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ABSTRACT

In the world of today, insecurity is the talk of the day, and people no longer feel secure wherever they are. Moreso, insecurity brings fear, torment, falsehood, doubt, and indiscipline into people's lives. Security is a sought-after situation in Akwa Ibom State, not to mention Nigeria as a whole; it is alarming. This paper sought to investigate the prevalence of insecurity and the survival procedures for textile entrepreneurs in the state. The paper revealed that there is a very high magnitude of insecurity among the workers of adire (tie and dye), batik, printing, applique, and tapestry in the locality. Also, it revealed various mitigation strategies for entrepreneurs in the textile industry against the insecurity effect, including the application of CCTV in shops, workshops, and offices. Again, the paper revealed that there is significant influence of insecurity on textile entrepreneurial due to copyright business situation and stealing of Textile works. One of the recommendations made was that awareness should be created among textile producers. The need to have a CCTV system installed in their area of operations or business premises to forestall incessant social vices as in other countries and limit the issue of insecurity

KEYWORDS: Textiles, Entrepreneurial, Insecurity, Survival.

Introduction

In a digital world that is complex and continuously developing, it is important to find out if the audience possesses the knowledge and skills needed to follow the present news environment in a way that is meaningful, considering the move from a relatively clear, structured, print and broadcast-dominated environment to a digital world. This has created a renewed interest in news literacy among scholars, journalists, and policymakers.

The world is a beautiful place, with art works, colors, and lines that captivate many minds. According to Udoh (2019), art works are the copyright of God's great creation. The maker of the world (God) finds it fit to create unique, special, and dynamic objects, which artists have had the opportunity to explore. Akpan (2019) asserts that art is the simulation of experience in forms and images that emphasize the liberty of God's gift to man in exercising the free impact of formation. Kukoyi (2013) opines that art is a vast and diverse field of human endeavors. It exists in the realm of practice as subjects and profession while it also, exists as manner or dexterity of performance. For example, there is the art of oratory, while there is the art of carving, weaving, dyeing, and sewing (fashion), to mention but a few. Moreso, the subjects in the area of humanities are labeled "art," thereby resulting in different and sometimes conflicting opinions resulting from the search for knowledge about art. How-be-it, an attempt to give a concise or an all-encompassing definition of all areas of art will most likely leave out some areas or at best be bogus. Although, for the purpose of this study, art as treated relates to the area of profession and study called the "creative arts," Art can be described as the self-expression of man in his cultural and natural environment through the use of some materials, skills, and techniques to produce various works of utility, beautification, aesthetics, and self-satisfaction. Bob (2019) maintains that art is self-expression of feelings, an act of making skillful use of materials to produce different objects. Precious

(2020) views art as the stimulation of inner feelings to create and obtain unique objects not commonly seen, in fact, it is one in a million because no artist can repeat exactly the same art piece.

According to Ekanem (2018), art has a set of outlined definitions that begin with the self-expression of inner feelings and the act of creating skilled objects with the use of various materials to produce dynamic art pieces. Udoh (2019) See's art as creation of original, expensive pieces due to skillful experiences. Austin (2020) asserts that art is the manipulation of the creation of great objects from waste items and discarded products to achieve unspeakable objects. Kukoyi (2013) simply added that art is the skillful manipulation of tools and materials to create a pleasing sensation or object of aesthetics in the eye of the beholder. Art serves many functions and has many values for society. It is a universal language and a means of communication through illustrations. It is intricately tied to man's cultural and technological advancement. Art serves as a vocation; it provides a means of livelihood and career opportunities. Art develops our creativity by engaging the three domains of learning, which are as follows: (1) the cognitive domain (acquiring knowledge through the use of reasoning). (2) psychomotor (bodily movement triggered by mental activity). (3) Affective domain (emotional expression and feelings). However, art, as a name given to all creative and skilled activities, is broadly divided into two main parts: (1) visual art and (2) non-visual art.

