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Over the centuries, there have been a number of different fibers used by Nigerian textile manufacturers. The Museum of Jose, Plateau, Nigeria, has an example of angas bag with designs in beige and black using fiber bark trees the main pieces of the dress of every adult male Ngas historically. Other tree fibers, such as the raffia palm in southeastern Nigeria, also produce fabrics with a beautiful design. In the northern part of the country, fibers from the branches of the Duma are also woven into mats, as well as ingenious folding cloaks used by nomadic Fulba. Far and far, the most important fiber used in Nigerian textile production was cotton - and it has been used for more than five hundred years. In Nigeria, there are a large number of different types of cotton mills that are used for textile production. Some of the earliest cotton plants used in Nigeria were perennial dense plants that lasted for a number of years and produce cotton every year. The low annual cotton plant is almost universally used today. After the conquest of Nigeria, the British began to grow a certain kind of annual cotton plant, which best corresponded to the goals of their own equipment. The British have banned the sale of traditional cotton, and today almost all cotton grown in Nigeria is the species provided by the colonial power. Silk is produced by various species of Anaphe moths, and is known in House as a tsamia, in Yoruba as a sanyan, in Igbo as an akpa-obuba, and in Edo as a sapor ubel. Because it is more difficult to use and because its preparation is usually more complex than that of other fibers, its use is apparently more recent than some other fibers. However, there are all indications that it has also been used for hundreds of years. As with wood and cotton fibres, Nigeria has traditionally had a large number of different types of silk produced by different types of silkworms, and they vary slightly from region to region. However, silk was produced in almost all parts of Nigeria. Different species of insects feed on different trees and host plants, and the resulting silk is also slightly different in color, texture and quality. A large number of different types of fabric and finished clothing materials have also been imported Sometimes imported fabric will unravel so that the fibers can be used in locally produced textiles. With the development of intercontinental trade on the Atlantic coast, other fibers appear to have been imported from Asia, Europe and South Africa. Wool was imported in this way - although it has never become very important in Nigerian textile production. During the colonial period, imported fibres increased significantly, although the colonial power was not in importing raw materials for an industry that has competed with textile industry. However, a large number of different types of fibers have been imported as yarn or fila. This imported thread was sometimes incorporated into traditional fabric production methods. Thus, often a piece of traditional fabric will have a deformation of the plant produced by cotton filaments. In addition, over the years Nigerian textile manufacturers have imported various types of silk and silky threads, many of which were increasingly human-made. In recent years, Nigerian weavers have used many artificial fibers such as lurex and other bright fibers. Today, many tame Nigerian fibers are made entirely of artificial fibers. The introduction of new fibers almost never seems to have replaced previous fibers. Different types of products are of course produced using different fibers, but are usually included in the production of a single fabric or gannent. Thus, you can often see a finished piece of clothing that uses as many as three or our different types of fibers - and these different fibers add strength, color, texture, shine, design and variety of finished products. Often fibers will be taken over long distances from where they have been collected or cultivated. In the 19th century, they were transported a hundred kilometers or more, from oria to Kano. Silk was more valuable and therefore was often transported much longer distances. Raw silk from the state of Bauchi was known in Senegal. The preparation of cotton filaments is difficult. The first stage of THC cotton pillars, and in Nigeria, this has traditionally been done by rolling an iron rod over cotton pillars. The seeds are thus squeezed out. This process is ginning, but since the earliest years of colonial rule there have been mechanical cotton gins for ginning cotton. This was designed to prepare cotton for export. Some of the cotton has always been retained for local processing. Fibers should be carded. This includes combing the cotton fibers between the two brushes, which cleans the fibers and aligns them in the same direction. After carding the cotton, it rotates into a thread. These processes have generally been done by women, and in Muslim areas of the country it was often done by housewives in solitude. Excerpt from. Shea Textile Technology in Nigeria: Practical Manifestations. In G. T. Emeagwali, Nigeria. NY:Edwin Mellen, 1992. Thank you for using our services. We are a non-profit group that manages this document-sharing service. We need your help to maintain and improve this site. To keep our site running, we need your help to cover our server costs (about \$500/m), a small donation will help us a lot. Please help us share our service with your friends. Nigerian textiles which was once a dynamic sector of the Nigerian economy, is gradually stopping. Despite the promises to revitalize a sector that has numerous potentials for the economy, not much has happened. Nigerians who are unaware of the forces that brought the once thriving industry to their knees are wondering what might have hit the sector. Fred Itua looks at the factors behind the rot in the industry. In any developed or developing economy, the indices used to measure growth are primarily based on the country's energy production. Industries make up the bulk of these indices. In Nigeria, for example, more than 80% of all ready-made consumer goods are imported. Nigeria is more dependent on imports, while its once dynamic industries are on the verge of extinction. The textile industry is particularly attracted to serious public debate, largely because of the key role it played in containing the wave of unemployment between the late 1950s and early 1990s. The first modern textile industry in Nigeria, Kaduna Textile Factory, began production in 1956. The main reason for the creation of the plant was the production of cotton at that time in the northern part of the country. By the 1970s and 1980s, Nigeria's textile industry was the third largest in Africa. For example, a report by the United Nations University (UNOOM) stated that there were 37 textile firms in the country, employing 716,000 spindles and 17,541 looms. It was the golden period of Nigeria's textile industry. Between 1985 and 1991, it recorded an annual growth of 67 per cent, and by 1991 it employed about 25 per cent of manufacturing workers. Unfortunately, this once cherished national cash cow is now on the verge of collapse due to a number of factors. One of the factors, ovary with a thorn in the flesh of the industry, deals with fiber. