

Trend Practice of Transformation and Transfusion of Deplete Textile in Nigeria

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Abstract: *Textile depletes were transformed into arts by textile artists in arts schools and has not been of scholarly attended to, especially in Nigeria where fashion hubs were rapidly grown which resulted into maximum fabrics squanders. This study therefore, examined textiles depletes transformed into arts in Nigeria art schools. Questionnaires were adopted to acquire information from the textile practitioners in Southwest Nigeria arts schools as well as photograph samples of their works. The items of the questionnaire used seek for the views, opinions, and observations from the textile practitioners. The total population used is stratified and sampling technique was adopted. One hundred and twenty (120) art tutors and students of textile were contacted twenty-five (25) tutors and (95) ninety-five textile students were contacted. Mean and standard deviation were adopted to analyze the data including the photographs of textile squanders turned to arts. The conclusion was raised that art unit must be given priority in curbing the environmental degradation emanated from textile fashions and factories and their products needed to patronised by governments and individuals.*

Keyword: textile, squanders, recycling, art, Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

Textile in the context of this article, is a material flexible in nature and produce from organic and non-organic resources, and is regarded as most essential needs of life apart from food, and shelter. Textiles are necessary for human beings to cover and protect human bodies from different weather conditions. In the household, textiles are used in carpeting, furnishing, window shades, towels, table covers, bed sheets, handkerchiefs, and cleaning devices. In the workplaces, they are used in industrial and scientific processes such as tents, flags, nets, kites, sails, parachutes and filtering. Technical textiles are used for industrial purposes – for automotive applications, medical textiles, such as; implants, personal protective equipment and clothing, wounds care and compression.

Zunjarrao and Bijoya (2020) explain that textiles, either geo or agro textiles serves as protective clothing against heat and radiation for fire-retardant, against molten metals for welder, stab protection, and bullet proof vests. Fast fashions has led to increased consumption of textiles and thereby increased in the numbers of textiles waste, which poses a great challenge to today's world in term of sustainable disposal. Textile depletes has also become a greater threat to modern society mainly because of constant growth in the production and consumption of nonbiodegradable synthetic fibres (Yuan, 2022). Unless adequately cured, textile depletes from fashion hubs may carry hazardous to our environment and many fashion clothings items contain non-bio-degradable chemicals which can create mess in the environment from their disposal. However, the reusability of textiles squanders has grown in importance to produce other valuable items like; decoratives, fillers, table pen holders, and figures.

Many studies have shown that much of what would otherwise become a waste could be successfully reused to produce value added products. But, the true potential of waste textiles are not yet realized due to many reasons, such as the lack of awareness, complexity of the management technique, the complexity of the reusability of some of textile materials (fibre blends or mixed fibre textiles), poor organization, control over supply chains and lack of orientation on the reusability of textile depletes (Kuok, 2023). Textiles is material to reckon with in religious circles, historical purposes, identification, and textiles passes information about the cultures to which they belong. Textile act as markers of status indicating wealth and conferring prestige and even identify members of specific communities (Arun 2021). Textile play a significant part in ceremonies of initiation, marriage and death. Textile is produced with organic fibres and inorganic which is either woven, knitting, printing or dyeing (mechanically or manually).

Textile depletes are influenced by the production and demand of cloths. The higher the demand the higher the productions and the greater the amount of wastes. Like all squanders, textile wastes originates from the community via number of streams including the fibres, clothing or textile manufacturing industries, consumers, commercials and service industries (Tailoring). The manufacturers of textile use fibres and there is bound for the left overs and consumer would buy their choices and give it to tailors to design into various patterns. In the process, there is also bound to have depletes. Also, textile squanders are emanated from end users of apparels and they used textile for some periods which later become wastes. The scope of this study is limited to the textile depletes emanated from tailoring hubs as they are most commonly transformed into arts in Nigeria arts schools. Emphasis is placed on the transfusion of depletes to tangible figures and objects. Issues pertaining to textile types and possible impacts during waste to wealth are explored, and emerging transfusion techniques are outlined. The study was based on field research conducted across arts schools where textile depletes were transformed into arts. Textile designers in some of the textile fashion industries were interrogated on how they were manage textile wastes and they acted as key informants, including the textile artists in various art schools. These was done with questionnaires titled: Textile Squanders to Art in Nigeria Art schools (TSANAS) which were validated at Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Ogbomoso Nigeria.

