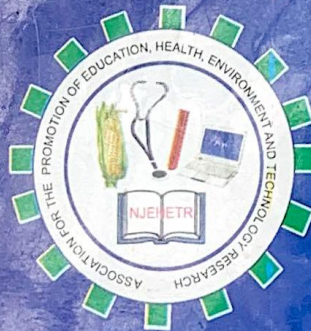


Nigeria Journal of Education, Health and Technology Research **NJEHETR**

VOLUME 7, NOVEMBER, 2015



PUBLISHED BY
Association for the Promotion
of Education, Health, Environment
and Technology Research

ISSN: 2251-0087

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial Board.....	ii
Editorial	iii
Notes to Contributors	iv
List of Contributors	v
ATTITUDINAL EFFECTS OF BENEFICIARIES INVOLVEMENT ON LAGOS STATE EMPOWERMENT AND RESOURCES NETWORK PROGRAMME IN CATERING SKILLS.	
ADEBISI, T.T, OPALEKE D.O, UNOMAH, E.H.	1
INFLUENCES OF INTER-PARENTAL AGGRESSION ON THEIR CHILDREN IN GADUMO VILLAGE OF LOKOJA L.G.A.	
OBUTE, E. AND IDEGE, D.E.....	9
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR A HEALTHY, SAFE AND FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT	
PROFESSOR (MRS). B.O.OGONOR.....	18
INDUSTRIALIZATION, THE WHEEL OF PROGRESS? AN ANALYTICAL DISCUSS VIS-À-VIS THE NIGERIAN ROUTE	
PROF. EZE T.I. AND CHRIS-OBEY, O.F	24
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN OFFICE TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS	
ABIMBOLA OLUNIKE ADEGBENJO AND SUNDAY EBHODAGHE AKASI.....	32
PERCEPTION OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION STAFF ON USE OF HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY DEVICES FOR ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA.	
EFUWAPE, BAMIDELE MICHAEL AND ABIMBOLA, ADEBIMPE FALALI	43
EFFECTIVENESS OF TELE-TEACHING IN CREATING AWARENESS ON HIV/AIDS AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH SEVERE HEARING IMPAIRMENT IN NIGERIA.	
CHRISTOPHER M. VANDEH (Ph.D) & DAKAT JOSHUA HAZO	51
ASSURED SAFE CATERING (ASC), AN EASIER SYSTEM FOR FOOD SAFETY IN NIGERIA	
KAYODE SOMORIN & PROF. E.E. UKO-AVIOMOH.....	58
REFLECTIONS OF CHILD-FRIENDLY SCHOOLS POLICY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION IN IJEBU ODE, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA	
ALADE, IBIWUMI A. PH.D & ADEDIRAN, YINKA O.	64
HEALTH ISSUES OF SILICOSIS DISEASE: IMPLICATION FOR WORKPLACE HEALTH PROMOTION	
OMAKA-AMARI LOIS NNENNA	76
CHALLENGES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT IN THE UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME	
UYIGUE, AMEN VALENTINE* AND DR OMOROGIUA, KINGSLEY OSAMEDE.....	84
EFFECT OF WHEAT (<i>TRITICUM SPP</i>), RICE BRAN (<i>ORYZA SATIVA</i>) AND BAMBARA GROUNDNUT (<i>VIGNA SUBTERRANEAN (L) VERDE</i>) COMPOSITE FLOUR BREAD ON THE SERUM CHOLESTEROL AND WEIGHT PATTERN OF ALBINO RATS	
*OLAITAN, NGOZI INNOCENTIA, IOMBOR, THEOPHILUS TERHEMBA. AND ADANU, QUEEN	92

