

DETERMINANTS OF PATTERN DRAFTING ADOPTION AMONG GARMENT PRODUCERS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The need to achieve fitness in garment making is independent of certain factors that require the inevitable attention of producers. This study assessed the adoption of pattern drafting (PD) in the garment-making industry in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. It specifically determined the level of adoption of pattern drafting, examined producers' socio-economic characteristics, and analysed technical variables of pattern drafting influencing adoption. Clustering and simple random sampling techniques were applied in selecting 150 garment producers from the Ibadan North Local Government Area. A structured questionnaire, including an interview schedule, was used to elicit information from the respondents. Descriptive analysis, such as frequency count, mean value, and percentage, was used in interpreting the data, and inferential tools, mainly correlation and linear regression analysis, were applied to determine the direction of influences and differences. Findings showed that the level of adoption of PD among garment producers in the study area was average. While 54% knew pattern drafting, 48% displayed a positive attitude towards the use of patterns. There was significant influence of the socio-economic characteristics [level of exposure ($\beta = 0.234$), level of education ($\beta = 0.174$), community perception ($\beta = 0.213$)] and technical variables [accessible training centre ($r = 0.287$), availability of materials ($r = 0.446$), affordability of materials ($r = 0.590$), small scale/divisibility ($r = 0.586$), small capital ($r = 0.603$), profitability ($r = 0.502$), stress level ($r = 0.348$), time-consuming ($r = 0.459$), easy to handle ($r = 0.598$), effect on human morale ($r = 0.324$), compatibility with religion ($r = 0.364$), compatibility with personal beliefs ($r = 0.405$), compatibility with societal beliefs ($r = 0.428$), compatibility with socio-cultural dignity and modesty ($r = 0.350$), and compatibility with community physical and economic structures ($r = 0.385$)] on adoption of PD. It was concluded that there was an insignificant difference between adoption and technical variables of pattern drafting, and the study also showed a significant relationship between adoption and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. It is, therefore, recommended that fashion professional organisations provide a compulsory program for training and upgrading geometric garment pattern drafting skills, and there is a need to encourage mass production of commercial patterns that should be accessible and durable.

Keywords: Pattern drafting, adoption, garment making, industry, technical

INTRODUCTION

Background information

The Nigerian fashion industry has recorded an increase in size over the last decade and is slowly gaining international interest, which was rooted in Nigerian government intervention in the textile sector towards job creation (Journal, 2020). The textiles, apparel, and footwear sectors are said to have increased up to 17% since 2010 (Akinsola, 2019). Before 1997, the textile industry in Nigeria represented the second largest textile industry in Africa after Egypt, with over 250 active factories, and was a large employer of labour (Journal, M.E.T. 2022). Owen *et al.* (2016) had earlier stated that the textile sector in Nigeria used to be the largest employer of labour after the federal government, with over one million employees, where 250,000

tons of raw cotton were produced per annum and generated over 1 billion naira in revenue for the federal government. The oil boom era of the 70s in Nigeria influenced changes in all sectors. Faminu (2022) identified that the textile industry in Nigeria has been experiencing a huge breakdown with the revenue dropping drastically. For instance, while production of cotton was reduced, most textile industries went into extinction with frequent smuggling of foreign textiles into the nation. In an attempt to salvage the textile sector, the government implemented policies to ban the importation of foreign textile goods and created streams of supportive programs with funding, but these efforts failed to achieve set objectives. (Muhammad *et al.*, 2018).

