

**THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE NIGERIA TEXTILE
INDUSTRY: A STUDY OF THE COLLAPSE OF TEXTILE FACTORIES IN
KADUNA, NIGERIA (1999-2010)**

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis was written by me and that it is an authentic record of my own research work. It has not been accepted in any application for a higher degree. All sources of information are dully acknowledged by means of references. I accept responsibility for any mistake or error therein.

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled, *The Impact of Globalization on the Nigeria Textile Industry: A Study of the Collapse of Textile Factories in Kaduna, Nigeria (1999-2010)* has met the regulations governing the award of the Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc) of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my Late Father, Late Mr. Ntkenmauten'an Jimure Tigye.

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ABSTRACT

*This study, *The Impact of Globalization on the Nigerian Textile Industry: A Study of the Collapse of Textile Factories in Kaduna, Nigeria, 1999-2010*, examined the causes of the collapse of textile factories in Kaduna, Nigeria (1999-2010). Anchored on the new theory of imperialism which argues that globalization is a new form of imperialism by which advanced capitalist countries dispossess the developing countries of their economies to ensure their further and continuous state of underdevelopment, the study employed qualitative method of research. Textual analysis was done with interview as the instrument of data collection. Judgmental sampling technique was adopted. The research found out that globalisation has not benefited the textile industry in Kaduna, Nigeria due to unfriendly business environment. It also found out that the causes of the collapse of the Kaduna textiles factories were endogenous as well as exogenous: poor domestic institutional support combined with rising competition from foreign textile firms. It was found that globalization changed the taste of textile consumption in Nigeria in favor of Western type of textiles products which the Kaduna Textile Factories lacked the technology to efficiently produce. It then recommended that the Nigerian government should encourage research in textile production in order to develop a home grown technology that can efficiently utilize local raw materials while also encouraging an Africa-wide trade agreement that can offer special treatment to goods from member countries.*

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The process of globalization is characterized by open markets, unrestricted capital flows and the activities of multinational firms. With the end of the Cold War (1989-1991), the triumph of global capitalism was proclaimed and capitalism becomes a universal global economic system that guides and shapes national as well as global economic policies (Gilpin, 2000). Since then, the world has moved from the sharply divided international economy of the Cold War to an increasingly integrated global capitalist economy. It is capitalism that directs the processes of globalization.

The 20th century saw just over a decade of continued expansion in output and trade, but these were abruptly disrupted during the First World War. After some steps were taken to restore the prewar situation, the international economy collapsed during the decade of the Great Depression, and continued to be fragmented during the Second World War. The century-long trend toward globalization was so reversed that by the 1950s and 1960s, globalization and the degree of integration of the global economy was considerably less than it was fifty years before (Krueger, 2006).

Since then, there has been an unprecedented revival and intensification of global integration, supported by technical change, and by international economic regimes emanating from multilateral cooperation. These phenomena combined to result in greatly reduced barriers to international flows, further acceleration in the growth rate of world output and the emergence of several new key players in the global economy (Krueger, 2006).

The global economy as of 1945 -46 was far less integrated than it has been at the end of World War I, both due to the war itself and due to protectionist and isolationist measures of the 1930s. Whereas in the 19th century, growth was spurred by reduction in transport cost, it is reduction in tariff and non- tariff barriers to trade that provided the major stimulus to the growth of trade in post war global economy.

During the last decades of the 20th century there was a movement towards liberalization and globalization almost every where World trade has become considerably free over time as many countries implemented wide-ranging market reforms and abolished monopolies (Krueger, 2006). Consequently, the pace at which national economies integrate has been speeded up. This process of integration is referred to as globalization.

The process of globalization led to the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to make rules governing trade in goods and services. The global textile industry has been integrated into the WTO rules on textile by which tariffs regimes' are freed to allow for a free trade in textiles and allied products (WTO, 2007). Thus, the World Trade Organization has come to play a critical role in global economy in the last decade of the Twentieth Century and beyond.

The WTO was formed to foster and facilitate world trade with the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and to accelerate the process of globalization. The development and progress in free economy due to globalization, with competitive environment left countries way behind in the quality and competitiveness of their goods and services (Viswaprakash and Sentamiselvan, 2012).

This is happening at a time when, in the real world, gross inequalities prevail such that many players are in a position to manage and manipulate market forces. Market imperfections and distortions plague both the domestic and global economy (Xing, 2006; Viswaprakash and Sentamlselvan, 2012).

Globalization has come to impose on every country that her economy must be competitive, market driven, liberalized and must have sufficient institutional framework to support the economy (Loto, 2008). It is within this competitive and technology driven global economy that the Nigerian textile industries are expected to function.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Complete deregulation of the Nigerian economy arising from the presumptions of multilateral institutions as agents of globalization contrasts sharply with the development experience of newly industrializing countries, particularly in South Asia where the implementation of such policy yielded successes that manifested in economic growth rate and export competitiveness in textile.

This study therefore, sets to examine the causes of the collapse of the textile factories in Kaduna.

1.3 Research Questions

- i What are the causes of the collapse of the Kaduna textile factories
- ii. To what extent does globalization affect the Kaduna textile factories?
- iii. What are the challenges hindering the Kaduna Textile Factories from exploring the potentials in globalization?
- iv. What are the solutions to these challenges?

1.4 Research Objectives

- i. To examine the causes of the collapse of the Kaduna textile factories.
- ii. To examine the extent of the effects of globalization on the Kaduna textile factories.
- iii. To assess the challenges hindering the Kaduna textile factories from exploring the potentials in globalization.
- iv. To proffer solution to the challenges.

1.5 The Research Propositions

- i. The collapse of the textile factories in Kaduna were caused by factors endogenous as well as exogenous to Nigeria.
- ii Globalization altered the textile consumption pattern of Nigerians
- iii The textile factories in Kaduna operated with obsolete technology that does not permit adaptability to market vicissitudes.
- iv The solutions to these challenges lie in the provision of infrastructure and the creation of business friendly environment by the government of Nigeria.

1.6 Research Methodology

1.6.1 Sources of Data

The study employed both primary and secondary data. The primary data is one which the researcher obtained directly from respondents or source. In this case, the researcher has a first hand knowledge of the information. In other words, the researcher generated raw data that had not been subjected to criticism or analysis elsewhere by another researcher or author. Sources of primary data include questionnaires, interview,

observation, etc. In this study, in-depth interviews were conducted to generate the primary data.

The secondary data are data which the researcher obtains from original generators of such data, in which case the data might have been subjected to analysis and criticism by other researcher or author. Sources of secondary data include: published text books, internet document, journals, newspapers, Magazines, etc. The secondary sources of data were obtained from the Kashim Ibrahim Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Kaduna State University Library, Department of Textile Science and Technology Library, Department of Economics Library and the internet.

1.6.2 Population

Population in a research is used in a specialized sense to include not just people, but also institutions, it can be taken to mean all the members of the target of the study (Nwana, 1981:57). The population defines the limits within which the research findings are applicable (Nworgu, 1991:68).

In this research, the population or members of the study included the managerial staff of the collapsed textile factories in Kaduna and the staff in the director cadre of the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment. The motivation to include the latter stems from the need to elicit information about the effort of government at providing the requisite institutional support capable of catapulting the textile industry to a competitive position to achieve domestic development, and her policy strategy.

1.6.3 Sample Size

A minimum sample size depends on the type of research study being conducted (Mertler and Charles, 2008: 128). Bartz (1976) maintained that sample size is not nearly so important as sample accuracy. Best and Kahn (2006) believed that care in selecting the sample is more important than increasing the size of the sample. In this research, we sampled 15 respondents in all. Out of the 15, four were sampled from each of the two textile factories in Kaduna (The United Nigerian Textile Limited, Supertex and Chellco Industries Limited) and four respondents were sampled from the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment, Abuja, while three respondents were sampled from the Nigeria Textile Union.

1.6.4 Sampling Procedure

Non probability sampling was applied in this study to select the fifteen (15) respondents that constituted the sample size as shown in 1.6.3 above. Non probability sampling refers to a sampling procedure in which the likelihood of inclusion for each member of the population can not be possible (Mertler and Charles, 2008:12). Finally, we adopted judgmental sampling in particular to sample the population. Judgmental sampling is also known as purposive sampling: it is used to select certain segment of the population for study. The researcher uses his judgment as to which segments should be included in the sample. Judgmental sampling is more appropriate for qualitative research than for quantitative research (Mertler and Charles, 2008:127).

1.6.5 Instrument of Data Collection

The instrument devised and used in this research enterprise was the interview, both unstructured and semi structured.

The choice of interview as the instrument of data collection was due to the fact that the research focused on textile factories as its case study in which case only managerial staff could be accessible. In addition, the issue involved in the research is deemed to be above members of staff below the executive cadre. In the entire interview conducted, only three respondents permitted that their response be tape-recorded. The others either permitted note-taking or gave their responses in written. These responses were then synthesized and analysed.

1.6.6 Method of Data Presentation

The study presented the data collected qualitatively. Qualitative research is descriptive. The data take the form of words rather than numbers and tables. The study undertook a textual transcription of information elicited through interview. That does not imply that numerical values were not used in the study, rather, where numerical values are used, they are only supplementary to the textual evidence provided.

1.6.7 Method of Data Analysis

Mertter and Charles (2008:134) defined analysis as “making sense of data after they have been collected.” They added that for qualitative research data, analysis involves “applying logical statement” to the data. Analysis is a careful scrutiny to discover traits, procedures, meanings and relationships. We adopted qualitative method of analysis in this research work.

Qualitative research examines motif, themes, distractions and ideas instead of variables, adopts inductive approach of grounded theory. It involves documenting real events, recording what people say (with words, gestures and tone), observing specific behaviors studying written documents or examining visual images (Neuman, 2006:157).

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study covered the period from 1999 to 2010. This period was chosen because it represents a critical moment for the Kaduna textiles factories; it was within this period that the Kaduna textiles factories entered into stiff competition consequent upon the growing tide of globalization. The research was conducted on the collapsed textile factories that are within Kaduna metropolis. These factories are the United Nigeria Textile Limited (UNTL), Spertex and Chellco Industries Limited.

The research is limited by time, financial resources and inadequate access to relevant sources of data. However, these problems were mitigated through the diversification of the sources of data and sources of finance.

1.8 Operational Definition of Concepts

Global Economy: This can be defined as the process of production and distribution of goods and services across the globe.

Policy of Liberalization: It is defined as the decision in courses of action that allow market forces to operate freely with out government interference.

Economic Interest: This can be defined as the material gain or value which actors want to achieve .

Globalization: It is popularly conceived as the widening, deepening and the speeding of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of economic, political and social life.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The review of literature was guided by the research questions and the research propositions. In essence, the review of literature was done with the aim of providing answers to the research questions, in which case the research problematic would have been answered. Consequently, only literature found to be useful to the research work were reviewed.

This chapter was organized into five sections. The first being the introduction; the second is a review of literature on globalization; the third a review on the textile industry in a globalizing world, to be followed by a review on the Nigerian textile industry, globalization and the Nigerian economy, Justification for the study, and the theoretical framework which ends the chapter.

2.1.2 The Concept of Globalization

Globalization is a concept with a considerable degree of ambiguity. The ambiguity is used here to refer to the varied perspectives and dimensions from which the phenomenon is viewed. For this reason, globalization is known by many names; corporate globalization; economic globalization; financial globalization, mature capitalism, neo-imperialism, neo-colonialism or globalization from above (Majekodunmi and Adejuwon, 2012).

