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## CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBALIZATION ON SMALL SCALE DYEING INDUSTRIES IN KADUNA STATE-NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

This study is on the consequences of globalization on small scale dyeing industries in Kaduna State-Nigeria. This is possible because of the emergence of modern technology where system of production has experienced a lot of changes. These changes can be seen in production process, cost of products, time of production including equipment and materials. As a result of this new system of production, various types and categories of products are made available in large quantities and are easily distributed and marketed worldwide through the use of efficient transport, information and communication system. This situation has increased the rate of decline in small scale dyeing industries in the study area because of the influx of imported readymade products. Therefore, this research is prompted out of the desire to investigate this decline and other problems in the small scale dyeing industries in Kaduna State, Nigeria caused by globalization. The objective of this study is to investigate the consequences of globalization on small scale dyeing industries in the study area. This research used a descriptive survey design method and data was collected through structured questionnaires administered on the population drawn from the study area comprising of the producers, marketers and customers. The data collected from the respondents were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The major findings of the study revealed that globalization has affected the small scale dyeing industries in Kaduna state-Nigeria. The study concluded that small scale dyeing industries in the study areas has been negatively affected and recommended that government can salvage the industries from total collapse by helping them with financial and technical assistance as well as favourable policies for the industries to boost production and grow.

**Keywords:** Consequences, Globalization, Small Scale Dyeing Industries, Kaduna State.

### 1.0 Introduction

Globalization can be defined as a related happening of things adopted throughout the whole world. It is a gradual change in doing things through the use of modern technology which has flooded the markets in the whole world. It has been attributed to desperate need of man for easy and better way of doing things. This has affected

almost all aspects of human life. Modernization and transfer of the process of manufacturing of fabrics and garments from homes to factories as a result of the eighteen century industrial revolution in Europe made the production of clothing easier, faster, and cheaper as observed by Steel (2002) in Dutsenwai (2009). This has marked the beginning of the problems of the small scale indigenous textile production and

and even globally. It is clear that the old way of doing things have been changed and replaced by the modern ones. As a result of these changes that engulf the whole world, cheaper and qualitative products, particularly imported ones, now flood the Nigerian markets thereby displacing the products of the small scale industries and the textile industries in Nigeria. Therefore, the textile industries in Nigeria are going out of production because their markets have been taken over by textile products from the technologically advanced countries.

Merritt (2003) in Dutsenwai (2009) acknowledged the effects of such technological inventions and innovations on traditional cultural systems which he said, always transformed them with unexpected technological, social and other consequences. Such consequences according to him, could be positive or negative as the technology could also be conceived as both “creative or destructive process”. Change in every aspect of human life is a constant phenomenon usually with some negative and positive effects. Globalization has been adopted as an agent of advancement in technology that plays an important role in the world by raising the system of production, distribution and communication leading to increase in production, reduction in the prices of goods and cost of production as well as loss of jobs for many people. Globalization has constituted a critical motivation for development in the contemporary world of today as a result of challenges it poses on the nation states. It has given rise to greater competition towards markets and investments. Changes sweeping rapidly across the business world have forced businesses and nations who do not have the modern technology to adopt by striving to change the old economic behaviours and traditions. Rauch and Trindade (2003) Established that, free information flow across countries leads to increased international substitutability of factors of production with emphasis on labour. Therefore,

despite the advancement in technology and speed in production process, it has some ripple effects. There is no point in reducing the prices and costs of products while for the same reason people lost their jobs. Therefore, this research study focused on the consequences of globalization on small scale industries in Kaduna State-Nigeria.

The lopsided effect of the prevailing process of globalization is assertively captured by Stiglitz (2002): he said, “Today, few-part from those with vested interests who benefits from keeping out the goods produced by the poor countries-defend their hypocrisy of pretending to help developing countries by forcing them to open up their markets to the goods of the advanced industrial countries while keeping their own markets protected, policies that make the rich richer and the poor more impoverished and increasingly angry”. Considering globalization or advance in technology in the context of the Nigeria textiles industries, more harm than good has been done. It has succeeded in dragging the small scale dyeing industries in Nigeria into competition with the whole world. Because of the change in the production system of the western world, their textile products are more qualitative and cheaper when compared to the ones obtainable in the Nigerian industries and markets, thereby creating an unbalanced competition. However, this has forced many of the small scale dyeing industries in Nigeria most especially in the study area who could not withstand the market competition to close down.