The fashion industry, which is an integral part of the textile sector, represents a major component of the proxy textile, which is also referred to as consumer textile (Ajila, 2019), and garment making is a key unit of the industry. Currently in Nigeria, garment production is one of the lucrative, popular, and fastest-growing businesses. Bamisaye & Adeitan (2018) highlighted garment making as a ceaseless contributor in national economic development, direct foreign investment, and a means of livelihood in the community

The fashion industry is increasingly becoming popular in Nigeria, with many school dropouts, unemployed youths, and other vulnerable categories of people moving into the industry (Mykmary, 2023). However, as popular as this profession is becoming in Nigeria, the serviceability is still low, which might be connected with some factors, such as organisational and environmental ones. Meanwhile, it is obvious that little consideration has been given to achieving expertise in the profession and this calls for concern. One of the various ways of showing expertise in garment making is in the area of pattern drafting. (sewport, 2019)

According to Tokens (2022), pattern drafting is the process of creating a design/form by using body measurements to make what are called basic patterns or blueprints. It is a crucial aspect of fashion design and calls for a high level of expertise and experience. Bhati (2011) defined pattern drafting as drawing pattern pieces on paper in accordance with body measurements that serve as a basis for garment construction. Some of the theories/principles that guide pattern drafting include durability, which means that patterns could last for a long period of time if properly cared for. Harwood *et al.* (2020) talked about time management enhancement, which means that the patterns have instructions that fashion designers can follow before creating a dress that could save time, especially when there is mass production of similar designs. According to Bakker-Edoh (2018), pattern drafting gives apparel a better fit compared to freehand cutting. Speaking of fit, pattern drafting is expected to provide the wearer with the best fit, which is a crucial determining element as to whether a garment would be accepted or rejected (Datta & Seal, 2018). Bakker-Edoh (2018) highlights factors that influence the use of pattern drafting among garment producers, such as knowledge and skill, attitude, gender, experience, and how they got into the fashion profession.

Knowledge of pattern drafting is important for tailors to be able to acquire the necessary skills

required in functional garment making. According to Foster and Ampong (2012), the lack of knowledge on the inaccuracy of freehand sewing methods makes informal tailors prefer the freehand method of cutting to the use of pattern drafting. Another factor that influences the use of pattern drafting is the producer's attitude. Attitude, according to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), means a settled way of thinking and feeling about something. Most garment makers tend to see pattern drafting as time-consuming and stressful; hence, the use of freehand cutting to save more time could sometimes create fitting problems for the clients (Bakker-Edoh, 2018). Gender is another factor that influences the use of pattern drafting among garment makers. Male and female garment makers sometimes differ in the apprenticeship training they undergo; hence, this may influence their use of pattern drafting in the process. A previous study by Irmayanti (2018) has, however, shown that, irrespective of gender, having good knowledge and skills involved in pattern drafting will influence the practice among garment makers.

Educational level is a vital factor that is likely to influence the method of garment construction adopted by garment makers. The educational level of an apprentice before entering into the training may influence the type of training, he/she will go for, and this is likely going to influence the training received (Bakker-Edoh *et al.*, 2021). The type of training is another factor that can influence the use of pattern drafting among garment makers. Garment makers who were trained with the use of pattern drafting during apprenticeship are likely to continue to adopt the method of pattern drafting in garment construction even after gaining independence from training (Bakker-Edoh 2018).

The mode of entry (training) into the profession is another factor that may influence the method of garment construction adopted by garment makers (Bakker-Edoh, 2018). Enrolling in a sewing institute or having educational training in a tertiary institution may expose apprentices or students in training to the skills involved in pattern drafting more than being enrolled in a roadside tailor's shop.

Another factor that could influence the use of pattern drafting among garment makers can be summarised as the availability of teaching and training resources. Bob-Eze and Arubayi (2022) stated that teachers must have the necessary and essential abilities in order for the students to be well-trained in pattern drawing. He also stated that it is very unfortunate that some teachers at all levels of education in most developing countries, including Nigeria, do not have the necessary skills,

knowledge, qualifications, and disposition to teach the required skills to their students.

Another crucial factor in pattern drafting is the accuracy in measuring, as it directly influences the fit of the final garment (Hunar, 2022). To ensure measurement accuracy, it is important to use a flexible measuring tape and measure over the correct undergarments (Murdock, 2022). Multiple measurements could be taken for each body part to ensure consistency and reliability (Aldrich, 2015).

