AN IMPROVEMENT OF TRADITIONAL DYEING AS A POTENTIAL SMALL SCALE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN KATSINA STATE

THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF M. A. INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

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DECLARATION

I hereby declared that the work presented in this thesis for the Degree of Master of Arts, Industrial Design, has never been presented or submitted for any higher degree.

I therefore, certify that this thesis is a product of my own independent research. Sources of information are appropriately acknowledged.

NASIR KADO SHINKAFI,
1995.

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled: An improvement of traditional dyeing as a potential small scale Textile industry in Katsina State by Nasir Kado Shinkafi meets the regulations governing the award of Degree of Master of Arts (Industrial Design) of Ahmadu Bello Univeristy, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah the most Beneficent, the most merciful, my thanks to Allah for enabling me carry out this research. I am indebted to my lecturers in the Department of Industrial Design Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, especially my major supervisor Professor T.Oguntona, who took the pain of going through my manuscript and gave me guidance and instructions, I am most grateful.

Similarly, I must express my gratitude to my father Alhaji Kado Shinkafi, and my cousin Yusuf Ado Shinkafi for their financial and moral support. Muhammad Sanusi Wada the managing Director of Rahusa Ventures Ltd, Nasir Muhammad managing Director Sahel Consultant, Ibrahim Tambai were never tired in assisting me financially.

I found home away from home with Lawal Shehu at the department of library science A.B.U Zaria and Malam Ali .A. Bagobiri. In Kaduna Mrs Alice Teru's hospitality made my collection of data a pleasure rather than a hard task. Mrs Teru never hesitated in giving any information about her Batik and Tie - dye. Mallam Umar Idiris a traditional dyer in Zaria city and Malam Tsoho of Marinar Kadabo in Katsina assisted me with valuable information on traditional dyeing.

The staff of the industrial training centre (I.D.C) The National Directorate of employment (N.D.E), History and culture Bureau and ministry of commerce and Industries all in Katsina were outstanding in their readiness to share with me any relevant material in their respective ministries. To all members of staff at W.T.C Katsina who morally supported me and other individuals and organisations I am very grateful. Special mention must be made to my wife Aminah Isa Ingawa and other members of my family who humbly bear my frequent absence.

Finally, I must acknowledge my appreciation and gratitude to Mr Bala of the department of local government Kongo Zaria for typing my Manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

TITLE - An improvement of traditional dyeing as potential small- scale textile industry in Katsina - State.

The study focuses attention on resist dyeing Methods as small - scale textile industry. Kaduna, and Kano states were used as models, the operations of the small scale textile industries were recorded, analysed and applied to Katsina state.

In the past, Katsina was famous for its traditional dyeing pits, the situation has now changed. What could be the attributing factors? The problem of the study was therefore, investigating the operation of the small - scale dyeing industries with a view to finding ways of improving them for Katsina state.

The study has socio - economic, educational and cultural significance. It would set the blue prints for the industrial development of Katsina - state. It would also encourage self employment, preservation of cultural heritage, indigenous skills and investment, utilisation of local resources, and contribute to the literature in this subject.

Three types of questionnaires were used, one for the modern small - scale textile industrialists, another for users of the products, and the third to the government agents both the state and local governments.

The findings were sorted and analysed, and conclusion, and recommendations were made based on the outcome of this study.

CHAPTER 1

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

With the introduction of austerity measures by the civilian regime of President Shagari, and the most recent structural adjustment - programme by the current administration, individuals and state governments,started looking inwards with a view to solving the socio - economic problems of this nation. The government set in motion the National Directorate of Employment (N.D.E) with a view to providing financial and technical assistance to individuals and private organisations to set up small scale industries, thus. the government intends to inject the spirit of self reliance, at the same time minimise the problem of unemployment.

Small scale textile industry in both rural and urbanareas is of fundamental importance in nation building especially as a factor of promoting industrial self reliance Yusuf (1990).

There is no doubt, the present economic hardship was largely affected by the nation's import oriented type of economy and over-dependency upon foreign machinery by the industrial sector. The long term effect of this economic phenomenon is the nation' huge foreign debt. The country therefore, needs a better-economic policy that would lead to self subsistency.

One of the Federal Government cherished drive towards a better economy was the campaign for small scale industries in rural areas and the intensification of local sourcing for industrial raw materials and the embargo on importation of various items like textile fabrics. This would encourage local production and exportation to other countries too. To further buttress this drive, the Federal Government introduced small scale loan scheme through the National Directorate of Employment and the Peoples Bank, to encourage establishment of small scale

industries.

Katsina is one of the ancient Hausa Cities in Nigeria where traditional Indigo dyeing has been practised long before the coming of the White man. However, this craft is on the verge of extinction. Out of the many 'Marinas' known within and outside Katsina City, only two remain in existence.

I was inspired to carry out this research primarily because of my concern for finding out how to improve the traditional dyeing in Katsina State and make it a potential small scale textile industry.

Textile was basic in the industrialization of the Western world and is understood to be playing an important role in the industrial development of developing countries such as India, Brazil and Korea. The developing countries, even with their limited resources of capital and skill, can quite effectively venture to expand and diversify the products of their traditional textile industry. Katsina State in particular and Nigeria in general is no exception.

The outcome of my research on 'An improvement of traditional dyeing as a potential small scale textile industry in Katsina would be very invaluable to the local craftsmen, students, the state Educational resource Centre (E.R.C), the Ministry of Commerce and industries, private organisations, National Directorate of employment (N.D.E) , individuals and the nation as a whole.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Katsina was once very famous for its traditional Indigo dyeing pits (Marina), during the trans-saharan trade. Dyeing was one of the traditional means of fabric decoration used to change

the colour of the cloth permanently. Heathcote (1976) stated that : 'The Hausa were once renowned in West Africa for the quality of their Indigo-dyed cloth, and considering the competition from factory made material, a surprising amount is still produced, though it is now nearly all made in larger towns. Almost all the many dye pits in the rural areas have been abandoned'. An examination of literature on dyeing and establishment of small scale textile industry, revealed that no previous study has been conducted on the improvement of traditional dyeing as a potential small-scale textile industry in Katsina State.

One wonders why it has not been found necessary to conduct a study in the past to find out why the craft is dying, and how to improve it to face the challenges of competition from factory made materials. Is the craft dying because of the introduction of synthetic dyes? or is the traditional Indigo dyeing no more appeals to the consumers compared with the factory made colourful dyes? or is it because of the government non-challant attitude towards the craft? Oguntona (1987), stated that the first commercial textile industries were established in Nigeria in the early 1950s to my observation, however, that year marked the beginning of the end of traditional dyeing industries in Katsina State. Since the establishment of the modern industries, the traditional dyeing started disappearing from villages and cities in Katsina State. Against this background, a study like this dealing with an improvement of traditional dyeing as a potential small scale industry in Katsina State becomes imperative.

However, the Federal Government has realised that the survival of the small scale industries is the backbone of our industrial and technological progress. Hence, the establishment of National Directorate of Employment (N. D. E.).

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the factors responsible for the gradual decline of traditional dyeing craft in Katsina State?
2. What are the possibilities of introducing synthetic vat dyes to the craftsmen?
3. What are the possibilities of improving the quality and diversity of the design techniques of the traditional dyeing craft?
4. To what extent can the traditional dyeing craft be transformed into a potential small scale -textile industry in Katsina State?
5. To what extent has government been encouraging small scale and cottage textile industries, based on it's policy on small scale industries?

1.4 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of study is:

(i) To find the means of saving traditional dyeing from total collapse.

(ii) To determine the possibilities of introducing manufactured synthetic vat dyes to the craftsmen.

(iii) To determine the possibilities of improving the quality and diversity of the finish products by making it more appealing to the consumers.

(iv) To determine avenues of transforming the traditional dyeing craft into a potential small-scale textile industry in Katsina State,

(v) To determine the extent of government encouragement and assistance to the small scale textile industry.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is significant in the sense that it is the first time in the history of Katsina State, a systematic inquiry is being conducted to asses how to improve the traditional dyeing and transforme it into a potential small scale textile industry. The significance of the study is being viewed from three angles; these are Economical, Educational and Cultural.

1.5.1 ECONOMICALLY

No nation can afford to neglect the development of small scale industries. Many developing nations such as Korea, became what they are today in the field of industrial development because of their firm support to the small scale industries. Therefore, the establishment of small scale textile industry in Katsina is fundamental to it's economic growth. The industry shall provide job opportunities, thereby reducing unemployment in the state.

The improvement of the traditional dyeing pits in Katsina would attract more tourist to the state. The State dyeing pit are among the famous in the Hausa land during the trans-saharan trade. It is hoped that the findings of this study would bring back it's former glory and prestige.

Nigeria stands the chance of earning foreign exchange through the exportation of the finish products of traditional textile industry.

It is hoped that the study shall form the blue print for the establishment of small scale textile industry by the Ministry of commerce and industries Katsina state.

The study shall ease the work of National Directorate of Employment in training and promotion of small scale textile industries.

1.5.2 EDUCATIONALLY

According to Belfer (1975), the importance of studying the past art and culture is to provide a "store house" of valuable knowledge and record. To my opinion,Belfer (1975) was trying to show the importance of historical documentation of past art and culture, however, the subject of this study has encompassed both the past, present and future of this craft.

The state educational resource centre has a lot to gain through the findings of this study. The syllabus of F/Arts, stands a better chance of improvement, because dyeing is one of the major courses in F/Arts.

It is hoped that the outcome of this study would contribute to the existing literature in the subject, and provide a good source of information for educational purpose.

1.5.3 CULTURALLY

According to Ahmed (1988), as cited by Isa (1985), throughout the world, small scale industries have their origin from traditional heritage and occupations which reflect the societal cultural values. The culture of a people can mean a sum total of the people's way of life. Art, therefore is an integral part of people's culture, and dyeing is embedded in the culture of Nigerians. Thus, traditional dyeing will contribute in the preservation of cultural heritage.

1.6 SCOPE AND DELIMITATION

The study is confined to the improvement of traditional dyeing and transforming it into

a small-scale textile industry in Katsina State. It would be limited to only Kano, Kaduna and Katsina State.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Marina or Karofi - A Hausa term meaning traditional dyeing pits.

Asbinawa - A normadic tribe in north Africa.

Tuaregs - North African tribe famous for their black dyed turban.

Tukurdi - A Hausa term referring to the traditionally dyed attire of the Tuaregs and Asbinawa.

Cottage Industry - Traditionally based small -scale industries which are in most cases operated within the household, and by the members of the household.

Adire - Eleko - A Yoruba term, referring to a traditionally dyed and design attire.

N.D.E - National Directorate of Employment.

Modern Small-Scale Industry - Modern based manufacturing and commercial small business - engaging people on full time.

Large Scale Industry - A very large manufacturing and commercial business, employing large number of people both skilled and unskilled.

Yan Kulodo - A Hausa term refering to a group of merchants and financiers who financed weavers.

I.D. C - Industrial Development Centre

SSICS - Small scale Industrial credit scheme

SSI - Small scale Industries.

E.R.C - Educational Resource centre.

DYE - A substance that is dissolved in water, which can change the colour of fabric permanently.

SSTI - Small scale Textile industry

N.B.C.I - Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry

B.A.T.C - Business Apprenticeship Training Centre

N.I.D.B - National Industrial Development Bank

NERFUND - National Economic Reconstruction Fund.

Toka - Hausa name for ash.

Katsi - Saturated indigo used by Hausa traditional dyers.

U.N.T.L - United Textile Limited.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The review of related literature for this study is going to be handled logically in connection with the research questions, and objectives. In an attempt to find possible explanation or answers to the research questions, the relevant literature will be reviewed along these perspectives:-

2.1 Self reliance: The bed-rock for industrial Development.

2.2 A survey of self reliance in the third world.

2.3 Small scale industries in Katsina State .

2.4 Contemporary Development.

2.5 Nature and characteristics of small scale industries.

2.6 Problems of small scale Industries.

2.7 *Katsina State government policy on development of SSI*

2.8 The role of the Federal Government in the development of SSI sub-sector.

2.9 The Industrial Development Centre (I.D.C.) in Katsina State

2.10 The National Directorate of Employment (N.D.E.) in Katsina State.

2.11 Incentives offered to SSI in Katsina State

2.12 The contribution of SSI in Katsina State

2.13 Traditional and modern small scale Textile Industries

2.14 Financing of small - Small Industries

2.15 Traditional Dyeing in Katsina State

2.16 Possible factors militating against traditional dyeing in Katsina State

2.17 Resource materials for SSTI.

2.1 SELF-RELIANCE: THE BED-ROCK FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

Background

Nigeria has been existing as a nation for many decades. It has for many years sustained herself with the food it produced. The economy of the nation in the early 60s was predominantly agricultural. Agricultural export stood at over 65%. The importation of flashy cars and other luxurious items such as whisky, soaps etc., were very minimal. During its infancy of nationhood, the country experienced a civil war, thus: the eastern part of the country declared herself (Biafra) - a nation. One interesting thing about "Biafra" which must be emulated by Nigeria was its capabilities of self reliance. A visit to the national war museum at Umuahia, Abia State will convince any doubting mind that had "Biafra" solely depended on importation of armaments, the war would not have lasted seven days. Heavy artillery weapons and armored tanks were made by the biafras as the only option to sustain the war. Not only were guns and armored cars made, but highly destructive explosives. Had the government of Nigeria been able to sustain the tempo set by the Biafrans, billions of naira that are yearly expended in the acquisition of lethal weapons from abroad, would have been used to alleviate the depressed economy.