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a quota system that can be imposed by developed countries on the volume of textiles that developing countries can export. This was interpreted mainly as protecting the textile industry of developed countries from China. In 1995, the Foreign Ministry was replaced by the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. Under these agreements, the textile industry was fully aligned with the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and all quota restrictions were lifted by 1 January 2005. The quota restrictions do not apply to some countries, one of which is Nigeria. Reacting to the experienced industrialist, Mr. Victor Eburajolo, blamed the decline of the textile industry on Nigeria's hasty accession to the WTO in 1995. According to him, in accordance with WTO rules, Nigeria, in particular, should remove any protection of the local textile industry. He argued that it would be better for the country to secure special arrangements with the WTO so that the local textile was protected until she became more confident in her legs. Before the expiration of the foreign ministry's term The United States enacted the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which opened the American market to African countries. Before the expiration of the Foreign Ministry's term, textiles were one of the fastest growing export products in the United States under AGOA. However, Chinese exports have increased rapidly and proved to be stronger competition than African companies could handle. This marked the beginning of a shortage of textiles in African countries, especially in Nigeria. According to a presentation made at the U.S.-China Commission by Princeton Liman, a former United States ambassador to Nigeria, African countries have been affected by increased exports from the Chinese textile industry on two fronts. Cheap exports from China are undermining the local textile industry. At the same time, the growth of Chinese exports to the United States practically does not allow African countries to compete with China for the American market. In addition, Nigeria's accession to the WTO in 1995 exacerbated textile problems by opening the market to cheaper textile imports, mainly from China, as well as pacific ones from the United States and Europe. Although there is an existing ban on the import of finished textiles to protect domestic producers, smuggling is still widespread. According to the Nigerian Association of Textile Manufacturers, about 85% of textiles sold in Nigeria are smuggled, and the country loses about \$325 million in potential revenue from value-added tax annually due to smuggling. The Republic of Benin, Nigeria's closest neighbour, acts as a trading post for most of these materials. Most Malaysian and Chinese used well pass through this country. The border agreement between the Government of Nigeria and the Republic of Benin further exacerbates the problem of smuggling and has a negative impact on deteriorating industries. High operating costs and lack of basic infrastructure are the scourge of the textile industry. Frequent power outages have caused serious damage to the system, as many plants have been closed in recent years. A survey of Nigerian producers by the Un-National Industrial Development Organization found that most industries in the country have little or no electricity for up to three days a week, severely limiting production capacity. There are currently fewer than 30 textile factories in Nigeria, from at least 250 in the 1980s. Many of these plants produce under capacity, which has also reduced their production capacity. Exports of textile products fell below \$11 million in 2008 from \$44 million five years earlier. Manufacturing now accounts for less than 5 per cent of GDP, compared with 14 per cent in southern Africa. Nick, a former textile worker, talks about his ordeal as he work in 2008. I put over 28 years of my life in the service of the company that fired me sometime in late 2008. No special reflections attention was paid to how I would survive the dismissal. Since then, life has been tough, as I am older, to go out again to take to the streets the source of jobs that do not exist. Nick lamented. However, he absolved the company of any guilt, saying that it could lay down without urgent intervention. The company is seriously upset and their plant in Kaduna is closed. Their operating plant in Lagos is struggling to survive as cheap and substandard fabrics have taken over the Nigerian market. These fabrics are smuggled across the borders of Benin and sometimes across Niger's borders in the northern region. Nigerian customs assists and incites these crimes, he lamented. A trader at the Oshori market in Lagos, who once thrived on the sale of Nigerian fabrics popularly referred to as Ankara, also talks about how her business folded three years ago. In the early 90's, when I started this trade, life was good. I taught my two daughters at university on business income in Ankara. But the problems began earlier this year when cheap fabrics from China smuggled across the Benin border began to flood the Nigerian market. I struggled to keep up with the pace but gave up the business when I wasn't doing the sale again, the trader said. She said that the textile industry could collapse if urgent measures were not taken to combat the smuggling of substandard materials into the country. As a wake-up call to the dwindling fortunes of the country's textile industry, the Bank of Industry in August 2010, released N30b as a grant for the textile industry, as part of the Cotton, Textile and Clothing Industry Revival Scheme held in late 2009. In total, the N100b is expected to be introduced to the industry. As the centre of the Nigerian textile industry, Kaduna's textile industry received the lion's share of N24b. In a separate statement, they welcomed the initiative and said that more than 2,000 Nigerians would return to work in Kaduna as part of the initiative. However, almost a year after the reopening, not much was heard about the progress made at the plant. Nigeria's unemployment rate is rising daily. The Nigerian Government is not oblivious to the opportunities inherent in the sector. For a government that continues to promise jobs to its natives at every forum, this vital but neglected sector of the Nigerian economy should be given priority by the administration. For example, Ghana, which has a smaller population than Nigeria's geopolitical zone, exports finished goods to Nigeria, while toothpicks and machetes for local farmers are still imported Asian countries. Alleged government intervention in the textile industry has yet to bring influence on textile manufacturers, gives the impression that there is more than meets the eye regarding the N100b intervention fund. The federal government has announced a plan to eliminate the fuel subsidy since January 2012. This issue has caused a wide public outcry. According to Goody Egbuji, Executive Secretary of the Petroleum Pricing and Regulatory Agency (PPRA), fuel costs have become a national problem. He added that the government needed to waive oil subsidies and allow the sale of gasoline at commercial prices. However, the Nigerian Employers' Advisory Association (NECA) has distanced itself from the government's proposed abolition of fuel subsidies. Isa Aereму, Secretary General of the National Union of Textile Workers and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria (NUTGTWN), said the proposed plan had exposed governments' insincerity and lack of openness on the issue. He praised NECA for distancing itself from the alleged support of the organized private sector (OPS) on the issue. Originally published as New Fabrics market, November-2011 November-2011 history of textile industry in nigeria pdf

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