THE CHALLENGES OF LEADERSHIP AND QUALITY ASSURANCE IN THE NIGERIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM DR. V.O. IGBINWEKA	97
CHALLENGES OF NEW TECHNOLOGY IN THE TRAINING OF OFFICE TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATORS GRACE OLUFUNKE FADARE (MABEN)	103
KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs) AND SEXUAL PRACTICES AMONG UNDERGRADUATES OF TAI SOLARIN UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, OGUN STATE WOJUADE FUNMILAYO O, SALAMI LILIAN I, AMANZE SUSAN M AND MERE DIANA O	112
CONSEQUENCES OF PARENTS-ADOLESCENTS' CONFLICTS ON ADOLESCENTS' SELF DEVELOPMENT IN MAKURDI METROPOLIS OBUTE, E.E. AND OLABE, J.	121
NIGER DELTA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (NDDC) PROJECTS EXECUTION: A PANACEA FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN DELTA SOUTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT MRS. OKOH CAROLYN U.	131
ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE INPUTS INTO ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TRADES IN OGUN STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGES SHODEINDE, ABIDEMI O. & YISA, M. A.	147
INFLUENCE OF INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN BASIC TECHNOLOGY IN JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN EDO STATE. ABUSOMWAN SUNDAY BELLO & AIGBEDION GABRIEL OSAGIE	162
EVALUATION OF CUSTOMER CARE PRACTICES IN SOME SELECTED HOTELS FOR A SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AKANO, RACHAEL. A., OWOSANYA, OMOTOLA. M., ABIMBOLA, ADEBIMPE. F. & EKO, MARVIN. E.	170
COMPETENCY BASED TEACHER EDUCATION (CBTE): A TRAINING MODULE FOR IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE COMPETENCIES FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TEACHERS IN NIGERIA EGBITA UGBALU. ATTAOCHU, AND KANU JUDITH A.	179
ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL CONVECTION HEAT TRANSFER THROUGH CIRCULAR PERFORATIONS IN TRIANGULAR FIN PROFILE ODUMOSU, ODUMUYIWA A. FADAIRO, O.O.	189
INFLUENCE OF MATERNAL EDUCATION ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ILORIN WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KWARA STATE. GBADEBO, CHRISTIANA.T. , ABRAHAM, MOJI .O & ADEBAYO, BALIQEES.A.	197
IMPROVING NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE THROUGH THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) OMOREGBEE I. IMATITIKUA, AMEN-CAS-OGIEGBEAN & OBASIGIE O. IRENE.	209
DETERMINANTS FACTORS INFLUENCING UTILIZATION OF NIGERIAN VERITABLE WAX AND INDIGENOUS WOVEN FABRICS AMONG HOMEMAKERS IN SOUTHWEST, NIGERIA. ADEBISI, T.T. AND ABDUL-KADIR, S.O.	214