A SURVEY OF SELF-RELIANCE IN THE THIRD WORLD

During the 60s and the early 70s, the problem of unemployment in many rural and urban centres in Nigeria was very minimal. small scale or cottage industries were still relied upon for the production of basic essential commodities, such as hoes, cutlasses, woven fabrics, shoes, bags, etc. However, with the coming of oil boom, the nation became solely dependent on importation of food and other essential and non-essential items. Local crafts or small scale industries started to give up the struggle with the imported superior items.The result was total neglect of the indigenous small-scale industries. Momoh (1990) made an observation when he said:

> Nigeria for a very long time will remain underdeveloped. The two basic reasons are that we have not organised our society in such a way as to provide a sound knowledge and/or skills foundation for technological take-off and we have not evolved a system of developing indigenous technology from our local arts and crafts-manship.

He further said:

> Arts and crafts in any society are tailored towards providing societal needs and solving societal problems. skills for such crafts become indigenous to communities and transmitted from one generation to other with improving creativity and dexterity.

Industrial development implies speeding up the production potentials and procedures through mechanization and automation. Indigenous technology development implies mechanising the skills and craftsmanship already available and indigenous to the society.

If Nigeria wants to be self reliant and lay a solid foundation for industrialisation, then

she has to borrow a leaf from other third world nations e.g India. Indian economy is predominantly agricultural. Today about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities and which also absorb three-fourths of its working force. India with a population of over 799 million is able to feed it self and have surplus which is now being exported to other countries.

In contrast, Nigeria's national income is derived mainly from oil export. The government has neglected the utilisation of abundant human skills in the development of cottage or small-scale industries which should serve as springboard for industrialisation. Speaking on the secret of India's industrialisation, Alabi (1986) quoted Dr. Pande the Director of Birla Institute of Technology, India saying, *'the process of modernisation in any country and not India alone* depends on availability and effective use of human skills". He further said, "consequently this conscious effort in the development of skills and craftsmanship has today made India the third largest reservoir of scientific and technical manpower in the world, next to USA and USSR". India is now producing a wide range of not only consumer items but has acquired and absorbed the technology for the manufacture of vast range of capital and intermediate goods. It crowned the success of its foray into nuclear technology with commission of a breeder nuclear plant in December, 1985.

In its bid to be self reliant, successive governments in Nigeria opted for "import substitution industrialisation", which relied on foreign capital. The beneficiaries of this industrialisation are still the multinationals. Onimode (1985) has categorically exposed this when he said:

> In order to prevent their products from being shut out through high Nigerian tariffs and other protectionist measures, many foreign exporters establish

> industrial branches for domestic manufacturing. These foreign investors are multinational corporations that dominate the manufacturing sectors of the third world countries through the internationalisation of capital. The major problems with this foreign control of manufacturing include distorted investment priorities, the repatriation of nation economic surplus which inhibits the expansion of domestic manufacturing, excessive reliance on imported inputs and spareparts from foreign subsidiaries, the import of inappropriate technology and foreign consumption habits and the restricted utilisation of domestic labour".

From the foregoing, it is clearly manifest that successive governments of Nigeria had misdirected the resources of this nation in their bid to lay the foundation of self reliance through "import substitution industrialisation". It is needless to say that, Nigeria's self reliance ideology of "Mass Mobilisation for Social Justice and Self Reliance" (MAMSER) was mere rhetoric than a formidable force for action. The sudden upsurge of Japan, a third world nation in the field of science and technology and a ruling nation in the field of electronic industry the world over, is a clear testimony that Nigeria can become industrialised on the plank of self reliance as a concept. Cuba, inspite of the distabilising role of American government has tried to achieve socio-economic well-being for its citizens. Libyan self-reliance drive based on the philosophy of Jamahiriya is laudable, needless to say Tansania philosophy of self reliance which is rooted in Ujama'a. China, the spokesman of the Third world is not left out either.

2.2 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN KATSINA STATE

BACKGROUND

Katsina is one of the ancient cities of Hausaland in Nigeria. Hausaland in general had been noted for hundreds of years in trade and industry. Cities such as Katsina had from early times been connected with the trans-saharan trade between North Africa and the western sudan. For many years Katsina remained one of the greatest commercial centres not only of Hausaland

but of the western sudan. It became prosperous through trade and attracted considerable number of foreigners. It was the terminus of an important and busy trade route leading from Tripoli in North Africa, through Ghadames and Air in the sahara, into Hausaland. However, after the upheaval of the Fulani jihad in the early nineteenth century, Katsina lost its commercial position *to Kano which now becomes the emporium of the Fulani empire, (Osae. 1973).*

The history of cottage or small scale industries in Katsina is as old as the city. For hundred of years,for instance, Katsina was famous for its "Marina" pits where as many as over three hundred dyers converged daily on each of the dyeing industry. Some of these industries are still maintained from pre-colonial period till the present day.

When Katsina state was created in september 1987,it inherited among other things, some small-scale industries that include both the traditional industries that brought the capital city its past glory in commerce, and modern industries that use modern machines and technology. As has been pointed out above, the state has a number of SSI, alongside with the larger and medium ones. However, due to inadequate statistics their exact number cannot be ascertained. However, there exist a number of block making, bakeries, soap making, printing, metal works, tailoring, furniture, dyeing and garment making industries which are scattered all over the 26 local government areas of the state.

2.3 CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT

As has been pointed out earlier, many small and medium-scale industries were established before or after the creation of the state, while some are still under construction. Notable among the small and medium existing industries include textile mills, yoghurt and soft drink industries

in Funtua Local Government, plastic industry in Dutsin-ma, Ginnery industry in Malunfashi, oil mills, flower and carpet industries in Katsina Local Government. Those under construction include the Kankara Kaolin Industry, the Kankia Nail Industry and the Funtua Burnt Bricks industry. "The state government is putting much effort into sinking its limited resources to see the take off of the aforementioned industries" (Garba, 1994). However, due to financial constraint, there is no date in sight for the completion of these industries.

While new "modern" small scale industries are springing up at a snail pace in the state, the future of traditional and cottage industries is very gloomy. It is estimated that an average of 10 traditional industries ranging from weaving, blacksmithing, dyeing, pottery etc., are becoming extinct in each of the 26 local government of the state. For instance, in the ancient cities of Daura, Karofi, Mani, Malumfashi, Musawa, and Kusada where dyeing was practiced for hundred of years, not a single "marina" dye pit remains in existence. Where they are in existence as in the case of Katsina Local Government, it was observed that very few old men are seldom seen dyeing clothes, and yarns.

No nation or state can afford to neglect the development of SSI. No industrialised nation has developed its industrial sector over night. Therefore, Katsina State can never achieve its desired objectives of industrialising the state without climbing the necessary steps of the ladder. Japan did not become super power in industrialisation over night. It started from developing its traditional and cottage industries.

If meaningful and lasting foundation is to be laid down, the state has to give special attention to the traditional and cottage industries. This was brought out by (Salisu 1992) when he said: " If Katsina State government intends to achieve a sound footing on industrialisation,

it has to suspend for the time being its programme of establishing industries which its machineries have to be imported, instead, the government should gear its efforts in the development of traditional and cottage small industries. There is no short cut.

2.4 NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

According to Waziri (1985) the nature and characteristics of SSI comprise the following:

a) Equity base is relatively small and usually distributed over a much smaller base than in large firms. The same manager/proprietor handles or supervises the financing, production, marketing and personnel of the enterprise.

b) Less sharing of decision making, decision are more subjective (based less on analysis).

c) Great concern with financial matter, greater difficulty in attracting funds for expansion. The manager/proprietor finds it difficult to borrow short term or long term capital from organised financial institution and so relied heavily on relations, money lenders, personal saving or the profit of his enterprise.

d) They are more reluctant about risk taking.

e) They are product intensive, tie their objectives closely to the product line than to other matters, such as use of capital.

f) Lower employee turnover, high labour investment ratio.

g) Employer-employee relationship tends to be more difficult especially in recognising and correcting inefficiencies.

h) Performance standard are almost impossible to establish and enforce under the kind of

informality that prevails.

i) SSI have special problem with respect to growth in corporate size. Their limited resources and financial vulnerability usually increases rather than diminish the risk.

j) The level of education of the proprietor is usually very low with a consequent low level of business management, techniques, skill or market information.

2.5 PROBLEMS OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small-scale industries have a number of short-comings and many scholars, in treating the subject view these shortcomings from different angles. For example, Nigal and Sign (1976) have attributed these shortcomings to management, while Baumback (1980 lay emphasis on financing and management.

However, for the purpose of this study, the following are considered as the general problems of SSI:

i) management

ii) technical

iii) commercial

iv) capital

Management

The management problems arise from the one side ability of the manager-owner of the enterprise, the problem of finding the right successor to him after his retirement or and the shortage or absence of personnel-capable of advising him on management policies. His limited education and training and the rural and sub-urban nature of his functions, and location further

deny him access to modern management techniques. "Poor management has remain the major single factor that has crippled many SSI in Nigeria", (Salisu 1992).

SSI are not disciplined in the sense that they deliberately divert loans obtained for project support to ostentatious expenditure. Some refuse to pay back loans as and when due. The interest and principal on loans from government-owned financial institutions are often misconceived in no small way to banks accumulation of bad debts.

Technical

The technical problems of SSI arise from limited access to modern production equipment and their low technical know-how, which are a result of limited education and training, the limited extent of the market in which they are operating and their inaccessibility to further source of finance outside their own savings.

Commercial

The commercial problems of SSI consist of the limited possibilities of market expansion and the absence of a study and guaranteed market and the disadvantages of small-size in buying market. The financial problems derive from their own limited of capital their limited possibility to loan funds, the liquidity of their operating capital and the indebtedness of their customers to them. Since many of their customers usually have lower income than them, Most of their irregular purchases from SSI are on credit which is paid in bits at irregular instalment or not paid at all over a long period of time, (Aluko 1993).

Capital

Many SSI suffer from inadequate working capital and thus have difficulty in funding their business operation, especially for the purchase of raw materials which inturn restricts their productive activities. The limitation of managerial ability along with limited technical and commercial possibilities make the risk of lending money to small industries very high. In turn, the shortage of business capital further aggravates the technical commercial and managerial problems.

2.6 KATSINA STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY ON SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

In its efforts to see the rapid industrial development of the state, the small scale industrial credit scheme (SSICs) was established in 1988. The scheme is intended to provide financial assistance for the improvement of the small-scale industrial sector which has not been assisted by the commercial banks and other financial institution in the country. In order to attract a large section of the population into industrial activities of the state, the scheme has been playing some useful roles through the provision of funds to small scale industrialists with promising project (Garba 1994).

Loan applications are submitted to the SSI section of the ministry of Trade and Industry where they are processed and submitted to the state's loan management committee which has the responsibility of approving the loan applications. Such approvals are normally based on commercial merits and the bankability of the projects which apply for the loans. The Director General Ministry of Commerce and Industries is Chairman of the committee.

Loan funds are usually issued on behalf of a loan beneficiary directly to the supplier of machinery and equipment. The rate of interest is 5% on the total loan issued. In collaboration with the newly established Industrial Development Centre, and other government agencies, the scheme advises on correct choice of machinery. It also supervises their installation, maintenance and operation. The area trade officer in each of the 26 local governments in the state also assists in collection of loan repayments made to the scheme by the borrowers. Short training courses in form of workshops in industrial management, production techniques, book-keeping etc., are occasionally arranged by the Ministry of Commerce in collaboration with the Industrial Development Centre in the State.

2.7 THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SSI SUB-SECTOR

The government has for long recognised the vital role SSI sub-sector play in the overall industrial development of Nigeria as a nation. However, in the early 60s, the government provided very little funds to local entrepreneurs. The government has not done much to formulate a comprehensive policy to aid development of SSI along a given path. In 1969 sequel to a national conference on SSI the government re-emphasized the potential impact the SSI has on the industrialisation of the economy.

As a result, various institutions were set up to provide financial and technical back up services to the SSI. The programme commenced in the mid-1960s with the establishment of small scale industrial credit scheme (SSICS). Under this scheme funds were made available to state that were expected to contribute a matching amount for on-lending to small scale

industrialists (Bullion, 1991).

Another vital step taken, was the take over of regional Industrial Development Centres in Zaria and Owerri. A third one was then set up at Oshogbo. Initially, the centres were established by the then regional governments for the promotion of SSI in their areas. The federal government later set up Industrial Development Centres (IDC) in all the states.

The (IDC's) are to provide technical and management assistance to SSI. However, it is regrettable to note that despite these commendable gestures, the colossal amount of scarce resources pumped into them, the overall performance has not been satisfactory in the delivery of needed technical back-up service to SSI (Yero 1985).

Sequel to this failure, and to remedy the situation, the government established the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI) a specialized development Bank - exclusively relied to channel funds to SSI. However, due to mismanagement of funds, the bank folded up in 1992. It was gathered that funds that were meant for eligible industrialists were diverted for personal use by officials of the bank.

Another bold step taken in 1989 by the government was the establishment of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity. The financing of this scheme is to operate through some approved commercial banks under a loan guaranteed by the NDE at concessional rate of interest (Hassan, 1994)

The most ambitious of all the programme so far initiated by the government is the setting up of the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND) which is a clear demonstration of government efforts to improve the performance of the sector.

2.8 THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (IDC) IN KATSINA

The industrial development centre in Katsina was established in 1991. Some of its primary duties to SSI include Consultancy, extension, training research and development and information services. For the purpose of this research, consultancy service and extension shall be reviewed for their importance.

Consultancy Service

According to (Mustapha 1974), the consultancy services of IDC in Katsina include:

i) Entrepreneur guidance and counselling on investment opportunity for modern SSI.

ii) Preparation and appraisal of pre-investment proposal and feasibility studies for modern SSI.

iii) Preparation of market studies and area economic survey.

iv) Functional consultancy service in production management, book-keeping, marketing and sales promotion, selection and procurement of machinery and equipment.

Extension Services

Industrial extension services are universally regarded as the most important programmes for the development of SSI for the provision of technical economic and managerial assistance for the upgrading of the skill or the workers, to increase their production, improve the quality of goods produced and strengthen the competitive position of the enterprises (Alujo 1973).

