



Research Paper

Credit Accessibility and Utilization of Micro and Small-Scale Clothing and Textile Entrepreneurs in Enugu State

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive survey research design will be adopted for the study. The population of 540 Clothing and Textiles practitioners. The Sample for this study is 123 retirees from register Small Scale Entrepreneurs. Multi-stage – cluster sampling techniques were adopted for 173 registers SSEs in Enugu state. The instrument for data collection was structured questionnaire titled “Enhancing Credit Utilization by Small Scale Clothing and Textile Entrepreneurs Questionnaire in Enugu State” (ECUSSCEQ). four point scale The instrument was validated by three experts. one lecturer from the department of Home Economics in faculty of Vocational and Technical Education, one from a staff of (SME) and one lecturer from the Centre for Entrepreneurship and Development Research (CEDR) of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. To obtain the reliability of the instrument, the questionnaire was trial-tested on 20 respondents in Anambra State Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient 0.83 was realized which was reliable for the study. The data collected for this study was analyzed using mean of 2.50 to answer the research questions and t-test statistic for testing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings; obtaining loan is tendering application.; size of the business determines the amount to be given; Checking on guarantors ;Banks monitoring the credit and the business, checking out the possible challenges that is likely to come up; Consumer education or consumer information is necessary for one to be aware on the advantages and disadvantages of credit use recommendations Banks should be monitoring the credit and the business, checking out the possible challenges that is likely to come up; Consumer should be educated or consumer information is necessary for one to be aware on the advantages and disadvantages of credit use recommendations

KEYWORDS: Clothing, Textile; Entrepreneur; Credit; Retirement; Families

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I. INTRODUCTION

Article of clothing is one of the basic needs of man or human beings. An individualistic health and well-being are outstanding influenced by the clothing clapped out. Clothing is anything worn or placed on the organic structure in order to screen, protect or decorate it (Anyakoha and Eluwa, 2010). Clothing embodies garments and accessories (Anyakoha, 2008). People wear clothing for functional and social reasons. One of the primary functions of clothing is for protection against the rigor of climate and environmental hazards whether physical, chemical or biological which can be prevented from causing harm to the body by well- constructed clothing (Solomon, 2008). Clothing is important for aesthetic satisfaction and for adornment, through clothing, and textile skill the basic human needs are satisfied both physically and socio- psychologically.

Clothing and textile as a skill oriented enterprise help to equip individuals with saleable skills needed for self-reliance to satisfied people. Clothing and Textile is a branch of Home Economics Education that is concerned with the acquisition and development of practical skills by the students. According to Ossai, (2001) clothing and textile prepare individuals for enormous employment opportunities in occupations such as Dressmaking/clothing construction, Designing, Dry cleaning and laundering, Tie-dying and batiking, dressing, fashion merchandising, pattern illustration, among others. The importance of Clothing and Textile in society is centered on the acquisition of knowledge and skills applied to purposeful economic living. Clothing and Textile

is one of the enterprise offered in Nigeria, mainly in Home Economics. People trained in institution are expected to acquire valuable skills that in their area of specialization. Such skills will to job creation and self-reliance on graduation. as successive entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship is the act of organizing and operating a business venture and assumes such of the associated risk in an action, thrives for success in stating an act substantially. Entrepreneurship is defined as the process of creating something different with value by devoting the necessary time and assuming the accompanying financial psychic and social risks and reviewing the resulting rewards of most personal satisfactions (Lankford, 2004). Entrepreneurship is the continuous process of utilizing resources to produce new goods and services (Ode, 2006). Terry and Franklin (2002) stated that entrepreneurs are individuals who conceive the idea for a new business venture; create the necessary needs of human, Dabson and Malkin (2003) defined entrepreneur as a person who makes money by running a business especially when it involves taking the financial risk. Clothing and Textiles graduates to beginning a venture needed to be equipped with the necessary skills and aptitude desirable for self-reliance, creativity and risk management which are the basic tenets of the entrepreneurial endeavor. Home economic graduates shy away from taking up employment where called upon to demonstrate their skills (Adamu 2002). The inability to demonstrate skill are due to the fact that the students were not exposed to entrepreneurship work-based skills during their learning activities in institutions. This lapse resulted in ill-equipped clothing and textile graduates who have remained unemployed. Livesay (2002), opines that graduates of clothing and textile have purposeful and successful activity used to initiate, maintain and develop a profit-oriented business. These takes special characteristics of a skill and attributes to succeed for an entrepreneur to excel, s/he needs capital sometimes inform of credit.