Globalization has been viewed as liberalization. This way globalization is used to refer to a “process of removing state-imposed restrictions on movements between

countries in order to create an ‘open’ ‘borderless’ world economy” (Aart, 2005:16). This notion represents a prevalent reduction or even abrogation of regulatory barriers to trade, foreign exchange restrictions and capital flows (Art, 2005).

Globalization is, in another way, considered to be internationalization. This notion conceives of globalization as “large and increasing flows of trade and capital investment between countries. This perspective sees the manifestation of globalization in increased movements of people, diseases and messages across national territorial boundaries (Aart, 2005). Globalization is further conceived of as universalization which can also be equated to homogenization of the human race. Generally, this notion refers to the spread of Western cultures and values (Aart, 2005).

Yet another perspective on globalization treats the phenomenon as Westernization or Modernization. This perspective considers only social structures of modernity such as capitalism, rationalism, industrialism, bureaucratism and individualism, inter alia. This perspective posits that these structures are spread across the globe and that they normally destroy pre-existing cultures and developing local self determination (Aart, 2005). However, this notion does not tell us whether the social structures which are spread across the globe all function in the same way or not. It merely treats globalization as synonymous with imperialism.

Globalization on the economic front is said to have produced global governance agencies like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTrO). These agencies usurp power from the states and local governments (Aart, 2005).

This notion holds true to a given degree. These international financial and trade institutions have succeeded, in many respects, in imposing their policies on some weak member states, particularly with respect to the WTrO provisions on textile.

The degree or scale of globalization varies among countries (states), it also varies among various sectors of an economy. Additionally, the degree or scale of globalization varies among different regions. For that reason its impacts have also varied across sectors, of an economy among states and among regions (Aart, 2005; Loto 2008).

There is a perspective which treats globalization as representing another stage of capitalist development. Those who develop this line of argument claim that capitalism has declined or is even dead. That the world has already advanced beyond capitalism to “post capitalist” society. Still, others see a restructuring of the capitalist mode of production. The point of argument is that capitalism remains firmly in place as the underlying mode of production, while transnational (giant) firms have production concentrated in their hands with more accumulation through consumerism and finance capital. This notion treats globalization as “hyper-capitalism”.(Aart, 2005).

Economic globalization has modified the role of the state by involving in the economic sphere, an arena where states compete with one another to attract and retain global capital. This is done through measures that include exchange – rate, fiscal, monetary, regulatory and trade policies (Aart, 2005). Johary (2012) arguing in the same vein, observes that globalization is a process of free and unbindled flow of trade, investment, technology, information and culture across territorial borders: This process, he argues, enables industrialized countries to control the destinies of the poor and backward countries of the world (Johari, 2012).

In the Nigerian Textile Industry, Free and unrestricted trade has turned the industry into an extension of foreign textile industries. These foreign textile industries, instead of establishing branches in Nigeria, merely set up distribution chains in which partners sell the textile products in Nigeria.

Goldstein and Pevehouse (2013) develop this line of argument further and assert that economic globalization creates a revolution in economic practice as a result of the Proliferation of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) and massive flows of Foreign Direct Investment. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) are responsible for the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Foreign Direct Investment includes greenfield investment which is investment made in new production facilities or the expansion of existing facilities that create new production capacity, jobs and new technology, and mergers and acquisitions which is the purchases of existing factories (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2013).

But these giant transnational corporations, along with the global market, distribute and redistribute global resources and determine the well-being of individuals everywhere, sometimes for better and sometimes for worse. The case is the worse for the Nigerian Textile Industry.

Contrary to the conception that globalization is eroding the national sovereignty of states, Shaw (2006) sees a new state dominated by Western states that makes rules and enforces these rules through some set of differentiated institutions that include the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the World Trade Organization. The 'global State' incorporates the nation-states as its component units (Shaw, 2006).

But it is in its efficacy in the allocation of global resources that this global state is deficient. Largely, this global state has concentrated power and resources in the West. It

is for this reason that the 'global state' has poor legitimacy with state elites and societies in non western world, and this has elicited violent protest against the 'global state.' This problem of the 'global state' is very manifest in the Nigerian Textile Industry.

According to Shaw (2006) globalization has weakened the capacity of some states but has also strengthened the capacity of others. The states whose capacities have been strengthened are transformed into "postmodern" states that are well articulated, with transnational western and global networks. The Nigerian state fits into the category of those states whose capacities have been weakened, particularly when this is viewed through the lens of the fact that she is unable to revamp and strengthen her textile industry in the face of imminent collapse.

Mansbach and Rafferty (2008) see the spread of communications technologies that shrink the role of geographic distance as a feature of globalization. Globalization is pivoted on the spread of powerful computers and micro-electronic technologies that enable individuals and groups to communicate virtually instantaneously by e-mail, cellular and satellite telephones and fax machines to move large amount of money and information through these technologies. On the whole physical distance in politics, economics and war is overcome with these technological revolutions (Mansbach and Rafferty, 2008).

Mansbach and Rafferty (2008) outline the proliferation of knowledge and skills and an explosion in political participation as one of the features of globalization. Mansbach and Rafferty (2008) see the manifestation of globalization in mass media and communications and transportation revolutions that are widespread in a manner that enables ever more people, including those in the remote corners of the world to be

informed about the world in which they live, form opinions about events and participate in politics. Furthermore, it is argued that globalization makes information available to the poorest peasants via radio broadcasts, with cable and satellite television providing exposure to a vast variety of opinion (Mansbach and Rafferty, 2008).

However, the poor peasants referred to by Mansbach and Rafferty (2008) are rather easily deceived and brainwashed through the instrumentality of propaganda. The poor peasants are mostly too uneducated to be able to form opinion about events, but easily won over to the side of a strong propagandizing government or agency. The impact of Information technology on the Nigeria industry is quite enormous. The Nigerian populace is deceived into accepting the Western style of dressing through captivating adverts placed on the internet, television and radio. This is akin to psychological imperialism. The overall effect of this is that Nigerians transit from consuming the local textile products which are designed based on local dress styles.

According to Mansbach and Rafferty (2008), globalization represents a global triumph of capitalism and the emergence of a global market that transcends state boundaries and limits state's control of their economies. Mansbach and Rafferty (2008) observe that with the end of the Cold War, free market capitalism as an economic ideology has triumphed in much of the world including China and Russia, and this is accompanied by an expansion of Transnational Corporations, the rapid movement of investment, the shifting of jobs and individuals "offshore," the proliferation of global networks of production and distribution and the emergence of an urbanized elite.

Globalization is seen as spatialization of the world. The spatial dimension of globalization relates to geography, place, location or a site which provides the stage for

social, economic and political interactions. (Aart, 2005). A reconfiguration of social geography is closely interlinked with shifts in patterns of knowledge, production, governance, identity and social ecology (Aart, 2005). Globalization and the state are compatible and co-dependent in contemporary society as state regulations in the provision of infrastructure, liberalization of international transactions, guarantees of property rights for global capital and sponsorship of global governance structures have speeded up the process of globalization (Aart, 2005).

Globalization is a perspective on ‘the widening, deepening and the speeding up of world wide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life’ (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2008:19). Globalization is a process that encompasses many trends which include expanded international trade, telecommunications, monetary coordination, multinational corporation technical and scientific cooperation, cultural exchanges of new types and scales, migration and refugee flows and relations between the rich and poor countries of the world (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2008:19).

It is further argued that globalization is a direct result of liberal economic principle (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2008:19). This liberal economic principle has further given rise to a global market place. The global market place is said to have brought growth and prosperity to those countries that are most integrated with the global market (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2008:19).

From this position, it is now possible to see very clearly why developing nations have not reaped much benefit (at least not in real economic term) from globalization. This is closely related to the nature and manner in which the capitalist mode of production was articulated in the economies of the developing countries.

As posited by some scholars, globalization is an outcome of a long history of world economic expansion (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2008:304). It is this world economic expansion that unconditionally incorporated the world periphery into the more advanced capitalist world economy. It is for this reason in particular that globalization widens the gap between the North and the South.

Globalization has eroded States territorial boundaries and States sovereignty and set up supranational authorities that make rules for states behavior (Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2008:19; Gauba, 2003:174). This way, globalization has transformed world politics and has introduced a new international division of labour, bringing greater efficiency, choice and prosperity. This is purely a liberal perspective on globalization (Gauba, 2003:174).

This perspective fits into the Nigerian Textile Industry in that, the World Trade Organization emerged as a supranational authority that makes rules governing trade in textiles for states. These rules have made the Nigerian State to privatise, deregulate and withdraw subsidy from the textile industry.

The process of globalization, according to realists, does not change the existing territorial geography into which states are divided. It increases interdependence of different societies and economies but does not interfere with the state-system (Gauba, 2003:174). It is worth noting however, as Goldstein and pevehouse (2008) rightly argued, that interdependence does not imply equal degree of dependence.

Therefore, if the advanced industrial countries of the world are also dependent on developing countries in any way, such degree of dependence is very negligible in proportion to the extent to which developing countries are dependent upon the

industrialized countries. At best perhaps, one may think of a relatively equal degree of interdependence among the advanced capitalist nations. This is very conspicuous in the Nigerian Textile Industry as the subsector has now become almost totally dependent on foreign textile products and not the vice versa.

The argument above is more aptly captured by the radical perspective on globalization. The radical perspective on globalization sees globalization as nothing but the latest stage in the development of international capitalism. That it is a western- led phenomenon which further deepens the existing divide between the metropolitan and peripheral economies. Globalisation is an instrument of neo-colonialism (Gaub, 2003:174).

Here, it can be seen very clearly how the process of globalization is dominated by the advanced capitalist countries, which have not only ardently supported the process, but have worked to set up global institutions to speed up the process. This can be seen with respect to how the removal of trade barriers and openness of the economy has turned the Nigerian Textile Industry into a mere extension of foreign textile industry.

According to Obaseki, (2007) globalization has a number of opportunities as well as challenges. Globalization, he argued, integrates economies of the world at two levels: trade and investment integration and financial integration. Globalization of the world's goods and services markets through trade liberalization and the removal of numerous controls preceded financial markets integration (Obaseki, 2007).

The removal of barriers to international trade by countries in the quest to operate within the framework of the multilateral trading system provided the major stimulus for the acceleration of globalization of trade. The integration through trade was accompanied

and facilitated by foreign direct investment flows between and among nations involved in trade relations. International trade and foreign direct investment flows were channeled through multinational corporations (Obaseki, 2007:23)

In addition to institutional and multilateral arrangements that contributed to trade integration, lower transport and production costs due to increased specialization and economies of scale have also helped to accelerate the phenomenon of globalization. However, financial globalization was driven by the advance in information technology which facilitated interactions among financial concerns in different parts of the globe. (Obaseki, 2007:23).

According to Obaseki,(2007:23) gains from globalization of goods and services markets can easily be eroded due to adverse developments in the financial market. Globalization has also failed to encourage rapid labor mobility, albeit those achieved on regional basis. In other words, globalization of the labor market trails far behind the other two. (Obaseki 2007: 23) opined that global prosperity would be enhanced, had the globalization of the labor market been brought to the level of globalization in trade and finance.

Arguing further along the radical paradigm of globalization, Obaseki (2007:23) said that globalization is the strategy of the 'North', to retain economic power for the continued marginalization of the 'South'. Therefore, globalization is viewed as a deliberate policy initiated from the North and enforced through the multilateral institutions including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization.

According to Obaseki (2007) globalization has both positive and negative effects. The advantage of globalization include, increased specialization and efficiency, better quality products at reduced prices, economies of scale in production, competitiveness and increased output, technological improvement and increased managerial capabilities.