The services usually include advice on improved technical processes and the use of modern machines and equipment,the demonstration of the use of modern technical processes through

factory workshop, mobile workshop and in technical institutes, colleges and trade centres: conducting classes for artisans and entrepreneurs and the provision of information necessary for the more efficient functioning of the small units. These services, which should be as close as possible to the industrialists are usually rendered to existing industrialist, or to those planning to start new industries. (Mustapha, 1994).

Unfortunately, as (Muhammed, 1995) has stated "The gap between good intentions and achieved performance is a substantial one". Many of the well intentioned policies outlined by IDC in Katsina have not been achieved, an obvious reason for this being the lack of adequate funding to the IDC in the state by the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industries. Its two workshop under construction have been uncompleted up to the time of carrying out this research. The centre is also facing the problem of manpower, having only three senior staff and handful of some junior staff.

Despite its shortcomings, the centre has successfully conducted a survey on existing SSI in the southern part of the state. It has also made a reasonable preparation and appraisal of pre-investment proposals and feasibility studies for those planning to start new industries. In 1992, it jointly organised a workshop with the state ministry of commerce and industries, for small scale industrialists.

2.9 THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT (N.D.E.) IN KATSINA STATE

In the 80s, the worldwide economic depression caused alarming discomfort in the NIgeria's economy. Industrial output shrank to an all time low and commercial activities were

consequently reduced, leading to the loss of employment opportunity for millions of Nigerians. By the end of 1986 the Federal Government created NDE in its effort to combat unemployment problem in Nigeria (ADE 1988).

The state NDE office was opened in June 1988. The Directorate has major programmes including small-scale employment programme which seeks to create employment by facilitating the establishment of small and cottage industries particularly in rural areas of the state. Under this programme, selected young Nigerians with proven abilities who can produce viable business proposals, are given financial assistance to set up cottage and small-scale industries, thus creating employment for themselves and others. (Sirika 1994).

The NDE in Katsina recorded great success in its pilot project scheme. According to Hassan (1994), "20 businesses were sponsored by the NDE with .5m allocated to the state in 1988". He further said "since the creation of the scheme in the state, a total of 3,806,000 was released for disbursement to beneficiaries, for establishment of agro-allied and hand craft business".

Apart from its success in sponsoring the establishment of small business which include among others furniture making, mechanical workshops and hand craft business, the NDE faced some problems. Its biggest problem encountered was non-payment of loan or diversion of money on the part of beneficiaries. "Loan from NDE is expected to be revolving, without repayment others cannot benefit" (Ali 1994).

2.10 INCENTIVES OFFERED TO SSI IN KATSINA STATE

In realisation of the fact that economic self reliance cannot be achieved without the

establishment of both large, medium and SSI, the state government through the Ministry of Commerce and Industries is putting a lot of effort towards the industrialisation of the state. It gives incentives to all willing investors or industrialists.

According to Salisu (1992) incentives given include granting of land to industrialists within 30 days from the date of application, reduction on the amount charged from 5% - 1% and fully developed industrial layouts and estates with all the necessary infrastructure in them. Others include the preparation of project profits and feasibility survey and offering counselling and management services to small-scale industrialists.

To ensure adequate production of self-employed artisan, the expertise of which is utilised by SSI, the state government has established seven Business Apprenticeship Training Centres (BATC). The centres include: Daura, Mani, Katsina, Kankia, Dutsin-ma, Malnumfashi and funtua. All these are in recognition and believe that the extent to which the industrial potential growth and development is largely dependent on the incentives given to SSI.

2.11 THE CONTRIBUTION OF SSI IN KATSINA STATE

The development of small-scale industries is considered very vital by developing countries, especially to help them achieve the much needed rapid industrialisation. Much role importance is attached by various governments to the development of SSI because of the significanct role they can play in the industrialisation of a country (Iyang, 1985).

Despite financial problem generally being faced by the SSI, the sector has continued to play a significant role in the economic and social development of the young state; thus, it contribute in:

i) Employment generation

ii) Industrialisation of the state

ii) Use of local resources

iv) Commercialization

v) Export

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Small-scale industries assist government and will continue to assist in the provision of employment opportunities to as many people in the society as possible. By the end of 1985 the unemployment situation in Nigeria had reached desperate and alarming proportions. In the urban areas, with high concentration of people educated the unemployment rate was especially high, running to over 10%. In the rural areas the situation is not any better. The establishment of SSI through the assistance of government agencies such as the N.D.E., the IDC and the SSCS, had tremendously produced employment opportunities for many unemployed youth in Katsina State.

Katsina State being one of the youngest state in the country is not being endowed with many medium and large scale industries. It has been estimated that the large scale industries provided only 10% employment opportunities, while the remaining 90% was provided by SSI in the state.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF THE STATE

It is no doubt, that in this age of modern technology, no nation can neglect the industrial sector. Industrialisation had been as a necessity to our lives as water is to living. There can

never be industrialisation without the industries. SSI are the spring board for any meaningful industrialisation, the developed or industrialised nations of today became what they are through the contribution of SSI. Therefore, SSI are playing a vital role in the industrialisation of the state in particular and the nation in general.

USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES

The survival of any industry depends largely on its ability to utilise the local resources available within its location. SSI usually use resources that are obtainable locally either from the natural habitat or through other complementary industries (Okeji, 1985).

Katsina State, being the largest producer of cotton in the country gained a lot in the utilisation of this important raw material used by the Textile industries. Funtua Textile, Hamada Carpet Industry, the Karfi Cotton Ginnery, Funtua Cotton Ginnery and other small cottage, textile industries all utilised the cotton produced by farmers in the state. The Kankara Kaolin which is the finest in the country is being used by local ceramists scattered all over the state and the department of industrial design, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Thus the use of local resources is intensified.

COMMERCIALIZATION

Katsina had been noted as one of the major commercial centre in Hausaland during the 18th century. In its effort to regain its past glory as a commercial centre, the state government is gearing its resources to develop the small scale industries. As a result of this gesture, some of its markets in the major cities like Funtua, Malumfashi, Dutsin-ma and the state capital are

booming with businesses. Businessmen from the neighbouring state of Kano, Sokoto, Kaduna and Jigawa come to purchase items that are made by the SSI. Such items include: plastic wares, carpets, traditional textiles, leather works etc. Thus, the SSI is contributing immensely towards the commercialization of the state.

EXPORT

"One of the major contribution of SSI to the state in particular and to the nation in general, has been the conservation of foreign exchange through import-substitution" (Salisu, 1992). Katsina State, having an international border with the Niger Republic stand to gain much through the export of SSI products. As a result therefore, the products of the small scale industry sector serve as substitutes for those which might otherwise have been imported with a considerable amount of foreign exchange. Jibia and Maiadua Local Government headquarters are two border towns famous for their weekly markets. The markets are used as displaying ground for SSI products. People from within the state, and the neighbouring Niger Republic partronised products made by the small scale sector.

2.12 TRADITIONAL AND MODERN SMALL SCALE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

According to Agbenyo (1982) there are two classes of small scale industries - the traditional and the modern types. While the former exists and caters for the need of traditional economy, the latter caters for emerging modern economy. Child (1977) said that in the traditional one which is predominantly rural, i.e. traditional crafts cottage industry there is poverty level of income and slow growth or even stagnation.

Agbenyo (1982) further said: " in contrast, the modern sector is predominantly urban and industrial in nature. He went further to say that it is wholly market oriented with modern commercial, financial and transport facilities, public services. Utilities and education are also provided. There is also modern technology and new innovations which bring about growth with modern methods of production which are in most cases capital intensive.

From my observation, traditional textile industries are the industries that we "inherited" in both rural and urban centres that use tools, techniques of production and raw materials devoid of modern technology. In other words, their method of production are manual, their techniques and tools are traditional. Such industries are more of cottage, they include the hand spinning that is predominantly women business among the Hausas. The weaving industry can be classified into two main groups. Thus, the horizontal and vertical weaving industries. In the horizontal industry, the weavers used

horizontal looms, it may be narrow or wide, while the vertical weaving industry used vertical looms. Men predominate the horizontal loom, while women predominates the latter. An example of such industries include, the Akwete Weavers in Imo State and the Narrow Band weavers in Mani, Katsina State.

Dyeing is another important traditional industry. Indigo plant grows naturally in Nigeria and abounds in the northern and southern parts of the country. In the north, it is predominant in Kano, Katsina, Zaria and Sokoto where local dyeing is practiced. Dyeing is carried out in the pit called "marina" or "Karofi". In the south, dyeing is carried out in pots around Abeokuta, Oshogbo and Oyo. In the traditional dyeing, ash, "Katsi, and Baba" are used mainly as agents that facilitates the fastness of the dye. Whereas in the modern dyeing industry synthetic dyes are

used with chemical such as caustic soda and hydrosulphite, (D.O.Ukponwan 1980).

From the foregoing review, the traditional small scale textile industries have been in existence in Nigeria from time immemorial, while the modern textile industries began to show up in Nigeria in the late 1960s. One of such firms according to Eicher (1976) as cited by Ahmad (1988) was started by an American woman Mrs. Morgan. She started the Aladire in early 70s before she sold it to another Nigerian woman. Example of other firms include: African Screen Printers in Onitsha. The products of these industries became so popular even among the foreigners because of their high quality and variety of colours.

Agbenyo (1982) reported that when there was serious unemployment in India, especially in the rural areas, Mahatma Gandi opposed mechanisation and instead advocated slight improvement in traditional techniques. His view was that when there are enough hands to do the job, then mechanisation is irrelevant. Spinning and weaving mills deprived the villagers a substancial means of livelihood. Ghandi's contention was that the way to take development to the villagers was not through mechanisation but through revival of the industries they were used to, and should be encouraged to work in their cottages as they have done from time immemorial, but with some improvement like in hand carding, hand spinning, hand weaving and dyeing.

2.13 FINANCING OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Financing of small-scale industries is a major area that need to be given a special attention by both government and private financial institutions. Many SSI attribute their failure to expand or improve their productivity due to limited source of finance. For the purpose of this study sources of finance for the SSI will be categorised into three main groups, namely:

i) Individual saving/friends and

relatives assistance

ii) The government

ii) Financial institutions (Commercial banks)

Individual Saving/Friends and Relations Assistance

For the smooth take off of small scale industry, usually the source of finance may come from personal savings. Though, sometimes friends and relations come to the aid of industrialists, but the greater portion is from individual savings. It is important to point out" said Iyang (1985), "that the availability of the source of finance depends partly on the profitability of the firm, partly on the amount of tax which it has to pay, and partly on its own policy with regard to distribution of profits.

The Government

In promoting small-scale industries, the federal government has naturally been out at the forefront, Mustafa (1986). In 1971, said Salisu (1992), the then Federal Government started to provide a more direct form of financial assistance to SSI through cooperative societies and development banks. Thus, the following institution were established:

i) Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI)

ii) National Industrial Development Bank (NIDB)

iii) National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND)

Recently, the National Directorate for Employment, (NDE) and peoples' Bank of Nigeria were established. These and other commendable moves have been made to ensure the sustained

growth of small scale industries in the country. On paper, they appear marvelous, (Mustafa 1968). He further said "there is no gain saving the fact that government has always had good intentions. The snag comes during implementation". In reality, the small scale industrialists find it difficult and sometimes impossible to get assistance in form of soft loan from the aforementioned institutions. It is pertinent to mention that the state governments are not left behind in the promotion of SSI. Small Scale Industries Credit Scheme (SSICS) were established in each of the State Ministry of Commerce and Industries. However,

the disbursement of budget allocation for the promotion of SSI constitutes a major constraint.

Financial Institutions (Commercial Banks)

Another important institutional arrangement for financing SSI are the commercial banks. These banks are abundantly located in various local governments of Katsina State and they include among others:

a) Union Bank

b) First Bank

c) United Bank for Africa (UBA).

d) Allied Bank

e) Bank of the North

f) Habib Bank

g) Peoples' Bank

h) Community Bank

i) Nigeria Universal Bank

In 1984, the Central Bank of Nigeria issued directives to the commercial banks to reserve a minimum of 16 percent of their loan package to the small scale industries. Penalties were provided against defaulters. The directives given to commercial banks by the Central Bank does not command 100 percent conformity. Infact, the commercial banks have found a way to circumvent the 16 percent allocation supposedly earmarked for SSI and in some cases have opted to pay the penalty, (Hashim 1988).

2.14 TRADITIONAL DYEING IN KATSINA STATE

Situation Report on the Research in Katsina State

Dyeing is one of the craft that has been in existence for many centuries in Katsina State. It has been estimated that there were no less than 20 'Marinas' dyeing industries scattered all over the state some 50 years ago. It was reported by Osae (1973) that "dyeing was one of the craft that made Katsina prosperous through trade and attracted considerable number of foreigners in the 18th century".

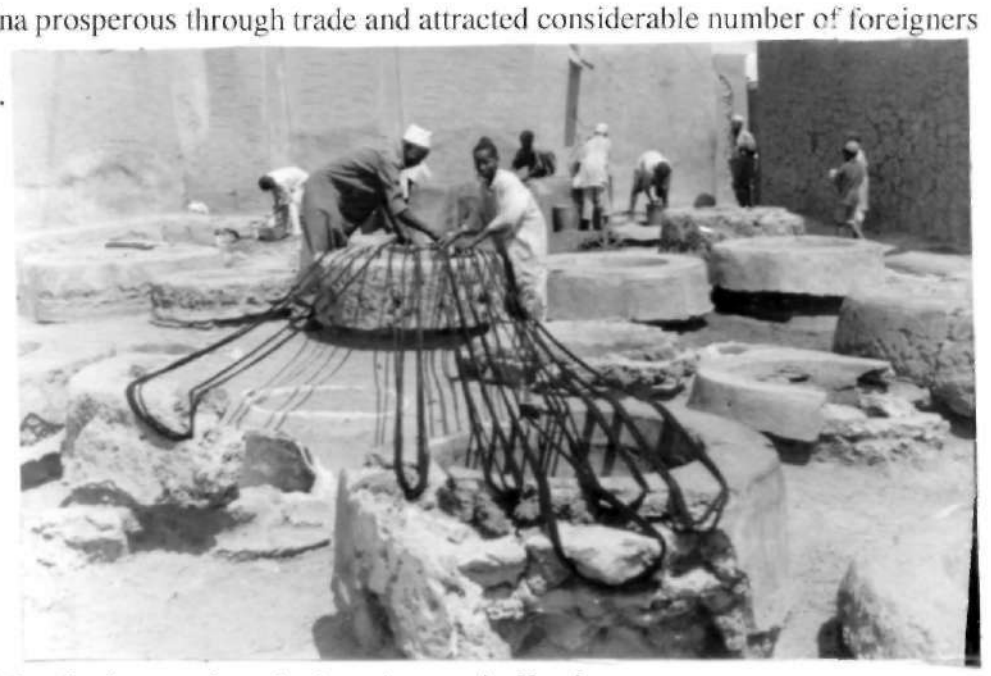


Plate I Marinar Kadabo the largest dye pits in existence in Katsina.



