnik je podijeljen stotini i devedeset (190) ispitanika, što čini veličinu uzorka studije, a sto osamdeset šest (186) upitnika vraćeno je ispitivačima. S obzirom na to, 97,89% podijeljenih upitnika ispitanici su ispunili i vratili. Tablica 1 pokazuje detaljnu analizu.

Analiza osobnih podataka o ispitanicima

Što se tiče spola ispitanika koji su sudjelovali u istraživanju, 76 ispitanika čine muškarci, a

TABLICA 1. ANALIZA UPITNIKA
TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

UPITNIK QUESTIONNAIRE	ISPITANICI RESPONDENTS	POSTOTAK (%) PERCENTAGE (%)
Vraćeno / Returned	186	97,89
Nije vraćeno / Not Returned	4	2,11
Ukupan broj podijeljenih upitnika / Total Distributed	190	100

Izvor: terensko istraživanje, 2019. / Source: Field Survey, 2019

national or regional markets, product innovations may be preferred, while process innovations are aimed at flexibility in production processes, improvement in quality and reliability, and for high productivity to enhance competitiveness in the international market. Network relations or linkage shown in the framework has an impact on technology innovations. Lal (2002); Santoro and Chakrabarti (2002); and Smith (2005) explained that for the external sources of inputs to technology innovations, interaction with suppliers, customers, public institutions; R&D institutes; tertiary educational institutions and industry associations may provide the missing inputs into the learning process which the enterprise itself cannot easily provide. External interaction may take place for the purpose of gathering information about technologies and markets; capacity building for skill acquisition; and also for obtaining various other inputs to complement the internal learning process. Some of these include external staff training, procurement of parts and components, advisory and consulting services and so on. The mobilization of external resources for technological innovation is called "learning by interacting".

In this study, indigenous textile firms fall into the category of enterprises that are consumer-dominated in line with the classification of technology-based business firms by Amadi (2012). These firms derive their immediate sources of technology innovations from the consumers of output. Apparently, because they are micro and small-scale enterprises, consumer-dominated firms tend to lack internal resources to engage in original research and development (R&D) activities to develop new technologies, which demand that such firms develop linkages to access technological inputs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A descriptive research design was adopted for this study. The study population for the independent variable consists of all undergraduate students in

110 žene ili, izraženo u postocima, 40,9% je muških ispitanika, a 59,1% ženskih, uz srednju komputaciju od 1,59. To znači da većinu ispitanika čine žene. Fadipe (1970.) primjećuje da su tradicionalni tkalački stanovi konstruirani na način koji odgovara izgledu kuće (pravokutnog oblika te panelnog ili uzdužnog oblika) i proizvodu tkanja, ovisno o spolu tkalca. Međutim, tkalačke stanove na kojima rade žene lakše je postaviti jer zauzimaju malo mjesta. Bračni status ispitanika je sljedeći: 133 ispitanika (71,5%) su samci, 45 ih je u braku (24,2%), 4 je razvedeno (2,2%), a 4 (2,2%) ih pripada kategoriji Ostalo. Srednja komputacija je 1,35. To znači da većinu ispitanika u ovoj studiji čine samci.

Radno iskustvo ispitanika je sljedeće: 106 (57%) ispitanika ima između 1 i 5 godina radnog iskustva, 41 (22%) između 6 i 10 godina, 17 (9,1%) između 11 i 15, a 22 (11,8%) ispitanika imaju više od 15 godina radnog iskustva. Srednja komputacija je 1,76. To znači da većina ispitanika ima između jedne i pet godina radnog iskustva. Dobna kategorija pokazala je da 99 ispitanika (53,2%) ima 25 godina ili manje, 60 (32,3%) ih je između 26 i 45 godina, 23 (12,4%) ispitanika ima između 46 i 55 godina, a 4 (2,2%) ispitanika ima 56 godina ili više. Srednja komputacija je 1,63. Dakle, većina ispitanika u ovoj studiji ima 25 godina radnog iskustva ili manje. Ogunsiakan (2002.) smatra da je tekstilna industrija snažan alat kojim se može osnažiti mlade ljude jer ima mogućnost i snagu diversifikacije. Evo pojašnjenja o obrazovanju ispitanika. 56 (30,1%) ispitanika ima završeno srednjoškolsko obrazovanje, 89 (47,8%) su prvostupnici – HND/B.Sc., 30 (16,1%) su magistri struke ili imaju završen MBA – M.Sc./MBA. Onih koji spadaju u skupinu Ostalo ima 11 (5,9%). Srednja komputacija je 1,98. To znači da su većina ispitanika prvostupnici – HND/B.Sc. Što se tiče položaja na kojem su zaposleni u tvrtki, 66 ispitanika (35,5%) pripadaju nižem menadžmentu, 99 (53,2%) srednjem, a 21 ispitanik (11,3%) je visokopozicionirani menadžer. Srednja komputacija je 1,76. Prema tome, većina ispitanika

the first four universities in Nigeria to offer a degree in entrepreneurship such as: Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta, Federal University of Technology Akure, Joseph Ayo Babalola University Osun State and Lead City University Ibadan, Oyo State. This study employed multi-stage sampling technique which involved purposive sampling, stratified random sampling and simple random sampling techniques. To test the hypothesis formulated for this study, simple linear regressions and Pearson moment correlation was used to test the research hypotheses.

DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis of Response Rate

The questionnaire was administered to one hundred and ninety (190) respondents which is the sample size of the study, out of which one hundred and eighty six (186) of the questionnaires were finally administered and retrieved. Given this, it implies that 97.89% of the administered items were retrieved. Table 1 shows the details at a glance.

Analysis of personal data of respondents

The gender of the respondents of this research was 76 males while 110 of the respondents were females, indicating 40.9% and 59.1% respectively with the mean computation as 1.59. This means that the research study has most of its respondents being females. Fadipe (1970) observes that the traditional strip loom constructed in a house like manner (rectangular form, panel form or strip form) and the product from the loom, depending on the sex of the weaver. However, the looms used by the females are more easily installed because it occupies little space. The respondent of this research marital status shows 133 (71.5%) were single, 45 (24.2%) were married, 4(2.2%) were divorced and 4(2.2%) were others. The mean computation was found to be 1.35. This means that the research study has most of its respondents being single.

