COLLAPSE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF KANO STATE, NIGERIA

BY

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APRIL, 2019

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation is a product of my own research effort. It has not been presented or published anywhere by any person, institution or organization or used for any previous publication for the award of a degree or any other qualification. All sources of information used have been duly acknowledged by means of references.

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CERTIFICATION

This research entitled**Collapse of Textile Industry in Nigeria: A study of Kano State.By KasimMadugu, YUSUF (P14SSG8018)** meets the regulations governing the Award of M.Sc. Sociology of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and approved for its contributions to the body of knowledge.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late uncle Alh. Musa Ibrahim,and my late elder brother Ibrahim Kasim.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title page - - - - - - - - - - - - i

Declaration - - - - - - - - - - - - ii

Approval page - - - - - - - - - - - iii

Certification - - - - - - - - - - - iv

Dedication - - - - - - - - - - - v

Acknowledgements - - - - - - - - - - vi

Table of Contents - - - - - - - - - viii

List of Tables - - - - - - - - - - xi

Abstract - - - - - - - - - - - xii

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study - - - - - - - - 1

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem - - - - - - - 3

1.3 Research Questions - - - - - - - - - 4

1.4 Aim and Objectives - - - - - - - - - 4

1.5 Significance of the Study - - - - - - - - 5

1.6 Scope of the Study - - - - - - - - - 5

CHAPTER TWO:

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - - 7

2.2 Conditions of Textile Industry - - - - - - - 7

2.5 Factors that Necessitated the Condition of Textile Industry - - - 14

2.3 Effects of the Condition of Textile Industry on the Societal Members - - 24

2.6.2 Impact of Job Loss on National Security - - - - - - 26

2.7 Measures Taken by the Government towards Resuscitating Textile Industry - 27

2.8 Theoretical Framework - - - - - - - - 28

2.8.1 Crossing the "Modern" Divide (Modernization Theories) - - - - 30

2.8.2 Dependency Theory - - - - - - - - - 32

2.8.3 Theory of technology Spillover - - - - - - - - 28

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - - 36

3.2 The Study Area - - - - - - - - - 36

3.3 Research Design - - - - - - - - - 37

3.4 Population of the Study - - - - - - - - 37

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size - - - - - - 37

3.5.1: Multi-Stage Cluster Sampling Technique - - - - - -37

3.6 Types and Sources of Data - - - - - - - - 42

3.7 Methods of Data Collection - - - - - - - - 42

3.7.1 Quantitative Technique - - - - - - - - 42

3.7.2: Qualitative Technique - - - - - - - 42

3.8 Methods of Data Analysis - - - - - - - -43

3.9 Problems Encountered in the Field - - - - - - 44

CHAPTER FOUR:ANALYSISAND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 Introduction - - - - - - - - - - 45

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents - - - - -45

4.2 Condition of Textile Industry - - - - - - - 47

4.3 Factors Necessitating the Condition of Kano Textile Industry - - - 48

4.4 Effects of the Condition of Textile Industry on Pubic Members - - - 51

4.5 Measures of Effective Reviving Textile Industry in Kano State - - - 53

4.5. Possible Measures of Effectively Reviving Textile Industry in Nigeria - - 53

4.6 Discussion of Major Findings - - - - - - - 55

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - - 60

5.2 Summary of Key Findings - - - - - - - - 60

5.3 Conclusion - - - - - - - - - - 61

5.4 Recommendations - - - - - - - - - 61

5.4 Contributions to Knowledge - - - - - - - - 62

Appendix I References - - - - - - - -74

Appendix II Questionnaire - - - - - - - -63

Appendix III in-depth Interview Guide - - - - - - 81

Appendix IV in-depth Interview Guide - - - - - - 84

Appendix V in-depth Interview Guide - - - - - - 87

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1.: Showing the Selected Wards, Areas, Target Unit of Observation, Response and Sample Size in Kumbotso Local Government Area - - - - 39

Table 3.2: Showing the Selected Wards, Areas, Target Unit of Observation, Response and Sample Size in Kumbotso Local Government Area - - - - 40

Table 3.3: Showing the Categories of Key Informants to be Interviewed, their Locations and Compositions - - - - - - - - - 41

Table 4.1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents - - - - 45

Table 4.2: Condition of Textile Industry - - - - - - - - 47

Table 4.3: Factors Necessitating the Condition of Textile Industry - - - - 47

Table 4.4: Effects of the Condition of Textile Industry on Pubic Members - - - 51

Table 4.5: Possible Measures of Effectively Reviving Textile Industry in Nigeria - - 53

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the Collapse of Textile Industry in Nigeria: A Study of Kano State, Nigeria.The particular focus of this study is on the operational production level of the textile industries. Other issues investigated were factors that necessitated the collapse of textile industries in Kano. The study further investigated the effects of the condition of textile industries on residents of Kano. The study objective further examined the measures to be taken by government to resuscitate textile industries in Kano. Relevant literature was reviewed in line with the study objectives. Modernization,Dependency Theoryand Theory of Technology Spilloverwas adopted as its theoretical framework. The study was conducted in two selected local government areas of Gwale and Kumbotso, primary source of data was used for the study. Also, multi stage cluster sampling techniques was adopted to select the sample for the study. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were employed with questionnaire as the principal quantitative instrument; while and in-depth interview were utilized as the qualitative instrument. In collecting data for this project, a total two hundred and fourty questionnaires (240) were administered on scientifically selected household heads of Gwale and Kumbotso local government areas of Kano metropolis. Eight (8) in-depth interviews were held with key informants. The quantitative data collected were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 22.0) from which simple descriptive statistics was used. The study found that 193 of the respondentsreported that most textile industries in Kano are closed down, with 40 of the respondents reported that some are in operation with limited utilization capacity and 7 of the respondents reported that the industries are in operation. 110 of the respondents reported lack of grant and subsidy as the factor responsible for the condition of the industries, with 200 respondentsmentioned low patronage of locally made textile products.It was recommended that Government should restrict the importation of foreign textile goods to Nigeria, Government should give out loans to owners of textile industries to aid in production of textile materials, The congested markets, especially the inner zone markets should be decongested and adequately planned, Electricity supply to the textile companies is a critical resource factor, efforts should be made to see that all industrial areas have dedicated power lines that are supplied with electricity 24 hours a day. A presidential task force should be established and charged with the responsibility of doing this.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Textile industry plays a major role in the development and industrialization process of countries and their integration into the world economy. The World Trade Organisation (2006) notes that in 2004, developing countries as a group (low and middle income countries) accounted for more than half of all world exports of textiles and clothing and that in no other category of manufactured goods developing countries enjoy such a large net-exporting position.

Textiles have been an extremely important part of Bangladesh's economy for a very long time for a number of reasons. Bangladesh is the world's second biggest exporter of clothing after China. Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation Annual Report (2005-2012)**.** Readymade garments make up 80 percent of the country's $24 billion in annual exports and 15 percent share of GDP, (Bloom,2001). In Asia, Bangladesh is the one of the biggest largest exporter of textile products providing employment to a great share percent of the work force in the country. Currently, the textile industry accounts for 45% of all industrial employment in the country and contributes 5% of the total national income (Bloom,2001).

By the early 1980s, the textile industry was Kenya's leading manufacturing sector in terms of both employment and size, involving over 200,000 households and 30% of the manufacturing labor force Export processing Zone (2005). In the early 1990s, due to several factors including mismanagement, lack of investment, and, notably, the availability of secondhand clothing, the local textile industry in Kenya collapsed. Beginning in 2000, the apparel manufacturing industry in Kenya began to grow rapidly due to African growth and opportunity act. Until 2005, investment, job growth, and production surged in this export-oriented apparel sector. Since the

completion of the multifibre arrangement on January 1, 2005, Kenya is experiencing a volatile atmosphere of factory closures, urgent policy prescriptions, and renewed calls for reinvigorating domestic textile production and consumption(Tina, 2006).

The story of the Nigerian Textile Industry started with the establishment of the Kaduna mills in 1956. This was followed by the incorporation of the United Nigerian Textiles Limited in 1964. The third textile Company, Arewa textiles, came on stream in 1965 (Abimbola, 2010). Towards the end of the 1960s other Companies like Afprint, Enpee, Asaba Textiles, Aswani Textiles and Five Star, joined the trail (Muhammed, 2003; and Uzoigwe, 2005). Between 1970 and 1987, the Nigerian Textile Industry prospered with demand for products far in excess of supply by 91 percent (Muhammed, 2003). During this period, the industry had more than 100 textile companies, employing over 200,000 workers. By this, the industry ranked second only after the Nigerian Government as an employer of Labour. By 1994, a total about of 124 textile companies were in operation in Nigeria (Uzogwe, 2005).

Although, performance in the manufacturing sector in Nigeria had been on a general decline, for the textile industry, the decline was more pronounced because of the nature of the industry which is labour intensive with the vertical integration anticipate at its conception and its heavy dependence on infrastructure. The collapse of the existing infrastructure has tremendous effect on the manufacturing industries that uses diesel to power their plants during power outage. This increased cost of production, led to low capacity utilization and also made our industries increasingly less competitive in the global economy (Lyman, 2004)

In an attempt to industrialize the North, the late Sardauna of Sokoto and premier of the defunct Northern Region of Nigeria, Sir Ahmadu Bello established the Kano textile factory in Gwammaja. The idea was to process the large quantity of cotton grown by farmers in the North,

since cotton is the primary raw material for textile industry. Other related factories such as weaving and spinning enterprises sprang up at the same period thus between the 1970s and 80s, the city was transformed into textile base day all are in a state of collapse. It is on this basis the researcher intends to assess the collapse of Textile industry in Nigeria, specially Kano State, Nigeria

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

According to Muhammad (2010), in 1980s, Kano textile industries employed a minimum of 500 workers to a maximum of 4,000 depending on their size and capacity. Muhammad further asserted that by 1980, Kano had 40 textile factories but as of 2003 not up to 10 were in operation. Some of the closed factories in Kano are Kano Textile Printers; Kano Textile Industry and Bagauda Textile Industry. However, over the years, the decay in Kano textile industries is attributed with a number of challenges like poor power supply, unavailability of raw materials, and lack of financial assistance from the government and importation of foreign goods resulting in very high production cost.Furthermore, Faleye (2013) identifies some of the factors that are responsible for the dwindling fortune and closure of a large number of Nigerian textile industries. Absence of a trade union among the textile industry workers/artists relegated the sector to a subsistence level, in addition to poor government policies on importation which opened the industry to unhealthy competition from foreign textile firms. The massive importation of textiles in the pre and post independent Nigeria, even till now, has adversely affected the existing market for textile industries at cottage and technological advanced levels. Many workers of textile industry were laid off leading to increased unemployment and poverty rates among the indigenous citizens of the state, and taxes derived in billions by governments from theseindustries had become a thing of the past.

Industrial performance in Nigeria particularly Kano State, at any point in its history, has been behind other developing countries,how is it that assembling industrial raw materials (such as cotton, tobacco, groundnuts, cocoa, palm kernels, coal, tin and columbite, etc.) for industries in faraway Britain generated so much wealth in the past, but the actual industrial production (within the country) now yields disappointing results?.

In Kano, for instance, even an industry which contributed immensely to the economy of the metropolis and whose product (cotton) has been internalized in the Hausa culture has collapsed! These un-intended industrial decline and eventual collapse, as opposed to de-industrialization, are not addressed in the studies of transition from a "traditional" rural society to a "modern" industrial society. Hence, this study set to address or answer what lead to the collapse of textiles industry in Kano metropolis and, how can the decline be stemmed so that the operational structure of textile industryin Kano State can be extended beyond the present condition.

1.3 Research Questions

The research answered the following questions:

i. What is the condition of textile industry in Kano State?

ii. What are the factors that necessitated the condition of textile industry in Kano State?

iii. What are the effects of condition of textile industry on residents of Kano State?

iv. What are the measures to be taken by the governments and other stakeholders to resuscitate textile industry in Kano State?

1.4 Aim and Objectives

The aim of the research is to appraise the role of industries in development with specific concern on the condition of Kano State textileindustry, while the specific objectives of the study are as follows:

i. To assess the condition of textile industry in Kano State

ii. To identify the factors that necessitated the condition of textile industry in Kano State

iii. To assess the effects of the condition of textile industry on residents of Kano State.

iv. To provide measures to be taken by governments and other stakeholders to resuscitate textile industry in Kano State

1.5 Significance of the Study

The research is very important to policy makers to have the empirical findings about the condition of textile industry in Kano State, the factors necessitated to the condition of the industries, the effects of the condition of the industries on the members of the state, and it will further proper recommendations on the measures to address the challenges faced by the industry. The research work is also significant to the scholars and researchers to serve as a blueprint for investigation and further research. It is also important to the students carrying out a social science research to be used as a useful data and frame of reference.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The term metropolis refers to a large city or urban area and in the case of Kano metropolis comprises of the area within the eight LGAs (Dala, Fagge, Gwale, Kumbotso, Municipal, Nassarawa, Tarauni, and Ungogo). While the industry remains the unit of investigation, however, this studied condition of textile industries in Kano State. And representative respondent were selected from the selected political wards of Gwale and Kumbotso Local Government Areas of Kano metropolis for the study. The study assessed the collapse of textile industries in two selected local Government Areas of Kano metropolis.