Plate II Traditional dyeing in Kano (Indigo is still the dominated colour).

The researcher further observed that the techniques, materials, and mordant used by the traditional dyers are still unchanged. There has been no improvement on the use of modern dyes or chemicals as mordant instead of the 'Kafsi' (saturated) indigo and 'toka' (ash). The dyeing is often in one colour that is indigo. The techniques of applying design is stagnant. The dyers hardly use wax as a medium of resists. With little or no money to expand the business, coupled with ignorance and lack of modern technical and managerial skills, the traditional dyeing industry in Katsina State is dying gradually.

2.15 POSSIBLE FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST TRADITIONAL DYEING IN KATSINA STATE

Possible factors militating against traditional dyeing in Katsina State are numerous. Some of the problems have been enumerated earlier in the preceding sub-heading "problems of small scale industries". However, some of the peculiar problems related to traditional dyeing in

However, the situation has changed - from that of prosperity to a gloomy future. Only two (2) "Marinas' dyeing industries remained in existence in the State Capital. They are: 'Marinar Gangare' and 'Marinar Kadabo' all located in the Western part of the ancient city. The rest of the 'Marinas' in other part of the state are no more in existence.

In Marinar Kadabo which is the larger of the two about 22 dye pit are still in existence, out of which about eight are presently functional. Whereas in Marinar Gangare only two dye pits are functional out of about five (5).

Tshoho (1994) reported that Marinar Kadabo was in existence for over 300 years. About 200-300 entrepreneurs used to work daily on this particular marina some couple of years ago. he further attributed the decline of traditional dyeing to the emergence of the second republic. He said "during the regime of Shehu Shagari white calico and "shuni" disperse dye which are the basic raw materials became difficult to obtain. The prize of the aforementioned raw materials sky-rocketed thereby, increasing the cost of production.

The traditional dyers further revealed in an interview with the researcher that the local, state or federal government have never in any form come to their rescue in their struggle to survive and maintained the ancient dye pits. They indicated their ignorance on the existence of agencies such as NDE, the state SSICs and IDC. Other SSI financial institutions like peoples' Bank and Community Banks are of no help to them. On the other side the government officials of SSICs in the state are not fully in contact with the dyers. In other words there is no communication between them. In seems rather the government is more interested in the establishment of new SSI which machineries have to be imported from abroad at the detriment of improvement and maintenance of the traditional industries.

Katsina State are reviewed as follows:

i) Capital/Financiers

ii) The establishment of large scale textile industries

iii) Patronage

iv) Monotony of colour and design

v) Colour fastness

vi) Smuggling

CAPITAL AND FINANCIERS

One of the major constraint to the traditional dyers in Katsina State is poverty. In other words, lack of substantial capital for the sustenance and expansion of the dye pit industries. Inadequate capital for the operation and purchase of raw material is a common problem with the SSI. The researcher observed that the government and other financial institutions are operating at different frequencies with the traditional dyers. While the government is advocating that it gives incentives to small scale industrialists (the dyers inclusive) on the other hand, the traditional dyers are complaining that the government has neglected them and is giving them no financial or moral support. It is evidently clear that lack of adequate working capital is seriously restraining the productive activities of the dyers.

"In the 18th and 19th centuries when the traditional dyeing was booming, the dyers were supported by financiers and textile brokers", (Tshoho 1994). Usman (1974) has affirmed the aforementioned when he said:

> Dyeing involved considerable investment in the making and maintenance of the dye-pits, the purchase and preparation of the dye-stuff and the textile to be dyed". He further said, "in general the organisation of cloth manufacturing and dyeing

> involved brokers, merchants and financiers at all levels and the products were highly diversified . There were specialised groups of merchants and financiers known as (yam kolodo) who financed weavers. Other specialised in financing tailors and dyers. The considerable involvement of merchants financiers and brokers in the textile industry made it highly sensitive to the ebb and flow of trade.

The situation now in Katsina is a different one. The financiers and broker of traditional dyeing have withdrawn their services leaving the dyers to shoulder the sole responsibilities of production. Little wonder why the traditional dyeing is not progressing.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIGENOUS LARGE SCALE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

In the development of most newly industrializing countries, the textile industry is usually the first to be established in what, conventionally, is called the "modern sector of the economy". In the majority of cases, the purpose has been to make available an import substituting alternative source of textiles for the people, thereby saving some of the scarce foreign exchange. Rognsvag (1980).

The above assertion is true, but why was traditional dyeing industries neglected ? If the motive behind the establishment of indigenous textile was to make an import substituting alternative, no doubt, the aim was defeated. It is very clear that we are loosing "the home and away matches" in the sense that the indigenous textile industries are neither meeting the demand nor the quality of the textiles needed by the Nigerians. It would have been better to develop the traditional textile industries, rather than the so-called transfer of technology, where industries were established in our soil, but owned by foreigners.

According to the Economic Research Centre, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife (1972) 95% of the existing large and medium sized industries in Nigeria are established by

foreign entrepreneurs either single handedly or with partnership with local private entrepreneurs or public authority, while almost 100% of the small scale industries are fully owned and financed by Nigerians. The Nigerian Enterprises promotion Decree (1972), is emphasising the indigenisation of the industrial sector and the role which SSI can play in such indigenisation. Up to the time of writing this research, the 100% indigenisation of large industries have not been implemented.

Little wonder, why the traditional or cottage small scale textile industries are not receiving the deserved attention by both the state and the federal government. "Big giants" like the United Textile Limited (UNTL) and Arewa Textile COmpany in Kaduna are owned 60% by foreigners and 40% by indigenous investors respectively. Such textile companies never sponsor university or private research for the development and upliftment of our traditional or cottage textile industries.

Ugbolue (1980) supported the above assertion when he said:

> "An examination of the policy of the textile industries in Nigeria would reveal that most of the mills are largely foreign owned and are at present interested in satisfying demands at minimum cost. Research and development support are provided by the parent companies in their home countries, thus securing employment opportunities for their indigenes for which the Nigerian sector has to pay handsomely by way of research and development contributions/charges in the cost of equipment. Multi-nationals by their nature of their set up, do not care about how much scientific and technological development the innovative content of research and development activities could contribute to the overall well being of the host country. Most of the technology required for the production of the textiles, except the handcrafted textiles is obtained already packaged and proven from abroad".

The obvious result is the crumbling of traditional textile industries. The large industries flood the market with cheaper and superior quality products. Their capital base is

larger and superior to the small scale textile industries. Cotton which is the basic raw materials for the SSI became difficult to obtained because of inflation. Whereas the "big giants" large textile industries could sustain such inflationary trend which they hatched because of competition to get the lion share of the annual cotton harvest.

The large and small-scale textile industries are supposed to complement one another. However, the large scale industries are not even aware of the existence of possible complementary small industries, just as the latter make no effort to approach the large ones for possible interaction. The experience in Japan and India, where conscious efforts have been made to develop the small industries shows that only public authorities can most effectively develop to choose forward and backward linkage between the small scale and large industries. The growth of the large industries should and do stimulate the growth of the small ones which in turn serves as an example for artisans and entrepreneurs engaged in the traditional industries.

From the foregoing facts, it is evidently clear that the traditional textile industries are relegated to the background in Nigeria in general and Katsina State in particular because of the "so called modern large textile industries". Adetoro (1980) shared the same view as above when he said: "what one finds nowadays is a tremendous influx of foreign ideas used completely without any alterations to fit our mode of life.

The weaving, embroidery and dyeing have all been relegated to the background. What one now gets are immitation java print or real wax prints, brocade, lace and so on". He further said: " no one quarrels with cross pollination of ideas but any dynamic foreign idea should only be used to help develop the cultural roots and sensibilities of our people".

PATRONAGE

The Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary defined patronage as: "support, encouragement, moral or financial, given to a person by a patron". To my understanding every business or businessman needs patronage in order to sell out the items or products he or she is producing. If the business man or woman looses patronage , it means the business would come to a standstill.

In the preceeding sub-heading "The Establishment of Indigenous Large Scale Textile Industries", the researcher has explained how the traditional textile industries were relegated to the background because of the emergence of mechanised large industries. The patronage that was given to the traditional industries also shifted to the products of modern large scale textile industries . Tsoho (1994) said in an interview with the researcher that "to the traditional dyers, loosing patronage was like pinching balloon in the air".

It was observed by the researcher that urban dwellers in Katsina State hardly patronise the products of traditional dyers. Madauci (1968) made the same observation, when he said, "people who live in the cities and large town have little contact with dyers, because all the clothes they wear are never dyed in the traditional Hausa dye pits". He further said, " the chief trading partners of the dyers in hausaland are the Tuarregs and the Asbinawa, because these two people have not stopped wearing black dyed clothes...". By implication, it means all other people have stopped patronising the traditional dyed clothes with the exception of the two groups of people mentioned above. The Asbinawa and Tuaregs are foreigners from North Africa who often come to Nigeria to trade with the Hausas.

The researcher further observed that the only people that still patronised the

traditional dyed clothes in our cities are those close to the ruling houses, who often wear the black turban. Again some elderly people have not stopped wearing the traditional apparel. Women in the villages still dye their clothes in indigo. However, majority of young men and women hardly patronise the products of traditional dyers a trend that indicates a decline in the ancient craft.

MONOTONY OF COLOUR AND DESIGN

Colour is one of the element of design. It has been described as a visual sensation. It results from the reflection of certain visible light rays that strike the retina and stimulate cells in the nerves of the eye. The nerves send a message to the brain, which in turn produces the sensation of a specific hue, Joseph (1980).

The importance of color in textile products cannot be over-emphasized. Colour speaks louder than words. Its appeals is universal and it repeatedly serves as a common language. Meilach (1972) said, "colour is the excitement of batik and tie-dye. Thousands of words can be written about it, but there is no substitute for experiencing the changes that occur in a piece of plain white fabric as it is dipped, then dyed, and overdyed with various hues". He further said, "In dyeing there is always the moment when you are not really sure what is going to happen and then, when the colours mix the way you want them to, they seem to sing".

The traditional dyers in Katsina State seem to miss the pleasure experienced by their counterparts the modern dyers, in the process of dyeing a white cloth with variety of dyes as reported by Meilach (1973) above. Just as the dyers derived pleasure in producing tie-dye or batik with a variety of colours, the consumer is also always eager to buy products with variety of colours. It has been observed by the researcher, that traditional dyers in Katsina used only

indigo blue color: the only variety in their products is the shading or tinting of the same indigo blue. Many customers of textile products expresse dissatisfaction with the indigo blue used by the traditional dyers. Some of them revealed to the researcher that, if variety of colours such as red, yellow and green are introduced in the tie-dye and batik produced by traditional dyers, they would have patronised the products. The researcher further observed that lack of variety of colours is a stumbling block to the progress of the traditional dyeing in Katsina State.

DESIGN

Essentially a design is a creative expression of an idea. Design has also been called an orgainized plan for the solution of a problem, Harriet (1973). She further said; " the designer selects, then arranges his materials with the aim of achieving his particular goals including function, order, simplicity and beauty".

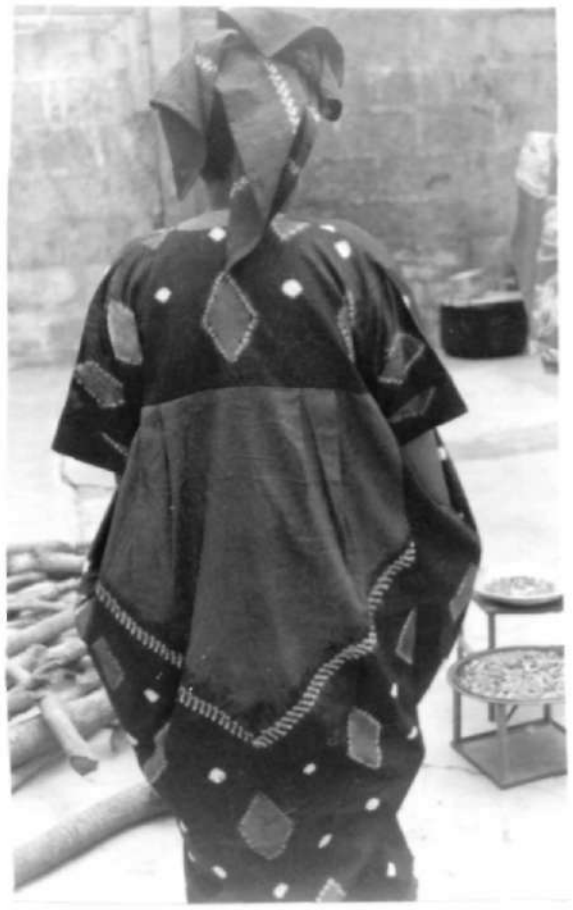


Plate III: Modern Textile Designer (Tie and dye are being explored, updated and combined in a highly imaginative ways).