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TABLICA 2. DISTRIBUCIJSKA TABLICA OSOBNIH PODATAKA ISPITANIKA
TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION TABLE OF RESPONDENTS' PERSONAL DATA

	VARIJABLA / VARIABLE	FREKVENCIJA / FREQUENCY	POSTOTAK / PERCENTAGE	VAŽEĆI POSTOTAK / VALID PERCENTAGE	KUMULATIVNI POSTOTAK / CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	SREDNJA VRIJEDNOST μ / MEAN μ
Spol / Sex	Muški / Male	76	40.9	40.9	40.9	
	Ženski / Female	110	59.1	59.1		
	Ukupno / Total	186	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.59
Bračni status / Marital Status	Samac / Single	133	71.5	71.5	71.5	
	Oženjen/Udana / Married	45	24.2	24.2	95.7	
	Razveden/a / Divorced	4	2.2	2.2	97.8	
	Ostalo / Others	4	2.2	2.2		
	Ukupno / Total	186	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.35
Radno iskustvo / Work experience	1-5 godina / 1-5 years	106	57.0	57.0	57.0	
	6-10 godina / 6-10 years	41	22.0	22.0	79.0	
	11-15 godina / 11-15 years	17	9.1	9.1	88.2	
	Više od 15 godina / Above15 years	22	11.8	11.8		
	Ukupno / Total	186	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.76
Dob ispitanika / Age of the respondent	≤ 25	99	53.2	53.2	53.2	
	26-45	60	32.3	32.3	85.5	
	46-55	23	12.4	12.4	97.8	
	56 ili više / 56 and above	4	2.2	2.2		
	Ukupno / Total	186	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.63
Obrazovanje / Educational Qualification	Srednja škola / SSCE	56	30.1	30.1	30.1	
	HND/BSC	89	47.8	47.8	78.0	
	MSC/MBA	30	16.1	16.1	94.1	
	Ostalo / Others	11	5.9	5.9		
	Ukupno / Total	186	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.98
Vrsta zaposlenja (menadžment) / Management Category	Niža razina / Lower Level	66	35.5	35.5	35.5	
	Srednja razina / Middle Level	99	53.2	53.2	88.7	
	Visoka razina / Top Level	21	11.3	11.3		
	Total / Total	186	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.75
Veličina tvrtke / Business Type	Mala / Small Scale	60	32.3	32.3	32.3	
	Srednja / Medium Scale	95	51.1	51.1	83.3	
	Velika / Large Scale	31	16.7	16.7		
	Ukupno / Total	186	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.84

Izvor: terensko istraživanje, 2019. / Source: Field Survey, 2019

su srednje pozicionirani menadžeri. Vezano za veličinu tvrtke u kojoj rade, 60 ispitanika (32,3%) radi u malim tvrtkama, 95 (51,1%) u srednje velikim, a 31 (16,7%) u velikim tvrtkama. Srednja komputacija je 1,84. Dakle, većina ispitanika u ovom istraživanju radi u srednje velikim poduzećima.

TESTIRANJE HIPOTEZE

Linearna regresijska analiza koristi se za testiranje hipoteza istraživanja i za analizu zavisnih i nezavisnih varijabli, a Pearsonova produkt moment korelacija i dijagram rasipanja za proučavanje veze između dviju varijabli. On pokazuje što se događa s jednom varijablom kad se druga promijeni.

The work experience of the respondents shows 106 (57%) were between 1-5 years, 41 (22%) were between 6-10 years, 17(9.1%) were between 11-15 years and 22 (11.8%) were above 15 years. The mean computation was found to be 1.76. This means that the research study has most of its respondents with a work experience to be between 1-5 years. The age categories of the respondents are shown that 99 (53.2%) falls between 25 years and below, 60 (32.3%) were between 26-45 years, 23 (12.4%) were between 46-55 years, and 4 (2.2%) were between 56 years and above. The mean computation was found to be 1.63. This means that the research study has most of its respondents between the ages of 25 years and below. Ogunsiakan (2002) opines that textile production is a strong tool for empowering the upcoming youth because of the ability and strength to diversify. Clarifications of respondents based on educational

TABLICA 3. MODEL SAŽETAKA NAPORA NA PODRUČJU ISTRAŽIVANJA I RAZVOJA I PRETHODNE EDUKACIJE IZ TKANJA
TABLE 3. MODEL SUMMARY OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND PRIOR TRAINING IN WEAVING

MODEL	R	R KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST R SQUARE	PRILAGOĐENA R KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST ADJUSTED R SQUARE	STANDARDNA PREDVIĐENA POGREŠKA STD. ERROR OF THE ESTIMATE
1	.430[a]	.185	.180	. 43582

a. Prediktori: (Konstanta), Istraživanje i razvoj
a. Predictors: (Constant), Research & Development efforts

TABLICA 3a. ANOVA[a] NAPORA NA PODRUČJU ISTRAŽIVANJA I RAZVOJA I PRETHODNE EDUKACIJE IZ TKANJA
TABLE 3a. ANOVA[a] OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND PRIOR TRAINING IN WEAVING

MODEL		ZBROJ KVADRATNIH VRIJEDNOSTI SUM OF SQUARES	df	SREDNJA KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST MEAN SQUARE	F	Sig.
1	Regresija / Regression	7.909	1	7.909	41.637	.000[b]
	Rezidual / Residual	34.949	184	.190		
	Ukupno / Total	42.858	185			

a. Zavisna varijabla: Prethodna edukacija iz tkanja
b. Prediktori: (Konstanta), Napori na području Istraživanja i razvoja
a. Dependent Variable: Prior Training in Weaving
b. Predictors: (Constant), Research & Development efforts

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TABLICA 3b. KOEFICIJENTI[a] NAPORA NA PODRUČJU ISTRAŽIVANJA I RAZVOJA I PRETHODNE EDUKACIJE IZ TKANJA
TABLE 3b. COEFFICIENTS[a] OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND PRIOR TRAINING IN WEAVING

MODEL		NESTANDARDIZIRANI KOEFICIJENTI UNSTANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS		STANDARDIZIRANI KOEFICIJENTI STANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS	t	Sig.
		B	STANDARDNA POGREŠKA STD. ERROR	BETA		
1	(Konstanta) / (Constant)	2.925	.382		7.656	.000
	Napori na području istraživanja i razvoja / Research & Development efforts	.463	.072	.430	6.453	.000

a. Zavisna varijabla: Prethodna edukacija iz tkanja
b. Nezavisna varijabla: Napori na području Istraživanja i razvoja
a. Dependent Variable: Prior Training in Weaving
b. Independent Variable: Research & Development efforts

Hipoteza 1: Inozemni tekstil nema vrijednosti u odnosu na lokalno proizveden tekstil.