Also, the factors necessitated to the condition of textile industries in Kano State, the effects of the condition of Kano textile industries on the residents of Kano State, the measures to be taken by government and other stakeholders to resuscitate textile industries in Kano State was to a large extent a point of emphasis.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

In this section, previous scholarly works was reviewed in line with the research problem and the objectives of study. Also, relevant literature that effectively aids the explanation of the issue under study was reviewed. This review covered the condition of textile industries in Nigeria; factors necessitating the collapse of textile industries in Nigeria, effects of the condition of textile industries on the societal members, measures taken by government and stakeholders in order to resuscitate textile industries in Nigeria and alsoCrossing "the Modern" Divide (modernization theories), Dependency theoryand Technology Spillover were adopted as its theoretical framework.

2.1 Conditions of Textile Industry

Industrialization in Nigeria started just before political independence, after the World War II, with the setting up of some industries in Lagos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu, Ilorin, Kaduna, Funtua, Jos, and Kano. These cities not only attracted more people but also remained growth centres in reality. Indeed each separately, or in combination with others, acted as a nucleus in the formation of the various industrial axes that firmly set the country within the ambit of industrial capitalism. The Lagos/Ibadan/Ilorin industrial axis, the Aba/Nnewi/Port-Harcourt industrial axis, the Kaduna/Jos industrial axis, and the Kano axis are some of the notable ones in the country. By 1975, according to Olukoshi (1996), Lagos and its environs, on the one hand, accounted for 50% of manufacturing output in Nigeria while on the other hand, Kano in second place accounted for 14% of manufacturing output in Nigeria as well as 10% of total employment in Nigeria's industrial sector. From the outset the Production Development Board and the

Development Loans Board handled and guided industrial development in the country before the formation of the three regional boards that catered for the needs of their regions. Thus the ENDC and the WNDC were responsible for the eastern region and the western region respectively, while the NNDC operated in the northern region. With the creation of states in 1967 these regional agencies were further decimated to correspond with the states created. This notwithstanding, manufacturing which accounted for 4% of the GDP in 1958 rose to 8.4% in 1967 (Onyemelukwe, 1983:266; Adegbola, 1983:295).

The number of industries in the country was estimated to be more than 700 by 1970 (Onyemelukwe, 1983) and their contribution to the GDP was only second to the oil sector. However with the onset of the economic crisis in the country in 1980s thecontribution of the industrial sector to the GDP, like that of many other sectors of the economy, declined from 8.2% in 1990 to as low as 4.2% in 2003 while industrial capacity utilization dropped to between 37.1% and 48.8% in 2003 (Egbon, 1995; Charles, 2007). However, Olukoshi (1996), noted that "even before the onset of the current economic crisis, the industrial sector suffered from serious structural imbalances … The intermediate goods sector is relatively underdeveloped and the capital goods sector almost non-existent".

Nigeria's textile industry is significant in many ways. For one, it was the single largest employer of labour after the government for a significant part of the history of the country, (Raw Materials Research and Development Council: RMRDC, 2002). According to Murtala (2011), industry watchers have it that in the early 1980s, textile operators numbered 250 providing direct employment to about 350,000 persons outside millions of indirect jobs and employments. These operators kept declining along with the workforce (1995: 100,000, 2004: 50,000) and was down to 26 by the end of 2007 with only 30,000 workers.

The ownership structure of textile firms is a unique feature of the local textile industry in Nigeria. Although there had never been restrictions in ownership of textile firms, major players were foreign investors and government rather than private indigenous investors (Mbendi, 2000). Foreign investments were held mainly by Chinese and Indian investors and a smaller representation by Europe, the U.S, Japan and Syria. Following privatization, most of government equity holdings in textile firms were divested to private hands and new major players are international groups, like the Chai Chi Ming and Churchgate groups. The Raw Materials Research and Development Council [RMRDC](2003), notes that whereas the Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industry is one of the oldest, most labour and capital intensive in Nigeria, it operates with old and obsolete machinery and equipment, and alludes to the fact that the industry operated with the same equipment it had since the 1960's [RMRDC](2003). Investors did not add reasonable investment into the sector thus private foreign investment in textile progressed meagerly from N3.3 billion in 1997 to N16.7billion in 2006 (CBN, 2006) a significant part of this amount was used for the procurement of spare parts. The industry also had limited access to long term funds required for modernization or upgrade of machinery to modern status.

According to Nina (2010), the Chinese now have textile networks of the so-called African prints. There has been emerging voices to step up imports restrain (Ron and Hannah, 2011) and increase surveillance on dumping, given the intensifying trade with China where shoes, bags, apparels from China and other countries are dwarfing Africa's textile industry, including Nigeria. China is making it harder for Africa to diversify from its natural resource-based exports profile into manufacturing sector.

Nigerian textile industry was once a good support to her country economy: (1) it was rated third largest in Africa after Egypt and South Africa, with over 250 vibrant factories operating above 50 per cent capacity utilization (Murtala, 2011). (2) It was the single largest employer of labour after the government for a significant part of the history of the country, providing direct employment to about 350,000 persons outside millions of indirect jobs and employments(Suleiman, Muhammed., Yahaya, & Etsuyankpa, 2012). (3) The government derives as much as N2 billion per annum from textile related taxes and levies. Therefore, anything that affected this industry touched the nerve of the country (Aguiyi, Ukaoha, Onyegbulam & Nwankwo, 2011).

Similarly, in Nigeria, the production of textiles had flourished at both cottage and industrial levels. Studies show that the industry had been a major employer of labour (about 60% of the labour force) in the manufacturing sector and contributed immensely to the socio-economic and cultural development of the country (Asaju, 2004). It is unfortunate; however, that the current economic low-ebb in Nigeria has developed adversarial forces clamping the proper functioning of the textile industry as a resourceful economic contributor.

Most surprisingly, the same industry which was found as a major player in the manufacturing sector, providing about 350,000 jobsfor Nigerians,has been declining along with its workforce (1995: 100,000, 2004: 50,000) until it was down to 26 by the end of 2007 with only 30,000 workers. Reports have it that textile companies have ever since been closing down on a yearly basis. Murtala (2011: 10), presented the textile industries crisis this way:

> *"The predicament that bedeviled the Nigerian textile economy that earlier had considerable advantage in textile production, which manifested itself in the last three decades as a result of globalization, resulted in steady deepening economic crisis which has had adverse and far reaching consequences. This considerably affected the textile industry, wiped out labour and left behind an unsecured nation"*

A complete survey of all the textile firms is Kano metropolis is necessitated in view of the fact that virtually all textile firms in Kano metropolis rely to a significant extent on imported machines, spare parts, Foreign Direct Investments, Innovative and competitive strengths, electronic device (e.g. telecommunication, internet services), devaluation, tariff and inflation and interest rate, hence affected by many elements from this foreign dependency. The textile production is impacted upon by technology transfer, working capital sourcing, infrastructural deficiency and aggregate demand dampening respectively (Anya, 2001). Wide spread prevalence of imported textile materials in our markets which imperatively makes the textile firms to be protected from dumping resulting from impact of globalization on textile industries in Kano metropolis.

Technological gaps in the industry are illustrated by the fact that 12 mills, representing 61% of the total capacity, spin only cotton. Although, nearly 25% of existing mills are integrated mills, modernization of spinning capacity is generally lagging behind technological improvements in the weaving mills. Labour productivity in spinning operations is not high because of low capacity utilization and inadequate provision for on-the-job training. Low productivity levels limit export capacities. Nevertheless, the substantially liberated economic environment and the opportunity Nigeria offers to avoid quota restrictions under the Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA), which is not applicable to Nigeria; have induced some foreign entre-preneurs, mostly from Asian countries, to establish export-oriented plants (Jamie, 2007).

Industrial textiles produced through the use of automated electronic machines which usually come in a variety of colours, designs, and quality, became possible due to a number of factors. Traditionally, Nigeria is noted for the production of cotton, silk and other fibers, which are primary materials for the textile industries. However, the situation has changed today;

Nigeria now relies on imported raw materials and foreign technology to make the industry function. Olarenwaju, (2003), showed that by 1980's there were 175 textile companies in Nigeria which narrowed to 125 in the 1990's. By 2003, he claimed that the textile companies that remained in operation were not up to 50 and the number of workers laid off could not be quantified (Olarenwaju, 2003). Furthermore, as at July, 2007 among the 30 that were in existence, over 10 have already closed (Olarenwaju, 2003). Thus, between 1990 and 2010, no fewer than 151 textile firms closed factories. Industry players believe this devastation of the sector has resulted in the fast drift into a wholly imported textile dependent country. Presently, Nigeria's textile industry is oligopolistic in nature as the industry now comprises of few firms largely dominated by just three: United Nigerian Textiles Ltd (merged with NICHEMTEX Industries Ltd) and International Textile industries (ITI) Nig Ltd in the Lagos axis; as well as African Textile Manufactures Ltd in the Kano axis.

While discussing the collapse of textile factories in Kano and in Nigeria generally, Aminu Suleiman, the National Senior Assistant General Secretary of National Union of Textile Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria asserted that by 1980 Kano had 40 textile factories but as of 2003 not up to 10 were in operation (Muhammad, 2010). Some of the closed factories in Kano are Kano Textile Printers; Kano Textile Industry; Bagauda Textile Industry; Leaders Textiles; Nonik Textile Industry; Kayfad Textile and Gaskiya Textile Industry. These industries, according to him, employed a minimum of 500 workers to a maximum of 4,000 depending on their size and capacity. Suleiman further assert that Universal Group of Companies, a conglomerate of five companies, employed ten thousand (10,000) workers some years back but as at 2003 only three thousand (3,000) workers were left. He further claimed that in the 1980's textile unions have 250,000 memberships. From 1987 to 1999,

50,000 were sacked and from 1999 to 2003 130,000 lost their jobs, in Kaduna as at February, 2008 only Chelco Textile Industry was in operation.

As in many Nigeria cities, Kano's industrial development is constituted by the state, indigenous businessmen, foreign businessmen, and multi-national corporations. But each settlement in the country has its unique industrial experiences. For instance, only soap, oil mill and groundnut paste industries were the first to have been established in Kano before Nigeria attained independence in 1960. Foreign businessmen (especially the Levantine group) were the trail blazers. But unique to Kano is the Kano Citizen's Trading Company (formed by a group of indigenous businessmen) which established the first textile mill in Kano in the second half of the 1950s (Olukoshi, 1996). Of course, they were aided by the NNDC which was established in 1956. Later in the 1970s leather tanning, production of plastics and plastic goods, rubber processing, soft drinks and mineral water, wooden and metal furniture, enamelware, sweets and confectionery, and perfumes and cosmetics were added to Kano's industrial profile. "The Levantines were, in several cases, the pioneers of the production of particular commodities in Kano and their high profile in sub-sectors like plastics, soft drinks, sweets and confectionery, and textiles, to cite a few, is unmistakable (Olukoshi, 1996:12). Olukoshi, (1996:12) in his word:

> *"also boasts one of the highest concentrations of textile mills, sweets and confectionery factories, plastics and plastic product plants, perfumes and cosmetic factories, and metal and wooden furniture factories in the country….although it has far fewer intermediate goods firms and no capital goods producing plants" (Olukoshi, 1996:16).*

Olukoshi further observes that for about half the Levantine and indigenous manufacturers, manufacturing was only one of several spheres of business in which they were involved. This notwithstanding, Kano"s industrial achievement translated to 47% of the manufacturing output and over 40% of total industrial sector employment of the northern states of Nigeria. However,

the impact of the economic crisis in the country in 1980s “on the Kano manufacturing sector, as on the rest of the national economy, was immediate and drastic” (Olukoshi, 1996:17).

2.3 Factors that Necessitated the Condition of Textile Industry

The textile industries is faced with many problems among which are the lack of poor legal right to guarantee property right and safety, lack of good governance, corruption, political instability and low access to investible funds due to underdeveloped long-term capital market that matches industrial projects needs. Other issues associated with the sector are the cost of acquiring and implementing the technology, employee-training to go along with what is obtained outside the world, constant power failure which textile industries sector has to supplement with plant and machines (Gatawa,Aliyu, & Musa, 2013).

Difficulties encountered by textile firms ranging from insufficient protection as typified by the presence of smuggled goods in our markets, high cost of foreign exchange, absence of institutional capacity to eliminate smuggling through effective border and part of surveillance, escalating cost of funds in the money market and a legislated minimum wage structure that ballooned their labour cost. Low-quality of locally produced cotton leading to importation of superior quality cotton at a higher cost from our neighboring countries such as Cameroon and Chad and the multiple taxation regimes that retard investment initiative (Gatawa,Aliyu, & Musa, 2013).

The long years of negligence and adverse policies have led to the under-utilization of theseresources, despite abundant human and material resources in the country. These resources have not been effectively utilized in order to yield maximum economic benefits to aid national development. This has been confirmed to be one of the primary causes of unemployment and poverty in Nigeria and a clear index of underdevelopment. In essence, the Textile Industry has

been confirmed to be the most affected in Nigeria today. Statistics have also shown that about 85% of the industries are already dead while their employees were pushed out of job (Textile Report, 2005). This is critical to the nation's development hence, the need to re-access the factors that are responsible for the dwindling and ailing textile industries in the country with aview to revamping it for national development.