The increase in world trade and output made possible through globalization ensures that consumers derive the best satisfaction as the best standards of quality and maintained through specialization and competition. Furthermore, the volume of goods and services increases with the welfare of individuals enhanced across countries. The increase in Foreign Direct Investment flows facilitates mobility of capital and ensuring efficient use of technological and other resources in the production process (Obaseki 2007).

Through investment and trade, firms specialize in production with trade facilitating the process through specialization. Moreover, foreign Direct investment facilitates the process through technological innovation and efficient deployment of resources to achieve lower unit cost of production. These processes help to increase global wealth, enhance living standards, guarantee poverty reduction and improved welfare for the individual. This way, globalization is critical for world wide economic growth and development (Obaseki, 2007:23).

Other benefits of financial globalization include, boosting of domestic investment potentials, a more rational allocating of savings in favor of relatively more profitable investments and the enhancement of the depth and efficiency of the domestic financial market. These positively impact on output and employment (Obaseki, 2007:23).

However, the benefits of globalization are not evenly distributed among nations. Differences in macroeconomic, sectoral and structural policies account for the varying degree of benefits of globalization that accrue to countries (Obaseki 2007).

On the other hand Obaseki (2007) observed that globalization rapidly spreads shocks and disturbance from one financial market to another. Furthermore, globalization can cause capital outflow from an economy especially when investors realize that there are more long-term prospects for productive investment in an economy.

Globalization represents a real aspect of the new global economy. It is a powerful and influential force determining the future course of the planet. Globalization is multidimensional. It affects the economic, political, security, environmental, health, social, cultural and other dimensions of life (Majekodunmi and Adejuwon, 2012). Globalization affects production of goods and services of the economies of the world, the employment of labor and other inputs in the production process. It also affects investment both in material and human capital. It affects technology and its diffusion (Majekodunmi and Adejuwon, 2012).

One perspective defines globalization as a process of reinforcement and extension of the international flux of commerce, capitals, technology and labor force. Another perspective refers to globalization as institutional changes, which are brought about in the society by the increase of these flows and the development of transnational corporations (Ajekiigbe, 2004). This perspective emphasized the weakening of the regulating function of the nation –state. In other words, globalization is perceived as the erosion or disappearance of the state in the economic spheres.

Globalization is the acceleration and intensification of interaction and integration among people, companies and governments across far and different locations (Majekodunmi and Adejuwon 2012). This way, globalization creates the picture of borderless world.

Globalization is propelled and promoted by western capitalist and imperialist motives and values. As such, it has produced two dialectically opposing classes :winners and losers among nations. To the group of losers belong African states, as they do not develop the necessary capacities to participate in and exploit the openings in the capitalist-propelled global economy (Ihonvbere, 2004).

Globalization may contribute to the expansion in the textile industry's export through the importation of high technology capital inputs (Loto, 2008). However, this has not happened for the Nigerian Textile Industry.

Globalization is defined as interconnectedness across national and continental boundaries. Globalization is not without a prize, it has associated costs and benefits. Globalization is seen by some scholars as one of benefits to the already rich nations and as more of costs to the already poor nations in the sense that the unprecedented surge in wealth creation by globalization occurred at the same time when the gap between the rich and the poor nations grew. Globalization was brought about effectively by the breakthrough in the world of information technology (IT). Globalization has come to impose on every country that her economy must be competitive, market driven, liberalized and with sufficient institutional framework to support the economy (Loto, 2008).

With globalization, it is difficult for any country to be alone. It is pertinent that a country must trade with other countries and the country's production process must be efficient. Globalization has enhanced technology and enhancing production efficiency.

Globalization has such a transforming power that it can transform any economy or any sector within an economy. Globalization has been defined as the integration of countries in terms of free trade agreements, international financial markets and transnational corporations, with the attendant positive effect on economic development. Globalization represents the latest technological effort in reducing the physical distance among nations and societies of the world. This is done through the transfer of information at a very fast speed. It is possible for globalization to by-pass a particular country especially when the country concerned is not fully integrated. However, globalization carries with it challenges that can only be met by effective governance (Loto, 2008).

These challenges are widespread push towards liberalization of trade and capital markets, increasing internationalization of corporate production and distribution, technological change that is rapidly dismantling barriers to the international tradability of goods and services, mobility of capital, implementation of outward oriented policy reforms that expand the opportunities, of participating in the benefits of globalization. This will promote efficiency and productivity and a conducive environment for exports and foreign investment (Loto, 2008).

Globalization promotes the disappearance of trade barriers and state regulation. Globalization is regarded as a blessing for trade. They see it as freeing the forces of competition that help to channel the energies of people and the resources of countries into

activities where they are likely to be productive, that is, global production would increase efficiency by allowing each country to specialize in its strengths. Globalization presupposes a system of international division of labor in which developing countries provide low-cost goods and abundant labor supply, while developed countries provide management, technical and financial resources. Consumers are viewed as the great beneficiaries in this global integration scheme (Viswaprakash and Sentamlselvan, 2012).

But the disappearance or removal of trade barriers and state regulation in the Nigerian Textile Industry did not bring any much benefit. This can be attributed to the fact that led to the withdrawal of subsidy for the textile industry and privatization.

According to Cohn (2012), Mansbach and Rafferty (2008) globalisation has resulted in the widespread adoption of democracy. It represents the adoption of democratic norms and principles by states and the building of institutions that correspond to those norms and values. These democratic states evolve in a direction akin to that followed by the United States with democratic practices such as constitutional guarantees, freedom of speech, open elections and multiparty systems (Cohn, 2012).

According to Cohn (2012), globalization takes the form of privatization of public functions such that many functions that were once performed by the state are increasingly out-sourced to private actors and firms. States sell off inefficient state-owned companies. The privatization of state function is consequent upon the prevalence of the free market capitalism.

Privatisation of public corporations in Nigeria did not yield the desired result. The primary goal of privatization to produce efficiency through private participation. But for the Nigerian textile Industry, the result is rather otherwise. It has neither attracted

sufficient local capital nor foreign capital, and the requisite technology to yield the desired result is grossly lacking.

2.1.3 Globalization and the Nigerian Economy

According to Obaseki, (2007) Nigeria has not been spared from the phenomenon of globalization. Although the adverse effects have not been obvious, Nigeria has become relatively more integrated with the global economic system. The trend towards Nigeria's integration into the global economy started with policy shift from trade and exchange controls to economic liberalization from 1986. Nigeria is highly dependent upon external trade, while rapid inflow of capital has been stemmed largely as a result of the relatively underdeveloped state of the financial markets (Obaseki 2007). The Nigeria's economy recorded increased openness between 1986 and 1987, and further in 1995. Where as, the Nigerian economy has become more open over the years, its share of world trade has remained relatively low.

It has been observed that Nigeria has applied various policies over the years to stimulate the productive and external sectors of the economy, not only to ensure export competitiveness, but also to expand the import capacity of the economy. Nigeria however, has recorded a low share in imports in total world import trade partly due to low export capacity.

Furthermore, Nigeria has not benefited much from globalization due to excessive dependence on crude oil exports which has limited the scope for the diversification of the economy. This exposes the Nigerian economy to shocks in the international oil markets.

Consequently, development programs for the economy have largely been predicated upon development in the world crude oil markets.

According to Obaseki (2007) Nigeria's low export performance especially in manufacturing is a major factor militating against the benefit that would have accrued to the economy from the integration of goods and services markets across the globe. The Nigerian economy is lacking in comparative advantage in manufacturing. This serves to limit the scope for specialization, where as in the contemporary global economy, it is obvious that only those countries with the requisite skills would be able to compete in the global arena (Obaseki 2007).

It is further opined that the Nigeria's position in the global economy would have been worse than it is now, if financial markets integration had not been prevented from a full reign on the economy. This is a spontaneous development resulting from the inability of the Nigerian financial market to keep pace with developments in the global financial markets.

On labour integration, Obaseki (2007) observed that highly skilled personnel of Nigerian origin are in short supply as they move out of the country in search of better opportunities. Ordinarily, only the portion of labor that is in excess supply should be released so that the economy is not disadvantaged. He then suggested that in order for Nigerian to benefit from globalization, efforts should be made to develop human capital. Furthermore, he opined that good governance, transparency and accountability are desirable for a strong and complete economy.

Obaseki (2007) opined that a reform of the international monetary and financial system to ensure a level playing field for all participants in the global economy is

required for all economies to benefit from globalization. Seeing that this requirement is difficult to fulfill, it was further suggested that countries (including Nigeria) must pursue sound policies, liberalize their economies, reduce the role of government relative to that of the private sector and ensure good governance in order to reap the benefits of globalization.

Globalization is a phenomenon with disastrous consequences for the Nigerian government, economy and people. Globalization which ensures the integration of the Nigeria economy into the world capitalist economy subordinated the Nigerian economy to the global capitalist economy through the instrumentalities of imperialism and colonialism. In other words, the Nigerian economy has come to be dependent upon western economies as a result of imperialism and colonialism by which the Nigerian economy was underdeveloped (Offiong, 1982).

Toward the end of the twentieth century, and into the twenty-first century, privatization and liberalization have intensified the integration of the Nigerian economy in production and global financial system, encouraging the flow of capital investment and attracting the ownerships by foreign capital of former public-held companies. Nigeria has now become a dumping place of a series of products that have little to do with Nigerian people, eroding Nigerian culture while magnifying the western culture. Globalization has driven aground the self determination of the Nigerian people.

Globalization ensures that governmental incentives to local production is withdrawn, high import encouraged thereby exposing the citizens to insecurity; job, economic, social and other wise. The activities of transnational corporations in the mineral and crude oil sectors have caused environmental degradation and hazards. This

has generated militancy in the oil producing Niger Delta region of Nigeria thereby increasing insecurity (Majekodunmi and Adejuwon, 2012).

Through the local extraction, globalization ensures the transfer of resources from the Nigerian economy to the metropole. Since profit is the driving motive behind private investment, globalization facilitates not only profit repatriation but also the appropriation of surplus from petty commodity producers (Majekodunmi and Adejuwon, 2012). All these serve to further underdeveloped the economy that had been underdeveloped through imperialism and later, colonialism.

Another ill effect of globalization on the Nigerian economy is the ease with which corrupt political leaders are enabled to embezzle and transfer public fund to banks located in the western world. In addition to this capital drain, globalization ensures that the Nigerian economy remains a commercial capitalist rather than a manufacturing and producing capitalist economy (Majekodunmi and Adejuwon, 2012).

The textile industry of the Nigerian economy has the potential of benefiting from globalization. The substantially liberated economic environment and the opportunity Nigeria offers to avoid quota restrictions under the multifibre agreement (MFA) which is not applicable to Nigeria, have induced some foreign entrepreneurs, mostly from Asian countries to establish export-oriented plants (Loto, 2008).

The Nigerian textile industry provides the right opportunity for Nigeria to tap into and reap the benefits of globalization in that raw material for the textile industry can be sourced locally. This way, the Nigerian textile industry has comparative advantages with better competitive edge over other sectors which can lead to increased productivity and growth of the economy.

Mathias et al (2012) opined that more private investments are highly needed in the Nigerian textile industry to make it internationally competitive.

From inception, the textile companies in Nigerian were conceived as vertically integrated mills to convert locally available raw material (mainly cotton) through spinning for the production of yarn, weaving for the production of grey cloth, and dyeing, printing and finishing, for the production of finished textiles. Today the sector has developed to incorporate fibre production spinning, weaving, knitting, lace and embroidery makings, carpet production, dyeing, printing and finishing. The sector produces a varied series of fabrics annually, ranging from African prints, shirting, embroideries to Guinea brocades, wax prints jute and other products (Mathis et al, 2012).