Daniels and Lever, (1996) observed that, “globalization has four (4) groups as drivers; these are markets, costs, competitions and governments. These four (4) factors facilitate the advancement of technology”. Relating this to the small scale dyeing industries in the study area; it can be realized that markets, prices of products, cost of productions, competitions with foreign products and government policies are the major challenges faced by the small scale dyeing industries in Nigeria. It is an impressive

development because it has contributed to humanity; however its negative effects should not be overlooked. As a results of these challenges, many industries mentioned as small scales are out of production and cannot continue. The challenges of the small scale dyeing industries in Nigeria are attributed to so many factors earlier mentioned, including attitude of the proprietors, corruption, lack of power supply, just to mention but a few. This present condition, predicament and the state of the small scale dyeing industries in Nigeria and particularly the study area encouraged and motivated the researcher to embark on this research.

## 2.0 History of Globalization

“Globalization is a historical process that began with the first movement of people out of their countries into other parts of the world. Travelling shorts, then longer distances, migrants, merchants and others have always taken their ideas, customs and products into new lands. The mending, borrowing and adoption of outside influences can be found in many areas of human life” (ALMusa and Smadi 2013).

“Globalization refers to the increasingly global relationships of culture, people, method of communication and economic activity. It is the distribution of goods and services, through reduction of barriers to international trade such as tariffs, export fees, and import quota. According to most researchers, it is the modern age that led to the origin of globalization. In this age, wide spread development took place in the field of infrastructure and connectivity. This led to more interaction between the nations and sharing of ideas, cultures and traditions” (Girish 2008).

“Globalization is a complex phenomenon that has far-reaching effect, it has affected the way people manufacture, sale and wear clothes”. In Nigeria, people prefer the imported ready-made clothes, which are more qualitative and cheaper than the ones produced by Nigerian textiles and small scale dyeing industries in the study area.

The reason is lack of enough and modern technology for cheaper productions in Nigeria. At one extreme, it is seen as an irresistible force for delivering economic prosperity throughout the world but at the other end, it is blamed as a primary source of all contemporary ill of joblessness and redundancy in the society. Globalization or advance in technology, is putting new pressure on companies and industries to be more competitive, leading to mergers. In a nutshell, globalization is a good development because of its positive contributions to human lives, but it has been identified as the major threats to the textile and apparel industries as well as the small scale dyeing industries in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas of Kaduna State, Nigeria (AL Musa and Smadi 2013).

Daniels and Lever, (1996) observed that, “globalization is an elusive concept. It is pervasive, however, in current taught about the organization of production and trades that involves increasing interdependence between nations”. In a nutshell, technology is a welcomed development because of its impacts and achievements to human lives, by eliminating the manual system of production and replacing it with the automated system of production. However, globalization or advance in technology has been identified as the major threats to the small scale dyeing industries in the study area and Nigeria.

## 2.1 Globalization in the Medieval Age

The industrial revolution in the 19th century was one of the major periods in the history of globalization. Due to the industrial revolution, there was a significant increase in the quantity and quality of products. This led to higher exports and better trade and business relations. Due to better products and colonization, lots of countries across the world became consumers of the European market. ([www.slideshare/larchi/history-of-globalization](http://www.slideshare/larchi/history-of-globalization)).

“The Islamic period in the medieval era is an important epoch in the history of globalization. This was when the Jewish and the Muslim traders started going to various parts of the world to sale various items. In China, the first postal service was introduced and paper was invented as more and more people started traveling to various countries across the world, it led to more communication between people and intermingling of languages. Explorers like Columbus and Vasco Da Gama sailed through the oceans in search of new countries and establish trade links with them or make them their colonies. Globalization between the pre-modern periods to the modern periods can be referred to as industrial revolution. The industrial revolution in the 19th century was one of the major periods in the history of globalization. Due to the industrial revolution, there was a significant increase in the quantity and quality of products. This led to higher exports and better trade and business relations. Due to better products and colonization, lots of countries across the world became the consumers of the European market”,(Corporate Globalization /Foreign Trade, 2011).

Globalization in the modern era came into existence after the Second World War. One of the main factors for this was the plan by the world leaders to break down the borders for fostering trade relations between nations. It was also in this period that major countries like India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and some countries in South America gained independence. As a result, these countries started having their own economic systems and established trade relations with the rest of the world.