Rezultat prikazan u tablici sažetka (Tablica 3) pokazuje do koje se mjere varijancu, prethodnu edukaciju iz tkanja može objasniti naporima u području istraživanja i razvoja, a to je 18,5% (R kvadratna vrijednost = 0,185). ANOVA tablica (Tablica 3a) pokazuje Fcal 41,637 na 0,000 razini značajnosti. Tablica pokazuje da, među studentima preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima, inozemni tekstil ima veću vrijednost od lokalno proizvedenog tekstila.

Tablica koeficijenta (Tablica 3b) pokazuje jednostavan model značajne veze između napora na području istraživanja i razvoja i prethodne edukacije iz tkanja među studentima preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima. Matematički prikazan, model izgleda ovako:

Y = a + bX, pri čemu je *y* prethodna edukacija iz tkanja, *x* istraživanje i razvoj, *a* je konstantan faktor, a *b* je vrijednost koeficijenta. Stoga, kako je vidljivo iz tablice, prethodna edukacija iz tkanja = 2,925 + 0,463 istraživanja i razvoja. Dakle,

qualification. It shows that 56 (30.1%) were SSCE holders, 89 (47.8%) were HND/B.Sc. holders, 30 (16.1%) were M.Sc./MBA. Holders and 11 (5.9%) were others. The mean computation was found to be 1.98. This means that the research study has most of its respondents as HND/B.Sc holders. Clarifications of respondents based on management categories. It shows that 66 (35.5%) were lower level managers, 99 (53.2%) were middle level managers, and 21 (11.3%) were top level managers. The mean computation was found to be 1.76. This means that the research study has most of its respondents to be middle level managers. The respondents category of business scaling shows that 60 (32.3%) were small scale business, 95 (51.1%) were medium scale business, and 31 (16.7%) were large scale business. The mean computation was found to be 1.84. This means that the research study has most of its respondents to be operators in medium scale business.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Linear regression analysis was used to test the research hypotheses and analyse the dependent and independent variables and Pearson moment

TABLICA 3c. KORELACIJE NAPORA NA PODRUČJU ISTRAŽIVANJA I RAZVOJA I PRETHODNE EDUKACIJE IZ TKANJA
TABLE 3c. CORRELATIONS OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND PRIOR TRAINING IN WEAVING

		NAPORI NA PODRUČJU ISTRAŽIVANJA I RAZVOJA RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS	PRETHODNA EDUKACIJA IZ TKANJA PRIOR TRAINING IN WEAVING
Napori na području Istraživanja i razvoja / Research & Development efforts	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 186	.430* .000 186
Prethodna edukacija iz tkanja / Prior Training in Weaving	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.430* .000 186	1 186

* Korelacija je značajna na razini 0,01 (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

povećanje jedinice istraživanja i razvoja dovest će do 0,463 povećanja prethodne edukacije iz tkanja.

Rezultati opisani gore impliciraju da inozemni tekstil ima veću vrijednost od lokalno proizvedenog među studentima preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima, tj. P vrijednost (0,000) je manja od 0,05. Stoga će odluka biti odbacivanje nulte hipoteze (H_o) i prihvaćanje alternativne hipoteze (H_1), odnosno inozemni tekstil ima veću vrijednost od lokalno proizvedenog među studentima preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima.

Korelacijska tablica (Tablica 3c) prikazuje da je Pearsonov koeficijent korelacije (r) za napore na području istraživanja i razvoja te prethodne edukacije iz tkanja 0,430 i ima statistički linearnu vezu, budući da je p vrijednost niža od 0,001 (tj. p < 0,001) za značajan test koji se temelji na 186 opservacije. Rezultati pokazuju da je smjer veze pozitivan (tj. pozitivno koreliran), što znači da te varijable imaju tendenciju zajedničkog rasta (rast napora na području istraživanja i razvoja povezan je s rastom prethodne edukacije iz tkanja), a jačina te veze je otprilike umjerena (3 < r < 5).

correlation and scatter diagram was use to study the relationship between two variables. It shows what happens to one variable when the other variable changes.

Hypothesis 1: Foreign textile has no value over locally made textile.

The result from the model summary table (Table 3) revealed the extent to which the variance, prior training in weaving can be explained by research & development efforts is 18.5% (R Square = 0.185). The ANOVA table (Table 3a) shows the Fcal 41.637 at 0.000 significant levels. The table shows that foreign textile has more value over locally made textile among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities.

The coefficient table (Table 3b) shows that the simple model that expresses how there is a significant relationship between research & development efforts and prior training in weaving among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities. The model is shown mathematically as follows:

Y = a + bX where *y* is prior training in weaving and *x* is research & development, *a* is a constant factor

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Hipoteza 2: Nije potrebna edukacija za bavljenje tekstilnom proizvodnjom.

Rezultat iz sažete tablice (Tablica 4) otkriva da je mjera u kojoj se varijanca, ukupan uloženi kapital može objasniti vladinom politikom 18% (R kvadratna vrijednost = 0,180). ANOVA tablica (Tablica 4a) pokazuje Fcal 40,499 na 0,000 značajnosti. Tablica pokazuje da je za uključivanje studenata preddiplomskih studija s nigerijskih sveučilišta u tekstilnu proizvodnju neophodna edukacija.