- (1) **Visual Art:** The traditional definition and categorization of "visual art" refers to those aspects of art whose products are able to be seen or noticed, and it is divided into two parts, namely: (i) fine art, which includes drawing, painting, and sculpture. Furthermore, the fine arts are so named because their traditional function was limited to aesthetic applications. (ii) Applied and Industrial Arts: These are as follows: ceramics, textiles, furniture design, graphics, industrial design, interior design, and photography. However, applied arts are so named because their functions go beyond aesthetics; they have functional applications.
- (2) **Non Visual Art:** Non-visual arts are those whose products cannot be seen with the naked eye and are mainly for entertainment and recreation. The non-visual arts can be divided into (1) performing arts and (2) literary arts.
 - (i) Performing arts are arts that include the following: dance, drama, music, and comedy.
 - (ii) Literary art involves all forms of folklore, journalism, literature, poetry, and writing.

The Concept of Textiles

According to Bob (2019), textiles serve as the foundation for evaluation and appreciation. Textile as an aspect of applied art can be seen as beauty in its intrinsic property of the human eye and brain, hence, it lies in the eye of the beholder. However, today, textiles are broad and applicable to every home, office, automobile, and almost every aspect of human endeavors. Ubong (2020) opines that while the term "textile" originally referred to woven fabric, it is now applied to everything manufactured from fibers, filaments, or yarns. It could be natural or man-made and obtained by interlacing. For example, threads, cords, ropes, braids, lace, embroidery, nets, fabrics, and cloths are made by weaving, knitting, crocheting, felting, laminating, bonding, and tufting. Winglate 1973 derived the term "textile" from the Latin verb *texere*. However, textile is described as an act of fabric production and decoration. Akpan (2019) asserts that textiles are fabrics or fibers from which fabrics are made. Textiles can be described as a two-dimensional art. Textiles involves designing on paper, portfolios, tie-and-dye, batik, printing, applique, and tufting.

Concept of Textile Design

According to Obot (2021), textile design is the process of creating designs, patterns, and structures for knitted, woven, non-woven, or embellished fabrics. As it happens, textile design involves producing patterns for materials used in clothing, household textiles, and decorative textiles. Although some designs are created by machines in large quantities, others use traditional techniques like embroidery, tie-and-dye, batik, block printing, and paper designs to produce short lengths of textile (Austin 2020). Peters (2018) suggests that textile design is a process that begins with the raw material and ends with the finished product.

Elements and Principles of Design

According to Cyril-Eyware (2014), designs cannot be made or drawn successfully without the combination of the elements of design. These consist of lines, color, texture, value, space, and form.

The Elements of Lines

The art of illustration must logically begin with a line. There is so much more to line than is conceived by the layman that we must logically begin with line. These are basically needed, and we must start out with a broader understanding of lines. Besides, whether consciously or not, "lines" enter every phase of pictorial effort and play a most important part. "Line" is the first approach to design as well as the delineation of contour, and ignorance of its true function can be a great impediment to success in a design. Moreso, "line" does not really have a physical essence.

Kinds of Lines

Lines are of different types; they are as follows;

Straight Lines, Zigzag lines, Dotted lines, Curved lines and Wavy lines

Functions of Lines

Lines have various functions in art work, they are;

- (1) to convey its own intrinsic beauty.
- (2) to divide or limit an area or space
- (3) to delineate a thought or symbol
- (4) to define form by edge or contour. It indicates the outer shape or contour of an object.
- (5) to catch and direct the eye over a given course
- (6) to produce a grey or tonal graduation. It is used for texture and texture design
- (7) to create design or arrangement.
- (8) to suggest mass or solid forms.

Lines Construction Available, are as follows;

According to Williams (2020), lines used for constructing works of art are divided into two categories, which are structural and rhythmic lines.

- (1) Structural lines /Straight lines. They are vertical, horizontal or oblique.