ATTITUDINAL DISPOSITION OF UNDERGRADUATES TOWARDS SECRET CULT PRACTICES IN UNIVERSITY OF BENIN: IMPLICATIONS FOR BEHAVIOURAL COUNSELLING ALUTU, A.N.G. PH.D. & OJIYI CHIKA PATRICK.....	223
NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND THE SUSTIABLE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN RURAL DWELLS ON ETI-OSA COMMUNITY, LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA. Oyekunle Oyalani, Ph.D.....	232
UNIVERSITY-INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIP AND NIGERIAN GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY IN LABOUR MARKET OBADARA, OLABANJI E. (PH.D.) & LEMO, OLUSIJ O. (PH.D.).....	240
UTILISING THE CONTEXT, INPUT, PROCESS, AND PRODUCT (CIPP) EVALUATION MODEL AS A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN NIGERIA DR. OPATEYE, JOHNSON AYODELE.....	250
UNDERSTANDING THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AS KEY FACTOR IN THE SUCCESS OF BUSINESS FIRMS ADEBAYO, ADEBOLA ADEMOLA.....	263
FREQUENT BUILDING AND STRUCTURE COLLAPSE IN NIGERIA; AFTERMATH OF THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES ACTIVITY EMMANUEL, BOLAJI H., AGBONLAHOR, NOBLE N. AND EDO, TAIWO M.....	274
MATHEMATICS TEACHING FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN FOCUS DR. SAMSON SUNDAY AFOLABI.....	282
AN ASSESSMENT OF RESIDENT'S COPING MECHANISMS TOWARDS MEETING THEIR WATER NEEDS IN EKPOMA, EDO-STATE, NIGERIA. UNUIGBOJE, E. AUGUSTINE & ORIAKHI HENRY	288
LECTURERS' PERCEPTION OF COMPUTER-ASSISTED LEARNING IN ENHANCING PRACTICAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL-BASED PROGRAMMES OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN EDO STATE OKOYE, K.R.E & CHRIS-ABEY, O. F.....	299
NUTRITIONAL IMPORTANCE OF SOME INDIGENOUS NUTS IN THE DIETS OF ADULTS UNUIGBOJE, E. AUGUSTINE & ORIAKHI HENRY	311
STAFF TRAINING SKILLS NEEDED FOR BUSINESS EDUCATORS' JOB PERFORMANCE IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN EDO AND DELTA STATES IYAMU EWEMADE Ph.D & ONAGHISE AUGUSTINA CHUKWUDI (MRS)	321
IMPACT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION ON TEACHING AND LEARNING AMONG ADULT LEARNERS IN BENIN METROPOLIS. PROF F.E.O. OMORUYI & FRIDAY OSARO AIRHIAVBERE.....	331
AVAILABILITY AND ADEQUACY OF COMPUTER AIDED INSTRUCTION FOR THE TEACHING OF ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY COURSES AT COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN LAGOS STATE DAVID OMOH & DR BAKARE JIMOH.....	337
A SURVEY OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' LEVEL OF READINESS FOR TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN BUSINESS EDUCATION J. OWOLABI, OWOLABI J.I, OLANIPEKUN P.O & OSANYINRO B.J.....	345

DETERMINANTS FACTORS INFLUENCING UTILIZATION OF NIGERIAN VERITABLE WAX AND INDIGENOUS WOVEN FABRICS AMONG HOMEMAKERS IN SOUTHWEST, NIGERIA.

ADEBISI, T.T. AND ABDUL-KADIR, S.O

University of Ilorin, Faculty of Agriculture,
Department of Home Economics and Food Science.
P.M.B. 1515, Ilorin, Kwara State.
adebisitunrayo@yahoo.co.uk / 08050324198
sbdaddysqueen988@gmail.com/ 08061516669

Abstract

The study investigated determinant factors influencing the utilization of Nigerian Veritable Wax and Indigenous Woven Fabrics among homemakers in Osun and Ogun States, Nigeria. Three specific objectives and research questions were stated with three hypotheses. The instrument used to collect data was structured questionnaire that was statistically analyzed using percentages, mean, standard deviation and t-test at 0.05 level of significance. The three null hypotheses were rejected, this implied that there are significant differences between the utilization of Nigerian Veritable Wax and Indigenous Woven Fabrics among the respondents. Based on these findings, it was recommended that producers should engage in more production of indigenous woven fabrics in different designs, taking into considerations principles of designs that can enhance the utilization of the woven fabrics. In addition, Government should encourage the weavers to establish more local weaving centers as source of income generation that will provide more sustainable living.

Keywords: Determinants, Influence, Utilization, Fabrics, Southwest Nigeria.

Introduction

Man clothed himself with leaves of plants stitched together with strings and pieces of barks of tree in the olden days. Development and civilization made man to be aware of the processes of spinning these leaves into real fabric for adornment. From this, other discoveries were made on how best to manufacture fabric that could be used for garment, furnishing and other clothing items. According to Anene – Okeakwa (2011) and Anyakoha and Eluwa (2010), fabric is constructed through the process of weaving, knitting, felting, bonding and crocheting. Ogunduyile (2005) opined that fabric handcraft enable craft men understand the entire process of fabric production as it is involved in planting, harvesting, ginning, carding, spinning, dyeing and weaving. Ikpakronyi (2006) explained further that, the origin of fabric production can be traced to the use of fig leaves as clothing materials by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. Omotosho (2006) explained further that before man made the first attempt at weaving, he had been using animal skin, tree bark and twined vegetables for his clothing needs. The use of clothing is exclusively the characteristics of man. Its importance ranked it second in God's divine order at provision for man's social need. According to Oyelola (2007) and Okeke (2005), there are various kinds of fabrics used in Nigeria, among them are: Veritable, wax (Ankara), woven fabric (Aso oke and kente), Guinea Brocade, tie and dye, Batik and printing. Veritable wax and