Tablica o koeficijentu (Tablica 4b) pokazuje jednostavan model značajne veze između vladine politike i ukupnog uloženog kapitala među studentima preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima. Model je matematički prikazan na sljedeći način:

$Y = a + bX$, pri čemu je y ukupan uloženi kapital, x je vladina politika, a je konstantan faktor, a b je vrijednost koeficijenta. Dakle, kao što je vidljivo iz tablice, ukupan uloženi kapital = 3,104 + 0,384 vladine politike. Stoga, jedinično povećanje vladine politike vodi ka 0,384 povećanju ukupnog uloženog kapitala.

Gornji rezultat implicira da je edukacija obavezna za uključivanje studenata preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima u tekstilnu proizvodnju, budući da je P vrijednost (0,000) MANJA od 0,05. Odluka je da treba odbaciti nultu hipotezu (H$_o$) i prihvatiti alternativnu (H$_1$), tj. za uključivanje studenata preddiplomskih studija s nigerijskih

and b is the value of coefficient. From this table therefore, prior training in weaving is = 2.925 + 0.463 research & development. Therefore, a unit increase in research & development will lead to 0.463 increases in prior training in weaving.

The above result implies that foreign textile has more value over locally made textile among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities i.e. since our P value (0.000) is less than 0.05. Thus, the decision would be to reject null hypothesis (H$_o$) and accept alternative hypothesis (H$_1$), i.e. foreign textile has more value over locally made textile among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities.

The correlation table (Table 3c) shows that the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) for research & and development efforts and prior training in weaving is 0.430 which has a statistically significant linear relationship since our p-value is less than 0.001 (i.e. p < 0.001) for a two-tailed significant test based on 186 complete observation. The results states that the direction of the relationship is positive (i.e. positively correlated), meaning that these variables tend to increase together (i.e. increase in research & development efforts is associated with increase in prior training in weaving) and the strength of the association is approximately moderate (3 < r < 5).

Hypothesis 2: No trainings are necessary to get involved in textile production.

The result from the model summary table (Table 4) revealed the extent to which the variance, total capital invested can be explained by government

MODEL	R	R KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST R SQUARE	PRILAGOĐENA R KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST ADJUSTED R SQUARE	STANDARDNA PREDVIĐENA POGREŠKA STD. ERROR OF THE ESTIMATE
TABLICA 4. MODEL SAŽETKA VLADINE POLITIKE I UKUPNOG ULOŽENOG KAPITALA TABLE 4. MODEL SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED				
1	.425[a]	.180	.176	.48580

a. Prediktori: (Konstanta), Vladina politika
a. Predictors: (Constant), Government policies

TABLICA 4a. ANOVA[a] VLADINE POLITIKE I UKUPNOG ULOŽENOG KAPITALA
TABLE 4a. ANOVA[a] OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED

MODEL		ZBROJ KVADRATNIH VRIJEDNOSTI SUM OF SQUARES	df	SREDNJA KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST MEAN SQUARE	F	Sig.
1	Regresija / Regression	9.558	1	9.558	40.499	.000[b]
	Rezidual / Residual	43.424	184	.236		
	Ukupno / Total	52.982	185			

a. Zavisna varijabla: Ukupan uloženi kapital; b. Prediktori: (Konstanta), Vladina politika
a. Dependent Variable: Total Capital Invested; b. Predictors: (Constant), Government policies

TABLICA 4b. KOEFICIJENTI[a] VLADINE POLITIKE I UKUPNOG ULOŽENOG KAPITALA
TABLE 4b. COEFFICIENTS[a] OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED

MODEL		NESTANDARDIZIRANI KOEFICIJENTI UNSTANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS		STANDARDIZIRANI KOEFICIJENTI STANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS	t	Sig.
		B	STANDARDNA POGREŠKA STD. ERROR	BETA		
1	(Konstanta) / (Constant)	3.104	.323		9.614	.000
	Vladina politika / Government policies	.384	.060	.425	6.364	.000

a. Zavisna varijabla: Ukupan uloženi kapital; b. Nezavisna varijabla: Vladina politika
a. Dependent Variable: Total Capital Invested; b. Independent Variable: Government Policies

TABLICA 4c. KORELACIJE VLADINE POLITIKE I UKUPNOG ULOŽENOG KAPITALA
TABLE 4c. CORRELATIONS OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED

		VLADINA POLITIKA GOVERNMENT POLICIES	UKUPAN ULOŽENI KAPITAL TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED
Vladina politika / Government policies	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation	1	.425*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	186	186
Ukupan uloženi kapital / Total Capital Invested	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation	.425*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	186	186

* Korelacija je značajna na razini 0,01 (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

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sveučilišta u tekstilnu proizvodnju edukacija je neophodna.

Tablica korelacije (Tablica 4c) pokazuje da je Pearsonov koeficijent korelacije (r) za vladinu politiku i ukupan uloženi kapital 0,425, što čini statistički značajnu linearnu vezu, budući da je p vrijednost niža od 0,001 (p < 0,001) za značajan test koji se temelji na 186 opservacije. Rezultati pokazuju da je smjer veze pozitivan (tj. pozitivno koreliran), što znači da te varijable imaju tendenciju zajedničkog rasta (tj. rast vladine politike povezan je s rastom ukupnog uloženog kapitala), a jačina te veze je otprilike umjerena (3 < r < 5).

Hipoteza 3: Nije potreban ulagački kapital za tekstilnu industriju.

Rezultat iz sažete tablice (Tablica 5) otkriva da je mjera u kojoj se varijanca, inovativna strategija može objasniti modernizacijom 34% (R kvadratna vrijednost = 0.340). ANOVA tablica (Tablica 5a) pokazuje Fcal 94,800 na 0,000 značajnosti. Tablica pokazuje da je za uključivanje studenata preddiplomskih studija s nigerijskih sveučilišta u tekstilnu proizvodnju potreban ulagački kapital.