The study was conducted with the aim of producing a cataloguing transformation of textile squanders to arts in Polytechnics, Colleges of Education, and Universities in Southwest Nigeria, with a view of preserving aspects of the developments of the waste textiles toward a robust data for comprehensive way of managing the wastes in our environment especially textile wastes. Samples were drawn from variuos schools of art as follows :Obafemi Awolowo University, IleIfe Osun state, in Ondo state Adeyemi College of Education Ondo, and Federal University of Technology Akure were consulted and in Lagos state,the following arts schools were sampled: Yaba Polytechnics and Ijanikin College of Education. Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Ogbomoso, Ibadan Polytechnics, and Emmanuel Alayande College of Education were selected in Oyo state for the purpose of this study. These arts schools were selected based on their age long art traditions.

In doing this, the study looked at the styles of transfusion textile squanders transformed into arts in art schools of Southwest Nigeria.Kalilu and Adeoti (2022) observed that textiles were been used by all and sundry, for wears and other accessories, which resulted to squanders during their productions. Through field survey, a total of 120 textile artists and fashion designers were randomly studied from various arts school in Southwest Nigeria. While the sample size of 20% percent of the totals was analyzed. Seventy (70) of the arts transformed from textile depletes were used for the classification as the scope of transformation of textile squanders in Nigeria because Nigeria arts schools are enormous and cannot be fully exhausted in this study. Oral interrogations were also conducted for the repurposed textile wastes from the selected textile artists for the purpose of this study.

By and large, textile wastes management is of great concern to the government,individuals and most of the fashion designers do away with their textile depletes with incineration methods which affect the humans and environment. Art schools in Nigeria has imbibed the tradition of transformation and transfusion textile squanders into arts. Transformation of wastes to valueable items must be an integrated effort of all parastata in controlling any squanders. And the art schools transform many squanders into usability arts but majority of the people were not aware of these efforts. Therefore,there is need to create awareness of these efforts to the generality of people especialy textiles squanders to usability figures from arts schools in Nigeria which this study has attempted.

Review of Scholarship

The scholarship materials on textile depletes are generally on derivation and designs on textile production. Ajusie (2023) point out that textile squanders are becoming cancerworm to our environment and urgently need to control the environment degradation emanat from textiles. Ajusie is of the opinion that textile squanders do not only damaged the environment but human beings has equally suffered the consequences of such wastes disposal inform of health challenges through combustion carbons that polluted the air. This study is one of the gap which this study aspired to fill.

In the analysis of Kuok (2023) on textile squanders to wealth, Kuok emphasis three techniques of sorting textile depletes for the reusability for other products as follows: near-infrared spectroscopy, optical sorting and, artificial sorting techniques. The document maintain that sorting textile wastes to be transformed for repurposeful must be based on colours, motifs, mediums, and quality for the easiest way to create wealth.

Mohammed and salawu (2023) offers indepth analysis of textile motif on wall hanging pieces in Southwest Nigerian. The document revealed eight classes of motifs in wall hanging textiles art and concluded that motifs are germane in any textile arts and most of the motifs emanated from philosophy and ideology of various textile artists acquired from respective art schools and their environs. The study is a pointer to this work because motif is part of the items considered by the textile artists in their production of arts from textile squanders materials.

Sofia and Antonio (2023) study is on significant of fashion industries that eliminated unemployment rates to some extent. Sofia documents pointed out that, despite the implication of fashions and accessories hubs, they are the most polluting industries in terms of textiles wastes. The document therefore, canvass for orientation on the usefulness of textile squanders to be transformed into any other valuable items.