Likewise, pattern transfer involves transferring the body measurements onto the pattern paper or fabric accurately (Fundamentals of Clothing Construction: Transferring Pattern Markings from Paper, 2011). When marking notches, darts, grainlines, and other pattern details to ensure accurate assembly and alignment (Kiron, 2023), these transferred measurements are reviewed so as to avoid mistakes and make necessary adjustments before cutting the pattern (Armstrong, 2013). Hence, measurements need to be taken seriously to ensure accuracy in garment production.

Statement of the problem

The use of pattern drafting can be traced back to the 16th century and even up till now (Alabama Chanin journal 2017), it is widely used in most places all over the world to ensure the perfect fit of a garment. However, it was observed that in Nigeria, most garment makers pay little attention to its use. Several research findings have shown that many Nigerians had turned down locally made dresses for the adoption of imported garments (Anudu, 2015), which shows that they were not satisfied with homemade garments. Since pattern drafting is an instrument that enhances perfection in garment making, the purpose of this study is to find out the level of usage of pattern drafting and identify factors influencing its adoption among garment producers in Ibadan, Oyo State.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to assess the adoption of pattern drafting in the garment-making industry in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. Specifically, this study aimed at

- i. determining the level of adoption of pattern drafting among garment makers in Ibadan.
- ii. examining socio-economic characteristics of the respondents
- iii. analysing technical variables of the pattern drafting influencing adoption among garment makers in Ibadan.

Research questions

1. What are the socio-economic characteristics of garment makers in Ibadan?
2. What is the level of adoption of pattern drafting among garment makers in Ibadan?

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant influence of socio-economic characteristics of the respondents on the adoption of pattern drafting among garment makers.
2. There is no significant relationship between technical variables of pattern drafting and adoption among garment makers in Ibadan

Significance of the study

The findings would be of great benefit to garment making, as it could highlight factors that influence the use of pattern drafting in which constraints limiting efficiency in the garment-making performance, as it relates to pattern drafting will be identified. This would aid further research work in the field that could enhance the fashion industry in Nigeria.

Theoretical framework

This study is anchored in the Diffusion of Innovations theory developed by Everett Rogers. The theory explains how new ideas, technologies, or practices spread within a social system over time through communication channels. According to Rogers, the rate and extent of adoption of an innovation depends largely on how individuals perceive certain attributes of that innovation.

Rogers (2003) identified five key attributes that influence adoption: relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, trialability, and observability. Relative advantage refers to the degree to which an innovation is perceived as better than the existing practice. Compatibility refers to how consistent the innovation is with the values, beliefs, and socio-cultural context of the adopters. Complexity describes the degree to which the innovation is perceived as difficult to understand or use. Trialability refers to the extent to which the innovation can be experimented with on a limited basis, while observability refers to how visible the results of the innovation are to others within the social system.

In the context of this study, pattern drafting represents the innovation, while garment producers in Ibadan constitute the social system. Variables such as profitability and improved garment fit reflect perceived relative advantage. Compatibility with religion, personal beliefs, and socio-cultural norms reflects the compatibility attribute. Per

ceptions that pattern drafting is time-consuming or stressful represent complexity. The ability to operate pattern drafting on a small scale or with limited capital reflects trialability. Exposure through travelling and social networking reflects observability and access to communication channels.

By grounding the study in Diffusion of Innovations theory, the socio-economic and technical variables examined are understood as determinants that shape how garment producers perceive and adopt pattern-drafting practices. The theory therefore provides a suitable framework for explaining variations in adoption levels among garment makers in Ibadan.