The establishment of the United Nations Organization (UNO) was also a major step in this regard. Another milestone in the history of globalization is the creation of the World Trade Organization which led to the growth of a uniform platform to settle trade and commercial disputes. Some factors which have made an impact on globalization are; promotion of free commerce and trades, abolition of various double taxes, tariffs, and capital controls, reduction of transport

cost and development of infrastructure, creation of global corporation and blend of cultures and traditions across the countries, ([www.slideshare/larchi/history-of-globalization](http://www.slideshare/larchi/history-of-globalization)).

The wide spread replacement of manual labour by machines that started in Great Britain by the 18<sup>th</sup> century, during the period of industrial revolution marked the beginning of the globalization period. The industrial revolution is the birth place of modern design and production methods as a result of the introduction of full mechanization and commercialization of products in Europe and later in America. Goods that were traditionally made at home were being manufactured in the factory. Productivity and technical efficiency grew dramatically, mostly through the application of scientific and practical knowledge to the manufacturing process, leading to the elimination of medieval craftsmen. This development has led to the formation of a new production system which has transformed the role of the craftsmen, the shape and form of future products as well as the lives of the people engaged in the system, (Burden *et al*/1988 in Dutsenwai 2011).

## 2.2 Consequences of Globalization

“Globalization has intensified interdependence and competition between economics in the market. This reflected interdependence with regards to trading in goods and services and in movement of capital. As a result, domestic economic developments are not determined by domestic policies and market conditions. Globalization has also opened up new challenges like growing inequality across and within nations, volatility in financial market and environmental deteriorations which have removed developing countries from the process. This is the ripple effects and the negative aspects of globalization. They also include; loss of jobs, unemployment, rise in poverty rate, increase in

crime in the society and redundancy, which are responsible for retarding economic development. As economies move from moderately to highly globalized, saturation will undermine manufacturing because of competition between countries, mimetic isomorphism of firms relocating production and the specialization production". These are few among the consequences of globalization. They also include those who have their jobs associated with small scale dyeing industries, like the marketers and dye sellers also lost their means of livelihood because they indirectly earn their living through the craft workers, (David *et. Al.*, 2007).

Globalization has negatively affected some good number of families, not all households within a country will benefit equally from globalization; not all companies will manage to become part of international supply chains; and not all countries will manage to integrate into the world economy in the same way and generate new employment opportunities from openness. Therefore, this has become pressing issues which demand quick attention, or with time the small scale industries may not survive these challenges including those in the study area. In developing countries, there is often a lack of capital which hinders the growth of domestic companies and hence, employment.

This advancement in technology is so pronounced that a good number of skilled workers have been left redundant as observed by Shrigley (1973). He states that "the labour of the operation, formally performed by women in a most fatiguing manner and always considered as degrading, has been reduced by the machine to about one-twentieth of what it used to be". Technology has displayed a good working condition by substituting the manual with the automatic. It implies that, those people relieved of their job could be redundant for lack of proper knowledge of the present technology. And with the present speed of the wind of globalization, many working under the old system are losing their jobs because people prefer the products of the modern technology for better quality and low price. Although some people are still interested in the local traditional

products, however, the local producers have lost most of their customers.

Many of the small brickyards in Britain in the nineteenth century were forced to close down in the face of new competition from the large firms as observed by (Geraint, 1965). As a result of these crafts being mechanized which automatically caused the small yards to close down. It became a serious competition and the smaller yards could not withstand it, as a result they had to shut down, relieving many of their means of livelihood. In similar situation in Nigeria involving textiles industries, a good number of factory workers had to be sacked in order to maintain the survival of the industries and continued production. This was due to rapid importation of foreign textile products which in the end made the local industries to shut down or reduce production, most especially among the small scale dyeing industries in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas of Kaduna State, Nigeria. This is one of the clear consequences of globalization. Singer (1964) in a similar study reports that, "in Africa more than anywhere else, the map of development is still *tabula rasa*. This means that there is still a greater chance than elsewhere to develop an element of autonomous technology adjusted to the resource endowment of the African countries. In general, underdeveloped countries have to rely on the technology of more advanced countries which naturally reflects their own resource endowment. That is; a relative abundance of capital and skills and a relative scarcity of labour. Despite the best effort made to subsequently adopt this alien technology to the different circumstances of underdeveloped countries, the result is not ideal". Just for the reason of this alien technology called globalization which open doors for mass production, some underdeveloped countries could no longer rely on their products, they have