To my understanding, design simply means a plan or order of arrangements. To *the traditional dyers, design is supposed to be one of the pillars of communication, expressing,* documenting the events and more importantly appealing to the consumers.

Traditional dyers in Katsina State applies design on fabrics they produce inform of tie-dye. The design applies are sometimes straight, zig-zag, and crooklines sewn with sewing machine and very often with needle and thread manually. In an interview with one of the dyers in Katsina, the researcher was told that most of the motifs used by the dyers have been "unchanged" for many centuries. In other words, it means there has been no innovations or explorations of new techniques of design application on fabrics.

Today's consumer of textile products is a man or a woman who's taste to fashion and design is highly developed. He is a man or woman who wants to appear unique in his or her fashion. Polakoff (1976) shared similar views as above when he said; "today's artists, constantly developing innovative areas for expression,are stimulating new approaches to textile arts. Batik and tie-dye, as new as they are ancient are capturing tremendous attention. They are being explored, updated, and combined in highly imaginative ways. The impetus is aided by advance in modern dye technology that offer easily-to use dyestuffs in brilliant colours that are relatively permanent and colour fast on a variety of natural fibers.

The traditional dyers in Katsina State seem to give less attention to the innovation and improvement of design techniques. The researcher observed that the dyers hardly used wax as a medium of resist. Heatcote (1980) made a similar observation when he said; "a small range of tie and dye pattern are produced by the Hausa dyers, and a few also by means of "resists" method in which paste and metal stencils are used". He further says, "however, the

Hausa terms for these" designs, indicate that they have come from southern Nigeria".

The Yoruba traditional dyers have excelled their Hausa counterparts, thus in: the use of variety of colours, and their creativity in formulating new design. Oguntona (1987) stated that, "the "Adire" (tie and dye) is no longer pre-dominantly indigo blue cloth of past. The traditional textiles have come a longer way to metamorphosis into a synthesis of forms, textures, and florescent colours which are technically produced through batik (assorted resist techniques) of tie-dye, wax, cassava and silk screen processes.

COLOUR FASTNESS

The utilisation of plant products for dyeing is of ancient origin, and without doubt at first consisted in the staining of material with the colour juices of fruits, flowers and the like. It would be observed that certain of these effect resisted the washing process, a true fixation of the colour having occurred, and such discoveries will in course of time be extended, but on the other hand few substantive dyestuffs exist in nature, the variety of shade they yield is limited and their effects in the main are not permanent in sunlight, Britannica (Vol. 7, 1960).

It has been reported by Polakoft (1976) that " Indigo, the natural dye has been the most common and popular source of colour throughout West Africa for centuries". He further said, " Renee Boser's studies shows that the first written evidence of indigo dyeing in West Africa appeared in the sixteenth century, which does not negate the possibility that its use occurred centuries before that".

The indigo has been the common dye used by traditional dyers in Katsina. The colour fastness of the indigo dye, perhaps, might have been a contributing factor to the decline

of the craft in the state. Brown (1978) observed that the indigo used by the Hausa dyers is not fast, he further said, "real indigo rubs off from cotton, and the skin of these people usually has a bluish cast to it".

The researcher observed that there is a clear indication that the fastness of the traditional indigo to washing, rubbing and possibly sunshine was very low, judging from the product changing colour, in other words fading away within a short period of time. Thus, the traditional fabric dyed with indigo can no longer compete with a superior synthetic dyed fibre or fabric in terms of colour fastness which every customer looks for in textile products.

SMUGGLING

Katsina is one of the state in Northern part of Nigeria sharing an international boundary with the Niger Republic. For many centuries, it has links with North Africa through the trans-Saharan trade. Before the partition of Africa by the colonial master in the 18th century, cities and town such as Maradi in the southern Niger Republic were under Katsina Emirate. The cultural, religious and commercial links are still unperverted. Border towns with weekly markets like Maiaduwa, Dankama and Jibia are booming rapidly in commercial activities because of smuggling going on across their border.

Smuggling is a two-way traffic, that is taking goods secretly out of the country and bringing in goods without paying custom duty. The traditional textile industries are the worst affected by illegal business. A financial Time survey (1980) revealed that "much of Nigeria's ground-nut and cotton crops disappears across the border into Niger Republic in exchange for CFA france or goods". They said further, "The lace market has undermined the domestic textile

industry. The same is true of the traditional textile industry, which admits it cannot compete for quality with the imports from England and Holland but adds that Nigeria's high domestic production costs make imports far more competitive.

Many sectors, especially the textile sector, suffer from the wide availability of smuggled imports or periodic changes in the government's protective tarriffs. The government acknowledges that smuggling is a problem, although Sha'ahu (1980) former Minister of commerce during the Shagari's administration, said; in an interview with the Financial Times survey, that "I think most report about smuggling are exaggerated". However, officials point out that Nigeria has a long border that is difficult to patrol and is surrounded by Francophone countries that allow a lot of imported goods. They also argue rather cynically that less foreign exchange is lost on smuggled imports than on officially sanctioned purchase of imports.

In the recent development, The Punch Newspaper (May 1994) independent investigation revealed that customers increasing preference for second hand clothes smuggled in from neighbouring Benin and Niger Republics is seriously threatening the local textile market. Costumers prefer the second hand clothes because of their relative cheapness when compared to new made in Nigeria fabrics. Major streets and bus stops in Lagos and other parts of the country are often lined with second hand suits, cottons, wrappers and children clothing. The business is said to be worth million of Naira annually in sale.

2.16 RESOURCE MATERIALS FOR SSI.

2.16.1 CLASSIFICATION OF DYES

Dyes can be classified in several ways, according to the hue produced, chemical class, the methods of application, Joseph (1980). In his classification of dyes Oguntona (1987)

has not gone far from the aforementioned when he said, "dyes are divided into several classes according to their ability to dye various fibres, but the chemical classification depends upon the nature of the chromophore group they contain".

For the purpose of this study, I have chosen to classify dyes into two main groups, thus: natural dyes and synthetic dyes. Natural dyes are obtained from plants and other natural sources like rocks and earth. On the other hand synthetic dyes are produced through certain chemical processes.

2.16.2 Natural Dyes

Before 1856, all dyes came from natural substance like leaves, flowers, plants, root bark, linchens, berries, beetles and shell fish all yield colours which were applied to yarn and cloth, Seagrott (1975). She further said, "although natural dyes have been superseeded in commercial use by chemical dyes, it is still possible to extract dyes in traditional way".

2.16.3 Indigo

Out of the locally extracted dyestuff, the most commonly used in Nigeria is Indigo. It is very effective as Eicher(1976) puts it that "Dyeing with indigo has become a legacy of Nigerian craftsmen". To stress the role of indigo in Nigerian dyeing, she went on to say that, "although other natural dyestuff are available and used, indigo clothes with intricate patterns stand out vividly as a Nigerian contribution to textile arts".

Brown (1978) has looked into it's origin when he said; "Indigo, the most famous of all dyes is also the most unusual, used by the ancients. Its name is derived from "indicum" latin word meaning from India". He further said, it is still used in the world, perhaps most dramatically in Nigeria, where many villages have an area for great vats that are set in the

ground for dyeing cotton yardages for the traditional clothing of the people.

2.16.4 Synthetic Dyes

Synthetic dyes are man made, or artificial dyes. The history of dyeing with synthetics began with an accident. Seagroft (1975) said, "Perking, a chemistry student, produced a substance from coal tar which dyed silk purple. This substance, called Perkin's Maveine, started a chain of new discoveries which led to the development of a complete modern dyeing industry". Later, vat dyes were invented and produced a very fast dye".

2.16.5 Vat Dye

Vat dye is one of the synthetic or man made dyes. I have selected to discuss this dye because of its relevance in this study. It is fast to washing and light and it has one of the easiest dyeing procedures.

According to Joseph (1980), "vat dyestuffs are frequently publicised as having the best colour fastness". He added, "these dyes do exhibit excellent colour-fastness' although their light fastness can be inferior to other dyes such as pigment or reactives". Oguntona (1987) asserted that "these dyestuffs form the most important group of dyestuff for dyeing cellulosic fabrics and as a group are unsurpassed in fastness properties".

The researcher has observed that vat would be suitable synthetic dyes to be adopted by dyers in Katsina State. It has been estimated that over 90% of the fibre or fabric used by the traditional dyers are cellulosic that is from cotton. With its easy dyeing procedures, and its high fastness properties, there is no better dye than the vat.

2.16.6 Chemicals

In vat dyeing, two chemicals are fundamental in reducing the vat into water soluble form. They are:

i) caustic soda

ii) hydrosulphite

The two chemicals listed above assist in dissolving the dye substance and aid the fastness properties of the vat dye. Other chemicals applied to perform different functions include:

Sodium Nitrite - aids oxidation

Soda Ash - prevents over - oxidation

Calgon S - acts as water softener

Wetting agent improves penetration and absorbency while soaping gives correct shade of the dye.

2.16.7 Cotton Fabric

Cotton and linen are among the natural cellulosic fibres known to man. Oguntona (1986) has described cellulose as " that substance which contains cells, a carbohydrate forming the chief component of cell membrane of plants and of wood, cotton and linen fibres. Like other plants fibres, cotton is essentially cellulose ($C_6H_{20}O_5$), a polymeric material formed by condensation of glucose molucules. Cotton and linen therefore, are the two best fabrics for good absorbtion of Vat dyes.

2.16.8 Accessories

Other accessories needed for tie-dye include.:

hand gloves - for prevention of hand contact with the vat solution that is corrosive.

plastic containers - are used as dye pots.

raffia, rope, strong thread - are used for tieying round the areas or spot for preventing the dye solution from penetrating.

Other minor accessories include: spoons,scissors blades or knives, bottle tops, pieces of stone etc.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this research was to study how to improve the traditional dyeing in Katsina State and make it a potential small scale textile Industry. In order to find out how to improve the ancient craft of dyeing in Katsina, the researcher developed instrument in the form of questionnaires and oral interview which he administered to the respondents whom he selected from Kano, Kaduna and Ten (10) Local Government of Katsina State. This chapter therefore, is mainly concerned with the research design, the instruments, the sample, distribution and the collection of Data and results.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

In order to find out the areas to be improved in traditional dyeing in Katsina State and how to transform it into a modern small scale textile industry, three groups of people formed the population of this study they are:-

(i) The traditional/modern small scale textile entrepreneurs.

(ii) The Government/financial institutions (Banks).

(iii) The users of the products

For each of the three groups listed above a questionnaire was designed to determine their response, thus:

(i) Questionnaire 'A' for small scale entrepreneurs

(ii) Questionnaire 'B' for users of product of traditional/modern small textile industries.

(iii) Questionnaire 'C' for government, Banks and other financial institutions.

A total of two hundred and fifty questionnaires were administered. The break down and details of their contents is as follows:

3.2.1 QUESTIONNAIRE 'A'

A total of one hundred (100) questionnaires 'A' were administered to thirteen traditional/modern small scale textile industries in Katsina, Kano and Kaduna States. It contained statements relating to the personal information of the respondents, organisational structure, location, level of formal education, source of finance, roles of government and other financial institutions in the development of SSI. The questionnaire were administered to twenty five (25) traditional entrepreneurs and seventy five (75) modern small scale textile entrepreneurs.

3.2.2 QUESTIONNAIRE 'B'

A total of one hundred (100) questionnaires 'B' was administered to users of products of traditional/modern small scale textile in Ten (10) of the selected Local Government areas in Katsina State. Fifty of the respondents were males while fifty were females. Statements containing information relating to the frequency the users patronise Traditional/modern small scale textile industry, the fastness of dyed fabrics and factors militating against traditional dye pits in Katsina State were made.

3.2.3 QUESTIONNAIRE 'C'

A total of fifty questionnaires 'C' were administered to government establishments and other financial institution such as Banks. It contain statements relating to the kind of incentives rendered to SSI, the utilisation of local raw materials, the contribution of SSI to the overall development of the state, the areas of improvement in traditional dyeing.

3.3.0 INSTRUMENTS

In an effort to find the best approach or method of carrying out this research, the investigator held discussions with professional experts. The discussion and study on research methodology revealed that in order to find out how to improve the traditional dyeing and make it a potential small scale textile industry in Katsina State, the researcher had to use the questionnaire, interview and non participant observational methods as the best techniques for this study.

3.3.1 PHOTOGRAPHY

A picture is worth more than a thousand word. It is true that sometimes no amount of words can express or convey message than a single picture. Therefore, I made use of the camera in recording the dyeing processes and the finished products involved in this study.

3.3.2 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

On the basis of the discussions with professional experts, it was found that the three questionnaires should consist of section on personal information such as sex, age and level of formal education, location of the industry, source of finance and source of raw material, patronage fastness of the dye pits, the role of government and other financial institutions such as Banks in the development of Small Scale Industries.

The questionnaires thus, prepared were given to professional experts in Ahmadu Bello University Zaria for correction and suggestions. On the basis of suggestions given by these authorities, the final questionnaires were prepared which consist of the sectional statements that were included in the draft questionnaires.

3.3.3 PERSONAL INTERVIEW

In addition to the questionnaires the researcher made some personal interviews with the dyers, government officials and the users of the products of the dyers. The interview or visit is a better method of obtaining survey information than the broad survey in which a questionnaire is utilised. Rather than rely on the impersonal approach inherent in the later technique, the interviewer gathers data directly from individuals in face to face contact.

I used this method to compliment the survey method primarily because the respondents, especially the traditional dyers in Katsina State have no formal education. The researcher believe that the respondents would give him much attention and more accurate data if this method is employed.

The interview survey is marked by several unique characteristics that make it a useful adjunct to the researcher. Clarke (1970) enumerated the importance of interview as follows:-

(i) "The interview may permit obtaining confidential information. Whereas the recipient of the questionnaire may be reluctantto indulge information that is classified as confidential or that he may think reflects adversely on his policies or practices, the interview may make it possible to obtain such data".