Credit reefs amount reliance on the truth of recognition and respect acknowledge written entitlements or privilege of delayed payment extended to a buyer or borrower on the sellers or lenders belief that what is given will be repaid. Credit is predicated upon confidence in the sense that the request for a loan is usually met on the basis of a promise of repayment by the borrower at a stated time and under given condition of repayment under these circumstances. According to Igbo (2010) credit is the means of which entrepreneurs are enabled to acquire commodities against a promise to repay later. Umar (2012) expresses credit as the working capital given for business, growing crops, and payment of wages advances granted to borrowers, financing, and serving of production activities. Ekong (2001), classified credit sources into formal and informal sources, the formal sources of credit are institutional sources. They constitute the organized credit sources that grant credit facilities to potential borrowers who satisfy the laid down conditions. They include commercial banks and government-owned credit institutions. Igbo (2010) stated that the informal credit sources were as finance based organized by individual or groups to satisfy their individual financial needs. They concentrate most on savings schemes and operate on trust or oral agreement. This form of credit sources, lack legality and outside any stator control of credit facilities (Nweze, 2005).

Credit utilization indicates how the credit is put into use to achieve the desired outcome which depends on a goal set aside. The basic principles in effective utilization include knowing what to select, how to select and use resources (Olaitan, Nwachukwu, Igbo, Onyemeachi and Ekong, 1999). In the same vein, credit utilization is seen as helpful participation among the eligible population for the credit. Mitchell (2005), defined credit utilization as combining participation decision with information on eligibility which provides information about whether the target group actually received the credit and utilized it effectively. Bank credit commitment indicates that credit utilization increases during periods of economic distress. Credit or loan utilization has a ripple effect on the credit financing industry this is the reason why there are more than enough requirements to be met for any borrower to qualify for any form of a loan facility from an institution. therefore, understanding the utilization is a key to understanding how effective this means of transferring income helps in predicting current and future cost of the transaction of programs in public, private and small scale enterprise.

Small scale enterprise or business are generally privately owned. Small scale enterprise is defined according to Osadi (2007) as a business that is independently owned and managed in its dominant field of operations by private individuals to meet up their desired income and their employees' needs. Globally, the definition of small scale businesses varies from country to country, depending on criteria considered most suitable to promote the sub-sector in each country. In Nigeria mostly used for the definition of small scale businesses include, ownership structure, the number of employees, capital outlay, annual turnover, nature of business and technology employed. However, some of the major characteristics of small-scale enterprises that are universally recognizable are that they are typically small, because of limited access to financial resources, have simple management structure, which generally combines ownership and management in one person. The small scale enterprises use a lot of local inputs (raw materials); they are also widely dispersed in any economy. Small scale business according to Agbonifoh (2009) as "one operated mainly with hired labor usually not exceeding fifty workers, if no motive power is used. Small-scale business total assets in equipment, plant and working capital are less than N250, 000.00 and employing fewer than fifty full-time workers." Awolola (2000) also asserts that small scale businesses have made significant contributions to any economy and this is why there

is no clear understanding of what small scale businesses are. To some people, a small scale business is a firm with no more than a specific number of employees, such as five to ten while others consider a business small if they are in a certain line of business such as barbing salon, supermarket among others. Some small-scale entrepreneurs in Enugu State are poor and the only alternative for raising capital has continued to elude them. This problem of inadequate finance has made them operate at a low level. To address this problem, it becomes necessary for the researcher to find out ways of enhancing credit utilization by small scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu State.