Tablica o koeficijentu (Tablica 5b) pokazuje jednostavan model značajne veze između modernizacije i inovativne strategije među studentima preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima. Model je matematički prikazan na sljedeći način:

Y = a + bX, pri čemu je y inovativna strategija, x je modernizacija, a je konstantan faktor, a b je vrijednost koeficijenta. Dakle, kao što je vidljivo iz tablice, inovativna strategija = 2,497 + 0,565 modernizacije. Stoga, jedinično povećanje modernizacije vodi ka 0,565 povećanju inovativne strategije.

Gornji rezultat implicira da je ulagački kapital obavezan za uključivanje studenata preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima u tekstilnu

policies is 18% (R Square = 0.180). The ANOVA table (Table 4a) shows the Fcal 40.499 at 0.000 significant levels. The table shows that trainings are necessary to get involved in textile productionamong undergraduate students in Nigerian universities.

The coefficient table (Table 4b) shows that the simple model that expresses how there is a significant relationship between government policies and total capital invested among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities. The model is shown mathematically as follows:

Y = a + bX where y is total capital invested and x is government policies, a is a constant factor and b is the value of coefficient. From this table therefore, total capital invested = 3.104 + 0.384 government policies. Therefore, a unit increase in government policies will lead to 0.384 increases in total capital invested.

The above result implies that trainings are necessary to get involved in textile production among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities i.e. since our P value (0.000) is LESS than 0.05. Thus, the decision would be to reject null hypothesis (H_o) and accept alternative hypothesis (H_1), i.e. trainings are necessary to get involved in textile production among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities.

The correlation table (Table 4c) shows that the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) for government policies and total capital invested is 0.425 which has a statistically significant linear relationship since our p-value is less than 0.001 (p < 0.001) for a two-tailed significant test based on 186 complete observation. The results states that the direction of the relationship is positive (i.e. positively correlated), meaning that these variables tend to increase together (i.e. increase in government policies is associated with increase in total capital invested) and the strength of the association is approximately moderate (3 < r < 5).

Hypothesis 3: No capital investment is needed to operate a textile industry.

The result from the model summary table (Table 5) revealed the extent to which the variance, innovative

TABLICA 5. MODEL SAŽETKA MODERNIZACIJE I INOVATIVNE STRATEGIJE
TABLE 5. MODEL SUMMARY OF MODERNIZATION AND INNOVATIVE STRATEGY

MODEL	R	R KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST R SQUARE	PRILAGOĐENA R KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST ADJUSTED R SQUARE	STANDARDNA PREDVIĐENA POGREŠKA STD. ERROR OF THE ESTIMATE
1	.583[a]	.340	.336	.39462

a. Prediktori: (Konstanta), Modernizacija
a. Predictors: (Constant), Modernization

TABLICA 5a. ANOVA[a] MODERNIZACIJE I INOVATIVNE STRATEGIJE
TABLE 5a. ANOVA[a] OF MODERNIZATION AND INNOVATIVE STRATEGY

MODEL		ZBROJ KVADRATNIH VRIJEDNOSTI SUM OF SQUARES	df	SREDNJA KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST MEAN SQUARE	F	Sig.
1	Regresija / Regression	14.763	1	14.763	94.800	.000[b]
	Rezidual / Residual	28.653	184	.156		
	Ukupno / Total	43.416	185			

a. Zavisna varijabla: Inovativna strategija (Povremena/Stalna); b. Prediktori: (Konstanta), Modernization
a. Dependent Variable: Innovation Strategy (Occasional/Continuous); b. Predictors: (Constant), Government policies

TABLICA 5b. KOEFICIJENTI[a] MODERNIZACIJE I INOVATIVNE STRATEGIJE
TABLE 5b. COEFFICIENTS[a] OF MODERNIZATION AND INNOVATIVE STRATEGY

MODEL		NESTANDARDIZIRANI KOEFICIJENTI UNSTANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS		STANDARDIZIRANI KOEFICIJENTI STANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS	t	Sig.
		B	STANDARDNA POGREŠKA STD. ERROR	BETA		
1	(Konstanta) / (Constant)	2.497	.304		8.215	.000
	Modernizacija / Modernization	.565	.058	.583	9.737	.000

a. Zavisna varijabla: Inovativna strategija (Povremena / Stalna); b. Nezavisna varijabla: Modernizacija
a. Dependent Variable: Innovation Strategy (Occasional/Continuous); b. Independent Variable: Modernization

proizvodnju, budući da je P vrijednost (0,000) MANJA od 0,05. Odluka je da treba odbaciti nultu hipotezu (H$_o$) i prihvatiti alternativnu (H$_1$), tj. za uključivanje studenata preddiplomskih studija

strategy can be explained by modernization is 34% (R Square = 0.340). The ANOVA table (Table 5a) shows the Fcal 94.800 at 0.000 significant level. The table shows that capital investment is needed

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TABLICA 5c. KORELACIJE MODERNIZACIJE I INOVATIVNE STRATEGIJE
TABLE 5c. CORRELATIONS OF MODERNIZATION AND INNOVATIVE STRATEGY

		MODERNIZACIJA MODERNIZATION	INOVATIVNA STRATEGIJA (POVREMENA / STALNA) INNOVATION STRATEGY (OCCASIONAL/CONTINUOUS)
Modernizacija / Modernization	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation	1	.583*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	186	186
Inovativna strategija (Povremena/Stalna) / Innovation Strategy (Occasional/Continuous)	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation	.583*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	186	186

* Korelacija je značajna na razini 0,01 (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

s nigerijskih sveučilišta u tekstilnu proizvodnju ulagački kapital je neophodan.

Tablica korelacije (Tablica 5c) pokazuje da je Pearsonov koeficijent korelacije (r) za modernizaciju i inovativnu strategiju 0,583, što čini statistički značajnu linearnu vezu, budući da je p vrijednost niža od 0,001 (p < 0,001) za značajan test koji se temelji na 186 opservacije. Rezultati pokazuju da je smjer veze pozitivan (tj. pozitivno koreliran), što znači da te varijable imaju tendenciju zajedničkog rasta (tj. rast modernizacije povezan je s rastom inovativne strategije), a jačina te veze je otprilike umjerena (5 < r < n).