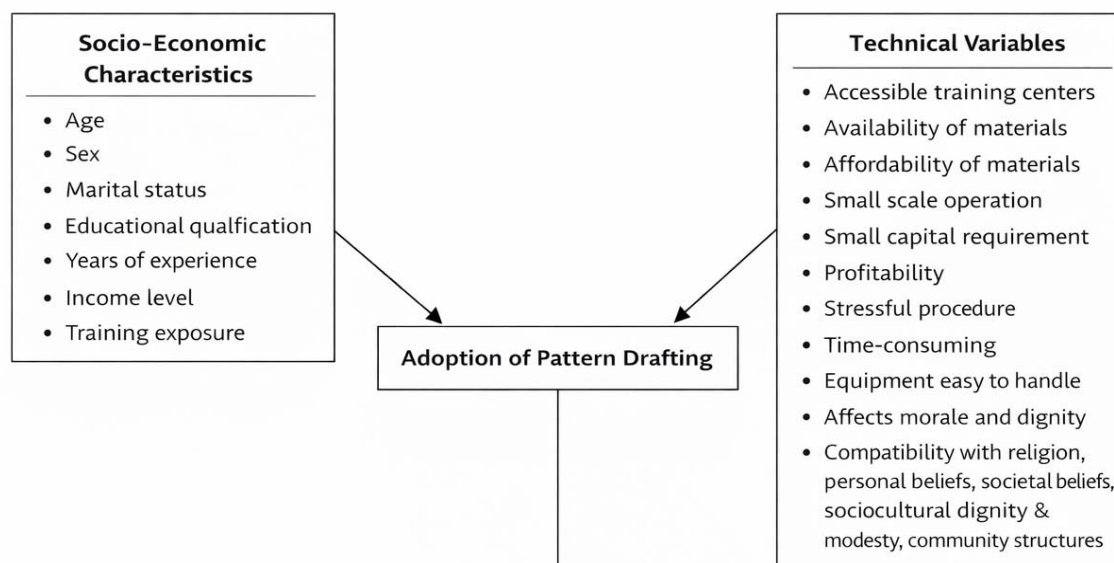


Figure 1: Conceptual model showing socio-economic and technical factors influencing the adoption of pattern drafting among garment producers.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The descriptive survey was adopted in this study. This research design is appropriate because it describes the level of adoption of pattern drafting among garment makers in Ibadan without manipulating the data.

Population

The target population consisted of garment makers within the Ibadan North Local Government Area (LGA) of Oyo State, Nigeria, regardless of gender.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

The sample for this study consisted of 150 garment makers, using simple random sampling to ensure each participant had an equal chance of inclusion. The selection was limited to individuals operating within the geographical boundaries of Ibadan North LGA.

Research Instrument

Data was collected using a self-designed questionnaire titled “Adoption of Pattern Drafting among Garment Makers Questionnaire

(SDFPDQ).” The instrument was divided into five sections: Section A, B, C, D, E and F. Section A consisted of 13 questions on personal and socio-economic data of the respondents; Section B consisted of 12 questions on the knowledge of pattern drafting. Section C consisted of 9 questions testing the attitude of garment makers to pattern drafting. Section D consisted of 9 questions on the attitude of garment makers to pattern drafting.

Section E consisted of 11 questions to elicit information on the technical variables influencing adoption among garment makers, and Section F had 13 questions on the adoption of pattern drafting among the garment makers. (Sections B, C, D, and E) are all in Likert format.

Validity of the Instrument

To ensure content and face validity, the instrument was reviewed by the researcher’s supervisor and experts in the Department of Family, Nutrition, and Consumer Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. Their feedback was used to refine the questionnaire items for clarity and relevance.

Reliability of the Instrument

Reliability was tested through a pilot study involving 15 garment makers who were not included in the final sample. The responses were analysed using Cronbach's alpha, which yielded a coefficient of [insert actual value here, e.g., 0.82], indicating good internal consistency.

Administration of the Instrument

The instrument was administered by the researcher and two trained research assistants using the on-the-

spot method, allowing for immediate clarification and return of completed forms.