Nigerian Veritable Wax has a multitude of names such as: Dutch wax print, Peal English wax, Veritable Java print, Guaranteed Dutch java and Veritable Dutch Hollandaise. In Southwest, these types of fabrics are called "Ankara". This fabric has huge symbol of Nigerian and African identity. Different changes were done on the designs and motifs in order to cater for the tastes of customers. (Oyedele and Obisesan 2013)



Objective of the Study

The broad objective of the study is to investigate determinant factors influencing the utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous woven fabrics among homemakers in Osun and Ogun states, Nigeria.

Specifically, the study:

1. examines availability as a determinant factors influencing the utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics
2. investigates price as determinant factor influencing utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics among homemakers in the study area.
3. assess utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics among homemakers in the study area.

Research Questions

The research questions sought answers to the following:

1. To what extent does availability as determinant factor influence the utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous Woven fabric among homemakers in the study area?
2. To what extent does price as determinant factor influence the utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous Woven fabric among homemakers?
3. What are the differences between the utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous woven fabrics among home makers?

Research Hypotheses

These research hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

HO₁ There is no significant relationship between availability as a determinant factor influencing utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous Woven fabrics on homemakers in Southwest.

HO₂ There is no significant relationship between price as a determinant factor influencing utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous Woven fabrics on the respondents in the study area.

HO₃ There is no significant relationship between the utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous Woven fabric.

Significance of the Study

The study will be beneficial to all stakeholders in Osun and Ogun states, Southwest, Nigeria, mostly, the homemakers when shopping and during fabric selection. It will also enable them to be more conversant with the value of Indigenous Woven fabrics and how important it is to the culture and tradition of the communities. In addition, it will also help to encourage the weavers in designing and re-designing woven fabrics to meet up with the value of Veritable wax fabric.

Methodology

The study adopted the descriptive survey design.

Area of the Study: The areas of the study were Osun and Ogun States representing Southwest, Nigeria. There are twenty Local Governments Areas in Ogun State and thirty local governments Areas in Osun State.

Population of the Study: The target population for the study consisted of one hundred and ten thousand homemakers from Osun and Ogun states representing Southwest Nigeria. There are six states in Southwest, Nigeria. These are: Lagos, Ogun, Osun, Oyo, Ondo and Ekiti. In Nigeria, there are three senatorial districts in all states namely; Central, West and East. In Nigeria, there are (20) local Governments Areas. six (6) of them are for Ogun West, five (5) from Ogun central while nine (9) local Government Areas are from Ogun East. Osun state is not left out of the three senatorial district. The state has thirty Local Government Areas Osun West, Central and East. They all have ten (10) Local government areas.

Sample and Sampling Techniques: one hundred and ten (110) respondents were used for the sample of the study. A multistage sampling procedure was used. The population of one hundred and ten thousand were involved in the study. At stage one, all 10010 homemakers from the two states (Ogun and States) senatorial districts in Southwestern Nigeria were purposively sampled for the study. At the second stage, they were stratified into homemakers that utilized veritable wax fabric and those that the factor influencing utilization of indigenous woven fabrics among homemakers in Nigeria.

Instrument for Data Collection: Both primary and secondary data were used for this study. Primary data were collected from the respondents through questionnaire. Secondary data were collected from the states Ministry of Information and internet. A structured 23-item questionnaire was used to solicit information from the respondents.

Validation of Research Instrument: The research instrument was validated by two lecturers in Home Economics and Food Science department and one other lecturer from statistic department from University of Ilorin, Ilorin was also consulted to review the items in the questionnaire. The purpose, scope and research questions were enclosed to guide the validations. The experts assessed the items in terms of adequacy and item clarity as well as to ascertain the items were related to the purpose of the study.