- (2) Rhythmic lines: These are curved lines; they may appear as waves, loops, scrolls, or spirals. However, lines can suggest movement, direction, or location. For instance, straight or curved lines.

Element of Colours

Colour is the decomposition of white light, which is composed of the seven colours in the spectrum, for example, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The colour of an object is determined by the way in which it either absorbs or reflects the rays of the spectrum, which will make it appear white, whereas one that absorbs all the colours will appear black.

Classes of Colours: According to Cyril-Eyware (2014), colour may be divided into six classes, which are as follows: primary, secondary, intermediate, tertiary, complementary, and harmonious colors.

- i) The primary colours are red (R), yellow (Y), and blue. They are called primary colours because they are the only pigments that cannot be obtained by mixing various proportions of the three primary colors.
- ii) Secondary colours: When two primary colours are mixed in equal proportion, a different hue will result. This new colour is called a secondary or binary colour. Example: Red + yellow = orange; red + blue = violet.
- iii) Intermediate Colors: This is when a primary and a neighbouring colour are mixed; an intermediate hue results.
- iv) Tertiary Colors: This is when two secondary colours are mixed, and the resulting colour is known as a tertiary colour.
- v) Complementary Colors: This is any mixture of two primary colours that is a complement of the third.
- vi) Harmonious Colors: These are colours that go well together. They seem to belong to one family group because they share a common basic color. Cyril-Eyware (2014) believes that colours that lie side by side in the colour wheel can be combined harmoniously because of the basic colour they share. Although yellow is the most common colour among green and orange, here are some more examples: Yellow is the common colour of green and orange; other examples of harmonious colours are blue and purple, because they share a common basic color. However, one should note that blue and green alone might clash with each other, but with the blue and green to unite and blend them together, harmony is established.

Principles of Colour Harmony

According to Cyril-Eyware (2014), it is important for any artist or designer to have a knowledge of the fundamentals of colour harmony. This will guide him to create beautiful colour combinations and save him from unnecessary mistakes. Akpan (2020) assumes that even non-artists apply their knowledge of colour combinations to clothing, furnishings, and home decoration. There are two general laws of harmony, which are as follows:

- (1) The colours must be related to one another in some definite ways.
- (2) One colour must dominate; equal competition between colours in a design must be avoided. Moreso, similar colour harmonies usually fall into one of the following groups:

- (i) A single colour with a neutral colour: Harmony is achieved when a single colour is used with white, black, or grey. However, we must observe the rule of not giving the colour and the neutral colour equal prominence in the design. Udoh (2019) opines that a warm colour on the red side is generally most effective with white or light grey.
- (ii) Harmony of Adjacent Colors: Colors that lie side by side in the colour wheel are adjacent colors. Moreso, when they are used together in a design, they combine harmoniously. However, one of the colours should dominate.

Properties of Colour

Color experts have distinguished the three quantities common to every colour (Williams 2020). They are hue, value, and intensity (chroma).

- (1) **Hue:** The hue of a colour simple, is its basic colour identity. Moreso, hue is defined when it comes out in the original colour, for example, violet, blue, green, yellow, red, purple, or any intermediate such as blue-violet, blue-green, or red-orange.
- (2) **Value:** According to Cyril-Eyware (2014), the value of a colour means its brightness when compared to white. The value can be increased by adding white, and the lighter or higher value produced by adding white is called the tint of a colour. However, the darker or lower value produced by black is called "shade."
- (3) **Intensity or Chroma:** A color's intensity is its relative purity or brilliance, its freedom from neutralizing factors, such as bright red or dull green. A colour entirely free from neutral elements is called saturated. Moreso, a pink made by adding white to red is brighter than the original red but less intense because its proportion of pure colour is smaller. Therefore, simply put, "intensity" refers to the brightness or dullness of a color. This means that one may describe a colour as "warm," "cool," or "cold" depending on how this colour stimulates us psychologically. Warm colours can be described as colours that have a lot of red, yellow, and orange. Also, by "cool colors," it means that they are those found in water and the sky. These colours have a lot of blues, for example, green and violet. However, in Tint and Shade, a tint is created by combining white and a color, whereas a shade is created by combining black and a color. Finally, tone is the gradual play of light and shade.