Ukim (2023) lamented that textile wastes has become cankerworm to environment, causing bio magnifications; as a result textile wastes polluted the soil, water, and air. The document submitted that one of the fastest way to overcome textile squanders in our environment is to create more awareness on reusabilities of textile wastes into another usable items. Ukim adopted the use of studio practices as one of the methods to control environmental pollution of textile squanders through textiles practitioners which most of Nigeria art schools adopted in their transformation of depletes textiles to valueable figures. Akram *et.al* (2021) reviewed textile squander as outcomes materials emanated from industrial and commercial processing of textile or manufacturing of garments. Akram summarized that synthetic textiles has the highest grades of textiles wastes as follows: (68.3%) while cotton has (22%) cellulosic has (6%) animal based (1.5%) and other textiles has (2.2%), all of them has large effects on our environment. To control the degradation cause by textile wastes, (Stanescu 2021) pointed out that textile flagship initiative is needed to bring out system of change towards textile wastes reduction. Stanescu provide (6) six major solutions to curb textile wastes: promoting textile waste transformation, sustainability, value addition, regulation compliance, innovation and encouragement which is occurring in nearly all art schools in Nigeria but with litle attentions from the governments and individuals.

Dissangayake and Weerasinghe (2021) looks onto environmental impact of textile waste and the manuscript synthesizes lack of effort towards fabric-to-fabric repurposing is one of the major reasons for our environment continually deteriorating of textile wastes. Dissanayake therefore encourages textile squanders repurposing into usable materials. Mohammed (2023) document centred on waste plastic repurposing into arts. The document opined that waste materials (papers,

plastics, cloths and others) must not be terminated with burning off methods alone because carbon resulted from the burnt wastes are harmful to human beings and environments. The study, though centred on plastic wastes repurposing but recommended that adequate awareness should be given to art sectors in transforming wastes to arts.

Arun (2021), re-emphasizes that textile made industries especially garment industries produce huge textile wastes and these wastes become environmental pollution due to the lack of techniques to transform it into another purposeful items. The document proof that waste from textiles are suitable for biogas from effluent and sludge methodologies. In the proposal of curbing the textile wastes, Farmer (2020) proposed that the designs and motifs on textiles should be made durability, reusability, and recyclability. Farmer, stated furthered that seminars and fora should be organized for cloths designers on how to minimized wastes during their productions.

Silva and Elena (2020) centred on studio practice of a new product with squander textiles. The article show case life cycle designs tool of a new product from wastes textile. Silva and Elena submitted that new products produced from waste textiles and others materials needed to be patronized for the encouragement and internal generated of funds for the designers. Aishwariya (2020) records on textile products life span informed that garments and other forms of textile products life span is around three years which later resulted to depletes in one way or the others. Aishwariya stressed furthered that textile squanders are the second in the ranks of polluters items and ecological degradation in the world. The document therefore called for transformation of textile wastes to wealth in any forms.

Seyi and Ajayi (2019) opined waste as trash, garbage or junk and wastes has to do with discarded and unwanted items. Today, squanders from textile is inevitable in our environment because human population is growing widely and nobody want to move naked therefore everyone needs clothing and there is prune for waste which must be recycled for better items. In this perspective this study open how textile squanders are transformed in Nigeria art schools for the awareness of public, documentary of transformation art pieces from depletes textile and how arts schools has assisted in curbing environmental degradation.

Sushima, and Zeba (2018) records corroborated Aisheanya documents in term of life span of textile products. The researchers agreed that the life span of any given garments is around three years before it become waste. Sushma agreed also with Arun (2021) that wastes from textile were emanated from garment productions. Sushima therefore advertise for transformation of textiles waste for other usable items. Antonia *et.al* (2019) document is on waste textile to wealth arts which is in line with this study and the document reported that the textile designers transformed a conceptual long coat from textile wastes materials. The document omitted the assessment of wastes textile to wealth through arts schools which this study has done.