(ii) "The personal contact has the advantage of drawing out the information on the spot follow up questions, which was not possible through questionnaire."

(iii) "The interview permit the interpretation of the meaning of questions. No matter how carefully phrased is the questionnaire."

(iv) "The investigator can form some judgement of the adequacy of the replies. One of the most difficult problems in survey is to obtain data that are accurate or to be more to the point truthful."

(v) "The interview survey would afford an opportunity for the interviewer to give information and to develop report with the respondent."

On the basis of the above listed points, a total of ten questions were carefully prepared and asked during the interviews with traditional/modern dyers in Katsina, Kano and Kaduna States. The questions were designed to supplement the areas the investigator considered not adequately covered by the questionnaire.

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3.3.4 OBSERVATIONS

To supplement the aforementioned methods of investigations, the researcher made a careful observations of the dyers in their process of production. A number of pictures were snapped sometimes while the entrepreneurs were practically carrying out the production

and sometimes at the display room of the finished products, while the users of the products were sometimes snapped wearing the attire. The pictures were subsequently used as illustration or plates in the next chapter.

3.4 THE SAMPLE

One hundred traditional/modern small scale entrepreneurs were selected at random to serve as respondents for questionnaires 'A' out of this seventy five were modern dyers. Ten of the traditional dyers were from Katsina State, ten from Kano and five from Zaria Kaduna State.

A total of one hundred respondents were selected at random for questionnaire 'B'. Out of this, fifty were females while fifty five were males. The ages of this respondents ranges between 16 to 40 years.

For questionnaires 'C' a total of fourty five government officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, the National Directorate of Employment, the Industrial Development Centre in Katsina and five each Commercial Banks responded.

It is in the light of the above that the questionnaires were randomly distributed. The researcher found it necessary to cover ten local government areas out of twenty six in order to have a cross section of the state. The local governments where questionnaire "A", "B" and "C" were distributed are as follows:-

i) Zone "A" - Katsina, Jibia

ii) Zone "B" - Daura, Mani

iii) Zone "C" - Dutsin-ma, Kurfi, Kankia

iv) Zone "D" - Malumfashi, Bakori, Funtua.

3.5 DISTRIBUTION AND THE COLLECTION OF DATA

Six weeks before the distribution of questionnaires, and interviews, the researcher had gone round to establish contact with the government and bank officials and traditional/modern entrepreneurs in Katsina State. To the government officials, the researcher always introduce himself with a letter of introduction from the department of Industrial Design, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The introductory letter assists the researcher immensely, as a result the government officials feels free to supply information from relevant data requested.

I overcame the problem of natural reluctance of the entrepreneurs to supply information about Financial, Technical and Marketing aspects of their business to "outsiders" and to prevent them of mistaking my identity as either tax collector or social suspect, by going along with my identity card and a letter of introduction from the aforementioned department. However, the researcher found it useful to go with a guide given by either the district or village head of the locality where the research was being carried out. In addition to the aforementioned, the researcher always introduce himself as a student, and that he was not in the position to help the entrepreneurs get any assistance from the government nor influence the government in taking decision. However, he always reassure the entrepreneurs that his findings may be useful to them directly and to the government in the planning for the rapid development of small scale industries in Katsina State and the Nation in general. The investigator, made it a policy to give "dash" to any entrepreneur after the interview so that

he or she will feel compensated for the time wasted and this policy works like magic when next the researcher go for subsequent interviews. Out of the total of two hundred and eighty questionnaires distributed, two hundred and fifteen were completed and returned.

For each statement or item in the questionnaire, the percentage of response is calculated. This is achieved by adding the responses over total number of the respondents multiply by hundred over one, thus:-

$$\frac{\text{Total Responses}}{\text{Total Respondents}} \times \frac{100}{1} = \%$$

As pointed above, the researcher gave detail explanation of each of the item or result. In some cases where the statement or question asked in two separate questionnaires are similar, a common table was designed to indicate the contrast and similarity of the responses.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS

Chapter four deals with presentation, discussion, findings and analysis of the data. The respondents were in three groups, the Traditional/Modern Small Scale Entrepreneurs, the Users of products, and the Government/Financial institutions officials. The presentation, discussion and analysis are presented as follows:

4.1 Personal data for entrepreneurs pp. 66

4.2 Personal data for users page 68

4.3 Source of Initial Capital/raw materials pp.69

4.4 Patronage - frequency/causes pp. 70 - 71

4.5 Dominance of indigo pp. 72

4.6 Duration for dyeing pp. 73

4.7 Usage of Vat Dye pp. 75

4.8 Government assistance to SSI pp. 76

4.9 Decline of traditional Dyeing pp. 77 - 78

4.10 Specific findings pp. 80 - 81

4.11 The transformation of traditional dyeing in Katsina State. pp. 82 - 87

4.12 The potentialities of SS TI in Katsina State pp. 89 - 90

4.1 Personal Data for Entrepreneurs

The personal data for the entrepreneurs consist of age, location of the industries and level of formal education. The age factor will give us a clue to the personality of both

traditional and modern dyers. Location, which is of paramount importance in setting an industry shall be looked into, while educational qualification the backbone for any development will give us a true portrait of the entrepreneurs. Table 4.1 below gives a detailed breakdown:

Table 4.1: Personal Data for Entrepreneurs

AGE	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
1-15 years	14	17.6
15-30 years	49	61.2
30 years and above	17	21.2
Total	80	100
LOCATION		
At home	46	57.5
At industrial site	2	2.5
Within the locality	32	40.0
Total	80	100
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION		
Primary/Elementary	30	37.6
Secondary/Middle	13	16.2
Tertiary Institutions	-	-
None	37	46.2
Total	80	100

The table above indicates that majority of the entrepreneurs are of 15-30 years of age about (61.2%), while those with age 30 years and above (21.2%), and 1-15 years are minority (17.6%). Majority of those with age 15-30 years are modern dyers, while most of the 30 and above years are traditional dyers. Very few entrepreneurs age 1-15 years (17.6%) are found assisting the traditional/modern dyers.

The table further indicated that majority of the industries are cottage in nature. About 57.5% are located at home, 40% within the locality, while only 2.5% are located at industrial site. Location is a major obstacle that hinders the development of these SSI.

The researcher observed that most of the traditional dyeing industries in Kano, Kaduna and Katsina State are located within the locality. In most cases, they are sited in ancient cities where drainage, water, electricity and other basic infrastructure are either non-existence or difficult to get. With little or no space to expand the industries remained stagnant for many years. The table further revealed that only 2.5% of the small scale textile industries are located at industrial site.

The level of formal education indicated that majority of the entrepreneurs are illiterates (46.2%), while those with primary/elementary education constituted 37.6%. Those with secondary education are the minority with 16.2%, while none of the respondents has attained tertiary education. Since education is the key to industrial development, by implication it means the level of formal education of the entrepreneurs is too low for meaningful development of these industries.

4.2 Personal Data for Users

The users of the products of traditional/modern small scale textile industries could be male or female, young and old. Table 4.2 below give details.

Table 4.2: Personal Data for Users

AGES/SEX	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Age: 1-15 years	6.7	6
15-30 years	54	60.0
30 years and above	30	33.3
TOTAL	90	100
Sex: Male	42	46.7
Female	48	53.3
TOTAL	90	100

From the table above, those with the age 15-30 years have the highest number, 54 out of 90 respondents (60%). Those with the age 30 years above (33.3%), while children of 1-15 years have (6.7%. The table further indicated that female respondents have (53.3%) while males have (46.7%).

4.3 Source of Initial Capital/Raw Materials

The source of initial capital for the small scale entrepreneurs may be from personal savings, friends/relatives, government/financial institutions, others. Raw materials may be

obtained through importation or locally or both locally/importation. Table 4.3 gives a detailed breakdown of the source of initial capital/raw materials for the SSI.

Table 4.3: Source of Initial capital/Raw Materials

Source Capital	Statement	Number of Responses	Percentage
	Personal Savings	54	67.5%
	Friends/Relatives	22	27.5%
	Govt/Financial Institution	4	5
	Others	-	0
Total		80	100
Raw Materials	Importation	0	0
	Locally	*80*	*100*
	Both locally/imported	0	0
Total		80	100

Finance is the main artery of any business. One of the major problem of SSIs is inadequate financing. Many entrepreneurs finds it difficult to start a business because they lack the initial capital for take off as indicated in Table 4.3 (67.3%) of the sample result started their business through personal savings. 27.5% obtained their initial capital through friends and relatives, while government, and other financial institutions had the least 5%. Inquiry revealed that many potential entrepreneurs are ignorant of the existence of financial institutions. While the very few who are aware, expressed their ignorance on the procedure

or channels of obtaining loan for the take off of SSI. The table further confirmed the *difficulties faced by SSI in securing loan from government/financial institutions, consequent* to which they heavily depend on personal savings in establishing their industries.

It is delighting to note that 100% of the small scale industries that responded to the researcher obtained their raw material locally, that is, from within the country. A number of them indicated that their capital strength would not allow them to go on importation. However, some entrepreneurs indicated that they fear the bottleneck difficulties of importing raw materials especially now that the government regulates the exchange of Naira. It is worth mentioning that despite the 100% local sourcing of raw materials, some industries due largely to poor planning face serious problems with uninterrupted local sourcing.

4.4 Patronage - Frequency/Causes The ultimate goal of every industrialists is to get customer that will buy the products he produces from his industry. Without patronage business or industries will fold up or collapse. The traditional/modern small scale textile industries needed patronage from local and foreign customers. Table 4.4 gives a breakdown of the frequency of patronage they received and causes for lack of it.

Table 4.4: Patronage - Frequency/Causes

Frequency	No. of Responses	Percentage
Frequently	11	12.2

Often	-	-
Very often	13	14.5
Seldom	21	23.3
Never	45	50
Total	90	100
CAUSES		
Lack of variety in design	12	13.3
Poor colour fastness	6	6.7
Monotony of colour	12	13.3
All the above	60	66.7
Total	90	100

Source: Same as Table 4.1

Table 4.4 above indicated that those who never patronised the products of traditional/modern small scale textile industries have the half share of 50%. Those who seldom patronise are 23.3%, frequently 12.2%, while very often carries 14.5%. The Table further revealed that those who attributed lack of patronage to -lack of variety in design are about 13.3%, poor colour fastness has the least score of 6.7%. Monotony of colour has 13.3% while majority score is all the above which is about 66.7%. The table clearly indicated that lack of patronage for the traditional dye products in Katsina State is attributed to the three main causes listed above. If patronage is to increase, then there should be improvement in variety of design. Instead of using patterns repeatedly over the years, new pattern should be created to offer variety and meet the demand of the users. The

entrepreneurs should explore both the Kampala, and wax resist methods of cloth decoration.

4.5 Dominance of Indigo

Indigo is one of the locally extracted dyestuff that is commonly used by traditional dyers in Katsina State. Perhaps it could be said to be the only colour used in dyeing traditionally. Table 4.5 below give details of its dominance.

Table 4.5: Dominance of Indigo

DOMINANCE OF INDIGO	NUMBER RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Strongly agreed	46	51.1
Agreed	33	36.7
Not agreed	3	3.3
I do not know	8	8.9
Total	90	100

Table 4.5 has indicated that those who strongly agreed to the dominance of indigo in traditional dyeing are the majority with a share of 51.1%, closely followed by "agreed" with 36.7%. Those who indicated their ignorance "I do not know" have 8.9% whereas, "not agreed" took the least 3.35%. Perhaps, the dominance of indigo blue as a colour might have contributed immensely in the decline of patronage given to the products of traditional dyers in Katsina State.

4.6 Duration for Dyeing

There is a popular saying - "Time is money". Time is of fundamental importance to the industrialists, more important is the time taken for the production of end products. The more the time taken, the less the profit, the less the time, the more the profit. Little wonder why industrialised nations like Japan used computers to cut short the duration taken in the production line of their industries. Table 4.6 below gives details of the duration taken for traditional/modern dyers in the process of dyeing fabrics/yarns.

Table 4.6: Duration for Dyeing

DURATION	RESPONSES		PERCENTAGE
	TRADITIONAL	MODERN	
30 minutes - 1 hour	-	57	95
1 hour - hours	-	3	5
4 hour - 1 day	-	-	-
1 day - 3 day	-	-	-
3 days above	20(100%)	-	-
TOTAL	20	60	100

The table highlighted that (95%) of the modern dyers takes about 30 minutes to an hour in the process of dyeing. This involves the reducing of the dye substance (which in most cases is VAT dye) in a chemical solution and immersing the fabric in the required quantity of water containing the dye solution, agitating the fabric in the dye solution, and finally hanging the fabric for drying. All the aforementioned processes could be done in

about one (1) hour. Only five (5%) percent of the modern dyers indicated that it takes them about one to four hours to dye fabrics.



Plate IV Traditional dyeing in Zaria, (duration for dyeing takes a number of days).

The table further indicates that (100%) of the traditional dyeing takes about 3 days and above in the process. The inquiry has clearly shown the sharp contrast between the duration for dyeing in the traditional and modern methods in Katsina State. The duration for dyeing is one of the major setback our traditional dyers need to improve if they are to compete with their counterpart the modern dyers.

4.7 Usage of VAT Dye

Vat dye is one of the man made or synthetic dye that has excellent fastness to

washing and light on cellulosic fabrics.

It has an easy dyeing procedure that takes about thirty (30) minute to one (1) hour. Table 4.7 give details on its usage by both traditional and modern dyers.

Table 4.7: Usage of VAT Dye

USAGE	RESPONSE TRADITIONAL	%	RESPONSE MODERN	PERCENTAGE
Yes	2	10	58	96.7
No	18	90	2	3.3
Total	20	100	60	100

Table 4.7 has indicated that modern dyers used vat dye more 96.7% than their counterparts the traditional dyers whose usage stands at about 10%. Majority of the traditional dyers about 90% indicated that they don't use VAT dye. Only 3.3% of the modern dyers are not using Vat. The usage of Vat is another indicator why modern dyers take less time in production and the traditional dyers takes more time.