no choice than to forcefully accept the products of the foreign markets. This has affected the small scale dyeing industries in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas of Kaduna State, Nigeria in the following ways; technologically advanced countries offer cheaper products to the customers, they have qualitative products, and available at all times. Winifred (1992) in his study about the advancement of technology “caution to imagine what goes through a person's mind when their management tells them that the task they have been performing manually all these years are now going to be done via a computer. Most people are aware that robots are replacing workers on production lines; skilled people worry that they will be redundant, not only from their employment but also from their present technology”. The author talks about what normally caught the attention of the consumer, and subsequently concluded on new ideas, satisfaction and quality which are the products of technological advancement. We cannot deny the facts that the impact of globalization is very clear and obvious however, the effects also cannot be neglected. It has automatically opened an express door for unemployment and rapid increase in poverty. This means that most of the work done manually has been computerized, and those involved are now redundant and jobless even those in the small scale dyeing industries in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas of Kaduna State, Nigeria.

### **2.3 The Small Scale Dyeing Industries in Nigeria**

Nalah (2003) observed that batik and tie-dye is a popular practice of small scale dyeing industries in Nigeria. This industry is the major producer and supplier of dyed and other decorated textile goods or fabric materials for clothing and apparel locally in Nigeria. It specializes in both plain and pattern dyeing of fabrics and garments.

Dyeing industries in Nigeria can also be referred to as textile industry. This industry is the major producer and supplier of dyed and other decorated textile goods or fabric materials for clothing and

apparel. They specialized in both plain and pattern dyeing of fabrics. Nigeria is considered as one of the developing nations of the world with varieties of problems and challenges which confirms it to be a developing nation. Development of industries is one of the primary factors that qualify a country to be classified as a developed country of which Nigeria is one of them. The small scale dyeing industries in the study area have a lot to contribute in the building of the Nigerian economy and particularly that of the study area. Dyeing industries in Nigeria by now should have been better than what they are currently but they are been faced with problems and challenges from failures of certain government policies, especially those connected with power supply, supply of raw materials, security, importation, export promotion, finance among others. These are some of the many problems of the Nigerian textile and clothing industry in general and small scale dyeing industries in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas of Kaduna State, Nigeria in particular.

#### **2.4.1 Piece and Garment Dyeing**

Dyeing is a process of colour application unto fabric material. It can be done through different methods depending on the type implored by the dyer. In this study area, it was discovered that the practitioners are specialized in piece and garment dyeing predominantly. Piece dyeing can further be classified into two which can either be plain or resist dyeing. Umar Idris said, in Omojoh, (2000), “that he dyed fabrics usually plain with indigo colour and sometimes dyed using traditional motifs to produce design”. As confirmed by Umar dris, it was discovered that the popular dyeing method in the study area is the plain dyeing involving a new fabric material. The piece dyeing as earlier said consists of plain and resist dyeing. The plain or piece dyeing is the application of one colour unto a white piece

of fabric while the resist prevents some portions of the fabric from dye absorption. Resist comes out with different effects as determined by the dyer. The garment dyeing also is a process of improving the colour of an already dyed garment this is normally done with a darker colour. The process includes losing the stitches in the sewn garment to be dyed and stitch back after dyeing with a similar colour of threads as the dye. On the other hand, the garment can be dyed without losing the original threads but the threads may show even after the second dyeing.

### 3.2 Research Design

This research has adopted a descriptive survey design method because it gives room for close observation of problems of the industries and their consequences in order to form an opinion. This design is considered appropriate in obtaining the required information from the respondents.

### 3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study has been derived from the two (2) local government areas delimited for the study, namely; Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas of Kaduna State, Nigeria. They are the producers, marketers and customers.

#### 3.3.1 Population Listing

- (i) **Producers;** A total of 130 producers were identified in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas.
- (ii) **Marketers;** A total of 340 marketers were identified in the markets in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas.
- (iii) **Customers;** A total of 360 customers were identified in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas. The total population was:  $130 + 340 + 360 = 830$

### 3.4 Sampling

This study employed the use of stratified sampling technique because it deals with strata and this study has three different groups of population, Producers, marketers and customers. Each group required a separate instrument.

### 3.5 Sample

Adetero (1986) recommended ten percent (10%) as a reasonable sample size in a research study. Therefore, it is adopted as a sample size in this research study.

**Producers;** The sample size of the study was  $\frac{QP}{100} \times 130 = 13$

**Marketers;** The size of the sample of this study was  $\frac{QP}{100} \times 340 = 34$   
**Customers;** the sample size of the customers was 360 and the total of 407 sampled.