2.1.4 The Nigerian Textile Industry

Textile manufacturing is primarily a labor-intensive industry; because emerging economies have a surplus of unskilled labor, the creation of a textile industry in a developing country is both feasible and attractive from an economic growth perspective. As a result, many countries view the creation of a domestic textile industry as “an initial rung on the ladder of industrialization” (<http://www.123Helpme.com>).

The source above could be taken to be true as textile industry in Nigeria attained her golden age in the early 1980s as one of the most vibrant textile industries in the world with about 250 functional factories (<http://www.nigeria2z.com>). Okenyi Emma (2011) said that the Nigerian textile industry had grown to become the third largest in Africa. He added that a report by the United Nations University stated that in 1987, there were 37 textile firms in the country, operating 716,000 spindles, and 17,541 looms. Between 1985

and 1991, the textile industry in Nigeria recorded an annual growth of 67 per cent (Okenyi, 2011).

In the same vein Udenwa was reported as saying that prior to 1997, the Nigerian textile industry remained the second largest in Africa after Egypt's with over 250 vibrant factories operating above 50 percent capacity utilization. The textile industry in Nigeria could boast of over 125 factories but today only about 25 vibrant factories still produce (<http://www.nigeriabestforum.com>).

The consistency in the claims of the sources above lends credence to the fact that Nigeria's textile industry used to be a force to reckon with in global textile. But one is led to ask why has the textile industry collapsed?

Slatter, (2003:18) said that the machinery needed to produce textiles cannot be simple. textile production equipment are massive, complex, expensive and difficult to use in terms of manipulating millions of tiny particles of flexible units at a speed fast enough to satisfy the demand for its products. Textile production uses vast amount of energy which is not readily available (<http://www.nlcng.com>) (Daily independent, July18, 2011).

According to Nasir Lawal (2011), the president, National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria, the problems which led to the collapse of the textile industry in Nigeria is the influx of cheap and substandard products from China where textile factories enjoy steady power supply and textile goods are produced by prisoners (<http://www.nlcng.com>).

Vanguard, March, 2003 said that the problems which led to the collapse of the textile industry in Nigeria include the hasty and unprepared entry of Nigeria into the

WTO in 1995, by which Nigerian market became open to cheap and substandard products from China which are produced by prisoners, Unstable power supply which increases the cost of textile production as factories take the extra cost of maintaining generating set, poor infrastructure, and porous borders.

Jekeri (Daily Independent, July 2011), Okenyi : (The Sunday Observer, August, 2011) said that the problems that led to the collapse of the textile industry in Nigeria include; China's accession to the WTO in 2001 which undermined the Nigeria textile industry from two fronts: cheap imitations from China flooded the Nigerian markets and at the same time, the growth of Chinese exports to the United States made it almost impossible for Nigerian textile to compete with China for the U.S market as guaranteed under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (2000). Another problem relates to the inability of the Nigerian government to effectively police her borders to check the illegal activities of smugglers who help to flood the Nigerian market with cheaper and substandard textile products from China. Other problems are multiple taxation and high interest rates on loans.

Alhaji Hamman Kwajafa, Industrial Relations officer of the manufacturers Association of Nigeria, argued that the foreign ownership of most of the textile factories by expatriates from India, Lebanon and China has exacerbated the situation as these expatriates quickly relocated to other countries once one factory got closed (<http://www.nigeria2Z.com>).

Yet it is pertinent to probe further into the role of the government. In spite of her membership of the WTO, the government of Nigeria has banned the importation of textile materials into the country until 2004 (Oyejide, Ogunkola and Bankole 2009).

However government's effort at protecting the domestic textile industry has been frustrated from three fronts. The importers and traders of textile products have always stood against a ban on the importation of textile products. For instance, the Embroidery Lace Dealers Association of Nigeria (ELDAN) claimed that an enforcement of the ban on importation of textiles would inflict colossal financial loss on textile imports and eliminate three million jobs (Guardian March, 2004).

Another frustration arose from the inability of customs officers to control the activities of smugglers. President Olusegun Obasanjo was reported to have lamented over this when he accused the Customs Service of making 'nonsense of government's import prohibition policy', and said "we just have to beg them. I think other than begging, I don't know what else I can do if it is possible to run a nation without customs, I will do it" (Guardian January, 2004). The other frustration arose from the activities of smugglers who exploit the advantage of the porous borders to enrich themselves (<http://www.nlcng.org>).

As a member of the WTO, Nigeria's use of import prohibitions as a trade policy instrument has been a source of friction with its trading partners and this practice has also been repeatedly condemned for its inconsistency with GATT and WTO rules (Oyejide, Ogunkola and Bankole 2009).

2.1.5 Justification for Reviewed Literature

A plethora of literature exist that emphasize a positive linkage between globalization and growth in manufacturing. However, a wide gap which exists between the performance of the Nigerian textile industry, particularly the Kaduna textile factories,

necessitates a critical investigation. There is the need to re-examine the assertion that globalization portends fortunes for the textile industries in the developing nations. This study has thus, become necessary in order to reconstruct the relationship between textile industries in developing countries and the process of globalization.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study is examined with the Theory of New Imperialism. The Neoimperial theory of globalization was developed in the first decade of the Twenty First Century. Proponents of the theory include Callinicos, Ellen Woods, Christian Zeller, and David Harvey.

These theorists argue that globalization is a system that is dominated by the United States alongside the Western nations and some international organizations, including the World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund. Following Lenin's tradition, then theorists argue that capitalists have accumulated capital in such a proportion that cannot be reinvested within existing boundaries. As a result, some more profitable ways must be sought to absorb the capital surpluses (Harvey, 2005). This necessitates temporal displacement of small scale industries through investment in long term capital projects or social expenditures (such as education and research) that defer the re-entry of capital values into circulations into the future and or spatial displacements (of small scale industries) through the opening up of new markets, new production capacities (technological advancement) and new resource and the possibilities elsewhere (Harvey, 2005). Harvey (2005) argues that capital accumulation, in quest for profitable spheres, produces spaces and thereby creates uneven geographical development.

For Harvey, (2005), Zeller (2004), globalization is a new imperialism that increases capital accumulation by dispossession. The West overtakes the assets of the backward nations through “speculation, frauds, predation and thievery in addition to the creation, management and manipulation of financial and economic crises so as to allow the intervention of the International Monetary Fund. The international Monetary fund then intervenes with structural adjustment programmes that create new investment opportunities by setting deregulations, liberalization and privatizations as conditionalities for loans (Harvey, 2005).

Zeller (2005) agreeing with Harvey, sees the globalization as the new imperialism based on global economy of dispossession through “War, privatization, mergers and acquisition subcontracting and alliances and the commoditization of nature and knowledge with the help of patents and intellectual property rights.” Wood (2003) observed that the new imperialism is called globalization because it depends on a wide-ranging economic hegemony that reaches far beyond any states territorial boundaries or political domination and is more dependent on a system of multiple states than any other.

The theory of new imperialism argues that capitalism is the economic basis, with imperialism as a set of policies utilized by capitalist states and globalization a new subset of imperialist policies. The theory presupposes that globalization is the extension and deepening of exploitation into sectors that were previously outside of capitalist production processes. Through globalization the process of underdevelopment of the third world is continued and sustained while the continuous political and economic dominance of the First World is ensured (Fuschs, 2010).

The New theory of imperialism sees free and unrestricted trade, tariffs removal, privatization and the abrogation of quota in exports as imperialistic devices that allow the advanced countries to take over the economies of the underdeveloped countries. Therefore, the process of globalization is not irreversible, rather the force of gobalisation is just so strong against the underdeveloped countries because the powerful nations ardently support the process. The developed nations do not support the process of globalization for nothing, they support and promote the process simply because the process benefits them.

This theory analyses the collapse of the textiles factories in Kaduna by providing insight into why the process of globalization has not profited the textiles factories. It explains the mechanisms of globalization in international organizations and at bilateral for a. The theory explains how textiles firms from technologically more advanced nations now overtaken the Nigerian textiles industry, making Nigeria dependent on foreign textiles.

CHAPTER THREE

AN OVERVIEW OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN THE ERA OF GLOBALISATION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter assesses the history of the United Nigeria Textile PLC and Chellco Industries Limited and their performances within the period covered by the study. As the case studies it is important that a background information about them be provided. Whereas the study dwells mainly on the two remaining functioning factories in Kaduna, the chapter also provides a brief history of the textile factories in Kaduna, Nigeria.

3.2 The Textile Industry in the Era of Globalization

Textiles and clothing industries are important in economic and social terms in the short run by providing incomes, jobs, especially for women, and foreign exchange earnings in the long- run by providing countries with the opportunity for sustained economic development in those countries with appropriate policies and institutions to enhance the dynamic effects of textiles and clothing. The potential of the textile and clothing industries to contribute to long-run growth and development will depend not only on the attributes of the investors, but also on the quality and effectiveness of government policies and institutions in developing countries to boost this investment (Keane and te Velde, 2008).

The textile and clothing industries provide opportunities for export diversification and expansion of manufactured exports for low income countries that can exploit their labor cost advantages and fill emerging niches and meet buyer demands. The textile and

clothing industries are dominant sources of exports and foreign exchange in several countries. Some low income and developing countries such as Cambodia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka depend on textile and clothing exports for more than 50% of total manufacturing exports (Keane and te Velde, 2008).

According to Keane and te Velde (2008), employment in textile and clothing production for some developing countries as a share of total employment in manufacturing is very substantial. The textile manufacturing is a labor-intensive industry, as such developing countries are able to utilize their labor surplus to enter the market and begin the process of building an industrial economy. Emerging economies then look outward to develop an export strategy based on their comparative advantage in costs.

According to Keane and te Velde (2008), textile production and consumption is an increasingly global affair as production continues to shift to developing countries. Developing countries have seen an explosion in the growth of their textile exports, and for many countries textiles are a significant portion of their total exports. In response to increasing competition from low-value imports from developing countries, industry leaders in developed countries have made significant capital investments in order to increase productivity and move into advanced market sectors. The textile industry is now a global enterprise. Production shifted to countries with a comparative advantage in labor-intensive manufacturing, and products are shipped all over the world for consumption.

Consequent on the process of globalization, world export trade in total merchandise increased by 64.8 times from US \$96bn to US\$ 6,243 billion between 1955 and 2000. During the same period, total manufactures exports increased amazingly by 112 times from value of 41 billion US dollars to 4,6.30 billion US dollars. For the textile

and clothing export trade there was an increase of 34 times and 249 times respectively (Viswaprakash and Sentamlselvan, 2012).

The global textile industry was governed by the multifibre Agreement effective from 1974 and lasted for about two decades before being integrated into the GATT rules. Since the creation of the WTO, the global textile industry has been brought under the regime of the WTO rules which provides for the eventual elimination of quotas in Textiles and Clothing trade over 10 years in a 3 stage transitional period. This marked the beginning of liberalization of world textile and clothing trade with the anticipated application of free trade norms. The textile industry makes a substantial contribution to employment in both developed and developing countries (Viswaprakash and Sentamlselvan, 2012).

Prior to the industrial revolutions of the 17th and 18th century, textile production had been known in Europe where cotton was imported from India as raw material. During this period textile production was still at the cottage stage of production whereby the production was made at home with labor being organized around the family (Sani, 2008:2).