Data Analysis

Data was analysed using both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, means, and percentages were used to summarise the data. Inferential statistics, including t-tests and simple linear regression, were applied to test the study hypotheses at a 0.05 level of significance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Socio-Economic Characteristics of The Respondents****Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to personal characteristics**

Characteristics	Sub-Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean Value
Age group	10-20	14	9.3	26.032 ± 9.066
	21-30	94	62.7	
	31-40	26	17.3	
	41-50	12	8.0	
	51-60	3	3.0	
	Above 60	1	0.3	
	Drop out	2	1.4	
Educational background	Primary	1	0.7	3.351 ± 1.095
	Secondary	41	27.3	
	Tertiary	106	70.7	
	Less than 1 year	23	15.3	
Years of experience	1-2 years	35	23.3	3.351 ± 1.095
	3-4 years	45	30.0	
	5 years and above	47	31.3	
	Christianity	110	73.3	
	Islam	38	25.3	
Religion	Traditional	2	1.3	3.351 ± 1.095
	Yes	137	91.3	
	No	13	8.7	
Travelled out of the community	Villages within the district	32	21.3	3.351 ± 1.095
	Villages within the LGA	104	69.3	
How far travelled	Villages outside the LGA	8	5.3	3.351 ± 1.095
	States in the federation	97	64.7	
	Countries of the world	42	28.0	
	None	5	3.3	
Social organizations		5	3.3	

Characteristics	Sub-Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean Value
Existence of cultural forms in an organisation	Fashion Designer Organisation of Ibadan	1	0.7	
	Fashion Designer Organisation of Nigeria	10	6.6	
	Others	-	-	
	Yes	17	32.1	
	No	19	35.8	
Existence of cultural norms and values that dictate the method of garment making	I don't know	17	20.7	
	Yes	56	37.3	
	No	55	36.7	
Existence of norms that resist the usage of pattern drafting	I don't know	39	26.0	
	Yes	33	22.0	
	No	73	48.7	
	I don't know	44	29.3	

Sex and Age

According to table 1, detailed analysis showed that 23.3% of the respondents were males while 76.7% were females, which indicates a female to male ratio of 3:1. The analysis further shows that 9.3% of the respondents were of the age limit of 10-20 years, 62.7% were between the age limit of 21-30 years, 17.3% were between the age limit of 31-40 years, 3% were between the age limit of 51-60 years, and 0.3% were above 60. In accordance with Balogun *et al.* (2015), most garment producers in the study area were female and youths. Youth's presence in the industry may be associated with new technologies encroaching into the fashion industry, and more youths are finding it easy to adjust, unlike adults.

Educational Level and Job Experience

The analysis on the respondents' educational level shows that about 1.4% were dropouts from secondary school, 0.7% were primary school graduates, and 27.3% were secondary school leavers, while 70.7% of them were either college graduates or were still in college. In support of Itasanmi *et al.* (2019), the majority of the respondents had at least one level of education. Most of them were literate and had a high level of education. About 15.3% of the respondents have less than a year of experience in the garment production profession, while 23.3% have gained between 1 and 2 years of experience, 30% of the respondents have gained 3-4 years of experience, and 31.3% have over 5 years of experience. This

shows that about 61.0% of the respondents have quite a good level of experience in the garment production field. This finding is in accordance with research carried out by Ayinde (2018).

Religion

About 73.3% of the respondents practised Christianity, 25.3% practiced Islam and 1.3% of them were traditionalists. This shows that the number of people who practised Christianity was more than those who practised Islam and far more than those who were traditionalists. This analysis may be attached to the impression that the inhabitants of Ibadan practice Christianity and Islam as primary religions and a few who practice the traditional religion as a secondary religion. In general, the study population is religious.

Cosmopolitan

Table 1 showed that about 91.3% of respondents have travelled out of their community, while about 8.7% have not been opportune to leave their community, which shows that the majority of respondents were exposed to other communities. Table 1 further showed that about 3.3% have travelled to other villages within the district, 0.7% have been to other villages within the local government area, 21.3% have travelled to villages outside the local government area, 69.3% have travelled to other states in the federation, and 5.3% have been able to travel to other countries of the world. This further confirms (Ajila, 2016) that garment makers in the study area were exposed to

other cultures; within their nationality, only a few were exposed to cultures outside the country.

Social Networking and Participation

According to Table 1, the analysis of the participation of respondents in social organisations showed that about 64.7% did not belong to any fashion social organisations, while 28.0% of the respondents belonged to the fashion designer organisation of Ibadan, 0.7% belonged to the fashion organisation of Nigeria, and 6.6% belonged to other fashion organisations that weren't fully specified. This implied that the garment makers probably cared less about networking in the field.