Hipoteza 4: Održive mjere nisu u vezi s tekstilnom proizvodnjom u Nigeriji.

Rezultat iz sažete tablice (Tablica 6) otkriva da je mjera u kojoj se varijanca, razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa može objasniti zavisnošću 25,4% (R kvadratna vrijednost = 0,254). ANOVA tablica (Tablica 6a) pokazuje Fcal 62,624 na 0,000 značajnosti. Tablica pokazuje da su održive mjere povezane s tekstilnom industrijom u Nigeriji među studentima preddiplomskih studija s nigerijskih sveučilišta.

to operate a textile industry among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities.

The coefficient table (Table 5b) shows that the simple model that expresses how there is a significant relationship between modernization and innovative strategy among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities. The model is shown mathematically as follows:

$Y = a + bX$ where y is innovative strategy and x is modernization, a is a constant factor and b is the value of coefficient. From this table therefore, innovative strategy = 2.497 + 0.565 modernization. Therefore, a unit increase in modernization will lead to 0.565 increases in innovative strategy.

The above result implies that capital investment is needed to operate a textile industry among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities i.e. since our P value (0.000) is LESS than 0.05. Thus, the decision would be to reject null hypothesis (H_o) and accept alternative hypothesis (H_1), i.e. capital investment is needed to operate a textile industry among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities.

TABLICA 6. MODEL SAŽETKA ZAVISNOSTI I RAZVOJA NOVIH PROIZVODA I PROCESA
TABLE 6. MODEL SUMMARY OF DEPENDENCY AND NEW PRODUCT & PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

MODEL	R	R KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST R SQUARE	PRILAGOĐENA R KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST ADJUSTED R SQUARE	STANDARDNA PREDVIĐENA POGREŠKA STD. ERROR OF THE ESTIMATE
1	.504[a]	.254	.250	.50395

a. Prediktori: (Konstanta), Zavisnost
a. Predictors: (Constant), Dependency

TABLICA 6a. ANOVA[a] ZAVISNOSTI I RAZVOJA NOVIH PROIZVODA I PROCESA
TABLE 6a. ANOVA[a] OF DEPENDENCY AND NEW PRODUCT & PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

MODEL		ZBROJ KVADRATNIH VRIJEDNOSTI SUM OF SQUARES	df	SREDNJA KVADRATNA VRIJEDNOST MEAN SQUARE	F	Sig.
1	Regresija / Regression	15.904	1	15.904	62.624	.000[b]
	Rezidual / Residual	46.729	184	.254		
	Ukupno / Total	62.633	185			

a. Zavisna varijabla: Razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa; b. Prediktori: (Konstanta), Zavisnost
a. Dependent Variable: New Product & Process Development; b. Predictors: (Constant), Dependency

TABLICA 6b. KOEFICIJENTI[a] ZAVISNOSTI I RAZVOJA NOVIH PROIZVODA I PROCESA
TABLE 6b. COEFFICIENTS[a] OF DEPENDENCY AND NEW PRODUCT & PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

MODEL		NESTANDARDIZIRANI KOEFICIJENTI UNSTANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS		STANDARDIZIRANI KOEFICIJENTI STANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS	t	Sig.
		B	STANDARDNA POGREŠKA STD. ERROR	BETA		
1	(Konstanta) / (Constant)	2.863	.277		10.349	.000
	Zavisnost / Dependency	.437	.055	.504	7.914	.000

a. Zavisna varijabla: Razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa; b. Nezavisna varijabla: Zavisnost
a. Dependent Variable: New Product & Process Development; b. Independent Variable: Dependency

Tablica o koeficijentu (Tablica 6b) pokazuje jednostavan model značajne veze između zavisnosti i razvoja novih proizvoda i procesa među studentima preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim

The correlation table (Table 5c) shows that the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) for modernization and innovative strategy is 0.583 which has a statistically significant linear

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TABLICA 6c. KORELACIJE ZAVISNOSTI I RAZVOJA NOVIH PROIZVODA I PROCESA
TABLE 6c. CORRELATIONS OF DEPENDENCY AND NEW PRODUCT & PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

		ZAVISNOST DEPENDENCY	RAZVOJ NOVIH PROIZVODA I PROCESA NEW PRODUCT & PROCESS DEVELOPMENT
Zavisnost / Dependency	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 186	.504* .000 186
Razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa / New Product & Process Development	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.504* .000 186	1 186

* Korelacija je značajna na razini 0,01 (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

sveučilištima. Model je matematički prikazan, na sljedeći način:

Y = a + bX, pri čemu je *y* razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa, *x* je zavisnost, *a* je konstantan faktor, a *b* je vrijednost koeficijenta. Dakle, kao što je vidljivo iz tablice, razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa = 2.863 + 0.437 zavisnosti. Stoga, jedinično povećanje zavisnosti vodi ka 0,437 povećanju razvoja novih proizvoda i procesa.

Gornji rezultat implicira da su održive mjere povezane s tekstilnom proizvodnjom među studentima preddiplomskih studija na nigerijskim sveučilištima, budući da je P vrijednost (0,000) MANJA od 0,05. Odluka je da treba odbaciti nultu hipotezu (H₀) i prihvatiti alternativnu (H₁), tj. održive mjere su povezane s tekstilnom proizvodnjom među studentima preddiplomskih studija s nigerijskih sveučilišta.

Tablica korelacije (Tablica 6c) pokazuje da je Pearsonov koeficijent korelacije (r) za modernizaciju i inovativnu strategiju 0,504, što čini statistički značajnu linearnu vezu, budući da je p vrijednost niža od 0,001 (p < 0,001) za značajan test koji se temelji na 186 opservacije.

relationship since our p-value is less than 0.001 (p < 0.001) for a two-tailed significant test based on 186 complete observation. The results states that the direction of the relationship is positive (i.e. positively correlated), meaning that these variables tend to increase together (i.e. increase in modernization is associated with increase in innovative strategy) and the strength of the association is approximately strong (5 < r < n).