At the turn of the industrial revolution, the textile industry became key British Industry that produced textiles made of wool from large sheep –farming areas throughout the country. The large sheep- farming was expanded through land-clearance and the enclosure Act. Handlooms and spinning wheels were the tools used by the weavers. Being a labor –intensive activity the textile industry provided employment throughout Britain, with major centers located at Norwich and environs, and the West Riding of Yorkshire (Sani, 2008: 4).

The textile industry grew out of the industrial revolution in the 18th century as mass production of clothing became a mainstream industry. Beginning with the flying shuttle in 1733, inventions were made that speeded up the manufacturing process. Lewis Paul and John Wyatt Patented the Roller Spinning machine and the flyer- and –bobbin system in 1738 (Sani, 2008:4-5). A Carding machine was invented by Lewis Paul in 1748, and by 1764 The spinning jenny has also been invented. By 1771, Richard Arkwright used water wheels to power looms for the production of cotton cloth. This invention became known as the water frame. Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom in 1784 thereby mechanizing the spinning and weaving process. Consequently, cotton mills spread all over Great Britain (Sani, 2008:5).

Initially, textile mills were sited along a river as the mills were powered from water wheels. However, with the invention of the steam engine in the 1760s to 1800s, the idea of locating textile mills along a river became outdated (Sani, 2008:5). The post-industrial revolution period saw the spread of the textile industry to other parts of the world such as India and the United States of America.

3.3 History of the Kaduna Textile Factories

The development of the textile industry in Nigeria dates back to pre-colonial time (Sani, 2008:29). Although the production of textiles remained at the cottage level until the 1950s when the first modern textile factory based on the machine (industrial production) was established in Nigeria. This textile factory was the Kaduna Textile Limited (KTL), established in 1957 (Sani, 2008:55)

The cottage expansion of the textile industry in Nigeria continued under colonial policy which favored the cultivation of cash crops such as cocoa, groundnut, palm produce and cotton. With the boost in cotton production, raw material for textile production was made sufficient. Consequently, Nigeria emerged the dominant textile manufacturing country in West Africa (UNIDO, 2009:77).

The Nigerian textile industry is concentrated in Lagos, Kano and Kaduna (Sani, 2008:31). These three cities host about 80% of total textile factories in Nigeria (Sani, 2008:31). The Nigerian textile industry was the largest employer of labor in the 1990s besides government (UNIDO, 2009:35). Before 2002 when over 25 textile mills closed down, the textile industry employed about sixty thousand (60,000) direct labor (UNIDO, 2009). Whereas Kaduna had fewer textile mills in relations to Lagos and Kano, most of the Kaduna mills were integrated and so very large in their production capacities, both in terms of labor force and output (Sani,2008:57).

The Nigerian textile industry represents a basic industry that almost all countries have as their first industrial activity. It is an industry which is raw material driven. It is the second largest textile industry in sub-Saharan Africa after South Africa. The installed textile manufacturing capacity in Nigeria, on a replacement basis, represents a US \$ 2 billion investment (UNIDO, 2009: 25). The Nigerian textile industry is unique in that it uses a high percentage of locally produced raw materials such as cotton and polyester, unlike other manufacturing subsectors which depend on import (UNIDO, 2009: 25). This has the advantage of saving foreign exchange.

After the establishment of the Kaduna Textile Limited (KTL) in 1957, some eleven other mills were established, with Finetex being the last mill, established in 1993

(Sani 2008:55). All together there were twelve textile firms in Kaduna in the 1990s. Nine out of the 12 firms were very large and four out of the nine large textile firms were integrated mills with spinning, weaving and finishing processes (Sani, 2008:53).

However, the continuous and expanded production capacity of any manufacturing firm is largely dependent upon the saturation of the domestic market and market outlets abroad. The Nigerian textile industry lost its production capacity to stiff competition from other Asian countries, not only in foreign markets, but also in the domestic market. The result was the closure of some 25 textile firms in 2002 (UNIDO, 2009). Total export of textile products from Nigeria declined from 44 million US dollars in 2004 to 38 million in 2005, and then to 18 million U.S dollars before recovering slightly to 24 million in 2007 and then 31 million US dollars in 2008 (UNIDO, 2009).

The Kaduna Textile Limited (KTL) was the first textile firm to close down in Kaduna in 1999. Between December, 2003 and December 2008, The Nigerian textile industry witnessed the closure of 25 textile firms. Kaduna which has large firms was worst hit as there was only one (Chellco Industries Limited) textile factory in 2008. Even the Giant United Nigeria Textile PLC and the subsidiary Suppertex had closed by 2008. However, from 2010 the United Nigeria Textile PLC (UNTL) and Supertex have been revived.

Table 3.1: List of Some Textile Firms in Kaduna and their Products

S/n	Name	Product
1.	Chellco Industries Limited	Blankets, bed spreads, cones, baby shawl, furnishing materials.
2.	United Nigeria Textile Limited	Cotton real wax prints, Cotton Roller prints, cotton and polyester blended Dyed Good.
3.	Kaduna Textiles Ltd	Yarn (Av.cout 205) fabric (shirting) polypropylene sacks
4.	Zaria Industries Limited	Tarpaulain product
5.	Unites (Nig) Limited	100% cotton and Blended yarn
6.	Supertex (Nig) limited	Super wax. Deluxe wax. Dyed Cracle etc.
7.	Arewa Textile Limited	Yarn corey, Batt, African Print, super prints, white shirting, Dyed Good etc.
8.	Dagazan Limited	Carpets
9.	Harco Limited	General textile
10.	Finetex Limited	Not Available
11.	Nortex Limited	Not Available
12.	Blanket Manufacture Company Limited	Blanket products

Source: Sani, M. Badayi (2008)

Sources within our reach have it that apart from Kaduna Textile Limited (KTL) which was owned and managed by the Kaduna State Government, the other firms were owned financed and managed by foreigners. For instance, United Nigeria Textile Limited (UNTL) and Nortex were financed and managed by Chinese, Arewa Textile Nigeria Limited was managed and capitalized by Japanese, while Chellco Industries Limited is owned and managed by Indians (Sani, 2008).

In the wake of the establishment of the WTO, specialization and division of labor became more acute. Consequently, it became easier for these foreign investors to move their investment to where cost of production is cheaper and then export their products into Nigeria. Nigeria lost her preferential market access due to the abrogation of the Multi-fibre Arrangement in 2005. However, the Nigerian textile began to feel the negative impact of the policy as the Multi-fibre Arrangement was being lifted in phases,

and began to close from the late 1990s. The Kaduna Textile factories closed within the space of just five years as the number of factories within Kaduna declined from 9 in 2003 to just 1 in 2008 (UNIDO, 2009:35).

3.4 The United Nigeria Textile Limited

The United Nigeria Textile Limited (UNTL) was incorporated in Nigeria on 7th May, 1964 and started commercial operation at the beginning of 1965.

The company started as a finishing plant importing grey fabric as its main raw material. Following federal government's policy on backward integration in June 1967, it established both spinning and weaving departments to produce the hitherto imported loom state grey fabric from locally initiated cotton. In the same year (1967), the United Nigeria Textile Limited acquired the Zamfara Textile Company limited (ZTIL) at Gusau. This enhanced the steady supply of the needed bafe for its then highly efficient finishing plant producing highly sophisticated wax in the country and in West Africa (Magaji 1997).

In 1976, United Nigeria Textile Limited conceived the idea of establishing a textile factory to produce materials different from the conventional products of other textile firms. The United Nigeria Textile was a group of six companies spread across Kaduna, Kastina, Zamfara, Sokoto and Lagos (Magaji, 1997). Like Arewa Textile, UNTL was forced to close down operation in 2007 due to problems associated with harsh business environment in Nigeria.

Supertex is a subsidiary of the United Nigeria Textile Limited acquired in 1967.

Table 3.2: Production Capacity and Labor Size of the United Nigeria Textile Limited (UNTL) from 1999-2010

Year	Weaving (in meters)	Prints (in meters)	Labour size
1999	31,200,000	48,000,000	3,250
2000	31,200,000	48,000,000	3,250
2001,	31,200,000	48,000,000	3,250
2002	31,200,000	48,000,000	3,250
2003	31,200,000	48,000,000	3,250
2004	22,464,000	48,000,000	3,200
2005	22,464,000	48,000,000	3,100
2006	22,464,000	48,000,000	3,100
2007	Not available	Not available	Not available
2008	Not available	Not available	Not available
2009	Not available	Not available	Not available
2010	13,41,600	Not available	1200

Source: United Nigeria Textile PLC production records 2013

According to the Production manager of the United Nigeria Textile Limited, the Factory enjoyed huge profits in the 1980s and 1990s. Part of the profit was saved in the reserve after dividends had been paid to share holders. Beginning from 1999, he said power outage became common as a result of which the factory was forced to purchase black oil to run the factory. Consequently, the factory began to operate at a loss. The reserve was drained, resulting in the closure of the firm in 2007.

On resumption of operation in 2010, the United Nigeria Textile Limited (UNTL) Kaduna no longer prints waxes. What is done in the factory is weaving after which the woven products are conveyed to the Lagos plant of the United Nigeria Textile Limited (UNTL) where the finishing is done (Adeniran, 2013).

3.5 Chellco Industries Limited

Chellco Industries Limited was incorporated on 20th September, 1978, with a paid up capital of N2.20 million. The foundation was laid in 1979, beginning with the Administrative block and then the factory store and workshop, workers canteen, dressing room and power house. All construction work was completed in 1980. The completion of construction was followed by installation of shuttle less Jacquard, Dobby Looms and other machines. Pretest production was carried out on 22nd November, 1980 following its commissioning by Alhaji Isa Kaita on 20th November 1980.

Initial production comprised of woven cotton blankets and napkins of various qualities. By 1981, the company started to produce bedspreads. Subsequently, baby shawls and furnishing materials were added to the list of products. At present, the company produces cones and knitting yarns in addition to the aforementioned products. However, a fire outbreaks burnt the whole factory in 1981 and since then, the factory faced serious challenges that interrupted production such that production was intermittent rather than continuous. The factory stabilized from 1990.

Chellco Industries Limited is a textile industry and a joint venture between Nigerian Share holders (55%) and other foreign investors (37%). Northern Nigeria Investment Limited Kaduna has 8% share holding in the company.

Chellco Industries Limited is located along the Western Bye-Pass Express way, in Kudenda Industrial Area, Kaduna, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The factory is sited on plot A1/E2 to the south of Ideal Flour Mills. By 2008, Chellco Industries Limited was the only functional textile factory in Kaduna, having shown resilience in the face of the

multiple challenges that confronted the Nigerian Textile Industry between 1999 and 2007.

Table 3.3: The Production Capacity and Labor Size of Chellco Industries Limited From 1999-2010

Year	Products (in Pieces)				Labor size
	Blankets	Shawl	Ball	Cone	
1999	2,516,232	1,306,712	-	-	410
2000	2,600,133	1,227,831	-	-	414
2001	2,431,002	1,003,261	-	-	407
2002	1,818,164	899,879	-	-	392
2003	927,336	907,470	701,110	306,110	390
2004	808,320	973,818	910,285	221,116	396
2005	736,617	992,514	1,012,120	183,230	395
2006	680,775	801,400	1,203,215	164,870	379
2007	647,690	629,462	1,473,820	149,580	364
2008	610,313	740,267	1,694,788	126,340	360
2009	532,199	807,750	1,898,242	107,226	332
2010	435,039	905,789	1,762,685	161,840	340

Sources: Chellco Industries Limited Production records 2013

For Chellco Industries Limited the wisdom for continuous and formidable production lied in the diversification of products. Between 1999 and 2001, there was a marginal decline in the major products, namely Blanket and shawl. Consequently, the company shifted production to include Balls and cones. This ensured that despite decline in the size of the factory labor, output was maintained at a relatively fair level. As indicated in the table above, the decline in the quantities of blanket and shawl was counterbalanced by increase in the quantities of cone and ball.