Adetola, *et.al* (2018) study rested on the possibility of curbing environmental degradation through wastes to wealth. Adetola experimented six wastes organic materials transformed to another wealth

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items, such as: pineapple leaves and areca leaves recycled into fibres for weaving. The document however, overleap assessment of wastes to wealth from textiles which this study attempted. In a related development to Seyi and Ajayi, Udeani (2017) agreed with Seyi on usability of textiles wastes, but stressed further that wastes were categorised into three: solid, liquid, and gas down from industries (small and big) and these industries could be termed as mother of all wastes producers. Udeani therefore call for the assessment of wastes to wealth firms so as to have data and further campaigning on waste to wealth in all ramification.

Soil (2015) point out that, textiles waste to wealth in arts are beyond appareling. In the study, Soul claim that elements of visual aesthetics in textile generally portray ideas about reality, spiritual or figurative expression in human or animal figures. These elements are associated with any arts emanated from waste to wealth.

The foregoing specifies that scholarship had concentrated on source of wastes from textiles and classification of depletes textiles. Arts from waste fabrics have however not been looked into especially in Nigeria art schools where numerous squanders were transformed into arts. This indicates a significant gap in the body of knowledge concerning waste to wealth practices in arts schools in Nigeria. It is also indicates that the scholarly and artistic efforts have largely excluded studies on transformation of textile squanders to arts especially in Nigeria art schools.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Question 1. Which forms of textile depletes are suitable for transformation into arts objects?

Table 1: Responses of the respondents to the areas in textile depletes transformation into arts.

S/N	ITEMS	MEAN VALUE	STANDARD VALUE	DECISIONS
1.	Relevant training required for the production of art from textile squanders	3.50	0.63	Agreed
2.	Relevant training required for the fixing of textile squanders to form arts	3.80	0.70	Agreed
3.	Necessary training required for the cutting of textile to avoid wastes	3.60	0.67	Agreed
4.	Necessary training required for the industrial and fabric productions	3.70	0.68	Agreed
5.	Relevant training required for formation of patterns on art produced with textile wastes	3.50	0.65	Agreed
6.	Relevant training required for textile factory textile workers	3.55	0.65	Agreed
7.	Relevant training required for sorting of textile wastes to form arts.	3.60	0.67	Agreed

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Table 1: Above shows the analysis of all items of the respondents, that are needed for the smooth production of arts from textile wastes to control textile waste degradation for the betterment of environment.

Question 2: What are the benefits derived by the textile artists in transformation of textile depletes to arts in Nigeria?.

Table 2: Shows responses that needs to be derived by textile artists in transformation of textile wastes to arts.

S/N	ITEMS	MEAN VALUE	STANDARD VALUE	DECISIONS
8.	Control on environmental degradations	3.45	0.54	Agreed
9.	Improve on the textile wastes arts production	3.50	0.53	Agreed
10.	Create awareness on environmental controls	3.56	0.56	Agreed
11.	Building good relationship between fashion designers and textile wastes transform artists	3.60	0.67	Agreed
12.	Inviting others professional for the benefits of textile wastes transformation to arts	3.50	0.63	Agreed
13.	Utilizing wastes fabrics wisely in the production of arts	3.65	0.65	Agreed
14.	Minimizing the rate of environmental degradation caused by textile squanders	3.67	0.67	Agreed
15.	Sharing of skills among the fashion designers and textile artist practitioners	3.73	0.76	Agreed
16.	Improve on the modern methods of production of arts by textile practitioners	3.53	0.63	Agreed
17.	Imbibing the spirit of clean up our environment towards their transformation arts	3.45	0.54	Agreed
18.	Ensuring the reduction of wastes in our environment through art	3.64	0.64	Agreed

Table 2: Shows all items that were agreed upon by the respondents as most of the respondents as most of the items were required for the cordial participation of textile practitioners, fashion designers and public.