Statement of the Problem

Today's world of technology depends largely on high skilled manpower for productivity through entrepreneurs. The economy in Nigeria has come to realize the value of Small Scale Entrepreneur (SSE). SSEs are seen to be characterized by dynamism, innovation, efficiency and their size allows for faster decision making. SSEs plays a significant role in economic development of the nation. Home Economics has a major role to play in the production of this competent manpower for clothing and textile industries or the economy. This is because SSEs employ a greater percentage of the active working population and generate more than half of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Nigerian Institute of Management, 2005). Despite the significant contribution of the SSE in Nigeria economic development, the operations of the clothing and textile entrepreneur are still facing some obvious challenges.

It is expected that graduates of clothing and textile should possess skills for obtaining and utilizing which will enable them to perform in their areas of discipline. The skilled job opportunities in industries are not filled up but clothing and textile practitioners can do not fill the gap due to credit available. Not because of absent of opportunity in clothing and textile industries, but notable among these challenges is poor credit utilization. The Home Economics product are weak in the methods for obtaining and repayment of credit in capital building practice of their trades. Furthermore, the standard of performance of Nigeria clothing and textile graduates, in general, is at the moment very low thereby retarding the overall productivity of the Nigeria economy. The clothing and textile business enterprises produce below their maximum capacity due to the low patronage of their product by the consumers. Many of small-scale business enterprises, clothing, and textile, in particular, have closed down because of the low turnover on the investment which also makes it difficult for them to pay the salary of their workers promptly. In addition, it has led to the decrease in the standard of living among the people of the state. Small scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu finds it difficult to properly utilize their credit due to fear of default, poor economic situation, improper planning, inadequate skill and knowledge in providing and management of resources.

The above situation creates doubt on the possessed capabilities in Home Economics graduates. This is attributed the clothing and textile practitioners lack capital, due to poor credit facility accessibility and utilization necessary to develop and manage their career lives. These challenges live a growing gap that exists between students' school experiences and the real world of work in which they live. In recognition of these problems, the researcher deems it necessary to identify ways of enhancing credit utilization by small scale clothing and textile entrepreneur in Enugu State.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to find out ways of enhancing credit utilization by small scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu State. Specifically, the study will determine:

1. Methods for obtaining and repaying of credit facilities by small scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu State.
2. Challenges encountered in the process of utilization of credit by small-scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu State.
3. Ways of improving the process of obtaining, utilizing and repayment of credit by small-scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu State.

Research Questions

1. Methods for obtaining and repaying of credit facilities by small scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu State.
2. Challenges encountered in the process of utilization of credit by small-scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu State.
3. Ways of improving the process of obtaining, utilizing and repayment of credit by small-scale clothing and textile entrepreneurs in Enugu State.

Null Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study and was tested at 0.05 level of significance:

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the mean response of Bankers entrepreneurs and lecturers of higher institutions on the types of credit facilities used by small-scale entrepreneurs in Enugu State.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference in the mean response of Bankers entrepreneurs and lecturers of higher institutions on the reasons for obtaining and utilizing of credit facilities by staff in the tertiary institutions in Enugu State.

H₀₃: There is no significant difference in the mean response of Bankers entrepreneurs and lecturers of higher institutions on the procedure for obtaining and repayment of credit facilities by entrepreneurs in Enugu State.

II. METHODOLOGY

Result

Research Question 1

What are the methods of obtaining and repayment of credit by clothing and textile entrepreneurs?