3.6 The Indian Textile Industry in the Era of Globalization.

Under the multiple regime, India enjoyed an assured export market for clothing, and the comparative advantage, which India enjoyed in labor cotton availability, among others remained her driving strength. With the out-phasing of the multibire arrangement quotas, the clothing exporting countries are competing intensely for market share without the protection of bilateral quota system. Indian clothing exporters faced tough competition from China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mexico, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, etc in the international market (Mohan, 2008).

However, there is still some sense of optimism in the Indian clothing industry in the post-quota period and it is perceived that India would emerge as one of the major sourcing centers due to its comparative advantage over its competitors on availability of skilled workforce, design, expertise, and an integrated supply chain of raw materials such as cotton, jute, yarn and fabric (Mohan, 2008).

The governments, both central and state, play a major role in the development of the textile sector. The role of the government extends to a range of activities such as price support to cotton and jute, incentives for investments in technology up-grading and modernization, setting up of world-class integrated textile parks, implementation of technology mission on cotton, jute and technical textiles, development of mega clusters for power looms, handlooms and handicrafts, sericulture and wool sub-sectors by implementing a number of schemes, implementation of welfare schemes for handloom weaves, handcraft artisans and promoting skill development of textile workers in collaboration with the industry (Indian Ministry of Textile, 2011).

The government is also providing a number of incentives for export of textile products. A large network of government offices, public sector enterprises, textile research associations, textile design and education institutions such as National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Sardar Vallabhai Patel International Institute of Textile Management and Export Promotion Councils among others provide robust institutional framework for the development of the textile sector (Indian Ministry of Textile,2011).

With support from the government of India, textile and government industry is estimated in value terms to be worth US\$78.0 million in 2010, comprising exports US\$22.0 billion and domestic market of US\$56.0 billion. In terms of textile units, the Indian textile and garment industry is one of the largest in the world. India has the second-largest installed capacity of spindles in the world after China. With an installed capacity of 43 million spinles, India represents 20% of global spindle capacity. India also has one of the highest weaving capacities in the world (about 61.6% global weaving capacity). (Indian Ministry of Textiles, 2011).

India is the second largest producer of cotton after China, contributing about 21.5% of world production.

Table 3: Production of Natural Fibre, Synthetic Fibre and Yarn in India

Items	Total Production	% Share of World Production
Cotton (2009 – 2010)	5.01 million metric tone	21.48%
Jute (2010)	1494 million kg	63.79%
Silk (2008 – 2009)	19690 metric tone	15.50%
Wool (2008 – 2009)	46.4 million kg	2.2%

Source: Indian Ministry of Textile Official Website

The government of India took several measures to help domestic industries achieve efficiency. These include both financial measures such as rationalization of excise duties, liberation of tax laws and rates, reduction in interest rates and so on, as well as such physical measures as those meant to remove infrastructural constraints in the power, transport and telecommunications sectors (Ray, 2011). These incentives provided by the government have attracted new investment in the textile industry. Furthermore, India's cotton production increased by 57% over the last five years.

3.7 The Mauritian Textile Industry in the Era of Globalization

The prediction that the elimination of quotas in textile by 2005 would result in massive disruption of textile and clothing trade in many sub-saharan countries, including Mauritius failed. Madagascar and Mauritius are holding their ground and even experiencing a good rebound (Darga, 2007). Although Mauritian exports in textiles dipped by 12% in 2005, it recovered almost immediately with an increase by 15.4 per cent in 2006 and this growth rose to 30 per cent in the first quarter of 2007 (Darga, 2007).

The Mauritian textile industry has diversified garment export market with the US leading at 29.3 per cent, followed by the UK at 28.4 per cent, France at 24.1 per cent and to many other EU nations (Darga, 2007).

Although the Mauritian textile industry started with the investment of Hong Kong firms local investment soon followed and quickly became dominant both in capital and management. The local industrialists were more concerned with ensuring long-term sustainability and so interacted with the state to ensure a business-friendly environment in support of the industry (Darga, 2007). Instead of “wishing the devil away” as private sector operators and governments in developing countries do the Mauritian textile industrialists in partnership with the government, built capacity to compete on a non-preferential basis (Darga, 2007).

In response to growing competition from countries like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, Mauritian textile industrialists moved part of their investment to neighboring Madagascar (Darga, 2007; Joomum, 2006). One of the factors that favored this relocation is low cost of labor in Madagascar (Joomun, 2006).

On the whole, the success of the Mauritian industry is largely attributable to the role played by government. These roles include the provision of infrastructure, provision of export support, as well as engaging in bilateral trade agreement with some other countries. The Mauritian government has also been able to secure some US\$200 million from China for investment in the textile sector in order to modernize it and raise its competitiveness (Darga, 2007) The Mauritian textile and clothing industry has been successful despite the tide of globalization. The success of the textile industry is

attributable to three fundamental factors: conducive environment for investment, exogenous factors and preferential trade arrangements (Joomu, 2006).

In 1970, the government of Mauritius began its export promotion strategy with the enactment of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Act. The Act which was first launched in 1971 provided incentives and concession to enterprises exporting their products. The government took further steps by establishing key institution like the Mauritian Export Development and Investment Authority for the promotion of exports. The Mauritian Rupee was devalued in order to make Mauritian exports internationally competitive (Joomun, 2006).

The success of the Mauritian textile industry is also attributable to some exogenous factors besides the control by the Mauritius authority. Some of the exogenous factors include the Mauritian Agreement (Signed in 1982) which constrained several countries in their exports. In this context, investors from Hong Kong came to Mauritians to set up firms (Joomun, 2006). Another exogenous factor is a combination of lower and falling oil prices together with a lower debt servicing arising from the depreciation of the overvalued US dollar in 1984. Yet, an appreciation of the Taiwanese Dollar which resulted in fall in Taiwan's competitiveness in the world market led to Taiwanese investment in Mauritius. The appreciation of the European currencies in relation to the Mauritian rupee made Mauritian goods more competitive (Joomun, 2006).

These factors combined with preferential trade arrangements attracted more foreign investors to establish textile and garments firm in Mauritius. This way, a solid textile and clothing industry with significant foreign and local investment was founded (Joomun, 2006).

3.8 Conclusion

The textile factories in Kaduna showed promising signs in the 1980s. However, whatever joy that the factories had, was swallowed when the global economic regimes turned against them. Although many of the factories have folded up, all hope is not lost; they can be revived to function well once again. Whether this can be achieved in the near or distant future is hard to say.

The experiences of textiles industries in other countries where the textile firms survived the tide of globalization contrast with those of the Kaduna textiles factories. In India and Mauritius, the pivotal role of government and local contents of investment capital were critical to the successes recorded by the industry in post quota and free trade regime.

CHAPTER FOUR

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON THE KADUNA TEXTILE FACTORIES

4.1 Introduction

Globalization has generated competitions at two levels across the globe. First, states compete with one another for foreign capital. Second firms compete with one another for markets and technological sophistication. What is the impact of all these on the textile factories in Kaduna? These are the issues examined in this chapter.

4.2 Causes of the Collapse of the Textile Factories in Kaduna

An official of the National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring workers of Nigeria (NUTGTWN) at the Textile Labour House, Kaduna attributed the collapse of the Kaduna Textile Factories to Nigeria's hasty accession to the World Trade Organization in 1995. He said that Nigeria had to remove any protection of the local textile industry in accordance with WTO rules, among others. He said that the policy makers of that time failed to understand that it would have been better for the country to secure special arrangements with the WTO, such that the local textile industry would be protected until it was able to stand on its feet.

According to this official:

The World needed an international body such as the WTO that would come and give some kind of direction into trade so that exchange would flow across the countries. Before the formation of WTO, trade was going on but the agenda of liberalization was not known. It was after WTO that liberalization of the economies came so that some kind of free entry and free exit of trade which however, could also have some negative effects on domestic economies in terms of enhancing industrial capacities or protection of local industries was embraced.

Nigeria has not fared well in this particular community called WTO because Nigeria went into WTO without preparation. Nigeria did not examine the contents of the agreement. The reason being that in the period in history, Nigeria was treated as a pariah due to its records on human rights violations under the Abacha regime, including the killing of Ken Saro Wiwa. Therefore, in trying to belong Nigeria immediately joined the WTO at creation without thinking twice.

Economic liberalization and deregulation raised the level of competitiveness into which the textile factories in Kaduna had to enter. The process of globalization requires that states liberalize and deregulate their economies and markets in order to remain competitive in attracting foreign capital. For this reason, other countries to which the textile factories in Kaduna exported their products also liberalized and deregulated their economies.

Ordinarily this liberalization and deregulation would have meant an expanded market for the Kaduna textile factories. However, it also implies an expanded market for textile products from other textile exporting countries. The products of the Kaduna textile factories then entered into stiff and stiffer competitions with textile products from other countries, both within the domestic market and in foreign market.

The textile products emanating from the other countries are made with higher and superior technology. Furthermore, textile firms in other countries operate within a business-friendly environment which combine with the technological sophistication to greatly reduce the cost of production. On the contrary, the Kaduna textile factories operate in a hash business environment with obsolete technology. On the whole, the Kaduna textile factories produce at high cost and so lost out of competition such that

instead of enjoying an expanded market arising from liberalization and deregulation of markets, they rather suffer a shrink market.

With contracted market, the return to scale is reduced and so is the revenue. The reduced or fall in revenue hampers the continuous production at a steady quantity. The gradual decline in quantity produced robs the factories of profit that would have been reinvested to ensure continuous production. Consequently, the factories production capacity became exposed to the vicissitude of textile production in other countries.

Globalisation encourages free movement of people in a way that is difficult for states to control. Smugglers then exploit the opportunity provided by liberalization and deregulation to access foreign market and smuggle textile products into the local market. The smuggled goods which got to the local market via informal channel are sold at a far cheaper price, and thereby further reduce the competitiveness of the Kaduna textile factories in the market place. The Nigerian government has not been able to check the activities of these smugglers through the customs and immigration agencies.

The business environment in Nigeria is very hash and being that the cost of textile manufacture in Nigeria is high and so repellent to foreign capital, technology transfer that would have accompanied foreign capital inflow is also impeded. This combines to set back technical progress in the Kaduna textile factories and so further reduce their competitiveness in the global market. Instead of growth, the textile factories experience a retardation.

Globalization as free and unrestricted trade received enormous impetus from the rules and practices of the World Trade Organization. The integration of textiles industries

into the rules of the World Trade Organization impacted negatively on the Kaduna Textile Factories.

According to a staff of United Nigeria Textile PLC:

from 1974 until the end of the Uruguay Round, the trade on textile was governed by the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA). This was a framework for bilateral agreements or unilateral actions that established quotas limiting imports into countries whose domestic industries were facing serious damage from rapidly increasing imports.

They conflicted with GATT's general preference for customs tariffs, instead of measures that restrict quantities. They were also exceptions to the GATT principle of treating all trading partners equally because they specified how much the importing country was going to accept from individual exporting countries.

An official of the National Union of Textile, Garments and Tailoring Workers said that:

Since 1995, the WTO's Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) took over from the Multifibre Arrangement. By 1 January 2005, the sector was fully integrated into normal GATT rules. In particular, the quotas came to an end, and importing countries are no longer able to discriminate between exporters. Markets were to be opened for textile products albeit gradually, over a period of ten years (spanning the period from 1995-2005).