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3

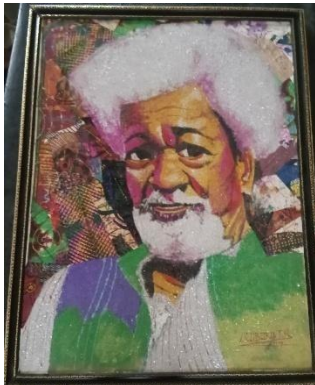


Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6

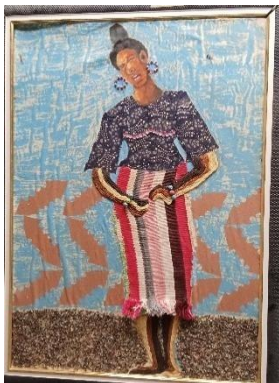


Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



PLATE 10



PLATE 11



PLATE 12



PLATE 13



PLATE 14



PLATE 15



PLATE 16

Transformation and transfusion Practice

The result of the findings of this study in table 1 were agreed upon by the respondents as all the items were in line with their opinion indicating that there are some special areas actually required modern techniques of transfusion and methods of handling the production of arts from textile depletes. Ajusie (2023) and Kuok (2023) observed that the need for controlling environmental degradation especially textile depletes needs to be given serious attentions. The practice of how textile wastes were transformed into arts need relevant training as it appears in(plate 2) titled parrot. Various textile squanders were transformed to arts figure plate 3 titled “*sekere*” beaded gourd.

Furthermore, plate 4 titled (*Ojogbon-The Professor*) is in line with response in table 1 and 2 where relevant techniques were agreed at rate of 0.70 value. Lace, Ankara, and Nylon depletes textile were used as the background for the images. Plate 5 (*Agbebo – adire*)Aged- hen depicted with textile wastes ankara types at the centre together with offsprings of the hen acquired transfusion techniques. In the research question 2, the results indicating that all items were agreed upon by the respondents. This was because all the items were following the line of the respondents as much would be benefited by Nigerians in terms of environmental degradation control through textile wastes to arts.

Mohammed (2023) and Dissanayake (2021) posited that wastes could be transformed to tangible objects and aesthetic values as it appears in plates 6 (*Toko taya*) bride and groom, *Omoge* (Spinster) 7, and 8 titled *Onijo-* dancers in which squander textiles of various types were transfused to depict valueable images. Plates 8, 9, 10, 11, are derogative pillows (*Irori -agba, irori- omode* and *iropa*) of different sizes which textile wastes were used as fillers. The textile practitioners in art schools in Nigerians are transforming textile depletes wisely as it appeared in(table 2, plates 12), where textiles wastes were transformed into (*Ododo-eye*) beautiful flowers. The textile practitioners in Nigeria sourced for their materials from textile fashion centres (plate 13). Plate 14 is made of nylons fabric and latex materials of balloon wastes. Majorly balloons are used at reasonable occasions like: Wedding, House warming, Festivity and other occasions in Southwest Nigeria. Waste ballons were transformed into portrait art figure 14. While drinking straws consisted wastes in environment in Nigeria were transformed into art (plate 15). However, drinking straw is made of polypropylene which can also processed into fabric which is in line with Adetola (2018).

CONCLUSION

Textile squanders are basically from hills in our surrounding which were later combustion and it carbons affect human health and environment. Transformation and transfusion of textile depletes into arts were age long tradition, explored up till this present time with more innovating transfusion as it appeared in plate 15 where wastes fabrics were used to elucidate figures. In this study, the practices of art schools especially textile units in Southwest Nigeria efforts were documented for possible ways of curbing environmental degradation. Consequently, it is hereby recommended that attention should be given to the art schools by governments and individuals,

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development–UK especially textile units in curbing environmental degradations, and that further studies on other areas of arts in Nigeria art schools on transformation of wastes to wealth is germane.

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