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation of Responses on the methods of obtaining and repayment of credit by clothing and textile entrepreneurs

S/N	Methods of obtaining and repayment of credit	X	SD	Remarks
1	The first procedure in obtaining loan is tendering application.	3.16	0.89	Agree
2	The intended project are always stated	3.07	0.98	Agree
3	Collecting forms and completing it	3.09	1.02	Agree
4	Interview by the agency	3.27	0.83	Agree
5	Checking the security (collateral that is personal guarantor, cash or buildings)	3.12	0.91	Agree
6	Negotiate the payment period for the loan	3.34	0.86	Agree
7	Knowing the interest rate	3.03	0.96	Agree
8	Interest charged is dependent on the amount borrowed	2.89	1.02	Agree
9	Checking on guarantors	3.11	0.94	Agree
10	Providing tax clearance	2.94	0.89	Agree
11	Customer's level of income is assessed before loans are given in order to avoid defaulting.	3.04	0.92	Agree
12	Checking cash flow of the business	3.04	0.86	Agree
13	The size of the business determines the amount to be given.	3.13	0.91	Agree
14	Confirm if the entrepreneur have adequate working capital	2.89	0.94	Agree
15	The maximum amount to be borrowed, the date for completion of payment must be stipulated.	2.86	0.96	Agree
16	The amount collected is deducted from the account at the end of the month.	2.78	0.93	Agree
17	Payment periods are stated before items are given out for collection.	2.91	0.93	Agree
18	Having stipulated amount in the account for over draft	2.78	0.95	Agree
19	Agreement of when to obtain and repay fund by the borrower will be reached.	2.90	0.95	Agree
20	Over draft is renewable every year	2.92	0.95	Agree
21	Must have an operational current account with the bank	2.78	0.97	Agree
22	Terms and conditions are agreed upon on how to pay for certain goods on instalments.	2.94	0.94	Agree
23	Check out the statement of account	2.93	0.96	Agree
24	Having letter of Domiciliation of proceeds	2.87	1.03	Agree
25	Ascertaining amount to be borrowed	2.98	0.96	Agree
26	Business must be registered with Corporate Affair Commission	2.89	0.95	Agree
27	Collateral must cover 100% of the risk (fixed asset like building)	2.69	1.04	Agree
28	The credit to be given out is based on the forced value of the property and not market value	2.57	0.98	Agree
29	the tenure is limitless as the client is left to choose the tenure of the credit	2.60	0.86	Agree

Table 1 shows mean of 3.16 to 2.57 that all 29 items number 1 to 29 were above 2.50 meaning the items were agreed. While standard deviation ranges from 0.86 to 1.04 meaning there is close relationship in the responses.

Research Question 2

What are the challenges encountered in the process of obtaining, utilizing and repaying credit?

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation of Responses on the challenges encountered in the process of obtaining, utilizing and repaying credit

S/N	Challenges encountered in obtaining, utilizing and repayment of credit	X	SD	Remarks
1	Rigorous methods of obtaining the loan	2.92	0.95	Agree
2	Loans size is small some time	2.78	0.97	Agree
3	Majority of the banks that gives such credit are located in the urban	2.94	0.94	Agree
4	Uncomfortable repayment schedule	2.94	0.88	Agree
5	Time lag between the approval of the loan and actual disbursement	2.94	0.81	Agree
6	Majority of the small scale entrepreneur are illiterate	2.89	0.82	Agree
7	Interest rate on credit are high	2.89	0.89	Agree

8	Lack of effective national identification system and rigorous documentation	2.76	0.79	Agree
9	Inadequate financial advise so as to help the small scale entrepreneur on how to utilize the loan	2.88	0.79	Agree
10	Time frame to pay back is usually short	2.94	0.71	Agree
11	Security not available	2.85	0.81	Agree
12	Availability of funds	2.94	0.83	Agree
13	Non profitable ideas that may lead to loss	2.73	0.90	Agree
14	Not having reputable guarantor acceptable to the bank	2.82	0.88	Agree
15	Natural or unexpected disaster like accident	2.86	0.89	Agree

Table 5 shows mean ranging from 2.73 to 2.94 that all 15 items number 1, 2, 3,4,5,6,7, 8, 9, 10, 11,12,13, 14 and 15 were above 2.50 meaning the items were agreed. While standard deviation ranges from 0.71 to 0.97 meaning there is close relationship in the responses.

Research Question 3

What are the ways of improving the process of obtaining, utilizing and repayment of credit?