### 3.6 Research Instruments

The research instruments used for the collection of data were the structured questionnaires, verbal interviews, and observational schedules.

#### 3.6.1 Distributed and Returned Instruments

A total of 13 questionnaires representing 100% were distributed for producers and 13 questionnaires were returned. A total of 34 questionnaires for marketers representing 100% were distributed and 34 questionnaires were returned while 360 questionnaires for customers representing 100% were distributed and 352 representing 97.8% were returned. 8 questionnaires representing 2.22% were not returned. Therefore, a total of 399 questionnaires were administered as a sample in all.

### 3.7 Data Analysis

The data collected were coded, tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and statistical analysis. This was used because it deals with distribution of variables and responses of the population and also suitable in summarizing data.

### 3.7.1 Results, Discussion and Recommendations

This chapter consist the results of the research work with variables, response categories, mean and rankings were distributed in tables. The cumulative mean is found by adding up the item means divided by the number of items. The cumulative mean is then compared against the decision mean of 3.0000, where the cumulative mean is higher than the decision mean then it means acceptance but if the decision mean is higher then, it means disagreement. The decision mean is found by adding the five points of likert-scale divided by five (5+4+3+2+1=15),

### 4.0 Results and Discussion on Producers (PD)

**Table 4.1. Objective 1: To describe the consequences of globalization on small scale industries in Kaduna State, Nigeria**

Variables: Total 13	Response Categories					Mean	Rankings
	SA	A	UD	D	SD		
People prefer the ready-made clothing over the local products of indigenous small scale industries because it saves time.	5	4	0	0	4	3.4615	3
Information and communication technology has given a new phase in advertising foreign products over that of the local small scale dyeing industries.	4	1	0	0	8	2.4615	4
Lack of access to original dyes and chemicals contributed to the reason why the products of local small scale industries still have low patronage.	10	1	0	0	2	4.3077	2
Our attitude and desire for new things are the main reason why the local small scale dyeing industries are not making a head way.	13	0	0	0	0	5.0000	1
<b>Cumulative Mean</b>						<b>3.807</b>	

According to the above table, it can be concluded that the respondents (producers, PD) are in agreement with the fact that there are consequences of globalization on small scale industries in the study areas. This is because the overall cumulative mean responses on all the four variables is 3.807 which is found to be higher than

the decision mean of 3.0000. Specifically, variable 4 which is ranked as the first, attracted the highest mean response of 5.000 with details showing that all the 13 (100.0%) were in strong agreement that the local small scale dyeing industries has suffered the consequences of globalization.

### 4.2 Marketers (MK)

**Table 4.2. Objective 2: To describe the consequences of globalization on small scale industries in Kaduna State, Nigeria.**

Variables: Total 34	Response Categories					Mean	Rankings
	SA	A	UD	D	SD		
Nigerian's taste for foreign goods is higher compare to locally dyed materials of small scale dyeing industries	20	6	1	6	1	4.1176	2
Imported ready-made materials are cheaper compare to that of the local small scale industries.	4	7	0	11	12	2.4118	3
The infiltration through modern communication have adverse effect on the demand for locally dyed materials of small scale dyeing industries	18	10	3	1	2	4.2059	1
<b>Cumulative Mean</b>						<b>3.578</b>	

**Decision mean = 3.0000**

The table above revealed that respondents (marketers, MK) are in agreement with the consequences of globalization on small scale industries in Kaduna State, Nigeria. This is because the cumulative mean responses on all the three variables is 3.578 which is found to be higher than the decision mean of 3.0000. In specific terms, variable 3 which is ranked as the first, attracted the highest mean response of 4.2059 with details revealing that 18 (52.94%) were in strong agreement and 10 (29.41%) were in agreement as against 3 (8.82%) who were undecided while 1 (2.94%) disagreed and 2 (5.88%) were in strong disagreement.

### 4.3: Presentation and Analysis of Data on Customers (CM)

**Table 4.3.1: Respondents' knowledge of the Industry and the Products**

Variables (CM) Total 352	Yes		No		No Response	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
I am familiar with local small scale dyeing industries and their products	252	71.59	92	26.13	8	2.27
I use the products of local small scale dyeing industries	176	50.00	156	44.31	20	5.68



**Table 4.3.1:** On familiarity with products of small scale dyeing industries, the table above showed that 252 respondents (customers, CM) representing 71.59% are familiar with the products of small scale dyeing industries while 92 respondents representing 26.13% are not familiar. 8 respondents representing 2.27% did not respond. Concerning the usage of the products of the small scale dyeing industries, the table shows that 176 respondents representing 50.00% use the products of small scale dyeing industries and 156 respondents representing 44.31% do not use the products. 20 respondents representing 5.68% did not respond. Checking the table above; 71.59% are only familiar but do not use the products while 50.00% use the products. This implies that the consequences of globalization on small scale dyeing industries in the study area cannot be over emphasized, it has really affected the local dyeing industries.