Hypothesis 4: Sustainable measures has no relationship with textile production in Nigeria.

The result from the model summary table (Table 6) revealed the extent to which the variance, new product & process development can be explained by dependency is 25.4% (R Square = 0.254). The ANOVA table (Table 6a) shows the Fcal 62.624 at 0.000 significant level. The table shows that sustainable measures have relationship with textile production in Nigeria among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities.

The coefficient table (Table 6b) shows that the simple model that expresses how there is a significant relationship between dependency and new product & process development among

Rezultati pokazuju da je smjer veze pozitivan (tj. pozitivno koreliran), što znači da te varijable imaju tendenciju zajedničkog rasta (tj. rast zavisnosti povezan je s rastom razvoja novih proizvoda i procesa), a jačina te veze je otprilike umjerena (3 < r < 5).

EMPIRIJSKI DOKAZI

Hipoteza 1

Dokazi istraživanja pokazuju da je, na temelju prve testirane hipoteze, Pearsonov koeficijent korelacije (r) za napore iz područja istraživanja i razvoja te prethodne edukacije iz tkanja 0,430 i ima statistički značajnu linearnu vezu budući da je p vrijednost niža od 0,001 (tj. p < 0,001), kao što je i prikazano. Rezultati pokazuju da je smjer veze pozitivan (tj. pozitivno koreliran), što znači da te varijable imaju tendenciju zajedničkog rasta (tj. rast napora na području istraživanja i razvoja povezan je s rastom prethodne edukacije iz tkanja), a jačina te veze je otprilike umjerena.

Hipoteza 2

Druga testirana hipoteza utvrdila je da je Pearsonov koeficijent korelacije (r) za vladinu politiku i ukupan uloženi kapital 0,425 uz razinu značajnosti 0,001 (p < 0,001), kako je prikazano u Tablici 4c. Hipoteza je zaključila da je smjer veze pozitivan (tj. pozitivno koreliran), što znači da te varijable imaju tendenciju zajedničkog rasta (tj. rast vladine politike povezan je s rastom ukupnog uloženog kapitala).

Hipoteza 3

Treća hipoteza kaže da postoji značajna korelacijska veza između modernizacije i inovativne strategije od 0,583 uz razinu značajnosti od 0,001, kao što je prikazano. Hipoteza zaključuje da se s povećanjem modernizacije povećava i inovativna strategija. Čini se da između modernizacije i inovativne strategije postoji pozitivna linearna veza.

undergraduate students in Nigerian universities. The model is shown mathematically as follows:

$Y = a + bX$ where y is New Product & Process Development and x is dependency, a is a constant factor and b is the value of coefficient. From this table therefore, new product & process development = 2.863 + 0.437 dependency. Therefore, a unit increase in dependency will lead to 0.437 increases in new product & process development.

The above result implies that sustainable measures have relationship with textile production among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities i.e. since our P value (0.000) is LESS than 0.05. Thus, the decision would be to reject null hypothesis (H_0) and accept alternative hypothesis (H_1), i.e. sustainable measures have relationship with textile production among undergraduate students in Nigerian universities.

The correlation table (Table 6c) shows that the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) for modernization and innovative strategy is 0.504 which has a statistically significant linear relationship since our p-value is less than 0.001 (p < 0.001) for a two-tailed significant test based on 186 complete observation. The results states that the direction of the relationship is positive (i.e. positively correlated), meaning that these variables tend to increase together (i.e. increase in dependency is associated with increase in new product & process development) and the strength of the association is approximately moderate (3 < r < 5).

EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

Hypothesis 1

Findings of the study further indicate that based on the first hypothesis tested, the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) for research & and development efforts and prior training in weaving is 0.430 which has a statistically significant linear relationship since our p-value is less than 0.001 (i.e. p < 0.001) as shown . The results states that the direction of the

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Hipoteza 4

I četvrta hipoteza kaže da je Pearsonov koeficijent korelacije (r) za Zavisnost i Razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa 0,504, što znači statistički značajnu linearnu vezu od 0,001, kao što je prikazano u Tablici 6c. Rezultati kažu da je smjer veze pozitivan (tj. pozitivno koreliran), što znači da te varijable imaju tendenciju zajedničkog rasta (tj. rast zavisnosti povezan je s rastom razvoja novih proizvoda i procesa).

Opći dokazi otkrivaju da globalizacija predstavlja veliku prijetnju tekstilnoj industriji. Informatizacija industrije u kolonijalno doba i otklanjanje trgovinskih restrikcija uzrok su neograničenog uvoza raznovrsnog inozemnog tekstila. Nedosljednost vladine politike, uz administrativne pogreške, često je prepreka mjerama restrikcije uvoza (Slotterback, 2007.).

ZAKLJUČAK

Amadi (2012.) je mišljenja da Nigerija ima snažan poslovni potencijal, koji, ukoliko ga se adekvatno iskoristi, može u potpunosti iskorijeniti nezaposlenost i nizak životni standard. On tvrdi da nigerijsku mladež treba senzibilizirati po pitanju stvaranja vrijednosti i promjene stavova o razvoju poduzetništva. Što se tiče poduzetništva i nacionalnog razvoja, tekstili i moda su profitabilan i uspješan put u poduzetništvo za mlade ljude u u Nigeriji. Osnaživanje uključuje uvođenje obrazovanja iz poduzetništva. U tekstilnoj industriji to može biti stručni tečaj. Moguće je ostvariti sveobuhvatan održivi razvoj ako se nigerijska tekstilna industrija transformira i počne otvarati nova radna mjesta koja će ostvarivati dobit. Proizvodnja tekstila je snažan alat osnaživanja u svjetskom gospodarstvu, koji može suzbiti zabrinutost i nespokoj, smanjiti stopu siromaštva, stvoriti bogatstvo zapošljavanjem te istaknuti regiju da privuče turizam i industrijalizaciju. Uz stalne promjene mode, nigerijski tekstili, kao

relationship is positive (i.e. positively correlated), meaning that these variables tend to increase together (i.e. increase in research & development efforts is associated with increase in prior training in weaving) and the strength of the association is approximately moderate.