Table 3: Mean and Standard Deviation of Responses on the Ways of Improving the Process of Obtaining, Utilizing and Repayment of Credit

S/N	Ways of improving the process of obtaining, utilizing and repayment of credit	X	SD	Remarks
1	Consumption of credit on time should bring satisfaction or pleasure which should outweigh the costs and risk that one bears.	3.07	0.89	Agree
2	Banks should not charge too much interest	3.06	0.86	Agree
3	Length of approval should be shorter	3.09	0.75	Agree
4	Early approval or rejection of credit request	3.02	0.82	Agree
5	Banks giving appropriate and good advice especially area that need improvement	3.03	0.85	Agree
6	Banks monitoring the credit and the business, checking out the possible challenges that is likely to come up	3.15	0.83	Agree
7	Making the processes of acquiring credit easier and faster	3.08	0.81	Agree
8	One should shop for the plan that best fits ones needs to achieve maximum benefit.	2.98	0.80	Agree
9	One should make sure one understands a plan terms before one accept the credit.	3.00	0.78	Agree
10	Always alternate goals and source of credit when things do not work out well for one.	3.09	0.82	Agree
11	Always visit banks or credit institutions first to enquire about their rates before taking decision.	3.14	0.74	Agree
12	Consumer education or consumer information is necessary for one to be aware on the advantages and disadvantages of credit use. How and where to go for obtaining, utilizing and repayment procedures.	3.19	0.80	Agree
13	Use money management functions to spend credits	2.75	0.92	Agree
14	Reduce the amount of paper work to be carried out by customers	2.74	0.98	Agree

Table 3 shows mean ranging from 2.07 to 2.19 that items all 14 number 1, 2, 4,5,6,7, 8, 10, 12,13, and 14 were above 2.50 meaning the items were agreed. While standard deviation ranges from 0.74 to 0.98 meaning there is close relationship in the responses.

Hypothesis One

Table 4: hypothesis three

There is no significant difference in the mean response of Bankers and entrepreneurs on the procedure for obtaining and repayment of credit facilities by entrepreneurs in Enugu State.

Table 4: Summary of t-test Analysis of Mean Responses of Bankers and entrepreneurs on the procedure for obtaining and repayment of credit facilities by entrepreneurs in Enugu State.

S/N	Methods of obtaining and repayment of credit	X	SD	T-Test	Remarks
1	The first procedure in obtaining loan is tendering application.	3.16	0.89	.247	Sig
2	The intended project are always stated	3.07	0.98	.365	Sig
3	Collecting forms and completing it	3.09	1.02	.137	Sig
4	Interview by the agency	3.27	0.83	.544	Sig
5	Checking the security (collateral that is personal guarantor, cash or buildings)	3.12	0.91	.022	Sig
6	Negotiate the payment period for the loan	3.34	0.86	.021	Sig
7	Knowing the interest rate	3.03	0.96	.081	Sig
8	Interest charged is dependent on the amount borrowed	2.89	1.02	.048	Sig
9	Checking on guarantors	3.11	0.94	.753	Sig
10	Providing tax clearance	2.94	0.89	.044	Sig
11	Customer's level of income is assessed before loans are given in order to avoid defaulting.	3.04	0.92	.000	Not Sig
12	Checking cash flow of the business	3.04	0.86	.004	Sig