4.8 Government Assistance to SSI

No nation can develop its industrial sector without the combine effort of both the public and private sector. In other words, the government and financial institutions such as banks must actively participate. Many SSI attributes their failure to improve their productivity because of limited source of finance, land for expansion, patronage from the

government,little or no managerial training. Table 4.8 below enumerates the assistance given to the small scale entrepreneurs by the government and financial institutions and the views of the entrepreneurs to the above mentioned.

Table 4.8: Government Assistance to SSI

ASSISTANCE	INDUSTRIALISTS VIEWS	%	GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	%
Procurement of land	4	5	5	11.1
Provision of soft loan	6	7.5	20	44.5
Organisation workshops/training	2	2.5	5	11.1
Patronising products	1	1.3	2	4.4
All of the above	-	-	1.3	28.9
None	67	83.7	-	-
TOTAL	80	100	45	100

Table 4.8 has clearly shown a sharp contrast in responses of government/financial institution officials and the small scale industrialist on the other hand. Only 5% of the entrepreneurs expressed that they received assistance in procurement of land. However, 11.1% of the government/financial institution officials responded that they give assistance in the aforementioned. Another area of remarkable contrast is in provision of soft loan. The government officials responses stand at about 44.5% while the industrialists have only 7.5% It is evidently clear that both sides scored very low in their responses on organising

workshop/training, government officials have 11.5%, entrepreneurs (2.5)%. Patronage scored the least responses, government officials 4.4% while entrepreneurs 1.3%. This has clearly indicated that the government (both state and federal do not patronise the products of SSI in Katsina State.) Developing countries such as South Korea and Indonesia buy some percentage of the finished products of SSI. This is done in order to keep them "moving" in other words to enable them survive.

The industrialists who indicated that they receive no assistance from the government and financial institutes have the lion's share of 83.7%. On the other side the government officials who claimed that they gave "all the above listed assistance to entrepreneurs score 28.9%. If meaningful foundation for the industrial development of Katsina State in particular and Nigeria in general is to be laid, the government must change its attitudes towards assistance given to SSI. The rhetorics of announcing in radio and other media houses that the government has budgeted or spent millions of naira on SSI must be stopped. Instead, genuine action must be taken.

4.9 Decline of Traditional Dyeing

Katsina is one of the ancient city in northern Nigeria where traditional dyeing has been practised for many centuries. However, the craft is declining day by day. Many factors have contributed to the present situation. Table 4.9 give a picture of the possible causes.

Table 4.9 Decline of Traditional Dyeing

CAUSES	NUMBER RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE
Government negligence	29	36.2
Lack of capital for expansion	12	15
Poor management	4	5
Availability of imported textile	10	12.6
All the above	25	31.2
Total	80	100

Table 4.9 has indicated that government takes the lion's share for the decline of traditional dyeing in Katsina State. Government negligence scored 36.2% the highest in the number of respondents. Closely behind government negligence is the score for all the above with 31.2%. Lack of capital for expansion ranked third with 15%. The least possible cause is poor management with 5%. Availability of imported textile has 12.6%. From the above table, it has been very clear that the government do not give small scale industries the deserved attention. The inquiry further revealed that most of the entrepreneurs have never received a single Kobo from the government in form of assistance (see Table 4.8, government assistance). While government officials are sitting in their air conditioned offices, they claimed that they care for the industrial development of the state, and that they give maximum support to traditional craft. In the course of this research, the investigator found that some government officials do not even know the location of these ancient dyeing industries.

Availability of imported textiles is another area where the blame is to the government.

Katsina has an international boarder with the Niger Republic. It is a known fact that the government of this country has banned the importation of textiles, however, it is ridiculous to see many government officials using imported textiles for their clothing. This is a clear manifestation that the government has to take the blame for the smuggling of textiles.

Although poor management scored the least with 5% the investigator believed that it is one of the major causes for the decline of traditional dyeing. A look into the level of formal education of the entrepreneurs (see Table 4.1% personal data for the entrepreneurs) will clearly give us the picture that they

lack modern managerial skills. Still, it is the duty of the government to give adult education to these craftsmen.



Plate V A radio reporter using modern tie dye in Kaduna.

4.10 Specific Findings

a) That majority of small scale textile industries in Kano, Kaduna and Katsina States were badly - located. Most of them in the ancient cities, where drainage, water supply, space for expansion are either not adequate or none existing.

b) The level of formal education for the small scale textile entrepreneurs is very low. Very few entrepreneurs have attained primary and secondary education, majority of them are illiterates. The low level of western education, or lack of it, has adversely effected the progress of the entrepreneurs in terms of using moder chemicals, dyes and managerial skills.

c) The initial source of capital of the small scale textile industries is largely obtained through personal savings. This indicates that the government/financial institutions hardly give or in other words, hardly support potential entrepreneurs with capital for the take off of the proposed industries.

d) Raw materials forthe small scale textile industries especially (cotton/white fabric) dyes are obtained locally.

e) People in Katsina State hardly patronised the products of traditional dyeing industries. The causes for the lack of patronage are mainly lack of variety in design, monotony of colour, and poor colour fastness.

f) The traditional dyers takes longer time in the process of dying fabrics than modern dyers. Duration for dyeing causes a lot of set back to the traditional dyers in terms of production.

g) The usage of vat dyes by the modern dyers gave them upper hand in production, and patronage than traditional dyers. The traditional dyers are willing to accept the introduction of vat dyes.

h) The government (both State and Federal) gives little assistance to the small scale industrialist in procurement of land, provision of soft loan for expansion, organizing workshop/training, and patronizing products.

i) Availability of imported textiles, poor management, lack of capital for expansion are some of the causes for the decline of traditional dyeing in Katsina state. However, government negligence took the greater blame.



Plate VI Modern dyer tying fabric for tie dye in Kaduna.

4.11 The Transformation of Traditional Dyeing in Katsina State

Dyeing is one of the craft that has been in practice for centuries in Katsina. For many years it has been static in innovation and creativity in the design techniques. The data collected in this research (see table 4.4 patronage-frequency / causes) has indicated that some of the major areas that needs to be improved and transformed into modern methods are:

i) Design techniques

ii) Colour

iii) Management



Plate VII Products of modern dyers in Kaduna .



Plate VIII Traditional indigo with intricate design in Zaria.

4.11.1 Design Techniques

Plain indigo dyeing has been the main practice of the traditional dyers. However, they sometimes apply some tie dye designs on the fabrics. The patterns applied remains unchanged, and are repeated and transmitted from one generation to another. Modern dyers on the other hand, are constantly developing innovative areas for expression. As a result of their new approaches to tie dye, they are capturing tremendous attention from the users. For the traditional dyers to catch up with their modern counterparts, their approach to tie and dye must be updated and combined in highly imaginative ways.

4.11.2 Tie and Dye

The researcher has limited the scope of exploring the resist technique to tie dye because the traditional dyers are to some extent conversant with it, and it is an easier medium to be handled than wax resist.

Tie and dye is a resist method of fabric decoration that is achieved by withholding dye from penetrating certain areas of the fabric. The Yorubas in the Western part of the country have perfected the techniques to an everyday art form. It is called adire, meaning "to take, to tie and dye". In Yorubaland the term Adire Eleko indicates a design achieved by tying and sewing as distinguished from Adire Eleko, where the design is formed by the application of cassava paste resist.

Tie-dye is achieved by knotting, binding, folding and/or sewing the fabric. Portions of the fabric that are tightly tied with twine, string, wire, rubber bands, plastic and other materials reject, or resist the colour when the material is immersed in the dye bath. There

are numerous methods of tie-dyeing. Objects such as pieces of stone, rice, bottle tops, seeds, beads, etc., may be tied into the fabric. Portions of folded fabrics may be clamped between shaped pieces of wood for design that repeat the wood shapes. Sometimes portions of the fabric may be wrapped in plastic to resist the dye.

The unusual texture caused by the dyes as they creep around the ties that protect parts of the fabric makes tie dye a unique method of fabric decorations. The patterns that can be created by combinations of the ties, wraps, however, the combination of two or three colours, gives a thrilling or exciting harmony or contrast of the colours as they flow into each other and sometimes demarcated by the ties. Fabrics can be tied and dyed one colour, untied, then retied a slightly different way and redyed another colour. The steps can be repeated several times for infinite arrangements, patterns, colour values and textures.

4.11.3 Colour

As has been pointed out in Table 4.5 (dominance of indigo) the traditional dyeing in Katsina has been dominated by one colour indigo. The indigo colour has been a source of strength and weakness for the local dyers. Tourists especially Europeans still visit the dye pits and patronize fabrics dyed in Indigo colour. It is a source of weakness because the local users are fed up with its monotony and dullness. Women especially are more interested in fabric designs that involve variety of colours. Brilliant colours that attracts attention such as yellow, orange, red and pink are not available in the traditional dye used by dyers in Katsina. Table 4.4 (patronage-frequency/causes) has indicated that modern dyers received more patronage from the users than traditional. One of the reason is modern dyers used variety of colours, while traditional dyers used monochromatic indigo.

In order to improve the monotony of colour in the traditional dye, thereby attract more patronage, VAT dyes need to be used by the dyers to complement the Indigo. Table 4.7 (Usage of Vat Dye) has indicated that 96.7% of modern dyers used vat dyes. In contrast, only 10% of the traditional dyers indicated in the affirmative.

Vat dye is one of the man made dyes that is very fast and has an easy recipe. It has brilliant colours that are absent in traditional dye. The traditional dyers, during the process of this research showed their receptiveness in the introduction of vat dyes to be used side by side with the traditional indigo. Vat dye has one of the shortest duration for dying. Table (Duration for Dyeing) has clearly affirmed the aforementioned.

4.11.4 Vat Dyeing Procedure

As has been pointed out above, vat has an easy dyeing procedure. Water is boiled to about 50-60^{0}C, and poured into two separate containers. The dyestuff is dissolved in one of the container, while caustic soda and hyrosulphite are dissolved in the remaining container. The dyestuff is poured into the required volume of water, the chemicals are added, and stirred thoroughly. The fabric is immersed into the dye solution, and continuous agitation is done to enable even dyeing. The dyeing continues for about thirty (30) minutes to one hour. The duration of dyeing may vary depending on the depth of colour required. For light colours, the fabric may remain in the dye bath for about five to ten minutes. For deeper colours, the dyeing may last for about one hour or more.

In fabric decoration using Vat dyes, the light colours are first applied followed by medium and heavy colours last. Light colours include yellow and orange, medium green and

brown while heavy colours involves, violet, black and indigo blue.

After dyeing, the fabric is removed out of the dye bath for oxidation to take place. (It is normally done under shade to allow even development of the colour) soaping is done with hot water to remove excess dye from the fabric then through H2O rinsing. Finally the fabric is ironed when it is completely dried.

4.11.5 Management

Management in business terms may be referred to as the ability to run a business successfully with minimum input to get maximum output as profit, using modern methods or techniques of keeping records. The researcher has identified management as one of the areas to be improved to curtail the rapid decline of traditional dyeing in Katsina State.

Management presents special problems for the SSI. Big firms can afford employing specialist manager, and substantial work could be done through delegation of power through the administrative channels. In many SSIs, not only are many proprietors completely unwilling to delegate but they frequently do not have any one to delegate. In many instances, the owner of the small industry may well have to be a production manager, sales manager, personnel manager and financial manager all combine into one.

Although the sample result on Table 4.9 (decline of traditional dyeing) indicates that the entrepreneurs experience less management problems with only 5%, the researcher observed that it is still one of the major problems facing the traditional dyers. A look at Table 4.1 (personal date for entrepreneurs) will convince any doubting mind that majority of the entrepreneurs have little or no formal education.

Looking at the level of formal education of the entrepreneurs, it is unrealistic to expect them to keep records like big companies that employs specialist manager. However, if the traditional entrepreneurs could learn basic skills in adult education i.e. read and write in their own mother tongue and solve simple arithmetic problems, their managerial skills could be improved. They could keep simple record indicating sales, purchase for the period, opening stock, closing stock and the gross profit. The record will enable the entrepreneurs to know the progress their industries are making from the profit. If the traditional dyers could not be able to read and write, employing a trained and qualified managers to get control of their business records could enhance chances of success.



Plate IX Tie and dye fabrics at display in Kaduna trade fair 1993



Plate X The researcher with Mrs Teru (a modern dyer) in Kaduna.

4.12 The potentialities of Small Scale Textile Industries in Katsina State

Katsina State is endowed with many potentialities for the small scale textile industry. Some of the potentialities include:

i) Availability of raw material (cotton/calico)

ii) Satisfactory transport and communication network

iii) Power resources

iv) Financial agencies/institutions

4.12.1 Availability of raw materials (cotton/calico)

Katsina State is the largest producer of cotton the basic raw material for many textile industries in the country. Cotton is grown in large quantity in many local government in the

central and southern parts of the state. One of the oldest cotton ginnery in the country is sited in Funtua Local Government. Another one was newly established at Karfi, in Malumfashi Local Government. The availability of brown calico from Funtua textile limited eased the problem of travelling outside the state for its purchase by small scale textile entrepreneurs.

4.12.2 Satisfactory Transport and Communication Network

Transport is a means of conveying people and goods from one place to another. Without transport business activities may not be efficiently carried out. Katsina State is well linked with other parts of the country by road, railway and air transports. The state enjoys good roads linking various towns and villages in the state. The state transport authority renders valuable services within and outside the state at subsidize rate. The state is also fortunate to have a railway line in the southern part of the state, linking Katsina with other states of the federation. Katsina has an airport of international standard. The Nigerian airways and other private airlines such as Harka Airlines operates weekly services from Katsina to other towns in the federation.

Apart from air, road and railway transportation network, the state enjoys telecommunication and postal services. It is served by modern telecommunication systems which connect the major towns with other parts of the federation.