Reliability of the Research Instruments: after verification of the items in the questionnaire by the teams of evaluators, a pilot test using the test-retest method of the instruments was carried out for the purpose of the reliability determination. The instrument was administered to twenty (20) homemakers and these were excluded from the final sample. The instruments was administered on the same respondents at an interval of one week. The two tests scores of the respondents for Veritable wax and Indigenous woven fabric were used. Cronbach Alpha statistical tool was used to ascertain the reliability co-efficient of $r=0.702$. This index of correlation was considered reasonably high for the instruments to be reliable. Gay and Airasian (2003) recommended that a co-efficient of 0.70 and above is acceptable for a survey research.

Method of Data Collection: One hundred and ten (110) copies of questionnaire were distributed by the researcher and one trained research assistant. Only 108 copies of the questionnaire were retrieved without mutilation.

Data Analysis: Frequency counts and mean scores were used to describe research questions while chi-square was used to analyze the research hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance, any item with a mean score of 2.50 and above was regarded as agreed. Similarly, any item scoring a mean below 2.50 was regarded as disagreed or otherwise. Also, any item in research hypothesis if the calculated value is greater than the t-tabulated value the statement is rejected or otherwise.

Results

The results of the study are presented thus:

Research Question One: To what extent does availability as determinants factor influence the utilization of Nigerian veritable wax and Indigenous woven wax fabrics among homemakers in the study area?

Table 1: Availability of Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous women fabrics by the respondents.

S/N	Statement	Veritable wax	Woven fabric
		$\bar{x}_1$	$\bar{x}_2$
1.	The fabric is easily available to the consumer in the market	4.17	2.66
2.	It is easily available in bulk purchase	4.21	2.71
3.	Modern machine produce this fabric thereby increasing the availability in the society.	3.89	2.78
4.	The availability of the fabric brought easy acceptability to the weaver	4.13	2.67
5.	Availability of the fabrics make it easy for weaver to use it to sew different designs	3.99	3.06
6.	The uniqueness of the motifs make the weaver to use it often, thereby, increase the availability in the society.	3.88	2.53
7.	The availability of the fabric was due to adequate utilization of elements of deigns.	4.20	2.73

Key : N= 108, $\bar{x}$ = mean

Table 1 shows availability as determinant factors of Nigeria veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics by the respondents. Nigeria veritable wax fabrics data indicated that the grand mean score (4.07) was above 2.50. This implied that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that Nigerian veritable wax is available. The grand mean score (2.09) of indigenous woven fabric was less than 2.50. This implied that the woven fabric is not easily available by the respondents in the study areas.

Research Question Two: To what extent does price as determinants factor influence the utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and indigenous woven wax fabrics among homemakers?

Table 2: Price of Nigerian Veritable Wax and Indigenous Woven Fabric by the Respondents.

S/N	Statements	Veritable wax	Woven fabric
		$\bar{x}_1$	$\bar{x}_2$
1	The price of the fabric is cheap	3.57	2.33
2	Consumer can easily afford the price	4.13	1.20
3	The price is high because it is meant for the masses alone.	3.16	2.40
4	The price is high because it is meant for the wealthy alone	2.45	4.05
5	The price of the fabric does not affect the purchasing power.	3.17	2.28
6	The price of the fabric does not consider Socio economic factor of the buyer	4.38	3.00
7	The price of the fabric lead to increase In demand	3.90	2.32
Grand mean		3.54	2.32

Table 2 indicates price as a determinant factor of utilizing Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric by respondents in the study areas. The table revealed that the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that the price of Nigerian veritable wax is cheap when compared with indigenous woven fabric. This implied that the grand mean score (3.54) is above 2.50 cut of point. In addition, the grand mean score (2.32) of indigenous woven fabric is below 2.50.

Research Question Three: What are the difference between utilization of Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous woven fabrics among Homemakers?

Table 3: Acceptability as a determinant factor of utilizing Nigerian Veritable wax and Indigenous woven fabric by respondents.