13	The size of the business determines the amount to be given.	3.13	0.91	.711	Sig
14	Confirm if the entrepreneur have adequate working capital	2.89	0.94	.393	Sig
15	The maximum amount to be borrowed, the date for completion of payment must be stipulated.	2.86	0.96	.000	Not Sig
16	The amount collected is deducted from the account at the end of the month.	2.78	0.93	.359	Sig
17	Payment periods are stated before items are given out for collection.	2.91	0.93	.157	Sig
18	Having stipulated amount in the account for over draft	2.78	0.95	.157	Sig
19	Agreement of when to obtain and repay fund by the borrower will be reached.	2.90	0.95	.035	Sig
20	Over draft is renewable every year	2.92	0.95	.065	Sig
21	Must have an operational current account with the bank	2.78	0.97	.056	Sig
22	Terms and conditions are agreed upon on how to pay for certain goods on instalments.	2.94	0.94	.005	Sig
23	Check out the statement of account	2.93	0.96	.613	Sig
24	Having letter of Domiciliation of proceeds	2.87	1.03	.107	Sig
25	Ascertaining amount to be borrowed	2.98	0.96	.108	Sig
26	Business must be registered with Corporate Affair Commission	2.89	0.95	.018	Sig
27	Collateral must cover 100% of the risk (fixed asset like building)	2.69	1.04	.008	Sig
28	The credit to be given out is based on the forced value of the property and not market value	2.57	0.98	.361	Sig
29	the tenure is limitless as the client is left to choose the tenure of the credit	2.60	0.86	.444	Sig

Table 4 shows that the calculated t value for all items except item number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 were above 0.05. This indicates that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of the Bankers and entrepreneurs on the items. Only item number 11 and 15 was below 0.05 Therefore, the null hypothesis was upheld. However, items 4 had their calculated t value below 0.05. Therefore, there is significant difference in the mean responses of the respondents on those items. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected for those items.

Hypothesis Two

There is no significant difference in the mean response of Bankers and entrepreneurs on challenges encountered in the process of obtaining, utilizing and repaying credit in Enugu State

Table 5: Summary of t-test Analysis of Mean Responses of Bankers and entrepreneurs on the challenges encountered in the process of obtaining, utilizing and repaying credit

S/N	Challenges encountered in obtaining, utilizing and repayment of credit	X	SD	T-Test	Remarks
1	Rigorous methods of obtaining the loan	2.92	0.95	.416	Sig
2	Loans size is small some time	2.78	0.97	.613	Sig
3	Majority of the banks that gives such credit are located in the urban	2.94	0.94	.059	Sig
4	Uncomfortable repayment schedule	2.94	0.88	.018	Sig
5	Time lag between the approval of the loan and actual disbursement	2.94	0.81	.097	Sig
6	Majority of the small scale entrepreneur are illiterate	2.89	0.82	.142	Sig
7	Interest rate on credit are high	2.89	0.89	.647	Sig
8	Lack of effective national identification system and rigorous documentation	2.76	0.79	.291	Sig
9	Inadequate financial advise so as to help the small scale entrepreneur on how to utilize the loan	2.88	0.79	.088	Sig
10	Time frame to pay back is usually short	2.94	0.71	.461	Sig
11	Security not available	2.85	0.81	.085	Sig
12	Availability of funds	2.94	0.83	.030	Sig
13	Non profitable ideas that may lead to loss	2.73	0.90	.005	Sig
14	Not having reputable guarantor acceptable to the bank	2.82	0.88	.686	Sig
15	Natural or unexpected disaster like accident	2.86	0.89	.854	Sig

Table 5 shows that the calculated t value for all items except item number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are above 0.05. This indicates that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of the Bankers and entrepreneurs on the items. Therefore, there is significant difference in the mean responses of the respondents on those items. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected for those items.

Hypothesis Three

There is no significant difference in the mean response of Bankers and entrepreneurs on Ways of Improving the Process of Obtaining, Utilizing and Repayment of Credit in Enugu State

Table 6: Summary of t-test Analysis of Mean Responses of Bankers and entrepreneurs on the Ways of Improving the Process of Obtaining, Utilizing and Repayment of Credit