Furthermore, Table 1 showed the restrictions of the cultural forms of the social organisations of the respondents, and it is noted that about 32.1% of the respondents who belonged to a social organisation believed that their social organisations had restrictions in their involvement in the community affairs; 35.8% believed that there were no restrictions, and 20.7% were not sure whether their organisations had any such restrictions. This implies that there is likely to be very little or no major restriction on the involvement of garment makers with existing social organisations in Ibadan.

About 37.3% believed that there is an existence of cultural norms that control methods of garment-making management; 36.7% believed there is nothing of the sort; and 26.0% do not know whether anything like that exists in their cultural forms. Furthermore, 22% of the respondents admitted that there are norms that dictate the usage of pattern drafting in their community, 48.7% did not agree that anything of such existed, and 29.3% did not know whether such existed. This table also showed that pattern drafting is becoming more or less acceptable in the Ibadan region, working with flat pattern paper. About 50.7% of the respondents believed that the community's perception of pattern drafting usage was positive, 23.3% believed the community displayed a negative attitude toward it, and 26% of the respondents seemed to have no idea as to whether the community was responsive or nonchalant to its usage.

Since the finding showed that more than half of the respondents agreed that the community is positive, there is a high possibility that the city of Ibadan is becoming more and more open to innovation in garment making.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GARMENT INDUSTRY

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their technical characteristics in pattern drafting skills

Variables	Yes (%)	No (%)	I don't know (%)
Is there an accessible training center on pattern drafting in your area?	57 (38.0)	48(32.0)	45(30.0)
Are materials used for creating pattern drafting available in the area?	97(64.7)	20(13.3)	33(22.0)
Are the materials for pattern drafting affordable?	103(68.7)	17(11.3)	30(20.0)
Can pattern drafting be operated on a small scale?	95(63.3)	33(22.0)	22(14.6)
Can the use of pattern drafting be started with small capital?	99(66.0)	21(14.0)	30(20.0)
Is pattern drafting more profitable than the other methods of cutting? (e.g., freehand cutting)	77(51.3)	36(24.0)	37(24.7)
Is the procedure of pattern drafting stressful?	74(49.3)	50(33.3)	26(17.3)
Does pattern drafting Consume more time?	102(68.0)	25(16.7)	23(15.3)
Is the equipment used for pattern drafting easy to handle?	97(64.7)	24(16.0)	29(19.3)
Does the use of pattern drafting affect human morale and dignity in the society?	33(22.0)	79(52.7)	38(25.3)
Is pattern drafting compatible with -----			
Religion?	73(48.7)	31(20.7)	46(30.7)
Personal beliefs	81(54.0)	24(16.0)	45(30.0)
Societal beliefs?	79(52.7)	23(15.5)	48(32.0)
Sociocultural dignity and modesty?	77(51.3)	23(15.3)	50(33.3)
Community physical and economic structures	76(50.7)	22(14.7)	52(34.7)

Source: Field survey, 2023

Analysis according to table 5 showed that 38% of the respondents indicated that there was an accessible training center on pattern drafting in the area, 32% indicated no, and 30% indicated “I don’t know.” 64.7% of the respondents indicated that the materials for creating pattern drafting are available in their area, 13.3% indicated no, and 22% indicated “I don’t know.” Further, 68.7% indicated that the pattern drafting materials were affordable, 11.3% indicated no, and 20% indicated I don’t know.

According to the study, about 63.3% of the respondents said yes, pattern drafting can be operated on a small scale; 22% responded with a “no”; and 14.6% indicated, “I don’t know.” Further, 66% of the respondents said yes, pattern drafting can be started with small capital; 14.0% of the respondents said yes, while 20% of the respondents indicated, “I don’t know.” This implied that most of the respondents may have been able to afford pattern drafting materials.