At that time, the textile industry was the largest employer of labor and exported to the neighboring countries of Benin, Togo and even Ghana (Aguyi et al 2011: 11).

From 1999 to 2006, the Kaduna textile factories operated within a harsh environment. The government imposed multiple taxation on the firms. The federal government and the Kaduna state government both imposed tax on the factories and their products. The Kaduna textile factories faced the problem of unstable and inadequate power supply. They were therefore forced to import generating plant. In order to maintain continuous production, the generating plants had to be kept running in which case, the

generating plants were fueled with diesel oil and black oil which were bought at very exorbitant prices. In the textile factories workers work on a shift basis for twenty-four hours and in order that the shift should be maintained, the factories had to bear the cost of power supply whenever there was power outage from the national power grid.

Furthermore, the factories also faced the problem of inadequate water supply. As a result, they bore the cost of providing water needed to meet dyeing and other needs of the factories. These they did by sinking boreholes or hiring water tankers which supplied water to the factories from natural water sources such as rivers and dams.

As though these challenges were not enough, the textile factories had to import raw materials both synthetic and natural. This is due to the fragmented nature of the Nigerian textile industry. Cotton production has greatly been reduced due to inadequate patronage and low seed grade. Where cotton can be sourced, the price is high. The textile factories cannot source for synthetic raw materials such as silk and acrylic in the local market.

The effects of all these problems are that the Kaduna textile factories produced at a very high cost and in order to cover for the costs of production and to make some profit, the costs are passed off to the consumers in the form of increased price of the textile materials. Thus, the textile products supplied by the Kaduna textile factories become expensive relative to foreign textiles, leading to low demand for the products. Consequently, the competitiveness of the Kaduna textile factories is reduced and so the eventual collapse.

4.3 The Extent to which Globalisation Affects the Kaduna Textile Factories

Globalisation changed the way in which textile manufacture is done. Technological advancement is introduced in textile manufacture. This raised the level of competition which the textile factories faced prior to the time when the forces of globalization became very strong. Furthermore, globalization raised the level of competition for the Kaduna textile factories both in the domestic and foreign markets from countries with superior technology to the Kaduna textile factories in textile manufacture. Additionally, Nigeria actually has a large market, but a substantial proportion of the Nigerian population have their taste changed in favor of foreign goods. Nigerians prefer foreign made textile products to the Nigeria-made even if the foreign products are substandard. As an official of the National Union of Textile, Garments and Tailoring Workers observed:

Nigerians would buy a set of Hollandais or English wax or Cote d'Ivoire and handle it with great care. These foreign textile products are washed but occasionally, and even when they are washed they are washed either at night or dried in the shade, far away from the sun. This necessarily increases the durability of the foreign product. She argued that, the Nigerian wax is not handled with the same degree of care. If the Nigerian wax was handled with the same degree of care, it will last even longer than the foreign waxes.

However, many Nigerians have the notion that Nigerian-made textile products are inferior to foreign ones. This is so because they (Nigerians) are not in the textile industry and so cannot correctly discern the qualities of the products. For this reason of ignorance, they handle Nigeria-made textile products roughly. They wash the products often and wear them to farm and when they are doing household chores. When they wash the

clothes, they dry them in the sun and leave the clothes in the sun for many hours. This necessarily reduces the durability of the products.

In Nigerian culture, trousers are exclusively a fashion style for men. It was an aberration of culture for women to wear trousers. However, globalization as universalization of culture has brought its effect to bear on the Nigeria culture whereby women now put on trousers and it is considered normal. Even married women put on trousers and they consider it as civilization. In fact some men even go as far as encouraging their wives to put on trousers as normal dress. This has adversely affected the Kaduna textile factories as taste of women in fashion changed from the traditional ‘Ankara’ to trousers. Most of the Kaduna textile factories produce Ankara, and so the change from wrapper to trousers by women reduced the size of the market for the Kaduna textile factories which could not easily adapt their technology to producing jeans and other trousers.

Additionally, young men also transit from buying and sewing the traditional garments to the western style of dressing in which jeans is the dominant dress. This further reduced the size of market for the ‘Ankara’ produced by the Kaduna textile factories, reduced their revenue and turn over thereby contributed to their collapse.

4.4 Challenges Hindering the Kaduna textile Factories from Exploring the Potentials in Globalisation

Free movement of people across national frontiers and the speed at which such movement takes place is one challenge that constrains the Kaduna textile factories from exploring the potentials in globalisation. A staff of Chellco Industries Ltd. Said that:

Middle men in the textile industry infiltrate the Nigerian market, buy Nigeria-made textile products and take them to China where they are faked and counter-faked and smuggled back into the Nigerian market for sale at a far cheaper price. Nigeria-made textile products are faked both in the design and logo and the imitation is done in such a way that is very difficult for the consumer to discern. These faked products are dumped in the market and being that they are cheaper, the real and original product is forced out of the market .

This occurs because the Nigeria Customs have not been able to effectively patrol the nation's borders. The nation's borders become porous and the means of movement of people are so varied and difficult to control. Sometimes, it is alleged that these smugglers bribe their way through into the markets whenever they are caught by customs operatives. To this, one can say that corruption plays a role in the challenges which the Kaduna textile factories face.

The Kaduna textile factories are lacking in modern technology that permits the use of synthetic raw materials which are believed to be cheaper and more cost effective. The lack of modern technology in textile manufacture constrained the capacity of the Kaduna textile factories to adapt to changing market situations. The ability to adapt to changing market situation in the era of globalization is sine qua non for efficiency. Since the obsolete technology with which the Kaduna textile firms operated cannot produce efficiency in textile manufacture, they become unable to exploit the potentials in globalisation.

Textile firms in other countries use such technology that does not make it necessary for them to rely on natural sources of raw materials like cotton. In fact even where cotton is used as raw material, hybrid varieties that mature within a short period of time and which produce high yield are used.

While the tide of globalization surged against the textiles factories from 1999 to 2006, the Nigerian government remained indifferent to the problems of the textiles subsector. But from 2007 to 2010, the Nigerian government took certain steps towards repositioning the textiles industry even though many of those steps are yet to yield the desired results.

The government has provided a bailout fund of 70 billion naira for the textile industry to be accessed through the Bank of Industry. The United Nigerian Textile Plc has accessed part of the fund and is now operating after it closed down in 2007. Yet, many of the textile factories in Kaduna including Nortext, Finetext, Arewa Textile and Kaduna Textile limited, remain closed.

The government is also working towards improving electric power supply through the integrated power project. Both the federal and state governments are demonstrating some sense of commitment towards improved power generation. More dams are being built to increase power generation and supply in order to reduce the load on the Kainji dam. The government is said to be working towards improving water supply (Nwokem, 2012).

However, these policies are coming at a late hour for some of the factories. Citing Arewa Textiles Plc for example, a staff of the United Nigeria Textile PLC said that some of the factories may never be resuscitated because of the state of depreciation of the equipment which will have been used as collateral in order to access bank loans. Some of the machines in the factory have spoilt beyond repair. Only a new factory can be established on the site.

Besides, there is no guarantee that these policies will survive bureaucratic and power politics in the country to bring about the desired results. This is seen from the fact that five years after these policies were introduced, they either have not been implemented or half-implemented.

For these policies to be successfully implemented they must survive two major challenges. At the domestic level, there are those who make huge profits from the importation of generating sets. This group of individuals which include politicians as well as businessmen, will stand their ground and will employ every means possible to see that steady power supply remain rhetoric or at least only on paper. This is because a steady power supply will mean low demand for generating sets and by implication, low profit for them. Some of these businessmen are either relations or cronies of some of the politicians in Nigeria. In any case, some Nigerian politicians are involved in resisting the implementation of policies that are likely to improve and reposition the textile industry in Nigeria.

Furthermore, there is another group of domestic elements who also enjoy huge profits from the importation of textiles products into the country. This group may either work alone or in coalition with the importers of generating sets. They also will not like to see that the policies are successfully implemented. This is because a functional and strong textile industry in Nigeria will have direct adverse effect on their business.

At the international level, there are countries to which a functional, strong and dynamic textiles industry in Nigeria poses a threat to the volume of their export of textiles products. There are those countries which stable and efficient power supply in Nigeria will reduce their export of generating sets. The overall effect is that these policies

in Nigeria will have on the economies of those countries is a fall in their foreign exchange earnings. These categories of nations may also play their own part to ensure that the policies on textile in Nigeria are not implemented, at least not fully.

4.5 Solutions to the Challenges

As a result of the issues discussed above, Nigeria has not been able to take advantage of the process of globalisation. In order for Nigeria to benefit from the process of globalisation in terms of textiles, the government must create a business friendly environment for the textile industry. The government must provide the basic and necessary infrastructure such as electricity, water and transport facilities.

Most of those interviewed, opined that the government can further encourage textile manufacture through tax exemptions and encourage the development and improvement of scientific knowledge in textile. More importantly the government must encourage the practical application of the scientific knowledge in production. These can be achieved through grants for research and scholarship abroad for the acquisition of the knowledge in modern textile design and production.

Additionally, the government must reduce over reliance on oil in order to see needs in developing other sectors, including textiles. Once these are done local industry can grow and more investment will be attracted to the sector. Effort must be expedited to see that policies go beyond mere mention on papers to real concrete execution

4.6 Discussion of Findings

Within the liberal theory of international trade, trade policies are designed to free barriers to trade across national boundaries in the hope that trading nations will benefit

from the gains of trade. However, the theory does not explain by how much these gains will be shared. In other words, the theory does not tell the ratio of the gains by one country to the other. The theory has a Western origin and was developed within Western context, but has now come to be adopted by non-Western countries also.

Free and unrestricted trade has produced monopoly firms in Europe and industrialised countries and has at the global level, also produced “monopoly nations” . It was this free trade that led to imperialism and later, colonialism. By these twin processes, the advanced nations plundered the resources of the world periphery, leading to the underdevelopment of the latter.

Free trade and international specialization in production and distribution of goods and services has the natural tendency to affect the taste and consumption pattern of people across national boundaries. In particular, the type of textile products which is manufactured in any particular economy is largely a reflection of an aspect of the culture of the people. Therefore, the export of textile product by one country implies the export of an aspect of her culture. For instance, Indian textile and garments are designed in line with the culture of the Indian people. By the time that the Indian type of garments are exported to Europe, then an aspect of India culture is exported, and the fashion taste of the people of Europe is bound to change from consuming the European dress style to the Indian dress style.

As found in the study, the Nigeria fashion taste has drastically changed from traditional “Ankara” and other attires to foreign dress style and this has adversely affected the Kaduna textile factories. It reduces the tradability of the products from the Kaduna textile factories.

The liberal theory of international trade presupposes that the role of the government should be limited to that of an umpire. This way the government is expected to “set things right” or “set the rules of the game” rather than interfering in the process of production. By “setting things right,” the government or state is expected to provide the institutional framework within which firms should compete. However, in the international economy, the absence of an overarching authority creates a vacuum which must be filled by individual states: the vacuum in providing institutional support for firms to operate smoothly.

This institutional support is lacking in Nigeria where the state has demonstrated lack of capacity to perform this role. Being that the Kaduna textile factories did not enjoy this support, textile firms in other countries where such institutional support is provided by the state exploit this weakness and drowned the Kaduna textile factories. The Kaduna textile factories did not enjoy institutional support from the state especially at the time that such support is most needed. The government did not provide infrastructures such as steady and adequate power supply, adequate water, good road network and sound fiscal policies which are needed for the Kaduna textile factories to be able to compete favorably with others.