A number of psychological forces operate in the consumers to influence their perception towards local and foreign textile products. Firstly, there are individuals who, in the search for distinctiveness, exclusiveness and egotism, seek out those products which can confer these qualities. For example the urge to stand in the crowd can lead one to purchase a rare product, a product which can be described in popular parlance as "one-in-town". For many Nigerians, foreign products probably have images that bestow these qualities on the buyer or owner. Secondly, for many people, oversea countries are places they would cherish to visit either for sightseeing or for image-boosting purposes; as a result they buy their textile products as a way of identifying themselves with those countries. This situation has affected the sustainability and patronage of the domestic textile industry (Ogunnaike, 2010).

The economic factors which tend to favour consumer preference for foreign products center around product quality, price, and product availability (Leon and Kanuk, 2007). There is a popular belief that the qualities of local products are lower than those of their imported counterparts. In fact, this belief against locally made textile is contributing to the nose-diving nature of Nigerian textile industry. Hence, the abundance of foreign brands of many kinds of products in our markets makes it easy for consumers to satisfy their yearnings for these imported items.

Another factor that is bedevilling the Nigerian textile industry is poor marketing. This factor has many facets, the major ones being concerned with the status of marketing in the firm, management attitude to consumer orientation, poor product planning, pricing and promotion. Hence, the absence of consumer orientation on the part of producers appears to have contributed to the alienation of the Nigerian consumer and the resulting consumer preference for imports (Ogunnaike, 2010).

Various reasons has been attributed to the collapse of Nigeria textile industries, some of these problems boils down to high cost of production in a highly competitive market. The acquisition, maintenance and replacement of machinery was all foreign exchange dependant, the Nigerian textile industries was more labour driven than automation and this has a serious implication on the competitiveness of the product. Fully automated system may have limitations in Nigeria where power, water and other basic amenities are epileptic. Inability of Nigerian government to manage her border successfully and the influence of western lifestyle on the people have led to the smuggling of both second hand and new clothes into the country. It has been reported that government loses about $400 million to smuggling annually, about $1.4 billion worth of textile materials floods the nations market annually and 85 percent of these is smuggled46. Above all is the insensitivity of the various administrations and over-dependence on oil revenue which has greatly contributed to the declining state of the Nigerian Textile Industry and her manufacturing sector as a whole (Agusto,2011).

Chukwu, Liman, Enudu & Ehiaghe (2015), empirically review on the effect of economic recession in textile manufacturing industries in Nigeria. This research study investigated the effects of economic recession in textile manufacturing industries in Nigeria. Economic recession has disastrous ripple effects on manufacturing industries. A lot of manufacturing industries have

gone into oblivion because of this malady. A sizeable income is lost by manufacturing industries during economic recession through reduction in share prices, low capacity utilization, labour turnover, unsold inventories and fall in commodity prices.

The research finding show that the effect of economic recession in manufacturing industries are low capacity utilization and factory closure, horrendous nosedive in stock market prices, delisting of share at the stock exchange, fall in commodity prices and low foreign direct investments. Horrendous nosedive in stock market prices has the foremost effect on manufacturing industries and this result in low investment in shares and expansion(Chukwu, Liman, Enudu & Ehiaghe, 2015).Although performance in the manufacturing sector in Nigeria had been on a general decline, for the textile industry, the decline was more pronounced because of the nature of the industry which is labour intensive with the vertical integration anticipate at its conception and its heavy dependence on infrastructure(Chukwu, Liman, Enudu & Ehiaghe, 2015).

The collapse of the existing infrastructure has tremendous effect on the manufacturing industries that uses diesel to power their plants during power outage. This increased cost of production, led to low capacity utilization and also made our industries increasingly less competitive in the global economy (Lyman, 2004). Textile industry was the hardest hit with about 80% of its factory closed down. Most industries were producing below 50% capacity utilization. The dwindling state of the economy made naira rate of exchange to US dollar very unstable and tremendously high. It posed difficulty on importation of spare parts, equipments and raw material for manufacturing industries (Chukwu, 2015).

The ripple effect of economic recession in our industries includes, low capacity utilization, horrendous nosedive in the stock market prices, high production costs as a result of general

collapse of infrastructure especially power, labour turnover, factory closure, incredible shrinkage in investments and investors relocating their productive facilitates to neighboring countries (Akin, 2010). It appears that in the mind of many Nigerians, the locally made goods are inferior to the foreign ones. Ogunaike (2010) revealed that Nigerian consumers prefer foreign made textiles to the locally made ones. This negative perception greatly affects the patronage of local products.Supply of inputs was unreliable and costly. With the epileptic performance of the Nigerian refineries, low power fuel (black oil), the fuel used by many Nigerian manufacturing companies to generate their own power is unavailable or too costly. Costs of inputs increased so astronomically that capacity utilization was affected and consequently job losses occurred in many textile companies. By the end of 2007 all textile firms in Kaduna had closed down and their employees all turned out of employment. The Raw Materials Research and Development Council [RMRDC](2003),attributed the low capacity utilization and the collapse in textile industry to the lack of conducive operating environment caused by Exchange rate instability, increased smuggling, activities, Importation of used clothing, and exchange rate instability.

The integration of the world economy and the influx of cheap textile materials, especially from Asian markets, had not helped textile factories in Nigeria. Capacity utilization declined, installed efficiency crumbled, jobs vanished making Nigeria more vulnerable to security threats and criminal actions. A critical look at the specified factors demonstrated that the textile factories in Nigeria are working in an adverse socioeconomic atmosphere. With these overpowering tribulations, it is not unexpected if the textile factories reduced staff strength or even shutdown. The present state of textile industries in Nigeria can be linked to the collapse of infrastructures (power, transportation, water supply, and communication), inflation, growing

debt, weakening of the currency, ethnic and religious violence, and collapse of public security.

Nigeria ranks as Africa's largest manufacturing economy after South Africa and Egypt and twelfth among developing countries, with manufacturing value added estimated at $3.4 billion in 1985 (UNCTAD, 1997). In spite of the above fact, the Nigerian manufacturing sector is still very small and remains heavily import dependent. The manufacturing sector accounts for about 8% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1990. Since 1980, compared to developing countries like China, Indonesia, Malaysia the performance of the manufacturing sector has been less than impressive. The annual increase fell sharply to 0.8% compared to the average of 10% in the previous two decades, the report further suggested. This fall was due to a host of reasons related to lack of permissible environment such as (a) Policy and polity instability; (b) Poor macro-economic environment; (c) Bureaucratic bottlenecks; (d) Poor legal environment which could not guarantee property right and safety; (e) Misgovernance; (f) Corruption; and (g) Low commitment of past governments to industrial development (Murtala, 2011b).

Obasanjo (2000), observed that real characteristics of the Nigerian Industrial Sector include: (1) low capacity utilization, which average 30% in the last decades; (2) low and declining contribution to national output, which average 6% from 1997 to 1999; (3) declining and negative real growth rates; (4) dominance of light assembly type consumer goods manufacture; (5) low value added production due to high import dependence for inputs; (6) prevalence of unviable state owned enterprises; (7) accumulation of large inventories of unsold finished products; and (8) dominance of substandard goods which cannot compete internationally. A critical look at the specified factors demonstrated that the textile factories in Nigeria are working in an adverse socioeconomic atmosphere. With these overpowering tribulations, it is not unexpected if the

textile factories reduced staff strength or even shutdown operations. A developing state like Nigeria making an effort to scheme into liberal trade discovered that it must battle with reputable factories in industrialized states with modern technology, better managerial abilities, financial capabilities, and even intangible assets such as brand-name loyalty. In the presence of rivalry, it is very hard for the factories from a developing state to endure in their own home market, not to talk of flouting into export markets, if free trade prevails (Chang, 1996).

The implication, according to Mkandawire and Soludo (1999) is that some defense or subsidization of the infant industry would be required initially before divulging into global rivalry. Coupled with this is the problem of downsizing through persistent trimming of the work force. This again inevitably means operating at lower levels of capacity. It is quite unfortunate that the local textile firms were not prepared for the competitive challenge entrusted upon them by the unannounced incursion of the liberalization and globalization of trade. The impact of the liberalization agreement is that the local textile firms have been operating at a comparatively disadvantaged position. The problem is further compounded by the fact that some of the imported prints found in the Nigerian markets are often under-invoiced from the country of origin. This again inevitably makes imported fabrics cheaper than domestic ones. The consequences have been unbearable for the domestic industry. The present state of textile industries in Nigeria can be linked to the collapse of infrastructures (power, transportation, water supply, and communication), inflation, growing debt, weakening of the currency, ethnic and religious violence, and collapse of public security.

Academic Staff Union of Universities (2002), declared that as Nigerian economy has been taken over by the forces of globalization, no serious and conscientious effort is made to initiate the process of economic growth and development through internal resource utilization and capacity

building. This has persistently undermined the transformation of the Nigerian economy from an underdeveloped productive base to a significantly developed economy. Even though Nigeria has all the requisite resources for economic development, its over-reliance on the dictates of the global economic order has made it a good source of development for other economies mainly in Europe and America. It is, thus recognized, that the low level of industrialization is due to lack of internal protection policies. These have placed Nigeria in this helpless circumstance where the country lacks direct control over the crisis in her economy because her hands are tied by the terms and dictates of globalization. What has been happening in Nigeria since the 1996 WTO agreement is the consolidation of the recolonisation agenda (Ayagi, 1990). Dell (1982) provided justification for the protection stance by arguing that there is not a single industrial country that did not employ vigorous protection at some stage in its history. Among the much-applauded newly industrializing countries... the most important have highly regulated economics. Even Japan, a highly industrialized country, and the miracle economy of the century, continues to this day to protect its industrial development in a variety of ways. The European Union and the US had protected some of their high - cost industries, such as textiles, to save jobs in their own countries. In other words, this protected them from globalization. The restrictions on trade to protect developed world textiles come at the expense of producers and workers in developing countries. Nigerian textile producers simply could not compete with the influx of textile materials as they were made with superior machinery and cheap cotton subsidized by their governments. The textile materials were stylish, cheap and better made; and our industry didn't have a chance even though we wanted changes that would allow our textile industry a chance to catch up with the rest of the world and really compete." (Adhama, January 2007).

Nigeria in 1997 had a total weaving capacity of 19,200 automatic looms with a third of them being shuttle type. According to this, the country has by far the largest weaving capacity in sub Saharan Africa (UNCTAD, 1997). However, most of the conventional shuttle looms are obsolete. Of the estimated 660,000 spindles in the spinning activity, 70,000 are active while 150,000 are more than two decades old. Similarly, the machinery and equipment used in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing sectors are out dated. Worst still, in recent times, a number of textile factories closed down in manifold due to low demand and input materials shortage (Philips &Titilola, 1997). OLarenwaju (2003), showed that by 1980's there were 175 textile companies in Nigeria which narrowed to 125 in the 1990's. By 2003, he claimed that the textile companies that remained in operation were not up to 50 and the number of workers laid off could not be quantified (Weekly Trust, November 2003).

Furthermore, as at July, 2007 among the 30 that were in existence, over 10 have already closed (Leadership, July, 2007). Thus, between 1990 and 2010, no fewer that 151 textile firms closed factories. Industry players believe this devastation of the sector has resulted in the fast drift into a wholly imported textile dependent country. While discussing the collapse of textile factories in Kano and in Nigeria generally, Comrade Aminu Suleiman, the National Senior Assistant General Secretary of National Union of Textile Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria (Muhammad, 2010) asserted that by 1980 Kano had 40 textile factories but as of 2003 not up to 10 were in operation. Some of the closed factories in Kano are Kano Textile Printers; Kano Textile Industry; Bagauda Textile Industry; Leaders Textiles; Nonik Textile Industry; Kayfad Textile and Gaskiya Textile Industry. These industries, according to him, employed a minimum of 500 workers to a maximum of 4,000 depending on their size and capacity. Mr. Suleiman further assert that Universal Group of Companies, a conglomerate of five companies, employed ten

thousand (10,000) workers some years back but as at 2003 only three thousand (3,000) workers were left. He further claimed that in the 1980's textile unions have 250,000 memberships. From 1987 to 1999, 50,000 were sacked and from 1999 to 2003 130,000 lost their jobs, in Kaduna as at February, 2008 only Chelco Textile Industry was in operation. Globalization in Nigeria calls for cooperation/partnership and alliance among countries to cushion the effect of the rampaging economic convulsion of the developed economies and the perennial failure of public power supply. This had compelled producers to generate their own electricity, which in turn crippled the textile factories. Other numerous problems which had made the local textile industry uncompetitive included contending with high cost of imported raw materials; payment of multiple tax regime with prohibitive interest rates on loans; and costly means of transportation. The effect of all of these is that imported textiles now account for more than 90 per cent of the nations textile market. This indeed, negatively stream-down labour force in the industry (Muhammad, 2010).

In summary, globalization produces more domestic losers in the developing countries than winners and diminishes the ability of the state in its inability to compete with others. Globalization has undermined ethical equity and concerns to support market considerations. It wipes out the sovereignty and autonomy of states in the periphery in the economic and political sense. It is perhaps the most important trend shaping national economies worldwide with the developing economies at the receiving end of the negative impacts.