S/N	Items	Veritable wax $\bar{x}_1$	Woven fabrics $\bar{x}_2$
1	The fabric is accepted for a particular ethnic group in Nigeria therefore reduces effective utilization.	2.44	4.27
2	The fabric is accepted to be utilized for official work	4.05	2.00
3	The fabric can be used to commemorate cloth which connote uniformity	4.17	3.89
4	The fabric can be used for occasional wear	4.29	4.00
5	The acceptance of the fabric makes it to be in vogue through the styles the wearer produced from it	4.30	2.30
6	It can be utilized and accepted to sew different soft toys for children play	3.40	2.23
7	It is acceptable to sew curtain that can be used in the homes and offices	4.20	2.35
8	It is accepted to be used to sew bed spread and quilted articles that could be used by both old and young at home	4.16	2.20
Grand mean		3.88	2.91

Table 3 shows acceptability as a determinant factor of utilizing Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric by the respondents. The data indicated that all respondents in the study areas strongly agreed and agreed on acceptability of Nigerian veritable wax and as a determinant factor influencing the utilization of Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric with grand scores 3.88 and 2.91 respectively

Testing of Hypotheses

Table 4: Chi-square analysis on availability at a determinant factor influencing utilization of veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric among home makers in Osun and Ogun states.

Source of variation (Availability)	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Cal χ^2	Tab χ^2	Remarks
Nigerian veritable wax	108	4.60	1.00	40.2	7.62	S
Indigenous woven fabric		3.00	1.10			

In table 4, chi-square was used to determine the significant relationship of Nigerian Veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric among the respondents when availability is considered as determinant factor in the study areas. The χ^2 value 40.2 was found to be statistically significant as it is greater than the table value 7.62 at 0.05 level of significant with 3 as the degree of freedom. Thus, there is significant relationship between the availability as a determinant factor influencing utilization of Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric by the respondents.

Table 5: Chi-square analysis on price as a determinant factor influencing utilization of Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric on the respondents.

Source of Variation (Price)	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Cal χ^2	Tab χ^2	Remarks
Nigerian Veritable Wax	108	4.1	1.0	44.5	7.62	S
Indigenous Woven Fabric		3.6	1.2			

Table 5 showed chi-square analysis of Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics when price is considered as determinant factor of the respondents in the study area. The χ^2 value of 44.5 was found to be statistically significant as it is greater than the table value of 7.62 at 0.05 level of significant relationship between Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics when price is being considered in the study area by the respondents.

Table 6: Chi-square analysis on acceptability of Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics.

Source of Variation (Acceptability)	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Cal χ^2	Tab χ^2	Remark
Nigerian Veritable wax	108	4.5	1.0	43.6	7.62	S
Indigenous woven Fabrics		3.4	1.1			

In table 6, the chi-square was used to determine the significant relationship of veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics when acceptability is considered as determinant factor influencing its utilization by the respondents in the study area. The χ^2 value 43.6 was found to be statistically significant as it is greater than the table value of 7.62 at 0.05 level of significant with 3 as a degree of freedom. Thus there is significant relationship between the acceptability of Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric in the study area.

Discussion of the findings.

The results of the study is discussed as they relate to the research questions and research hypotheses. Tables 1 and 4 indicated availability as a determinant factor influencing utilization of Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric in Southwest, Nigeria. The data showed that fabric is easily available with mean score 4.17 while the respondents the woven fabric is not easily available with mean score 2.36. This statement is in line with

Amubode (2001) who explained that people prefer veritable wax fabric than woven fabric because it is readily available in different designs and texture it is suitable for different occasions. In addition, hypothesis one on table 4 explained that there is a significant relationship between the availability of Nigerian Veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics by the respondents in the study areas.