The manner of capitalist penetration and articulation in Nigeria, as in many other states that were once under colonial rule, left Nigeria with no real economic base at independence. Consequently, the State becomes the main source of primitive accumulation. For that reason, the pattern of democracy is such that incites stiff competition for the control of power. In other words, instead of the individuals to compete in the market place, they compete in politics. Therefore, politics deprived the

Nigerian Textile Industry of the local capital requisite for operational efficiency. Imagine individuals and private groups contributing 21 billion naira for campaign when half of that amount cannot be contributed for use to revamp the textile industry.

Within the liberal theory of international trade, nations are to specialize in the production of goods and services for which they have resources to produce more relatively cheaply than those goods which they can produce more relatively costly. This international division of production and specialisation gives the country which enjoys comparative advantage in the production of one particular goods or service the leverage to annex that sector of the economy of another. This typifies the Nigerian textile subsector which has been annexed by other nations that possess comparative advantage in that subsector over Nigeria, thereby turning the Nigeria textile subsector into a mere market for foreign textile products.

The liberal theory of international trade reduces the role of the state to that of an umpire in which the state relaxes control over the production and distribution of goods and services in the form of liberalization and deregulation. By the process of liberalization and deregulation, the states which granted Nigeria textile firms quota export into them relaxed this role. The Kaduna textile factories could no longer enjoy their quota exports to such countries as Benin and Togo. Rather, they were to compete on a neutral ground with textile firms from other nations in those markets; since by liberalization and deregulation Benin and Togo opened there economies freely to every textile firm around the world.

With the liberal theoretical postulations, it is assumed that in the market place, the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services are determined by market

forces which are neutral and anonymous. It is further argued that these forces are not biased towards a certain group of actors. However, differences in technological progress and uneven distribution of natural resources will always ensure that the process of liberalization, deregulation, free and unrestricted trade, operate in favour of some certain group of actors to the detriment of some other. This is so because the forces of globalization are not rational and so cannot discern when a particular group of actors has benefited too much and when some other group has lost so much in order to redistribute the benefit of the process in favour of those which have lost so much.

That is why the process of globalization has not redistributed the gains in textile production in favour of the textile factories in Kaduna, even when the factories continued to loss to the point of closing down. Besides, some actors have grown so powerful enough to manipulate market forces.

Free and unrestricted trade, liberalization and deregulation have been the driving force of globalization, and this represents another stage of imperialism. In other words, globalization has emerged to accomplish what imperialism and colonialism started: to subtly annex and control the destinies of developing nations. This is particularly so when viewed through the lens of the advanced nations such as the United States, Britain and Japan, among others, which have ardently supported and promoted the free trade regime both at bilateral and multilateral forums. Therefore, it can be said that globalization is imperialism disguised under a different name and emblem.

Actually, the idea of liberalization, deregulation, free and unrestricted trade is to allow firms to compete among themselves in the belief that such competition will result in efficiency. In the era of globalization, competitive firms and economies have become

so efficient to the level of high technological sophistication, and wherever high technological sophistication is attained, such firms enjoy certain production advantages that enable them to usurp and even swallow-up those firms which are operating with lower or obsolete technology. This is the case with the Kaduna textile factories which operated with lower and obsolete technology and have been drowned by textile firms that attained higher technological sophistication in production.

The liberal theoretical postulation presupposes that capital must be productive and in order for capital to be productive, firms must be allowed to freely seek its own interest in the market. In the era of globalization, this principle allows capital to become very mobile such that when the business environment in Nigeria became hostile to textile manufacture, foreign capitals were withdrawn as it will be more profitable to produce where costs are low and then export to foreign markets. The withdrawal of foreign capital from the Kaduna textile factories deprived the factories of foreign technology, skills and ideas.

The doctrine of free trade creates a situation whereby the size of the market is increased and expanded for some producers while the size of the market is reduced and contracted for others. For the Kaduna textile factories, free trade has actually reduced and contracted their market share and this occurred so fast that eight (8) of the nine(9) textile factories collapsed within the space of seven (7) years.

The doctrines of the liberal theory of trade in the era of globalization is such that every firm, corporation and even nation, is seeking its own selfish interest in the competitive global market. Where as individual nations may not be directly competing in the global market place, they will continue to seek for and seek to protect the interests of

firms and corporations indigenous to them in the market. In such a situation, any nation that does not “ set things right” for her indigenous (firms of its origin) cannot expect other nations to do that for her. Therefore, the Nigerian government must recognize that it is incumbent upon her to arise and provide the requisite institutional framework and support for her textile industries in order to make them globally competitive.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that endogenous factors such as poor fiscal policies of the government , poor infrastructural development which include electricity, water, and roads, inadequate supply of raw materials and exogenous factors such as high foreign technological advancement in textile production which permits flexibility, efficiency and easy adaptation to changing market situations, stiff competition and the activities of the World Trade Organization among others, caused the collapse of the textile factories in Kaduna, Nigeria.

Therefore, the claim that globalization is capable of providing opportunities for developing economies to acquire technology through technology transfer does not hold true. It is rather more appropriate to argue that globalization tends to strip the developing economies of any rudiments of technology through annexations that cause the folding up of firms, particularly in the textile subsector, as the case of the textile factories in Kaduna has shown.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONSs

5.1 SUMMARY

This study examined the impact of globalization on the Nigerian Textile industry. It also examined the causes of the collapse of the textile factories in Kaduna. The study then interrogated the cause of the collapse of the textile factories in Kaduna with some research questions which include: (i) what are the causes of the collapse of the Kaduna textile factories (ii) To what extent does globalization affect the Kaduna textile factories? (iii) What are the challenges hindering the Kaduna textile factories from exploring the potentials in globalization? (iv) What are the solutions to these challenges?

The study provided tentative answers to the questions as guides.

i. The collapse of the textile factories in Kaduna were caused by factors endogenous as well as exogenous to Nigeria. (ii) Globalization altered the textile consumption pattern of Nigerians (iii) The textile factories in Kaduna operated with obsolete technology that does not permit adaptability to market vicissitudes. (iv) The solutions to these challenges lie in the provision of infrastructure and the creation of business friendly environment by the government of Nigeria.

To provide answers to the research questions and test the propositions made earliest, the study employed interview as the instrument of data collection for the primary source of data which is corroborated by secondary sources of data. The interview was carried out with staff of the two functioning textile factories in Kaduna and officials of the National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria and staff of the

directorate cadre at the department of External Trade, federal Ministry of Trade and Investment Abuja.

The data were presented raw and then discussed under a separate sub-heading in the fourth chapter of the work. In the end, answers were provide to the research questions raised in chapter one of the study and the research propositions were confirmed.

5.2 Conclusion

The textile factories in Kaduna, Nigeria collapsed rapidly between 1999 and 2010 largely due to a couple of factors which can be termed endogenous and exogenous. The cause of the collapse of the textile factories in Kaduna between 1999 and 2010 include inadequate, epileptic and unstable power supply, inadequate water supply from the government, multiple taxation and obsolete technology with which the textile factories operated. Other factors include the establishment of the World Trade Organization and the quick accession to it both by Nigeria and many developing countries and the integration of textile production into the rules of the World Trade Organization by which nations were to drop any non- tariff barriers to trade such as quantitative quotas.

Through the establishment of the World Trade Organization, nations liberalized and deregulated their textile subsectors, thereby, raising the level of competition for the textile factories in kaduna both in the domestic and foreign markets. As the result of inability of the textile factories in Kaduna to stand the stiff competition generated by globalization, foreign capital were withdrawn instead of more foreign capital to be attracted to the industry. This robbed the textile factories in kaduna of any foreign technology and managerial skill required for efficiency.

The textile factories in Kaduna operated with obsolete machines and technology which inhibited adaptability to changing market situation which the forces of globalization continuously generates.

The solutions to the challenges faced by the textile factories in Kaduna lie the provision of supportive institutional framework for the textile industry through adequate supply of power, water, good roads, encourage cotton cultivation, formulation of good fiscal policies that can grant tax exemption to textile firms, encouragement of foreign capital inflow and the grant of land for the setting up of textile factories. These are the endogenous solutions. From without, the government can promote a multilateral trade arrangement on continental scale that can offer preferential treatment to textile products originating from within the continent.

5.3 Recommendations

This study recommends that:

1. The government should encourage research in textile production in order to develop a home grown technology that can efficiently utilize local raw materials in textile manufacture.
2. The government should encourage an Africa-wide regional trade arrangement that can offer special treatment to goods from member countries.
3. The government should come up with a sound policy that can address the problem of inflation in order to keep the cost of the factors of production low.
4. Economically-well-to-do Nigerians and private groups should intervene in the Nigeria's Textile Industry by making investment

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APPENDIX I

Interview Guides

- What is the impact of globalisation as liberalisation and deregulation on the Kaduna Textile Factories?
- What is the impact of globalisation as free and unrestricted trade and capital flows on the Kaduna textile factories?
- Is globalisation favourable or unfavourable for the Kaduna textile factories?
- What is the impact of globalisation as universalization of culture on the Kaduna textile factories?
- What is the impact of globalisation as free movement of people across national frontiers on the Kaduna textile factories?
- What is the effort of the government in positioning the Kaduna textile factories in a way that they can benefit from globalisation?

APPENDIX II

List of interviewees

S/N	Name	Address	Date	Time
1.	Alhaji Sirajo Kurfi	Personnel Manager, United Nigeria Textile Plc, Kakuri Kaduna	2 nd February, 2012	3.00pm
2.	Mr. Emmanuel Nwokem	Chief Accountant, Supertext Nigeria PLC, kakuri, Kaduna	7 th march, 2012	11:55am
3.	Alhaji Mika'il Ibrahim	Financial Secretary Textile Labour Union Trikania, kaduna	5 th March 2012	11:00am
4.	Mrs. Funmi Ogundayo	Textile Labour Union House Trikania, Kaduna	5 th March 2012	10:00am
5.	Mr. Zechariah Stephen	Bamawa, Kaduna	7 th March, 2012	1:00pm
6.	Mr. Y. S. Labaran	Deputy Director (WTO) Dept. of External Trade, Federal Ministry of Trade & Invstment, Old Federal Secretariat, Area I Garki, Abuja	9 th March, 2012	10:30am
7.	Mr. A.M. Abubakar	Asst Director (Services) Dept. of External Trade, Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment, Old Federal Secretariat, Area I Garki, Abuja	9 th march, 2012	10:30am
8.	Mr. I. A. Ahmad	Asst. Director (Trade Promotions) Dept. of External Trade Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment, Old Federal Secretariat, Area I Garki Abuja	9 th March, 2012	10:30am
9.	Mr. Abu N. Ali	Principal Commercial Officer (NAMA) Dept. of External Trade, Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment Old Federal Secretariat, Area I Garki, Abuja	9 th March, 2012	10:30am
10.	Mr. Sylvester Chimezie	Deputy Secretary- General, National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring workers of Nigeria.	22 nd March, 2013	11:00am
11.	Mr. Gabriel Adeniran	Production Manager United Nigeria Textile Limited Kakuri Kaduna.	4 th , March, 2013	11:00am
12.	Mr. Martins J.	Workers Union Chairman Chellco Industries Limited Kaduna	22 nd April, 2013	1:00pm
13.	Mr. Adams Alabi	Chellco Industries Limited, Kudenda Industrial Layout, Western Bye Pass Express way, Kaduna	14 th March 2012	2:30pm
14.	Mal. Ibrahim Umar	Kakuri, Kaduna	19 th March, 2012	10:30am
15.	Mr. Mamman Bakut	Malali, Kaduna	20 th March, 2012	2.00pm