2.4 Effects of the Conditions of Textile Industry on the Societal Members

As a result of the present decay in the textile industry in Kano, the prices of locally manufactured textile products are very high when compared to imported textiles. In a similar vein, majority of the textile market traders do not patronize locally manufactured textile

materials. This has invariably affected local manufacturers negatively particularly with the influx of foreigners as agents and dealers of imported textiles. Traders in the state textile market have been affected negatively by depending on imported textiles from China in particular and other foreign countries. Furthermore, influx of foreigners into the market as traders was also a major effect of the collapse of indigenous textile companies on public members of Kano State (center for research and documentation, 2012). Also, Mohammad (2010) also stressed that the effect of all of these is that imported textiles in Kano State now account for more than 90 per cent of the nations textile market. This indeed, negatively stream-down labour force in the state textile industries. According to Osobu (2014), employment in the textile industries has been on a downward trend for decades as evident in the table below. Beginning from 1999, the textile industry shows a significant reduction in the number of functional textile industries till date. This situation, no doubt created a significant loss of jobs and population increase in the unemployment market. This is why Unemployment according to International Labour Organization (2007), has been identified as one of the most critical socio-economic problems facing Nigeria in the last decade. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2011) the unemployment rate in Nigeria increased to 23.90 in 2011 from 21.10 while the unemployment rate averaged14.60 per cent from 2006 until 2011, reaching an all time high of 23.90 per cent in 2011 and a record low of 5.30 per cent in 2006. In practical terms, widespread poverty, youth restiveness, socio-disorder and criminal activities in the textile sector are now prevalent in the country. Sanni (2012), suggest reasons for these negative developments which include; lack of production of basic textile materials and tools at home, dependency on foreign experts, importation of textile materials, high cost of electricity, water, chemicals, dyes and affordability of the end products by the target users. Others include; government liberality on textile importations, inadequate laws to protect copy rights and simulations.

Furthermore Statistics have also shown that about 85% of Nigeria textile industries are already dead with kano Textile industries mostly affected, the comatose and dilapidated state of the industries make millions of their employees in Kano Textile industries to be pushed out of job, low revenue generation for the state government, increasing poverty among the populace massive importation of foreign textile products in the state textile markets and monopoly of the state textile markets by foreign entrepreneurs (Textile Report, 2013).

Globalization tightens the Nigerian economy rather than reinforces it, thereby creating a new menace to human security and development. The increasingly unified and borderless, Nigeria comes out in a difficult position. Whereas Nigeria has made and is making enormous contributions to the global economy, it remains at the receiving end of the side effects rather than through the gains of globalization. Earlier on, about 2,500 textile workers lost their jobs following the closure of three textile factories. This brought the total number to thirty-eight, with the closure of International Textile Industry in Isolo and its processing house in Ikorodu, First Spinners Limited and Reliance Textile Industry. Most of the job losses were from closure of some of the traditional big industries due to factory closures, redundancy, dismissal, termination, and resignations. The losses were highest in 2007 with a total number of 5,515 with the closure of two major factories in Kaduna and Lagos. While in 2004, 2,644 jobs were lost. Losses rose to 4,990 in 2005 and 3,496 workers in 2006. Over 30,000 indirect jobs were lost including those of suppliers, traders, cotton growers and other casual workers(Murtala, 2011b).The existing factories which have since been cutting down on jobs owing to inability to cope with the high cost of production are operating at below installed capacity (Murtala, 2011b).It is not only employees that are threatened by the effect of the global economic crisis, but also the dependents, unions, and the nation in general share in the problem.

Undoubtedly, the textile industry had its unfair share of the country penchant for foreign goods, smuggling, faking and counterfeiting. The recent spate of closure in the industry was driven largely by smuggling at the borders, failed government policies, high operating cost arising from prohibitive raw materials, energy cost, and sheer lack of political commitment to industrialisation by Nigerian policy makers. The Nigerian textile industry, when fully revived, will fetch Nigeria about ten million jobs and the ugly trends of unemployment and insecurity associated with it will be checked.

2.4.2 Impact of Job Loss on National Security

The relevance of security in our present day society can be said to have been addressed only briefly. Security is the basic ingredient in the survival strategies and development plans of any given society. Security means the assurance of future wellbeing and freedom from threat. National security should ideally be seen as the ability of the Nigerian State to successfully achieve her national interests. It is a fact that when jobs are not secure, the individual is not secure. When the individual is not secure the State cannot be secure, and if the State is under attack from an external force the State and the individual cannot be secured. This is the case of textile factories in Nigeria. The Chief of Defence Staff, Air Chief Marshal Paul Dike, has said that the growing incidence of unemployment in the country constitutes a grave threat to national security (Murtala, 2011b).

Availability of jobs plays an important role in wiping away crisis, which could escalate into gargantuan with momentum. This becomes more desirable as Nigeria today faces numerous threats to its stability. It can therefore be concluded that employment of youths is in favour of survival of peace, harmony, stability, wellbeing, the sense of self confidence, and a clear vision of the future for the people of Nigeria. Employment is a prime security consideration. Armed

robbery, including armed urban burglaries, jagaliya and banga and other violent crimes are now rampant and increasing daily. Travel at night is almost at a standstill, and the rural country side is dead after dark. Deindustrialization is of course major cause of social restiveness among able bodied youths. Unemployment now looms larger than plague and a threat to the nation's quest for development. The surge of crime and the increasing incidence of violent tendencies by the youth were attributable to unemployment in the country. Without employment (security), no nation will be able to contain the various forms of uprising necessitated by hunger and abject poverty. Security today is truly pervasive and, as such, controls human thinking and behavior (Adamu, 2011).

2.5 Measures Taken by the Government towardsResuscitating Textile Industry

Various efforts have been made to resuscitate the Nigerian textile industry and there is a national consensus that the textile industry must be revived (Olutayo, 2009). These efforts started with the Obasanjo led administration when an outright ban was placed on imports of textile materials into the Country. Although this did not work out effectively as a result of our porous border, evidence shows by the display of imported textile materials all over the country. The same administration took another step by setting up a committee, which initiated the textile intervention fund (#70-billion), with about 71% of this fund was to go to the textile and garment sector and about 29% was earmarked for cotton growers. The effort continues during late President UmaruYar' Adua's regime, a hundred billion naira fund was earmarked to make cheap loans available to operators in the textile sector in order to bring them back to business. About ten billion of these funds were disbursed in January 2010. President Goodluck Jonathan continued in the same spirit and great success was recorded as Nigerian textile plc.Which suspended operations in October 2007 has resumed work with a workforce of 900 employees, the Vice President NamadiSambo reopened

the moribund United Nigerian Textile (UNTL) Plc. under a special federal government intervention fund (Aguiyi, 2011).

Another federal government initiative to bring stability in the textile industry is the cotton cultivation and fiber production initiative approved by former President Good Luck Jonathan. Under this initiative, millions of improved cotton seeds have been distributed to cotton farmers in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Ogun and Oyo states, free of charge. This effort is to boost cotton cultivation for industrial growth and emancipation from foreign industrial textile domination. It has actually encouraged farmers and it is expected that cotton production will be boosted to the advantage of both the farmers and the industry as many able bodied young men have started farming cotton in the states listed above. Adamu, M. (2011)

The recent Nigeria industrial Revolution plan (NIRP) launched in 2014 identifies the textile industry as one of the priority sectors in which the country is expected to have comparative advantage. The NIRP aspires to make Nigeria the largest producer of textiles in the Africa by giving various incentives to local producers, reducing smuggling and influx of imported textile and sponsoring buy- made- in – Nigeria textile product. Unfortunately, these measures and initiatives are yet to achieved the desired result geared toward the revitalization of the Nigerian textile industry.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

2.6.1Crossing the "Modern" Divide (Modernization Theories)

The Modernization theories try to explain the passage to industrialization. This development issue, particularly how to cross from being underdeveloped to being developed, has generated many theories which can be explained by the Developmental Approach or the Urban-bias Approach (Knox and McCarthy, 2005, Willis, 2005).

The Developmental Approach

At the centre of the Developmental Approach are Perroux's Growth Pole theory, Hirschman's "trickle-down effects" theory, Myrdal's "circular-causation" model, of the 1950s and Rostow's stages of economic growth and Friedmann's core-periphery model and its satellite-metropolis variant of the 1960s. In essence, economic as well as industrial development is a regional affair with different locations contributing their endowments for the emergence of one or more industrial centres. Policy prescriptions are equally meant to encourage the development of a core-periphery (or satellite-metropolis) relationship with a growth centre (the core) from where benefits will trickle down to the periphery. In the end, focus is on the endowment factors (location, raw materials, finance, infrastructure, etc.) of the country or different parts of the country and the rationale (or lack of it) for industrial developments in the areas. In this category falls the works by Teriba and Kayode (1977), Onyemelukwe (1983), Mabogunje (1990), and Badri, (2007). Still in this category and focused on Kaduna State, is the work by Isa and Ibrahim (2008) which can be seen as specific to a smaller unit of Nigeria. In all of these studies, the tendency is to seeindustrial development (or lack of it) as a function of the endowment factors. Thus, even the disappointing industrial experience in the country has been explained in the light of endowment factors as the Odama report of 1983, (as cited in Olukoshi, 1996:1, 5 and 17) attributed the decline in manufacturing output to Nigeria's inability to finance the import needs of industries following the collapse of the world oil market of the 1980s. In effect it reduces the whole matter to that of capital and raw materials deficits.

2.6.2Dependency Theory

The Structuralist and Dependency theorists maintain that Third World societies differ structurally from western societies and employ urban-bias approach which maintains that

“underdevelopment stemmed directly from the unequal nature of the relationships between the developed and less developed parts of the worlds” (Knox and McCarthy, 2005:180). This is a line towed by Bello (2011) who sees, in many ways, how British colonial administration underdeveloped the Kano economy. Lower down the scale, proponents of this school of thought maintain that at the national level underdevelopment was a result of the unequal nature of the relationships between cities (core) and their hinterlands (peripheries). Thus for instance, Lubeck (1977:289), notes that "the prior historical development of a city and the manner in which an urban area is incorporated into the world system provide important sources of variation" which therefore, explains Kano failure in sustainable industrialization.

Therefore policy prescriptions recommend the promotion of state intervention and protectionist policies by promoting import substitution industries (ISI) as necessary in order to build up domestic manufacturing. However, despite the success of the “Asian Tigers”, the failure of the 27 ISI in promoting industries in developing countries was imminent as they require larger markets than their domestic markets, and also needed to import technically advanced equipment. To understand the variations between industries, the structuralists therefore recommend a more in-depth analysis of the industries concerned. Such in-depth analysis of industrial development in Nigeria include notable works by Ayeni (1979), Adegbola (1983), Akpobasah, (1986), Eleazu, (1986), Eze, (1986), Phillips, (1986), and Olashore (1986), who maintain that in addition to factor endowments, the nature of an industry (its structural characteristics), how it is run and the various industrial linkages obtaining, determine its success or otherwise. Thus, with the aid of some analytical techniques (Location Quotient, Coefficient of Localization, and Coefficient of Total Net Shift), Adegbola (1983:301) concluded that Nigeria’s industrialization, especially the manufacturing sector, is still under-developed and “has a narrow base which cannot guarantee

self-sustaining growth". On his part, Phillips (1986:21), using input-output structure matrix which shows the origin and destination of the output of each industry (i.e. who produces what, with what input and used by whom), concluded that Nigeria's industrialization is a superficial development with no real manufacturing taking place. In varying degrees, these are views shared by Onyemelukwe (1978), and Sani (1995). Ayeni (1979:85), using the shift-share method to analyze industries in Lagos metropolitan area, showed that "it is a useful technique for identifying the emerging strengths and weaknesses that exist in the structure of manufacturing (or any other) activity". Not a specific industry, though!

This study used dependency theory and liberal economic theory to explain how the theories help in the correct assessment of Kano textile industries. Some of the prominent of dependency theory are Raul Prebisch, Samir Amir, W.W Rostow and Walter Rodney. Dependency theory is hinged on the notion that there is a "center" of wealthy nations and a "periphery" of poor and underdeveloped states, (Vincent, 2006). Dependency theorists postulates that resources are extracted from the periphery and flow towards the center in order to sustain the economic growth and wealth of the latter, and the poverty of the former The main point here is that thetextile industrial development of Kano State is made difficult or impossible by the domination of the global economy which is under the control of the capitalist powers. Furthermore, textile production in Nigeria are heavily dependent on technologies and capital of the advanced countries. Decision-making power also lies with the foreign partners who provide the means of production in the form of material and knowledge technology. Hence, the indigenous business elite remain peripheral and unable to revolutionize production that led to the present comatose stage of textile industry in Kano State.