Table 5 further showed that 51.3% of the respondents indicated that pattern drafting was more profitable than freehand cutting, 24% responded with no, and 24.7% responded with “I don’t know.” Also, 49.3% of the respondents indicated that pattern drafting was stressful, 33.3% indicated no, and 17.3% specified “I don’t know.” Further, 68% of the respondents indicated yes to pattern drafting being time-consuming, 16.7% indicated no, and 15.3% indicated I don’t know.”

This analysis implied that most of the respondents saw pattern drafting as time-consuming and stressful, which is in agreement with findings from Ozougwu and Elope (2022), who discovered that many garment makers in Igbo Etiti (which is also a local government in Nigeria) saw pattern drafting as time-consuming.

About 64.7% of the respondents also indicated that pattern-drafting equipment was easy to handle, 16.0% indicated no, and 19.3% indicated I don’t know. Table 5 also showed that 22% of the respondents indicated that pattern drafting affects human morale and dignity in society, 52.7% indicated that pattern drafting does not affect human dignity and morale, and 25.3% of the respondents indicated that they didn’t know.

Further, 48.7% indicated that pattern drafting was compatible with their religion, 20.7% indicated no, and 30.7% indicated “I don’t know.” 54% of the respondents indicated that pattern drafting was compatible with their personal beliefs, 16%

indicated that it was not, and 30% indicated that they didn’t know. Analysis also indicated that 52.7% of the respondents said that pattern drafting was compatible with their societal beliefs, 15.3% indicated that it was not, and 32% indicated that they didn’t know. Further, 51.3% indicated that pattern drafting was compatible with socio-cultural dignity and modesty, 15.3% indicated that it was not, and 33.3% indicated that I didn’t know.

Further, 50.7% of the respondents indicated that pattern drafting was compatible with the community's physical and economic structures, 14.7% indicated that it was not, and 34.7% indicated that they didn’t know.

Adoption of Pattern Drafting Among Respondents

Table 3: Summary of the Level of Adoption of Pattern Drafting

Level of Adoption	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Low	28	18.7
Moderate	35	23.3
High	87	58.0
Total	150	100.0

The table above showed that 18.7% of the respondents have a low level of adoption, 23.3% have a moderate level of adoption, and 58.8% have a high level of adoption. In accordance with Smith (2022), more people had access to pattern drafting systems than in the past.

Regression is significant @ P less than 0.005 level

Regression analysis

The regression analysis shows the P value for the influence of gender on the level of adoption of pattern drafting among garment makers in Ibadan is greater than 0.05 (0.091). This is an indication that there is no significant influence of gender on the level of adoption of pattern drafting between male and female garment makers in Ibadan. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is no significant influence of gender on the level of adoption of pattern drafting among garment makers in Ibadan.

Hypothesis Testing 2

Correlation Analysis Showing the Relationship Between Technical Variables of Pattern Drafting and Adoption Among Garment Makers.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING 1

Table 4: Regression analysis showing the influence of socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and adoption of pattern drafting among garment makers.

Variables on characteristics	Regression coefficient (β)	Regression determination (r^2)	Level of significance (p)
Gender	0.005	0.000	0.954
Age	0.090	0.008	0.274
Educational Background	0.174	0.030	0.033
Years of Experience	0.031	0.001	0.708
Religion	0.126	0.016	0.126
Travelling exposure	0.234	0.055	0.004
How far travelled	0.156	0.024	0.056
Fashion organization	0.093	0.009	0.259
Existence of cultural norms that restrict community involvement	0.180	0.032	0.068
Norms that dictate garment making	0.173	0.030	0.034
Norms that resist pattern drafting usage	0.282	0.080	0.000
Community's perception	0.213	0.045	0.009

HYPOTHESIS TESTING 2

Table 5: correlation analysis showing the relationship between technical variables of pattern drafting and adoption among garment makers