S/N	Ways of improving the process of obtaining, utilizing and repayment of credit	X	SD	T-Test	Remarks
1	Consumption of credit on time should bring satisfaction or pleasure which should outweigh the costs and risk that one bears.	3.07	0.89	.652	Sig
2	Banks should not charge too much interest	3.06	0.86	.085	Sig
3	Length of approval should be shorter	3.09	0.75	.412	Sig
4	Early approval or rejection of credit request	3.02	0.82	.809	Sig
5	Banks giving appropriate and good advice especially area that need improvement	3.03	0.85	.148	Sig
6	Banks monitoring the credit and the business, checking out the possible challenges that is likely to come up	3.15	0.83	.035	Sig
7	Making the processes of acquiring credit easier and faster	3.08	0.81	.235	Sig
8	One should shop for the plan that best fits ones needs to achieve maximum benefit.	2.98	0.80	.531	Sig
9	One should make sure one understands a plan terms before one accept the credit.	3.00	0.78	.334	Sig
10	Always alternate goals and source of credit when things do not work out well for one.	3.09	0.82	.253	Sig
11	Always visit banks or credit institutions first to enquire about their rates before taking decision.	3.14	0.74	.102	Sig
12	Consumer education or consumer information is necessary for one to be aware on the advantages and disadvantages of credit use. How and where to go for obtaining, utilizing and repayment procedures.	3.19	0.80	.163	Sig
13	Use money management functions to spend credits	2.75	0.92	.308	Sig
14	Reduce the amount of paper work to be carried out by customers	2.74	0.98	.186	Sig

Table 6; shows that the calculated t value for all items except item number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, are above 0.05. This indicates that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of the Bankers and entrepreneurs on the items. Therefore, there is significant difference in the mean responses of the respondents on those items. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected for those items.

III. Discussion of Findings

In this study, Reasons for obtaining and utilizing credit facilities to Maintenance of business. According to Watkins (1995), this involves an in-depth observation of the activity as it is being performed in the banking setting. The findings of this study in respect to what are the Reasons for obtaining and utilizing credit facilities to Maintenance of business as evident from responses from the questionnaire showed that, the respondents agreed that the various reasons for obtaining credit facilities activities outlined in the questionnaire are operations involved in banking process of obtain load by small scale empresses. the period in load process that is characterized by so many processes which range from abating form to money collection. Below are some of the activities performed by clothing and textile enterprises such as: Overdraft from Banks, Loans for small scale businesses collected from cooperative, revolving credit from finance companies, Credit card, Hire purchase, Sales credit and Loans from friends

Methods of obtaining and repayment of credit are The first procedure in obtaining loan is tendering application The findings of this study as regards to methods of repayment from the responses from the questionnaire showed that the respondents agreed on the first procedure outlined in the study. Methods of obtaining and repayment of credit, basically revolves around, the first procedure in obtaining loan is tendering application. The finding of the study is in agreement with the opinion of Emelue (2015) who relates the Needs of the clothing and textile enterprises have nothing to do with their Sexual Risk in Chicago.

In conclusion, Consumer education or consumer information is necessary for one to be aware on the advantages and disadvantages of credit use. How and where to go for obtaining, utilizing and repayment procedures. needs assessment in relation to clothing and textile enterprises is an inevitable task that designers, researchers and other apparel related personnel should not overlook. The physical, socio- psychological, thermal, movement, activity and impact assessment should be thoroughly done in where to go for obtaining, utilizing and repayment procedures. for specific purposes and functions. Several other studies have used need enchants to examine needs of various populations. Bergen, Capjack, McConnan and Richard (1996) worked on Neonates. Needs assessment studies have also been used to determine task- related clothing and textile in bicycle riders, dancer, tennis players and clean- room workers (Barker, 2007).

Major findings based on research questions

1. The first procedure in obtaining loan is tendering application.
2. Interview by the agency
3. Negotiate the payment period for the loan

4. The size of the business determines the amount to be given.
5. Checking on guarantors
6. Banks monitoring the credit and the business, checking out the possible challenges that is likely to come up
7. Always visit banks or credit institutions first to enquire about their rates before taking decision.
8. Consumer education or consumer information is necessary for one to be aware on the advantages and disadvantages of credit use.
9. How and where to go for obtaining, utilizing and repayment procedures.

Recommendations

1. obtaining loan is tendering application.
2. The size of the business determines the amount to be given.
3. Checking on guarantors
4. Banks should be monitoring the credit and the business, checking out the possible challenges that is likely to come up
5. Consumer should be educated or consumer information is necessary for one to be aware on the advantages and disadvantages of credit use.

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