Applicability of the Modernization and Dependency Theory

Crossing the "Modern" Divide (Modernization Theories) and dependency theory explain factorsresponsible for the condition of textile industry in Kano State. The argument of the modernization theory will help in the increase of flow of foreign investment into developing countries, as a result of the easing of trade and exchange restrictions. The notion is that, the process of homogenizes the political economy of every member state of the international community. Again, one of the major objectives of liberalization is to reduce the resource gap in the LDCs, by improving the trade balance and encouraging a net capital inflow. Thus, the growing importance of international organizations such as the G7, IMF, WB, and WTO is indicative of the influence of liberal economic internationalism in the post cold war period (Van and Biessen, 1996). However, these powerful transnational bodies, which embody free trade liberalism as their governing ideology, impose free market structures on developing societies, which at the end it creates dependency and stifles the infant textile industries in the periphery to the advantage of the centre. Since they are the primary organizations which formalize and institutionalize market relationships between states; they lock peripheral states into agreements, which force them to lower their protective barriers (GATT and NAFTA for instance), thereby preventing developing nations from developing trade profiles which diverge from the model dictated by the supposed "comparative advantage" (Burchill, 1996). All these were part of the factors that made the collapse of Kano textile industries and therefore necessitate excessive modernization and dependence on imports of manufactures and exports of raw materials.

The decline of Nigeria textile industry is further to be blamed on the postulation of liberal economic theory that country are encouraged to remove tariff on textile industries that led to the hasty accession of Nigeria to the WTO in 1995, as a result of which made Nigeria to remove the

protection on the local textile industry which was yet to stand on its feet confirmed the dependency of Nigeria on world economic power. In addition,these factors led to the closure of many textile industries and the effects of the condition of the textile industries on public members of Kano state was dismissal of many textile workers thereby increasing the rate of poverty amongst the public members of Kano State, unemployment, and collapse of small scale businesses in Kano State textile industrial areas. One of the strengths of the modernization and dependency theory was that, both theories were able to explain the first three objectives of the study. However, the modernization and dependency theory was unable to dissect the fourth objective, which has to do with the measures to be taken by the government and other stakeholders to resuscitate textile industry in Kano State. This particular reason leads to the introduction of the theory of technology spillover

2.6.3 Theory of technology Spillover

The theory of technology transfer advocated by Kinoshita, (1998) argued that technology transfer to textile firms in host economies is explained in four channels through which technology transfer to domestic textile firms can possibly a Effect the productivity of local textile firms through globalization. These are the contagious limitation effect, competition effect, training effect, background and forward linkages. Technology transfer through the contagious limitation effect is supported by Kokko (1994).

In explaining the contageous effect in relation to globalisation and textile firms it was argued that the difference exists in the levels of technology between foreign and domestic textile firms. Through direct contact with foreign differences, local textile firms can watch and can therefore become productive, this occur through a labour turnover from foreign to local textile firms in which employees from foreign firms are employed by domestic textile firms and thereby bring

with them knowledge of needed technologies employed by their former employers. The competition effect may occur as the entry of foreign firms, lead to more intense competition in the local textile industry and local textile firms are forced to be more efficient in using existing technologies and resources.

Kinoshita(1998), maintained that local textile firms may also have to introduce needed technologies by themselves in order to maintain market shares. Increased competition may be able to eliminate monopolistic profits and enhance the welfare of a host country. Kinoshita, (1998:4) Further explained that "training effect," as a situation in which on-the-job training may be provided by foreign joint ventures partners, foreign buyers or suppliers leading to a vertical effect on domestic textile firms. Often local textile firms train their own workers to increase product-quality in order to cope with foreign entrants with a competitive edge. The arrival of new technology alone may not create productivity growth in a host country unless the labour force builds up the corresponding skills.

The linkage is encouraged in the presence of "local content requirements," which means that foreign firms have to purchase certain percentage of intermediate inputs in a host country instead of importing from suppliers abroad. A linkage arises when foreign affiliates engage in transactions with local supplies and customers. For instance, cost of communication and transportation is high, then the multinational corporation (MNCs) often choose to purchase intermediate goods from local producers; even in the absence of such direct investment, local suppliers of raw materials are forced to meet demand for higher quality and on-time delivery and to innovate more (Kinoshita, 1998).

Applicability of theTheory of technology Spillover

Unlike the modernization theory that maintained that the genesis of industrial backwardness in the underdeveloped nation state is attributed to the traditionalistic behavior and increasing level

of religiosity embedded inthe nooks and crannies ofthe underdeveloped nation states. The modernist suggested that modernity, globalization, trade liberalization and democracy are the key solutions to industrial backwardness inthe underdeveloped nation states. In the same vein, the dependency theory recommended total exoneration of underdeveloped nation states with the western world. However, the theory of technology spillover gave an outstanding measure on how to restore industrialization in the underdeveloped nation states. These measures include human capital development, technology transfer from western world and investment in infrastructural development which are the panacea for industrialization in any nation state. The theory concluded that there is a strong relationship between technological development and industrialization.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the methodology used in conducting this research work. It contained the study area, research design, population of the study Sampling techniques, type and source of data, technique and method of data collection, method of data analysis and the problems encountered in the field

3.2 The Study Area

Kano lies on (Latitude 11°30I N 8.30 I, Longitude11.5°N 8.5°IE), in Northern Nigeria.The state has a total of area of 20,131 km2 (7.14 sq mi) of land. Most industries in the city areTextiles like African Textile manufacturers, Ltd in Challawa industrial estate and jaykay carpet in Sharada industrial estate, Chemical and allied like Orkila chemical limited in Bompai and H & A Agro industry in Sabon Gari. Kano City is located on the main watershed which separates the two main river basins in Challawa and Tamburawa (Dan' azumi and Bichi, 2010). According to the 2006 census Kano State has the Population of Approximately nine (9)) millions, the projected population of Kano State using growth rate of 3.2% is twelve millions three hundred and thirty two thousand one hundred and sixty four (12,332,164).

The justification for selecting Kano State is because, it is the second largest industrial State in Nigeria after Lagos State withthe textile industry leading as the largest employer of labour and leading sub sector that contributed to the GDP and development of Nigeria in 1980s and early 90s. More so, the present backwardness of the Nigeria textile industry influenced the researcherchoice of Kano State.

3.3 Research Design

The study employed the survey research methodology using questionnaire. The survey entails that a fraction of the population is sampled to represent the entire population in feeding the researcher with information on the objectives of the research study. In-depth interview with key informants were used to enrich the data collected.

3.4 Population of the Study

The population of the study in this research comprises of residents between the ages of twenty one years and above in Gwale and KumbotsoLocal Government Areas of Kano Metropolis, they are chosen because they of the age category that knowmore about the condition of the textile industry in Kano State.According to Anthony (2005), population can be seen as an arbitrarily defined group, it is that universe to which the investigator wishes to make generalization. Ogbonna (2005) observed that it is the growth of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that served as the target area.

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

A sample is a sub of the population (Mojekwe, 1997). In other words, a sample is a sub-set or a cross-section of the larger population.The multi-stage cluster and purposive sampling techniques was adopted for this study.

3.5.1: Multi-Stage Cluster Sampling Technique

The multi-stage cluster sampling method was adopted in selecting the unit of observation and response of the respondents. In view of the complex nature of the selection process involved in this type of sampling strategy, it will be necessary to briefly, but clearly examine the principles guiding the actual selection of the elements.

The multi-stage cluster sampling is often adopted in circumstances which make it difficult or impossible to compile an exhaustive, a detailed, comprehensive and reliable list of the population of study and when the geographical area of study is too large to be conveniently managed by the researcher; even though representation is still necessary. In such circumstances, even though an exhaustive list of the population is not available, elements can be grouped into sub-categories. On the basis of this, a sample is then selected (Babbie, 1983:167-168).

Selection Procedures:

The first stage of the multi-stage probability sampling is the identification and construction of clusters. Hence, following the existence of Six (6) Local Government Areas in Kano metropolis where the textile industries are located, we have Gwale, Kumbotso, Kano Municipal, Nasarawa, Ungogo and Tarauni Local Government Areas.

The second stage was a selection of two Local government areas from the already clustered six (6) Local Government Areas in Kano metropolis. The Local government Areas were selected using the simple random lottery method's the six (6) Local Government Areas were numbered each on separate slips of paper of identical size and shape, these slips were then folded and mixed up in a container and a blindfold selection was made of the number of slips required to constitute the desired sample. Therefore, Kumbotso and Gwale Local Government areas were selected using the above method.

Subsequently, Kumbotso Local Government areas has nine (9) political wards which include: Kumbotso ward, Fanshekara ward, Charanchi ward, Dan Bare ward, Challawa ward, KurekyanSani ward, UnguwarRini ward, Na'ibawa and Dan Maliki ward.

The next stage involved was the selection of three (3) political wards from the already clustered nine (9) wards in Kumbotso L.G.A and two areas each from the three (3) selected wards. The

wards were selected using the simple random lottery method the nine (9) political wards were numbered each on separate slips of paper of identical size and shape, these slips were then be folded and mixed up in a container and a blindfold selection was made of the number of slips required to constitute the desired sample: wards). However, two areas from each three selected wards were purposively selected by the researcher for the purpose of administration of questionnaire to the household heads because of their knowledge about textile industries. They are selected to provide information about the condition of textile industries; factors necessitated the condition of the industries and effects of the condition of the industries on societal members of the area.

Table: 3.1 Showing the Selected Wards, Areas, Target Unit of Observation, Response and Sample Size inKumbotso Local Government Areas.

Selected Wards	**Selected Areas**	**Estimated Number of Households & Household Heads(Unit of Observation & Response)**	**Sample Size (10%) (Unit of Observation & Response)**
Charanchi ward	Gaida	200	20
	UnguwaLiman	220	22
Na'ibawa ward	UnguwaMakera	301	30
	DandalinMalam Musa	236	23
Kumbotso ward	KofarFada	287	28
	UnguwarAbacha	279	27
Total		**1523**	**150**

Source: field Study 2017

Thus, the selection of only 10% of the total unit of observation and response to serve as the sample size for the respondents in the aforementioned selected areas was as a result of the limited financial resources at the disposal of the researcher.

Gwale Local Government area also comprises of the following Ten (10) political wards, Dorayi ward, Kabuga ward, Sani Mai Nage ward, Dan Dage ward, Mandawari ward, Galadanci ward,

Diso ward, Gyaranya ward, GoronDutse ward and Gwale ward. Like selection of wards in Kumbotso, three (3) political wards here were selected using the simple random lottery method the ten (10) political wards; were numbered each on separate slips of paper of identical size and shape, these slips were then be folded and mixed up in a container and a blindfold selection was made of the number of slips required to constitute the desired sample wards. However, two areas from each three selected ward were selected by the researcher for the purpose of administration of questionnaire to the household heads because of their knowledge about textile industries. They are selected to provide information about the condition of textile industries, factors necessitated the condition of the industries and effects of the condition of the industries on societal members of the area.

Table 3.2 Showing the Selected Wards, Areas, Target Unit of Observation, Response and Sample Size in Gwale Local Government Area

Selected Wards	**Selected Areas**	**Estimated Number of Households & Household Heads (Unit of Observation & Response)**	**Sample Size (10%) (Unit of Observation & Response)**
Dorayi Ward	Yamudawa	376	37
	DorayiKarama	193	19
KabugaWard	UnguwaDabai	230	23
	Layin Yan Runi	225	22
Mandawari	Sabon Sara	213	21
Ward	Daneji	178	17
TOTAL		**1415**	**139**

Source: field study 2017

Thus, the selection of only 10% of the total unit of observation and response to serve as the sample size for the respondents in the aforementioned selected areas was as a result of the limited financial resources at the disposal of the researcher.

The last stage involved the selection of households and household heads within the two areas that were each selected from the three political wards in Kumbotso and Gwale Local Government areas as stated in Table 1 above, in each of the selected areas, the estimated total

number of households were numbered in either ascending or descending order and then through the lottery method, the desired sample were selected for the purpose of giving out information on the condition of Kano textile industries and the effects of these industries on the public members been some of them workers and retrenched workers of these industries.

Purposive non sampling technique was employed because the researcher got a comprehensive list of functional textile industries in Kano and the contact of managers of the industries from Kano State Ministry of Commerce and Industry which gives the researcher first-hand information to purposively selected the managers to be interviewed for the purpose of eliciting information about the factors that necessitated the condition of Kano textile industries one (1) manager of jaykay carpet Sharada and one (1) manager of Africa textile manufacturing limited Challawa were interviewed, the researcher conducted interview with purposively six (6) retrenched workers of Kano textile industries with the help of trained research assistant who is a resident of the selected areas that linked the researcher to the workers for the purpose of eliciting information on the effect of the condition of textile industries on the societal members of Kano State and, and stakeholder of Kano textile industries were interviewed by the researcher because he is in better position to give a comprehensive and factual information on government policies to resuscitate Kano textile industries.

Table 3.3: Showing the Categories of Key Informants Interviewed, their Locations and Compositions

Key Informants Interviewed	Location	Number
Manager Jay Kay carpet	Sharada phase III	1
Manager of Africa Manufacturers Ltd	Challawa	1
Retrenched workers of Kano textile industries	Kano	6
Stake holder in Kano textile industries	Nasarawa, Kano State	1
Total		**9**

Source: field Study 2017

3.6 Types and Sources of Data

The data used in this study were collected from primary source. The primary data was collected from respondents through the administration of questionnaires and key informants by conducting in-depth interview.

3.7 Techniques of Data Collection

Two broad methods of data collection techniques were used in this study. They include: quantitative and qualitative research techniques.

3.7.1: Quantitative Technique

Quantitative data were collected via the administration of structured survey questionnaire on the respondents in selected areas of Kumbotso and Gwale Local Government areas of Kano State. Both open and closed ended questions were used in the questionnaire format.Open-ended questions allowed the respondent to express his/her opinions on issues relating to the research problem. Closed-ended questions allowed as well as restricted the respondent to choose an answer from a range of options available. The questionnaireformats were structured in line with the specific objectives of the study.