Variables on characteristics	Correlation coefficient (r)	correlation determination (r^2)	Level of significance (p)
Accessible training centre	0.287	0.083	0.000
Availability of materials	0.446	0.199	0.000
Affordability of materials	0.590	0.348	0.000
Small-scale	0.586	0.344	0.000
Small capital	0.603	0.364	0.000
Profitability	0.502	0.252	0.000
Stress level	0.348	0.121	0.000
Time-consuming	0.459	0.210	0.000
Easy to handle	0.598	0.358	0.000
Affects human morale	0.324	0.105	0.000
Compatibility with: Religion	0.364	0.132	0.000
Personal beliefs	0.405	0.164	0.000
Societal beliefs	0.428	0.183	0.000
Sociocultural dignity and Modesty	0.350	0.122	0.000
Community physical and economic structures	0.385	0.148	0.000

Correlation is significant at the P less than 0.005 level

Correlation analysis

The correlation analysis shows that the relationship between technical variables and adoption is positive. Accessible training centre ($r=0.287$), availability of materials ($r=0.446$), affordability of materials ($r=0.590$), small scale ($r=0.586$), small capital ($r=0.603$), profitability ($r=0.502$), stress ($r=0.348$), time-consuming ($r=0.459$), easy to handle ($r=0.598$), affects human morale ($r=0.324$)

Compatibility with religion ($r=0.364$), compatibility with personal beliefs ($r=0.405$), compatibility with societal beliefs ($r=0.428$), compatibility with sociocultural dignity, and modesty ($r=0.350$), and compatibility with community physical and economic structures ($r=0.385$). The correlation analysis between the variables is exactly 0.000; therefore, this implies that there is a linear relationship between the technical variables of the garment industry and the adoption of pattern drafting; hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Summary

The purpose of this study was to determine the level of adoption of pattern drafting among garment makers in Ibadan, examine the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, and analyze the technical variables of pattern drafting influencing adoption among garment makers in Ibadan. This is very important toward serviceability or efficient garment production. A questionnaire was structured and distributed to 150 garment makers selected by simple random sampling techniques, and data was analyzed using SPSS 23.

Findings

Most respondents were youths between the ages of 21 and 30 years with a high level of education and external exposure.

Respondents preferred using freehand cutting instead of pattern drafting because it was less stressful. The respondents had averagely high knowledge of pattern drafting but were not aware of grading and block making in pattern drafting. Pattern drafting materials are affordable and accessible.

Most respondents had a negative attitude toward pattern drafting, although their level of adoption was high.

Most of the respondents were females and Christians. The technical characteristics of pattern drafting had influence on the adoption of pattern drafting.

Most garment makers had outdated knowledge on pattern drafting as they rarely went for updating training to boost their knowledge.

Only a few garment makers used the CAD method of creating patterns, as they weren't exposed to it. Garment makers who used pattern drafting claimed to have been satisfied with the outcome.

Conclusion

It is no doubt that pattern drafting is one of the greatest investments a garment maker can make to create better-befitting garments. This study was able to identify their level of pattern drafting adoption, and it was concluded that the knowledge and attitude of pattern drafting had an influence on its adoption among garment makers. Further, the age and external exposure technical variables of pattern drafting, such as the accessibility of pattern drafting materials and training centers, could also have an effect on its adoption. This is because many

Nigerian Journal of Textiles (NJT) Vol. 11: 108 – 119

youths were exposed to the internet and could easily access pattern drafting tutorials on YouTube and other social media platforms. Considering the findings of this study, it was concluded that garment makers had an average adoption of pattern drafting.

Recommendation

Based on the research findings, the following recommendations were drawn:

All fashion social organizations should provide a compulsory program once every 6 months to train and upgrade garment makers on new pattern drafting skills. Government should make provision for the production of mass commercial patterns that can be bought cheap and still reused for other garment production purposes.

Also, people can be encouraged to pay more for locally made garments than for imported ones, as this encourages garment makers' attitudes toward the use of pattern drafting. Government and incubator centers should create means of marketing for the garment makers both in the country and abroad, as this could create the right attitude for the garment makers to adopt pattern drafting. Finally, the enlightenment of the garment makers on the importance of how pattern drafting can increase professionalism in their production and how it could generate more international sales.

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