#### 4.4 Consumers (CM)

**Table 4.4 Objective 3: To describe the consequences of globalization on small scale industries in Kaduna State, Nigeria**

Variables: Total 352	Response Categories					Mean	Rankin gs
	SA	A	UD	D	SD		
Imported ready-made materials are the ones flooding the markets	160	116	16	56	4	4.0568	1
Locally dyed materials of small scale dyeing industries have low quality than the ready-made imported products	40	48	76	164	24	2.7613	3
Lack of access to lending facility is the main cause of the slow pace of development of local small scale dyeing industries	124	132	40	36	20	3.8636	2
<i>Cumulative Mean</i>						3.560	
<b>Decision mean = 3.0000</b>							

The table above revealed that the respondents (customers, CM) are in agreement with the objective that there are consequences of globalization on small scale industries in the study area. This is because the cumulative mean response is 3.560 which is higher than the decision mean of 3.0000. Specifically, variable 1 which is ranked as the first, attracted the highest mean

response of 4.0568 with details showing that 160 (45.45%) were in strong agreement and 116 (32.95%) were in agreement as against 16 (4.54%) who were undecided while 56 (15.90%) disagreed and 4 (1.13%) strongly disagreed. Based on the above, the customers of these products have strongly admitted that consequences of globalization has adverse effect on the local small scale dyeing industries in the study area.

#### 5.0 Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

This study entitled the consequences of globalization on small scale dyeing industries in Kaduna State was feasible due to the fast decline of the industry. Therefore, this study investigated the consequences of globalization and how it affects the social lives of the people involved. Literatures with relevant information were cited to support the research and the sources acknowledged. Descriptive survey design method was used because the study looked and considered the problems of the industries with their consequences. The population of the study was drowned from the delimited areas of the study namely; producers, marketers and customers. Structured questionnaires, interview and observations were also used to collect data which was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results presented in the tables concluded that globalization has affected the small scale dyeing industries in Zaria and Sabon Gari local government areas negatively.

#### 5.0 Summary of Major Findings

1. It was found that modernization has turned the small scale dyeing industries into accepting the modern way of dyeing their products, except the traditional calendaring of the dyed products that is fully traditional. Some who could not coup has been closed down.

2. The findings also revealed that globalization has opened up the small scale dyeing industries to different markets, techniques, equipment and materials.
3. The results revealed that Nigerians have so much taste for foreign goods and products, thereby making them more popular than the indigenous products most especially that of small scale dyeing industries.
4. It was found that accessibility and time taking during the production process of products in small scale dyeing industries constitute its slow pace of development in the industries.

### **5.2 Consequences of Globalization**

**Negatively;** the impact of globalization has led to the destruction and displacement of some equipment, materials and techniques of production used in the small scale dyeing industries in the study area and beyond. This includes the local dye-pits replaced by plastic or aluminum dye bath, traditional dyes replaced by contemporary dyes and some indigenous motifs replaced by contemporary ones. Mobile marketing of imported products from house to house were introduced and the products cheaper. As a results, the products of the small scale dyeing industries could no longer sustain markets. This has rendered those who were earning their living from the production and marketing of those items jobless. (Geriant, 1965).

### **5.3 Conclusion**

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were drawn;

1. That the small scale dyeing industries in Kaduna State, Nigeria has been affected negatively by globalization.
2. That globalization has successfully displaced most of the traditional equipment, materials and techniques of the crafts and even the ones left have been changed by new ideas of globalization.
3. That the survival of the small scale dyeing industries in the study area depends largely on the equipment, materials, techniques and ideas of globalization.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

The recommendations of this research work were based on the findings of the study;

1. That government can salvage the industries from total collapse by regulating the importation of ready made garments and fabrics materials.
2. That government should encourage the small scale dyeing industries with soft loans in order to boost their production.
3. That the local dyers should be organized into an association in order to overcome the challenges posed on them by globalization.

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