3.7.2: Qualitative Technique

The qualitative data were gathered through in-depth interviews with knowledgeable key informants (managers of the selected textile industries, selected retrenched workers of the textile industries, director of planning and statistic Kano State ministry of commerce and industries and a stakeholder of textile industries in Kano State). semi-structured in-depth interviews was conducted with two (2) managers of the selected textile industries (Jay Kay carpet,Sharada phase III and Africa Manufacturers Ltd,Challawa), six (6) retrenched workers of Kano textile

industries, and one (1) stakeholder of Kano textile industries that is total of nine (9) key informants were interviewed.

The in-depth interview (IDI) schedules were designed to capture the specific objectives of the study and served as a reminder for further discussion with interviewees. The IDI formats were designed in such a way that, personal, leading and double-barrel questions were avoided. Also, for the sake of generating a comprehensive data, the researcher make used of probing questions in the course of the interview. With the permission of research participants, the researcher will make used of a tape recorder and a field note in order to capture both the audio conversation and audio recorder of key informants during interview sessions.

3.8 Methods of Data Analysis

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative data collected through the quantitative technique (administration of questionnaire) were edited, coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 22.0). The SPSS is preferred because it is very systematic and covers a wide range of the most common statistical data analysis. Descriptive statistics such as bar-charts, frequencies and percentages in tabular forms were used to present the data in order to show the responses of the respondents' opinion. Thereafter, in the form of a narrative description, the result obtained were interpreted and explained.

On the other hand, the data collected through the use of in-depth interview were transcribed verbatim by the researcher in the language of research. After that, the thematic and narrative analysis was used to analyze the data. The transcribed data was analysed using a prose format in which the actual responses of the key informants were taken into account. The key informant's convergent and divergent views were presented to strengthen and validate the quantitative data.

To condensate the easy handling of the data management, transformation and interpretation of output, the data were manually transcribed; typed into the computer and thematically formatted using Microsoft Word, the data were organized into major themes, categories, and analysed within the context of the research objectives set out for the study. The objective of the hand written notes was to ensure that the transcribed data is a true reflection of the issues covered during the interview sessions and back-up in case there is a loss of tape recorder version. The study was triangulated to complement the data obtained from various methods to be employed. Triangulation becomes necessary because the study combines two or more method to collect data; it deepens, widens and broadens the understanding of the phenomenon under study and provides suggestions for intervention measures.

3.9 Problems Encountered in the Field

In the process of conducting this research, the researcher encountered the challenge of missing questionnaires administered to the respondents; the researcher also faced challenge of language barrier of the respondent that makes me to employ the service of research assistance to help in interpreting the questionnaire questions to the respondent native language.

Furthermore, in conducting the in-depth interview the researcher experienced challenge of assessing some of the key informants, and the workers interviewed have to be convinced by the research assistant employed who is the resident of the area and their managers for them to be allowed to be interviewed

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the result of the research conducted on the role of textile industries in Nigeria's development with a specific concern on the condition of Kano State textile industry. Two hundred and eighty nine (289) questionnaires were administered but only 240 (83%) of the questionnaires were successfully retrieved. Also, key informants were interviewed and the results of the two data modes were analysed and triangulated. Thereafter, discussion of major findings followed suit.

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of respondents examined include: sex, age, marital status; religion and occupation.

Table 4.1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Sex	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Male	168	70
Female	72	30
Total	240	100.0
Age	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
25-29	44	18.3
30-34	40	16.7
35-39	31	12.9
40-45	65	27.1
46 and Above	60	25.0
Total	240	100.1
Marital Status	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Single	61	25.4
Married	170	70.8
Divorced	3	1.3
Widowed	6	2.5
Total	240	100.0
Religion	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Islam	210	87.5

Christianity	30	12.5
Total	240	100.0
Occupation	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Civil/Public servant	85	35.4
Businessman/Woman	119	49.6
Farmer	12	5.0
Artisan	14	5.8
Student	10	4.2
Total	240	100.0

Source: Fieldwork, 2017.

Table 4.1 indicates that, 168 (70%) of the respondents were males, against 72 (30%) females. This shows that most of the respondents were males. Secondly, the table shows that, 65 (27%)fell within (41-45) 60 (25%) of the respondents that participated in the research were aged 46 years and above ,44(18%) of the respondents fell within the age bracket (25-29), 40 (17%)fell within the age bracket (30-34), and remaining 31 (13%) of the respondent participated in the research fell within the age bracket (35-39). This indicates that, majority of the study population were within 41 years and above.

Thirdly, table 4.1 indicates that, 170 (71%) of the respondents were married, 61 (25%) of the respondents were single against6 (3%) being widowed, and 3 (1%) of the respondents participated in the research were divorced. Hence, it can be deduced from the above data that most of the respondents were married. Fourthly, the above data indicates that, 210 (88%) of the respondents were Muslims against 30 (13%) being Christians. This is due to the fact that, Islam is predominantly practiced in the Northern part of Nigeria and amongst the inhabitants of the study location. Lastly, the table also shows that, 119 (50%) of the respondents participated in the research were businessmen and women, 85 (35%) of the respondents were civil/public servants, against 14 (6%) being Artisans, 12 (5%) being farmers; while 10 (4%) of the respondents are students. It suffice it to say that, the presence of many industries and markets in Kano Metropolis contributed to the fact that, most of the participants were either Business men/Business women.

4.2 Conditions of Textile Industry

This section explores the conditions of textile industries in Kano State paying particular attention to their production level

Table 4.2: Conditions of textile Industry

Condition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Closed down	193	80
Averagely operational	40	17
Full operational	7	3
Total	**240**	**100**

Source**: Fieldwork, 2017**

Table 4.2 shows that, an overwhelmingly 193 of the respondents (80%) reported that most textile industries in Kano are completely closed down. Others 40 of the respondents participated in the research (17%) maintain that some textile industries are still operational with limited utilization capacity with 7 of the respondents (3%) reported that textile industries in Kano are fully operational. An informant confirmed this finding thus:

> *As Nigerians, it's not a crime to be hopeful of better days ahead but, truth be told; the condition of most industries in Nigeria is nothing to write home about. From Lagos to Kaduna and Kaduna to Kano, the story has not changed. I can go on and on and on and on but, the inevitable conclusion will be that most of those industries have either been converted to other uses or completely closed down with no hope of being back to business anytime soon. Reform upon reforms, nothing seems to be working. (Key informant 2017)*

Supporting the argument of few of the respondents, another key informant (An industrial stakeholder) added that:

> *What is fully operational, averagely operational or not operational at all is a product of our imagination. The condition of textile industries in Kano State here is pathetic and regretful if one remember those days when the sector was at its peak of operation and the largest employer of labour in the state, my textile industry I established in 1979 was the smallest among the existing textile industries but as then, I employed staffs much more than any ministry here in Kano. My stand and pointhere is, we are deceiving our self if we keep referring Kano as the second largest industrial state in Nigeria, our textile industries are at the worst state you can describe* (key informant 2017).

Here, the qualitative data reported from the findings on this research objective with the key informants interviewed on the condition of Kano textile industry shows that the Kano State has lost its glory as the second largest industrial state in Nigeria with the textile industries in the state at poor operational level or absolutely closed down. This is because prior to the collapse of textile industry in Kano State and Nigeria at large, the industry provide a lot of direct and indirect jobs for the people, increasing commercial activities in the state, cooperate social responsibilities, internally generated revenue for the government and exportation of manufactured textile materials to neighboring African States. Hence, the absence of these gains due to the collapse of textile industry in Kano State has led to retrenchment of workers, high level of importation of foreign textile materials and poor IGR for the state government.

4.3 Factors Necessitated the Condition of Kano Textile Industry

This section seeks to find out the factors necessitating the condition of textile industries in Kano State.

Table 4.3: Factors Necessitating the Condition of Textile Industry

Factor	**Frequency**		**Percentage (%)**		**Total**
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	
Exchange rate instability	140	100	58	42	240 (100)
Lack of modern machines	152	88	63	37	240 (100)
Shortage of black oil for machines	128	112	53	48	240 (100)
High custom tariff on imports	137	103	57	43	240 (100)
Corruption in governance	144	96	60	40	240 (100)
Lack of technical proficiency	149	91	62	38	240 (100)
Policy inconsistency	134	106	56	44	240 (100)
Unstable power supply	200	40	83	17	240 (100)
Lack of grants and subsidies to industries	210	30	88	12	240 (100)
Low patronage of locally produced goods	200	40	83	17	240 (100)

Source: **Fieldwork, 2017**

Table 4.3 shows that,210 of the respondents (88%) identify the lack of grants and subsidies to industries as the factor responsible for the condition of Kano textile industries,200 of the

respondents (83%) identified low patronage of locally produced goods as also the factor necessitated to the condition of Kano textile industries, also, 200 of the respondents (83%) identified unstable power supply as the factor responsible for the condition of textile industries in Kano ; 152 of the respondents participated in the research (63%) mentioned lack of modern machines as the factor responsible for the condition of textile industries of Kano , 142 of the respondents (62%) identified lack of technical proficiency as the factors necessitated to the condition of textile industries in Kano ;144 of the respondents participated in the research (60%) identified corruption in governance as the factor responsible for the condition of textile industries in Kano 140 of the respondents , (58%) identified exchange rate instability as the factor responsible for the condition of textile industries in Kano s,137 of the respondents participated in the research (57%) mentioned high custom tariffs on import of textile machines and spare parts of the machines as the factor necessitated to the condition of textile industries in Kano ,134 of the respondents (56%) identified policy inconsistency of governments as the factor responsible for the condition of Kano State textile industries; and lastly 128 of the respondents participated in the research which is (53%) identified shortage of black oil for industrial machines as one of the major factors necessitating the condition of most Nigerian industries today. Finding from this study found that many factors were suggested by the respondents as the factors necessitated to the condition of textile industries in Kano. However, looking at the findings of the study lack of grants and subsidies is a factor identified by most of the respondents as the factor responsible for the condition of textile industries in Kano , this shows that, if governments at all levels will be committed and ready to save the state textile industries from the deteriorating condition by giving less interest loan and subsidy to the nation

textile industries will serve as the right measure of saving the textile industries in the country in general and Kano in particular.

Similarly, a key informant interviewed (an industrial expert and stakeholder) added that:

> *The condition of textile industries in Kano like in most Nigerian cities is unfortunate, pathetic and neglected. Over the years, what we had were policies aimed at reforming the petroleum sector as against the manufacturing sector. Look around and see for yourself, all is not well with Nigerian industries! If I'm to be objective in its ideal sense, I won't be fair calling empty and abandoned buildings industrial areas. If you were to ask me this same question in the 70s or early 80s, I might have answered differently but not now. For goodness sake, what is industrial about this area? In a nutshell, to me what contributed to the condition of Kano textile industries is abandoning agricultural sector particularly cotton production which is the backbone of the continued existence of textile industries (key informant 2017)*

Probing further on the likely causes of the condition of textile industries, the key informant continued that:

> *First and foremost, Nigeria's industrial fiasco is a manifestation of so many anomalies in Nigeria's industrial set up right from inception. I don't think our industries were set up to actually manufacture goods and services in its real sense initially. If we were to journey through memory lane, Nigeria's unfortunate industrial philosophy will be revealed in no time. I may not be what you call an industrial expert but I know for a fact that there are basic prerequisite that must be met before an industry is established. However, a look at Nigeria since independence tells you otherwise. Nigeria has come to be known for its epileptic power supply and overwhelming dependence on foreign technology and expatriates. In a country where local industries are not given waivers and subsidies and borders are open without import embargoes and restrictions, how can local industries meaningfully perform?(key informant 2017)*

Furthermore, the findings of qualitative data is inline with the views of the key informants interviewed who attributed poor power supply as the factors responsible for the condition of Kano textile industries. He stressed further that a key informant further identified other factors of dependence on foreign technology, expatriates and abandoning of cotton production as raw materials. This shows from both quantitative and qualitative findings that many factors are responsible for the condition of Kano textile industries.

4.4 Effects of the Condition of Textile Industry on Societal Members

This section investigated the effects of the condition of textile industry on societal members in Kano.

Table 4.4 Effects of the Condition of Textile Industry on Public Members

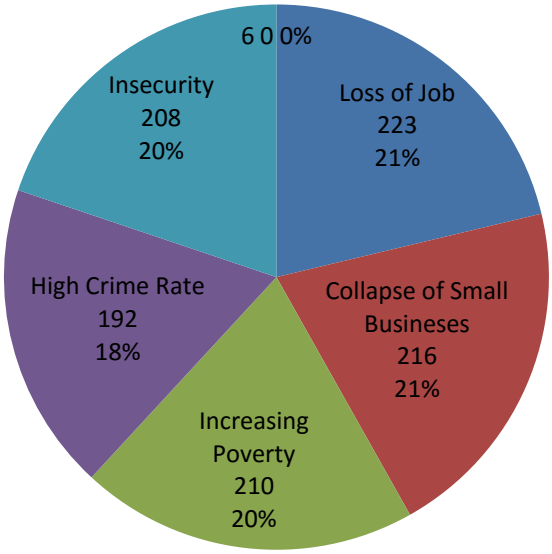


Table 4.4 reported that 223 of the respondents (93%), identified loss of jobs as the effect of the condition of Kano textile industries on the societal members of Kano , 216 of the respondents participated in the research (90%),identified collapse of small scale businesses in textile industrial areas as the effect of the condition of Kano textile industries on public members of Kano , 210 of the respondents (88%), mentioned increasing poverty among societal members of Kano as the effect of the condition of the state textile industries on them, 208 of the respondents (87%), mentioned insecurity in the state as the effect of the condition of the state textile

industries on the societal members and lastly 192 of the respondents(80%) identified high crime rate as the effect of the condition of Kano state textile industries on public members of the state. The quantitative data finding here shows that condition of Kano state textile industries has effects on the public members of Kano, but loss of job was identified by highest percent of the respondents as the serious effect of the condition of the state textile industries on the societal members.