Hypothesis 2

The second hypothesis tested states that, the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) for government policies and total capital invested is 0.425 at a significant level of 0.001 (p < 0.001) as shown in Table 4c. The hypothesis concluded that, the results states that the direction of the relationship is positive (i.e. positively correlated), meaning that these variables tend to increase together (i.e. increase in government policies is associated with increase in total capital invested).

Hypothesis 3

The third hypothesis states that, there is a significant correlative relationship between modernization and innovative strategy at 0.583 with a 0.001 significance level as shown .The hypothesis concluded that as modernization increases, innovation strategy also tends to increase. There does appear to be a positive and linear relationship between modernization and innovative strategy.

Hypothesis 4

Also the fourth hypothesis states that, the correlation table shows that the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) for Dependency and New Product & Process Development is 0.504 which has a statistically significant linear relationship of 0.001as shown in Table 6c.The results states that the direction of the relationship is positive (i.e. positively correlated), meaning that these variables tend to increase together (i.e. increase in dependency is associated with increase in new product & process development).

The general findings reveal that globalization poses a major threat to the textile industry. The informationalization of the industry in the colonial

npr. bojani batik, aso oke, akwete, pelete bite, Ankara, vez, aplikacije od tekstila te ostale vrste tekstilnog dizajna, postali su velik gospodarski izvor, koji diže prašinu na nacionalnoj, ali i međunarodnoj razini. Koriste se u šivanju modernih haljina, kostima, pokućstva i industrijske robe. Nigerijski tekstili poput bojanog batika i Ankare u posljednje su vrijeme zavladali modnom industrijom, jer su zadivljujućeg stila i koriste se za modne dodatke u raznim modnim središtima. Nigerijski tekstil i moda su osnovni alat razvoja globalnog gospodarstva i sigurnosti radnih mjesta u 21. stoljeću. Bojani batik, premda japanskog porijekla, vrlo je zastupljen u zapadnim i sjevernim dijelovima Nigerije. Sirovine za proizvodnju lako su dostupne. Tekstilna proizvodnja pomoći će u ublažavanju siromaštva i održavanju društvenog, političkog, kulturnog i ekonomskog blagostanja te izgradnji zemlje koja nudi blistave prilike svojim građanima. To će također povećati samozapošljavanje, industrijalizaciju, turizam te kulturno okruženje, a sve to vodi k stvaranju radnih mjesta i otvaranju globalnog tržišta. Ovo istraživanje potiče mlade ljude (uključujući i studente preddiplomskih studija) da usvajaju znanje i vještine kroz obrazovanje o poduzetništvu te stvore vlastite poduzetničke namjere za širenje tekstilne industrije. Sve to vodit će stabilizaciji i prognozama sadašnjosti i budućnosti neovisnog poduzetničkog uma.

PREPORUKE

i. Istraživač preporučuje da vlada uvede afirmativnu akciju, uvođenjem politike koja bi promicala poduzetničke aktivnosti u smjeru tekstilne industrije.

ii. Treba uvesti prethodnu edukaciju radi boljeg razumijevanja tehničkog *know-howa* u tekstilnoj industriji te radi veće inovacije procesa i proizvoda.

iii. Vlada treba stvoriti motivirajuće poslovno okruženje ublažavanjem izazova s kojima se susreću mladi poduzetnici u Nigeriji, te također

period and the removal of trade restrictions cause an unrestrained importation of all kinds of foreign textile. Inconsistency in government polices coupled with administrative lapses often hinders restrictive import measures (Slotterback, 2007).

CONCLUSION

Amadi (2012), is of the opinion that Nigeria is full of business potentials which if optimally harnessed, will completely eradicate the menace of unemployment and poor standards of living. He further states that the Nigerian youths need adequate sensitization on value creation and attitudinal change in entrepreneurial development. In his entrepreneurship for national development, textiles and fashion are stated as lucrative and viable areas of enterprise for Nigerian youth. Empowerment involves the emergence of entrepreneurship education as a tool for empowering the Nigerian youths. This can be achieved in textiles as a vocational course. There can be an overall sustainable development if Nigerian textile industries are revamped to meaningfully create and gainfully employ labour. The production of textiles is a strong tool for empowerment in global economy to help curb restiveness, reduce poverty, creates wealth through employment and highlights the region for tourism and industrialization. With constant change in fashion, Nigerian textiles in form of tie/dye and batik, aso oke, akwete, pelete bite, Ankara, embroidery, appliqué and other areas of textile design have become a major source of economy, making waves nationally and internationally. They are used to sew modern dresses, costumes, furnishing, and industrial wares. Nigerian textiles in form of tie/dye batik and Ankara have recently taken over the fashion industry this is admirable in the styles and accessories from numerous ideas from various fashion centers. The main area of focus is Nigerian textiles and fashion as a tool for global economic development and job security in the 21st century. Tie/ dye batik though of Japanese origin

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razvijanjem domaćeg i stranog tržišta, kako bi se povećala održivost, praktičnost i profitabilnost tekstilne industrije.

is highly practiced in the western and northern parts of Nigeria. Raw materials for production are readily available. It will help alleviate poverty for sustenance of social, political, cultural, and economical peace to help build a land full of bright opportunities for all citizens. It will also lead to self employment, industrialization, tourism, enhanced cultural environment which will in turn lead to job creation and global market. The study therefore promotes that youths (undergraduates inclusive) gain knowledge and skills through entrepreneurial education to enhance or increase the formation of entrepreneurial intentions towards extension of the textile industry. This in turn will help them in stabilization and forecasting for the present and future of the entrepreneur in an independent mind.

RECOMMENDATIONS

i. The researcher recommends that the government introduce affirmative action, by setting policies that encourages entrepreneurial activities towards more textile establishments.

ii. Prior training should be put in place for better understanding of the technical know-how in the textile industries as well as increased innovation in process and product.

iii. Enabling business environment should be created by government in reducing the challenges youth entrepreneurs face in Nigeria business environment, and also development of the local and foreign market to increase viability, practicability, and profitability in textile production.

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