Tables 2 and 5 revealed price as a determinant factor of utilizing Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabric by the respondents. The findings showed that the price of veritable wax fabric is cheap with a mean score 3.57 while woven fabric mean score is 2.30. According, to Popoola (2001), he viewed that veritable wax fabric is extremely cheap and is now worn by all the people. In addition, Omotosho (2006) and (2003) opined that the veritable wax is reasonably cheap for the affordance of the populace. This affordance in price prompted them to use the fabric for different articles. Statistically on table 6, it showed that there is significant relationship between Nigerian veritable fabric and Indigenous fabric when price is been considered. Table 3 and 6 showed acceptability as a determinant factor of utilizing Nigerian veritable wax and indigenous woven fabrics by the respondents. Table 3 revealed that veritable wax fabric is acceptable for a particular ethnic group in Nigeria with mean score 2.44 and 4.27 for indigenous woven fabric. The fabric can be used as commemorate cloths which connote uniformity. This is in line with Awosika (2003) that opined that Nigeria veritable wax and Indigenous woven fabrics are the traditional wears of the Yoruba of Southwest, Nigeria. Statistically, there is a significant relationship between the acceptability of Veritable wax and Indigenous woven fabric.

Conclusion

Conclusively, veritable wax fabric is easily available, cheap to purchase and east to sew by the designers into various styles. Om the other hand, indigenous woven fabrics are mostly utilized during special occasion and also it is not cheap.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are suggested;

1. Indigenous woven fabric weavers should be enlighten how to package their products well.
2. Indigenous weavers should engage on varieties in methods with combination elements and principles of design that the fabric will be used for all occasions.
3. Government should encourage weavers to establish local weaving small scale industry. This will increase source of income generations and provide more sustainable living.
4. Mass media should be used to enlighten people more in the utilization of these fabrics in order to promote our culture in Nigeria and abroad.

References.

- Ademuleya, B (2002). *Continuing Appreciation of the old Aso oke Types among the Yoruba of Ondo*, Unpublished Ph.d Thesis, Institute of Africa Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan.
- Amubode, A and Adetoro, S. (2001). The use of Aso oke in Yoruba Marriage Ceremonies, *The Nigerian Field* 6(6) 29-34.
- Anene-Okeakwa, J. (2011). *Textile and Clothing Construction Benin*, Ambik Press.
- Anyakoha and Eluwa (2010) *Home Management for Schools and Colleges*, Onitsha, AFP Africana Eductaional
- Asakitikpi, A (2007). Functions of Hand-woven textiles among Yoruba women in Southwest Nigeria, *Nordic Journal of African Studies*, 16 (1) 22-28.
- Awosika, B (2003). *The Essential of Textiles Production Nigeria*; A Peakay and Sons, Catch The Trends Styles Royale Celebrating Fashion Styles and Events, Issue 4.
- Gay, L., and Airasian, P (2003). Educational Research Competencies for Analysis and Application Marrill Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 6th edn 50-61.
- Ikpakronyi, S (2006). Classification of Modern Art by Form, Themes, Styles, Techniques and School, *Ijinle Asa*, 3(1) 78-81.
- Ogunduyile, S (2005), Cottage Textile in Nigeria; the Need for Environmental Protection, *Journal of Arts and Ideas*, 3(1) 104-105.
- Ogunduyile, S (2005), *Cottage Textile Production: A Step out of Poverty*, Inaugural Lecture Series 41 delivered at the Federal University of Technology Akure.
- Ojo, B. (2006) *An Appraisal of Weaving Cottage Industry In Southwestern Nigeria in Potentials of Visual Arts and Creativity*, London, CCAF Publication.
- Okeke, C (2005). Distinctiveness in West African Textiles, *Nigeria Journal of Arts*, 4(1) 2.
- Omotosho K (2006). The Role of Traditional Textile in the Transformation of Nigeria Designs, Ideals and Materials Culture, *Ijinle Asa*, 3(1) 49-52.
- Oyedele, A. and Obisesan, B (2013). The Resurgence of Ankara Materials in Nigeria, *Journal Of Education and Practical*, 4, 166-167
- Oyelola, P (2007). The acculturation of factory print. *The Nigeria Field*, 72(1) 2-3.
- Popoola V (2001). *Textile: Now and Then*, Inaugural lecture Series 26 Delivered at the Federal University of Technology, Akure.