To buttress this, further, a key informant interviewed (a retrenched industrial worker) reported that:

> *I remembered the good old days when we used to be industrial workers in the 70s and early 80s. Then, we were all proud to be referred to as the people working in Kano textile. Fast-forward to Shegari's recession of the late 70s and Babangida's liberalization and open border policy of the late 80s, the story has changed from being that of hope to that of despair. Some of us that were unlucky enough were retrenched without notice and our families were subjected to difficult realities. As a result, some of us that only had the industry as their lifeline resorted in some cases to unconventional measures of survival. To be sincere, in retrospect; I don't blame them! They were left with no option (Key informant 2017)*

A retrenched textile worker further stated that:

> *Am grateful for giving me the opportunity to express the condition am in as the retrenched worker of one of the textile industries in Kano, my brother, the effect of the sorry state of textile industries on me and general public is pathetic, as am speaking to your life is miserable for me, I cannot take care of my family basic needs like feeding, shelter, and medical fee, day by day life is deteriorating, please take my message to policy makers or our leaders that, we are in hunger, our children cannot get the best of education, small scale businesses our wives are operating when the industries are in operation have collapse, I appeal for reviving the industries which if Allah sphere our life we can be re- employed or our children will be opportune to be employed in the future (key informant 2017).*

The findings of this research inline with the effect of the condition of Kano textile industries shows that respondents of the study identified collapse of small scale businesses in Kano State as the most effects of the collapse of the textile industries on the societal members but a key

informant interviewed further explained that present condition of textile industries in Kano is beyond the collapse of small scale businesses , the effect is worst on the retrenched workers of the industries whose depend on these industries as a means of their livelihood but now life became miserable for them and their family members.

4.5 Measures of Effectively Reviving Textile Industry in Kano State

This section explores measures suggested to be taken by governments in Nigeria in reviving the comatose nature of Nigeria textile industries.

4.5 Possible Measures of Effectively Reviving Textile Industry in Kano State

The inability of previously adopted policies and measures aimed at reforming and transforming Nigeria's textile sector informed this section of the research. Hence, this section interrogates respondents on what can be done and measures to be adopted to effectively revive the textile sub sector.

Table 4.5 Possible Measures of Effectively Reviving Textile Industry in Kano

Recommendation	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Grants should be given by the government to support local industries	69	29
Training and re-training of skilled manpower to serve industrial needs	29	12
Public awareness on the importance of local textiles and textile materials	21	8
Implementation of industrial reforms laws	12	5
Government should restrict the importation of foreign textiles goods and encourage the citizens to patronize made in Nigeria textile	10	4
Improving the ease of doing business in Nigeria	6	3
Improving cotton production	18	8
Constant power supply	75	31
Total	**240**	**100**

Source**: Fieldwork, 2017**

Table 4.5 indicates that 75 (31%) identified constant power supply as the most effective measure of reviving textile industries in Kano , 69 (29%) believed giving grants by

governments to support local industries is the most effective measure of reviving textile industries in Kano , 29 (12%) suggested training and re-training of skilled manpower to serve Nigeria's industrial needs instead of depending on expatriate and foreign machinery as the most effective measure of reviving textile industries in Kano , 21 (8%) believed public awareness on the importance of local textiles and locally produced textile materials is the most effective measure of reviving textile industries in Kano state; 18 (6%) believed improving cotton production is the most effective measure of reviving textile industries in Kano State, 12 (5%) opined that formulation and strict implementation of industrial reforms laws that will protect our nation industries is the effective measure of reviving textile industries in Kano State, 10 (4%) believed the placing of embargo, quota and restriction of the importation of foreign textiles goods and the encouraging of Nigerians to patronize locally made in Nigeria textile is the most effective measure of reviving textile industries in Kano, while 6 (3%) believed improving the ease of doing business in Nigeria to encourage investors as some of the possible and effective means of reviving Kano comatose textile industries. This quantitative finding is meant to seek for the view of respondents on the most effective measure of reviving textile industries in Kano State, majority of the respondents here believed that constant power supply is the most effective measure to be taken by governments in reviving textile industries in Kano State.

To buttress this further, a key informant (An industrial expert) added that:

> *It's high time we leave the rhetoric aside and focus on real changes. Changes that will see the true transformation of our industries and industrial sector. The call for the diversification of the economy needs to be looked into again. For us to move to where we want to be as a country in terms of industrialization, the production of cotton must be encouraged. Cotton farmers need to be given incentives and grants by the government to feel encouraged. Leave theory aside, Nigeria is overdue for practical evidence of industrial reforms. (Key informant 2017).*

From the above findings, the respondents identified constant power supply and giving subsidies to the textile industries as most effective measures of reviving textile industries in Kano State, a

key informant interviewed suggested total commitment of government at all levels in improving agricultural sector and more commitment to cotton production which is the backbone of the textile industries.

Furthermore, findings of the study show that, a government transparent policy on textile industries and commitment in policy formulation will provide a brighter future for Kano textile industry.

4.6 Discussion of Major Findings

This section introduced the discussion of major findings of the research conducted on a topic appraisal of the role of industries in Nigeria development, a study of textile industry in two selected local Government Areas of Kano metropolis. The discussion was presented in line with the objectives of the research designed.

The findings revealed that an overwhelming majority of the respondents (80%) and key informants alike reported that most textile industries in Kano are completely closed down Others (17%) maintain that some textile industries are still operational with limited utilization capacity with (3%) of the respondents suggesting that textile industries in Nigeria are fully operational. In line with the assumption of the dependency theory thatblamed the decline of the textile industry on the dependency of Nigeria on international organization like hasty accession of Nigeria's membership to the world trade organization in 1995, as a result of which made Nigeria to remove the protection on the local textile industry which was yet to stand on its feet.

To buttress the condition of textile industries further, Ahiuma-Young, (2003) reported that, in 1995; textile companies began to experience problems with about 50 companies closing down in 1997. As at 2004, quite a number of textile companies had folded. The Kaduna Textile Mills

closed in 2002 while Enpee shut down operation in 2004. The United Textiles PLC (UNTL) that was regarded as the biggest Textile Company in West Africa with a direct work force of about 5,500 employees shut down its factory in Kaduna in October 2007, leaving about 4,400 workers unemployed. The condition further deteriorated the life of the workers of textile industries, generated more crises in family institutions due to the loss of jobs of the households, abject poverty among the retrenched workers class, and collapse of small scale businesses few to mention

As regards to the factors that lead to the condition of textile industry, the findings revealed that an overwhelming majority of the respondents and key informants alike identify the lack of grants and subsidies to industries (88%), low patronage of locally produced goods (83%), unstable power supply (83%); lack of modern machines (63%), lack of technical proficiency (62%); and corruption in governance (60%) amongst others as some of the major factors necessitating the condition of textile industries. Dependency theory further explained the findings of this objective in its assumption of Nigeria dependency with international trade organisation by Nigeria accession to world trade organisation in 1995 which makes Nigeria to remove protection on the country textile industries like subsidy. To support these findings, Obadan, (1998) reported that, industries in Nigeria have long been crying of unfair competition from foreign products that find their way into the country through unauthorized means. Apart from lower cost of production from the countries of origin, these products come in duty free which allow the importers to sell at prices far lower than locally made goods. Hence, the Nigerian manufacturing sector has witnessed declining capacity utilisation resulting in reduced labour force (Obadan, 1998). He further argued that, the textile industry, a major player in manufacturing, appears to be on the

fore front of this decline with reports of textile companies closing down on a yearly basis (Obadan, 1998).

To corroborate this further, Ubani (1983) and Ati (1985) identified some performance limiting factors in the Nigerian business environment amongst which are the problems of raw materials and equipment importation, inter-organizational relations, governmental and parent-organization regulation and interference, indiscriminate importation and smuggling, and inadequate capital and skilled labour. Furthermore, poor infrastructures have been shown to hamper the progress of textile companies in Nigeria, making companies to provide their own power a situation (Obadan, 1998). Several other reasons have been advanced for the fast and continuous decline of the Nigerian Textile Industry. Amongst the reasons advanced are the shortage of raw materials; competition from foreign textiles occasioned by smuggling; deteriorating machinery; and the lack of management initiatives, resourcefulness and foresight (Mohammed, 1984:1).

The findings on the condition of textile industries in Nigeria and its impact on the societal members of Kano metropolis, identified the loss of jobs as a result of the closure of industries, the collapse of small scale businesses in textile industrial areas, increasing poverty; insecurity and high crime rates as some of the major effects of the conditions of textile industries in Nigeria. This is similar to the findings of Nmadu (2008), who reported that, Nigerian textile industry was once a good support to her country economy: it was rated third largest in Africa after Egypt and South Africa, with over 250 vibrant factories operating above 50 per cent capacity utilization and also, the single largest employer of labour after the government for a significant part of the history of the country, providing direct employment to about 350,000 persons outside millions of indirect jobs and employments. Furthermore, the government was

said to be deriving as much as N2 billion per annum from textile related taxes and levies. Therefore, anything that affected this industry touched the nerve of the country.

Most surprisingly, the same industry which was found a major player in the manufacturing, giving about 350,000 Nigerians job has been declining along with its workforce (1995: 100,000, 2004: 50,000) until it was down to 26 by the end of 2007 with only 30,000 workers. Reports have it that textile companies have ever since been closing down on a yearly basis (Goodhead and Dagde, 2011). Hence, Murtala (2011) presented the textile industries crisis as thus:The predicament that bedeviled the Nigerian textile economy that earlier had considerable advantage in textile production, which manifested itself in the last three decades as a result of globalization, resulted in steady deepening economic crisis which has had adverse and far reaching consequences. This considerably affected the textile industry, wiped out labour and left behind an unsecured nation.

Findingson the measures of revitalizing the textile industry, revealed the provision of constant power supply, giving out of grants by the government to support local industries, training and re-training of skilled manpower to serve Nigeria's industrial needs instead of depending on expatriate and foreign machinery, public awareness on the importance of local textiles and locally produced textile materials; the formulation and strict implementation of industrial reforms laws, the placing of embargo, quota and restriction of the importation of foreign textiles goods and the encouraging of Nigerians to patronize locally made in Nigeria textile, and improving the ease of doing business in Nigeria to encourage investors as some of the possible and effective means of reviving Nigeria's comatose textile industry.

Dependency theory adopted for the study is relevance to the finding of this objective in its postulates that resources are extracted from the periphery and flow towards the center in order to

sustain the economic growth and wealth of the latter, and the poverty of the former. This further explained the abject poverty among the inhabitant of Kano metropolis as a result of extracting the resources needed for maintaining textile industries like cotton to the center state which boost the economy and growth of the center but abject poverty and loss of jobs is maintained at the periphery state.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the summary of key findings, draw conclusions and give recommendations on how textile industry in Nigeria can be resuscitated.

5.1 Summary of Key Findings

This study assessed the condition of textile industry in Kano metropolis, identified the factors necessitated the condition of textile industry in Kano metropolis; examined the effects of the condition of textile industry on the societal members of Kano metropolis and evaluate measures to be taken by Nigeria government and stakeholders towards resuscitating textile industries in Kano metropolis. Based on the aforementioned research objectives, the findings of objective one of the study revealed that, majority of the respondents reported that the condition of textile industries in Kano metropolis is pathetic and most of the industries were closed down, on objective two of the finding majority of the respondents and key informants alike identify the lack of grants and subsidies to textile industries in Kano state as the major factor responsible for the condition of the textile industries.

Objective three of the research finding reported that of the respondents identified loss of jobs of millions of members of Kano State as a result of the closure or comatose state of the industries as the most effect on public members of Kano State.

The objective four of the study summarised that of the respondents and key informant interviewed alike recommended provision of constant power supply for the textile industries as the most effective measure of effectively reviving textile industries.

5.2 Conclusion

Textile industries are important in economic and social terms, in the short run by providing incomes, jobs creation to the people and in the long run by providing countries the opportunity for sustained economic development in those countries with appropriate polices and institutions to enhance the dynamic effects of textile.