4.11.3 Power Resources

Industrial development depends largely on adequate electric power supply. The National Electric Power Authority (NEPA), supply major towns and villages of the state with electric power. In some towns where NEPA is not available, the state rural electric power

supply serves them with light.

4.11.4 Financial Agencies/Institution

Many financial institutions have been set up with the aim of financing industrial projects. Some are purely commercial enterprise, while others are government owned. The source of finance include:

i) Katsina State Ministry of Commerce and Industries

ii) The National Directorate of Employment

iii) Peoples Bank

iv) Community Banks

v) Commercial Banks

CHAPTER V

5.0 IMPLICATION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 IMPLICATION

The study has socio-economic, educational and cultural significance. It will set the blueprint for the industrial development of Katsina State. It will also encourage self reliance through the provision of self employment, preservation of cultural heritage, indigenous skills and investment, utilisation of local resources, and contribute to the literature in this subject.

The implication of this research are viewed from three angles: namely-

i) Economical

ii) Educational; and

iii) Cultural

5.1.1 Economically

Many of the developing nations such as South Korea, Indonesia, Taiwan, and India realised that the only way to develop industrially is to give maximum support and attention to the indigenous small scale industries. Therefore, the development of small scale textile industries in Katsina State is very crucial for the state growth.

The improvement of the ancient traditional dyeing in Katsina State will attract more tourists, thus more revenue. The revival of the traditional dyeing will bring back the past glory of Katsina which was attained during the famous trans-Saharan trade with North Africa. The State and the Federal Government stands the chance of earning foreign exchange through exportation of the products of traditional dyeing. The findings of the study shall be

very valuable to the ministry of Commerce and Industries in planning for SSI in the state.

If the traditional dyeing industries are improved, it shall provide job opportunities, thereby reducing unemployment in the state in particular and the nation in general.

5.1.2 Educationally

Katsina State is one of the most backward state educationally. The study will be very valuable for higher institution such as katsina Polytechnic, college of education technical and federal college of education. It will be a good record of reference for further research in this field.

The state educational resource centre will gain a lot through the findings of this research. Arts, stands a better chance of improvement because dyeing is one of the major courses in Arts.

5.1.3 Culturally

The three basic necessities of life are food, shelter and clothing. Since the dawn of history, textile was an integral part of man and his civilization. Man has been using fabrics for the sole purpose of dress. Thus dress were worn to cover privacy and prevent man from the harsh weather of the environment.

In Katsina State in particular and Nigeria in general, dresses are worn sometimes for certain rituals, or festivals like sallah, christmas, yam etc. Sometimes dresses are connected with tittles like chiefs or emirs, others are connected with ceremonies as mentioned earlier.

The culture of a people can mean the sum total of the people's way of life. Dyeing as

a craft is embedded in the culture of the people of Katsina State in particular and Nigeria in general. Thus, traditional dyeing if improved will contribute in the preservation of cultural heritage.

5.2 CONCLUSION

In view of the limitation of the study, the result presented in chapter IV warrant the following conclusions:

Traditional dyeing industries in Katsina State are badly located where basic infrastructures are not available.

Majority of the traditional dyers have very low level of formal education.

Many small scale entrepreneurs find it difficult to obtain loan from government/financial institutions for take off and expand their industries.

Katsina State has abundance of raw materials for the small scale textile industries.

The usage of vat dyes by the traditional dyers will facilitate patronage and faster production.

The local dyers are ready to accept the introduction of vat dyes.

The government of Katsina state gives little or no assistance to the small scale entrepreneurs in procurement of land, soft loan, patronage and training.

Lack of capital for expansion, imported textiles, poor management are some of the major factors militating against traditional dyeing in Katsina State.

Traditional dyeing if properly improved in the areas of design techniques, variety of colours, method of production and management will be a potential small scale textile industry.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

An attempt will be made to formulate certain recommendations to the entrepreneurs of small scale textile industries and the government (both local, state and the federal). If the recommendations are properly implemented, it will improve the condition of traditional textile industries in Katsina State in particular and the nation in general. Consequently, it will bring about their rapid development, thus enable them to make a meaningful contribution to the industrialization of Nigeria.

5.3.1 Recommendations to the Entrepreneurs

(a) The industrialists should make sure that water, and other basic infrastructure are available or within short range from the location of their industry.

(b) In an attempt to improve the managerial skills of small scale textile industries in Katsina State, there is need for entrepreneurs to maintain proper record of transaction, purchase, output, sales and all financial dealings.

(c) In order to enhance greater productivity and patronage, the traditional dyers as a matter of urgency should start using vat dyes side by side with the traditional indigo. Vat dyes with its multiple colours of yellow, red, orange, green etc., coupled with its fastness to washing ,rubbing and sunlight, in addition to its advantage of short duration of dyeing, will assist in transforming the traditional dyeing to a modern small scale textile industry.

d) The traditional dyers should employ the services of a trained textile designer, who

will be responsible for arious resist designs.

e) The small scale textile entrepreneurs should use the media available in Katsina State (particularly the television and radio stations) for advertising their products to the public. Publicity will enhance patronage by the local users.

f) Most importantly, the traditional dyers should endeavour to learn at least the three 'Rs' i.e. reading, writing, and arithmetic.

5.3.2 Recommendations to the Government/Financial Institutions

(a) First and foremost, the government (both state and federal) should provide free land to any potential small scale textile industrialist in Katsina State. The land should be at the industrial lay out, with basic infrastructure available (light, water, good roads, communication network).

(b) The government should earmark specific percentage of its annual budget for financing of small scale industries. Interest free loans should be provided for take off and expansion of SSI. Where necessary, machineries, chemical etc. should also be

provided as loans in addition to cash.

c) The government (both state and federal) should provide consultancy services to the small scale entrepreneurs through its agencies like Industrial Development Centre(IDC) in Katsina State, the National Directorate for Employment (N.D.E.) the State Small Scale Industries Credit Scheme (SSICS), under the umbrella of Ministry of Commerce and Industries.

(d) Education is the backbone of any industrial development. Therefore, the government should provide evening adult classes for traditional dyers. The attainment of formal education by the entrepreneurs will facilitate faster growth of small scale industries in the State in particular and the nation in general.

(e) The government and large scale industries should patronise small scale textile industries by exportation of their finished products.. This will motivate entrepreneurs as well as help them to develop their industries. Specific contracts should be reserved for small scale industries.

(f) The government agencies/financial institution (Banks) should simplify administrative procedures that constituted bottlenecks in the ministries and other financial institutions. This will enable entrepreneurs easy access when seeking financial assistance.

(g) Since Katsina State has a boarder with the Niger Republic smuggling of foreign textiles to Nigeria should be strictly curtailed.

(h) The government should create depots for finished products of SSI, they could be distributed far and wide, e.g. South Korea, India's free of charge depots for the manufacturers.

(i) As a matter of urgency, the government should complete construction of the two workshops for Industrial development Centre (IDC) in Katsina. The workshops should be well equipped with the necessary tools and machineries for the training of small scale entrepreneurs.

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APPENDIX 1

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN,

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA.

QUESTIONNAIRE "A"

FOR SMALL SCALE TEXTILE ENTREPRENEURS.

I would be very grateful if you could assist in giving answer to the underlisted questions. Please answer the question that is applicable to you only.

STATE:.....LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:.....

NAME OF TRADITIONAL DYEING INDUSTRY (MARINA:.....

MODERN SMALL SCALE TEXTILE INDUSTRY:.....OR

MODERN SMALL SCALE TEXTILE INDUSTRY:.....

(1) Where is the location of your workshop ?

(a)	At home	( )
(b)	At industrial site	( )
(c)	Within the locality	( )
(d)	Out of town	( )
(e)	State location if none of the above	( )

(2) Mention the sources of your initial Capital.

(a)	Through personal saving	( )
(b)	Through friends and relatives	( )
(c)	Through government/financial institution	( )
(d)	State the source of different from above	(.)

(3) Where do you obtain your raw materials ?

(a) Through importation ( )
(b) Obtainable locally ( )
(c) Both "A" and "B" ( )
(d) If none of the above state how .....

(4) State the number of people your traditional/modern Small Scale Textile Industry employ.

(a) 1 - 10 people ( )
(b) 10 - 20 people ( )
(c) 20 - above people ( )

(5) To which market do you sell your product ?

(a) Local market ( )
(b) Other state ( )
(c) Exports()
(d) "A" and "B"()
(e) "A" and "C"()
(f) "B" and "C"()
(g) All the above()

(6) Are you satisfied with the profit you make ?

(a) Fully satisfied()
(b) Satisfied()
(c) Fairly satisfied()
(d) Not satisfied()

(7) Through which channels of distribution do you sell your products ?

(a) Direct retailing()

(b) Middle men()
(c) Co-operative/government()
(d) State other channel, if different from above.....

(8) In which way has the government assisted you in the establishment and development of your industry ?

(a) Through procurement of land()
(b) Through provision of soft loans()
(c) Through organising workshops and training for small scale entrepreneurs.()
(d) Through patronising thee products()
(e) None of the above()
(f) All of the above()

(9) Are you satisfied with the level of encouragement and assistance rendered by the government towards the establishment of small scale industry ?

(a) Fully satisfied()
(b) Satisfied()
(c) Fairly satisfied()
(d) Not satisfied()

(10) How long does it take you in the process of dyeing yarns/fabrics in your workshop/dye pits ?

(a) 30 minutes - 1 hour()
(b) 1 hour - 4 hours()
(c) 4 hours - 1 day()
(d) 1 day - 3 days()
(e) 3 days - and above()

(11) Dyeing involved a considerable investment in the marketing & maintenance of the dye-pits, the purchase and preparation of the dye stuff and the textile to be dyed. How often do you have brokers and merchants that finance thee production of the textile to be dyed ?

(a) Very often()
(b) Often()
(c) Seldom()
(d) Never()

(12) Would you appreciate the introduction of synthetic Vat dyes to be used side by side with the traditional Indigo ?

(a) Fully approved()
(b) Not approved()
(c) Approved()

(13) What is your level of formal education ?

(a) Primary/Elementary()
(b) Secondary/Middle()
(c) Tertiary institution()
(d) University()
(e) Have not attended any school()

(14) Do you use vat dye (synthetic) in dyeing fabric/clothes in your workshop ?
(a) Yes()
(b) No()

(15) If the answer to question 14 is (a) how fast to washing/sunlight is the dye on cotton fabric ?

(a) Very fast()
(b) Fast()
(c) Fairly fast()
(d) Not fast()

(16) What are your common problems ?
(a) Raw materials()
(b) High cost of labour()
(c) Sales()
(d) management()
(e) All of the above()

(17) State other problems different from the above.
(a) .....
(b) .....
(c) .....
(d) .....

Thank you.

APPENDIX 2

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA.

QUESTIONNAIRE "B"

FOR USERS OF PRODUCTS OF TRADITIONAL/MODERN

SMALL SCALE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

I would bee very grateful if you could assist in giving answers to the underlisted questions. Please answer the question that is applicable to you only.

Age:..... Sex:.....

(1) Do you have traditional (marina) or modern small scale textile industry in your locally ?

(a) Yes ( )

(b) No ( )

(c) I do not know ( )

(2) If the answer in question "1" above is (a), how often do you take your fabric or clothes for dyeing or redyeing?

(a) Frequently ( )

(b) Often ( )

(c) Very often ( )

(d) Seldom ( )

(e) Never ( )

(3) Indigo (dark blue) is said to be the dominant colour used by traditional dyer. What is your opinion?

(a) Strongly agreed

(b) Agreed()
(c) Not agreed()
(d) I do not know()

(4) Traditional dye pits (Marina) are on the verge of perishing completely, the trend might be attributed to:-

(a) Government negligence of industries ( )
(b) Lack of capital for expansion ( )
(c) Poor management ( )
(d) Availability of imported textiles ( )
(e) State any reason other than thee above
.....
.....

(5) The lack of patronage for traditional textile products might be attributed to :-

(a) Lack of variety in design ( )
(b) Poor colour fastness ( )
(c) Monotony of colour ( )
(d) All the above ( )
(e) State any reason other than the above .....
.....
.....

Thank you

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA.

QUESTIONNAIRE "C"

FOR GOVERNMENT, BANKS, AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

I would be very grateful if you could assist in giving answer to the underlisted questions. Please answer the question that is applicable to you only.

Name of establishment:.....
Class of Establishment (Industrial, Commercial, Banking, Financial, Government, Others): state:.....
.....

(1) What kind of incentives do you offer to small scale industries ?

(a) Industrial layout (with basic facilities such as light, water, etc.) ( )
(b) Free land for take off/expansion ( )
(c) Soft loan for initial capital/expansion ( )
(d) Organising workshop, Seminar/Trade Fair ( )
(e) All the above ( )

(2) Small Scale Industries assist government in the provision of employment opportunities to as many people in the community as possible. Do you agree to the afore-mentioned statement ?

(a) Agree ( )
(b) Strongly agree ( )
(c) Not agree ( )
(d) I do not know ( )

(3) The use of local resources obtainable locally either from the natural habitat or through other complimentary industries is typical of small scale industries .

(a) Strongly agreed ( )
(b) Agreed ( )
(c) Not agreed ( )
(d) I do not know ( )

(4) Another major contribution of small scale industries in this area has been conservation of foreign exchange through import substitution.

(a) Agreed ( )
(b) Strongly agreed ( )
(c) Not agreed ( )
(d) I do not know ( )

(5) How often do your establishment/institution render economic counselling to small scale entrepreneur ?

(a) Very often ( )
(b) Often ( )
(c) Seldom ( )
(d) Not at all ( )

(6) Traditional dye pits (Marina) are said to be stagnant in terms of development and innovations. As a bold step to remedy the situation, would you suggest areas of improvement ?

(a) .....
(b) .....
(c) .....
(d) .....
(e) .....

Thank you.