Textiles Entrepreneurial Insecurity

The Entrepreneurial skills and workshops is on how to find business ideas which should be interested into the school curriculum to encourage young people to start up their business policy actions including the following;

- (1) Giving priority to mathematics and science education at all levels of education and offering incentives to science teachers.
- (2) Providing adequate financing for vocational and technical training
- (3) provides adequate securities to protect the art works.
- (4) Government should help to distribute CCTV in shops, galleries and in museum as well.
- (5) Vocational and entrepreneurial training should be linked with job centres to ensure that skill profiles match demand. This will enable our young people to b focus and it will also, lessen stealing practices.

- (6) encouraging out-of-school young people to be involved in vocational training to promote both security and social inclusion as well as enhance employability. However, improving access to education is critical to unemployment reduction. This is because less educated people have access to fewer jobs. Salami (2019) opines that the educational system must provide the skill profiles required by the labour market to enhance the employability of young people. The revitalization of skills for youth who dare to be involved is amazing and overwhelming. According to Obot (2021), Nigeria is endowed with enormous natural resources and potential, from agricultural to numerous minerals, varieties of ecological deposits, valleys, and the most essential intellectual and creative endowments in human beings. The security needed is very important and will bring out the best in individual art work. Moreso, artists love privacy and security, both for themselves and the works they produce.

The Concept of Art Survival

According to Udoh (2019), art carries different meanings to different people, depending on the individual and what art means to that individual. Ekwere (2020) views art as the intensive activities of man as expounded by others. Eyoh (2018) opines that art is a means of self-expression, a human conception made manifest by the skillful use of a medium. Williams (2020) explains that for this self-expression to be really artistic, it must create pleasing forms that satisfy our sense of beauty. Art's function is to be pleasing to the eye. However, Frank (2020) asserts that art is a powerful language; through it, artists communicate thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Mittler (2019) explains that, like most languages, the language of art has its own special vocabulary, which is not made up of words but rather of lines, colours, shapes, forms, space, and texture. Akpan (2019) defines art as a visual expression, an idea or experience formed with skills through the use of a medium. Obot (2021) is of the opinion that "art is a skill, especially human skills as opposed to nature." Moreso, as a vocation, it provides a means of livelihood and career opportunities. How-be-it, the process of survival in art takes determination, ability to explore to know, take possession and mastery of what is discovered. Also, using the word "survival" shows a unique inner strength that is pushy, strong, dynamic, and special to withstand stress of all types. The ability to survive allows an artist to stay on top and become a winner at any time, any day. (Ekwere 2020). Survival is existing in spite of all odds, and the world of today needs toughness, the ability to withstand, persist, focus, and above all, determination.

Conclusions

This paper has attributed the high young unemployment rate in Nigeria to the disconnection between effective vocational education and the development of an entrepreneurial culture. This paper maintained that textiles and the art world are inseparable. Therefore, the clothes should be utilized to earn foreign exchange, provide employment, and ensure the economic stability of the nation. The insecurities aspect was arrested, and the government is to provide solutions to it, including to the individual artists involved.

Recommendations

This paper therefore made the following recommendations

1. The main thrust of government policy on textile is to generate foreign exchange, develop, promotes textiles (fashion) based rural enterprises, generate employment, accelerate rural-urban integration and cultural exchange.
2. Embark on a massive and aggressive publicity campaign both in print, electronic media on the potential and significance of fashion in our national development at home and abroad.

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3. The government should organize regular training and workshops for all security agencies, including customs and immigration, to reorient them in the discharge of their duties in order to eliminate the inconveniences experienced by visitors entering the country for an art exhibition.
 4. CCTV surveillance systems should be installed in workshops and galleries.

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