The textile industriesis very important for countries in terms of trade, GDP and employment and has contributed significantly in several other countries. The potential of textile industries to contribute to long run growth and development will therefore depend not just on the attributes (desirable or otherwise) of the investor, but also on the quality and effectiveness of government policies and institutions in developing countries like Nigeria. Nigeria has had its fair share of development plans and industrial policies, but that the industrial sector contributes only 4 percent to national GDP is an indication of failure of the planning agencies or implementation agencies or both. Given that these policies were instrumental to the successes of other economics, it is easy to conclude that perhaps in stepping down or replicating policies (as it is often the case) our local peculiarities were neither accounted for nor modeled into the implementation processes

5.3 Recommendations

- Government should restrict the importation of foreign textile goods to Nigeria, so as to protect the domestic textile industry against foreign counterpart.
- Government should give out loans to owners of textile industry to boost the production of textile materials that will the meet the demand of the Nigerian market.

- The congested markets, especially the inner zone markets should be decongested and adequately planned.
- Electricity supply to the textile companies is a critical resource factor, efforts should be made to see that all industrial areas have dedicated power lines that are supplied with electricity 24 hours a day. A presidential task force should be established and charged with the responsibility of doing this.
- Good governance is the best medication to the all forms of crises bedeviling Nigeria in general not only the current absence of security and peace in Northern Nigeria, thus is should be pursued at all levels. It is only with good governance that know would achieve and arrive at industrial break through and megalopolis formation
- Advocacy on the pride in using locally made goods, beginning with Nigerian goods, should be done by the National Orientation Agency and the Ministry of information and communication. This should be carried out at Federal, State and Local government levels. Advocacy should be backed up with "leadership by example" leaders should patronize and be seen to use locally used made goods.

5.4 Contributions to Knowledge

Contrary to previous studies like Muhammad 2010) which presented that a number of textile industries were in operation in Kano State, this study contributed to knowledge for its finding through a key informant interviewed who is also a stakeholder and owner of textile industry in the state, he testified that Kano has lost its industrial glory of second largest industrial state of the country, the textile industries that were the major industries in the state were closed down, jobs were lost, businesses collapsed and abject poverty became the story among the teeming

retrenched workers and public members of the state due to the comatose state of the state textile industries.

The study further contributed to knowledge in its submission that textile industrial sub sector if revive will be the largest employer of labour in the country, government will no longer stand to present itself as the largest employer of labour in the country. A key informant interviewed countered the position of government as the largest employer of labour, he stated that, in 1979, his textile industry was the least among the state textile industries BUT he employed labour force more than any ministry in Kano State. In line with this submission, the study also contributed that reviving the country agricultural sector and given priority attention to cotton production will serve as alternative to nation dependent on crude oil and will make the diversification policy of federal Government to see the light of the day.

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APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

I am a final year post- graduate student of the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, A.B.U. Zaria; conducting a research as part of the requirements for the award of M.Sc Sociology on the topic:**.: COLLAPSE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF KANO STATE.** I assured that, this research is purely an academic exercise and information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Please, fill the blank spaces and tick the appropriate answer from the options provided for each question. Thank you for your co-operation.

INSTRUCTION: Please Tick the column appropriately to indicate your choice as [✓]

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

1. **Sex**

(a) Male [ ] (b) Female [ ]

2. **Age**

(a) 25 – 29 years [ ] (b) 30 – 35 years [ ] (c) 36 – 40 years [ ]

(d) 41 – 45 years [ ] (e) 46 and above years [ ]

3. **Marital Status**:

(a)Single [ ] (b) Married [ ] (c) Divorced/Separated [ ] (d) widow [ ] (e)Widower [ ]

4. **Religion**

(a) Islam [ ] (b) Christianity [ ]

(c) Other (specify)…….……

5. **Occupations**

(a) Civil/public servant [ ] (b) Business/petty trader [ ] (c) Farmer [ ] (d) Artisan [ ]

(e) Others (specify) _____

6. **Ethnic Group**

(a) Hausa/Fulani [ ] (b) Yoruba [ ] (c) Igbo [ ]

(d) Others (specify)……

SECTION B: CONDITION OF KANO STATE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

7. Are you aware of textile industries in Kano?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

8. If yes, what is the condition of the industries?

(a) They are in full operation [ ] (b) They are in moderate operation [ ]

(c) Some are closed down [ ]

9 How many textile industries do you know in Kano? Mention them

_____

10. How many are in operation now? Mention them

(a)_____

(b)_____

(c)_____

SECTION C: FACTORS LEADING TO THE CONDITION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN KANO STATE

11. Are you aware of the condition of Kano textile industries?

(a) Aware [ ] (b) Not aware [ ]

12. The following are believed to be the factors responsible for the condition of Kano textile industries. **Tick** as possible as you believe

Exchange rate instability [ ]

Lack of modern machines [ ]

Shortage of black oil for machines [ ]

High cost of custom tariff [ ]

Corruption in governance [ ]

Lack of technical proficiency [ ]

Policy inconsistency [ ]

Unstable power supply [ ]

Unstable government policies [ ]

13. What are the other factors you know that are responsible for the condition of Kano textile industries

(a)_____

(b)_____

(c)_____

14. The following are believed to be the factors responsible for the closure of Kano State textile industries?

(a) Selfish interest of the owners of the industries [ ]

(b) Collapse of cotton production [ ]

(c) Lack of skilled man power [ ]

(d) Lack of modern production machines [ ]

(e) Lack of subsidy or financial assistance for the industries [ ]

SECTION D: EFFECTS OF THE CONDITION OF KANO TEXTILE INDUSTRIES ON THE PUBLIC

15. Does the condition of Kano textile industries have effect on the public?

(a) Aware [ ] (b) Not aware [ ]

16. The following are believe to be the effects of the condition of Kano textile industries on public. **Tick** as many as you believe

Loss of jobs [ ]

Collapse of small scale businesses in textile industrial areas [ ]

Insecurity [ ]

Prevailing rate of poverty [ ]

17. What are the other effects you know on the public members of Kano State?

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18 Are the current challenges of insecurity in Kano State related to the closure of Kano State textile industries? (a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

19. Mention others challenges you know

SECTION E: MEASURES TO IMPROVE KANO TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

20. Do you think that, the following measures can improve the condition of Kano textile industries?

A = Agree

SA = Strongly Agree

D = Disagree

SD = Strongly Disagree

Measures	**A**	**SA**	**D**	**SD**
Improving production of cotton and other textile raw materials				
Restriction on importation of foreign textile goods				
Giving out loans by the government to the owners of textile industries				
Provision of constant power supply				

21. Do you think the media and textile workers union has a role to play in campaigning to revive Kano textile industries?

(a) Agree [ ]

(b) Strongly Agree [ ]

(c) Disagree [ ]

(d) Strongly Disagree [ ]

22. Reform of the country industrial laws and effective industrial reform legislation can help to revive back Nigeria textile industries and Kano textile industries in particular

(a) Agree [ ]

(b) Strongly Agree [ ]

(c) Disagree [ ]

(d) Strongly Disagree [ ]

23. In your own opinion, what are the most effective measures of reviving Kano textile industries?

……

……

……

Thank you

APPENDIX III

IDI GUIDE ON A TOPIC: COLLAPSE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF KANO STATE.

BACKGROUND INFORMATIONS

Gender:

Position: Manager Jaykay Carpet Sharada and Manager Africa manufacturers Ltd Challawa

1. Textile sub sector has been a significant sector that contributed to the growth of Nigeria economy since 1980s, how can you describe the condition of Kano textile industries now?

Probe for:

- In maximum production level
- They still employ some labour force
- Their products are still patronize by customers
- They need intervention of federal and state governments on the challenges they are facing

2. In condition of any sector, textile industries in inclusion, there must be a factors responsible for that, in your understanding, what did you think are the factors responsible for the condition of Kano textile industries?

Probe for:

- Negligence of policy makers
- Discovery of oil boom
- Nature / quality of products
- Globalization in 21st century
- Poor power supply
- Lack of skilled personals
- Lack of modern machines

3. Research shows that, textile industrial sector was the largest employer in 1980s, how can you describe the effects of the condition of Kano textile industries on the people Kano state?

Probe for:

- Loss of jobs among the youth
- Prevailing crimes among the youth
- Collapse of the small scale businesses of the textile industrial areas
- Low revenue generation of Kano State Government
- Monopoly of textile material market by foreign investors
- Collapse of the cotton production

4. Since independence, Nigeria government implemented different industrial development policies meant for a search of a right model for the country economy, can you explain any effort by government at all levels aim to revive textile industries in Nigeria and Kano State in particular?

Probe for:

- Improving Agricultural sector as a back- bone of textile industries
- Provision of intervention funds for textile industries
- Efforts to improve power supply
- Importation embargo on foreign textile materials
- High tariff of importation of textile materials with the aim of discouraging the importers

5. How will you rate the efficiency of efforts made by the government towards the development of textile industries in Kano state? If not effective, what will you suggest as the most effective means of solving the condition of textile industries in Kano state in particular and Nigeria in general?

Probe for:

- To ensure honesty and accountability in implementation of any designed policy
- To assist state government in its effort for independent power programme
- To ensure a strict embargo on importation of foreign textile goods
- Prioritization of Agricultural production
- Giving subsidy and loan for cotton farmers

APPENDIX IV

IDI GUIDE ON: COLLAPSE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF KANO STATE.

BACKGROUND INFORMATIONS

Gender:

Position: stakeholder of textile industries, Kano State, Nasarawa Local Government Area Ministry of Commerce and Industry

1. It was believed that Textile sub sector of Nigeria played a vital role in Nigeria's economy around 1980s and early 1990s, the story of textile industries in Kano state that believed to be the second largest states of textiles production in Nigeria after Lagos state is different now, how can you explain the condition of Kano textile industries now?

Probe for:

- In maximum production level
- They still employ some labour force
- Their products are still patronize by customers
- They need intervention of federal and state governments on the challenges they are facing

2. Numbers of factors were identified in literatures as factors responsible for the condition of textile industries in Nigeria and Kano state in particular, as a policy maker responsible for planning of the structure of these industries, what can you state are the factors responsible for the condition of Kano textile industries?

Probe for:

- Negligence of policy makers
- Discovery of oil boom
- Corruption in governance
- Policy inconsistency
- Regime interruption through coup d'état

3. It was argued that, the condition of Kano textile industries has effect on members of public in Kano state; can you explain to me the effect of the present condition of Kano textile industries on the members of public in Kano state?

Probe for:

- Low revenue generation by Kano State government
- Monopoly of textile material market by foreign investors
- Collapse of the cotton production
- Loss of jobs among the youth
- Prevailing crimes among the youth
- Collapse of the small scale businesses of the textile industrial areas

4. Successive administration in Nigeria embarked on different industrial policies, with a desire of searching a golden industrial model for the country; hitherto the story is different, what are your plans of reviving Kano textile industries?

Probe for:

- Encouraging cotton production in the state
- Provision of intervention funds for textile industries
- Efforts to improve power supply
- giving loans to farmers in collaboration with the ministry of Agriculture and bank of industry
- sensitization campaign for patronization of locally production products

. 5. Previous policies of industrialization in Nigeria were described as somersault, how will you ensure the efficient implementation of your policies of reviving textile subsector in Kano state?

Probe for:

- To ensure honesty and accountability in implementation of any designed policy
- By monitoring the implementation of the designed policies
- A forensic review of the policies by the ministry of commerce and industry
- Zero tolerance of corruption in public service that hindered the success of previous policies.
- Ensuring prosecution of any officer found with the betrayal of trust

APPENDIX V

IDI GUIDE ON: COLLAPSE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF KANO STATE.

BACKGROUND INFORMATIONS

Gender:

Position: Workers of Jaykay Carpet Sharada and Workers of Africa manufacturers Ltd Challawa

1. Textile industries played a significant role as the backbone of Nigeria economy before the discovery of crude oil, how can you describe the condition of Kano textile industries now?

Probe for:

- Some are in production level
- They still employ some labour force
- They are facing enormous challenges
- They are mostly owned by foreign investors

2. People express their concern on the reasons for the collapse of Kano textile industries, to you, what do you think are the reasons why Kano textile industries are at this sorry condition?

Probe for:

- Negligence of policy makers
- Discovery of oil boom
- Nature / quality of products
- Neglect of Nigerian made goods
- Poor power supply
- Globalization in 21st century

3. Condition of these Kano textile industries has impacts on the peoples of Kano State; can you explain to me some of the effects of these textile industries on the peoples of Kano State?

Probe for:

- Loss of jobs among the youth
- Prevailing crimes among the youth
- Collapse of the small scale businesses of the textile industrial areas
- Low revenue generation of Kano State Government
- Monopoly of textile material market by foreign investors
- Collapse of the cotton production

4. government at both state and federal level claimed to have implemented different industrial development policies meant for a search of a right model for the country economy, can you explain any effort by government at all levels aim to revive textile industries in Nigeria and Kano State in particular?

Probe for:

- Improving Agricultural sector as a back- bone of textile industries
- Provision of intervention funds for textile industries
- Efforts to improve power supply
- Importation embargo on foreign textile materials
- High tariff of importation of textile materials with the aim of discouraging the importers

5. Are these policies claimed to have been implemented effective enough to address the challenges of Kano textile industries? If not effective, what will you suggest as the most effective means of solving the challenges Kano state textile industries in particular?

Probe for:

- To ensure honesty and accountability in implementation of any designed policy
- To assist state government in its effort for independent power programme
- To ensure a strict embargo on importation of foreign textile goods
- Prioritization of Agricultural production
- Giving subsidy and loan for cotton farmers