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Evolution of Adire Textile Design of Nigeria: Diffusion & Impact on Globalization.

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I . INTRODUCTION

This paper design to address the origin and antecedent of Adire Textile design of Nigeria and how the practice has acquired intercultural and global significance in the present Times. This becomes necessary because the world is under giving fast change and the world of fashion is no exception to this dynamism. There are intercultural exchange tendencies which justify the craze for novelty and conformity which are the major justifications for moving along with fashion trend. Fabrics, styles and design have undergone innovations and evolutionary trends in various ways resulting to the present advanced status. Adire textile design is by no means an exception to this rule .

II. What is Adire?

Adire is an all time textile design, which originated from the Western part of Nigeria The Yoruba ethnic group in general and Abeokuta in particular. Enem (1999) contended That the Yoruba people are the second largest group of people in Nigeria after the Hausa.

They are followed by the Igbo. They are believed to be the descendants of a legendary figure, Oduduwa who first settle at Ile- Ife. Yoruba dresses include long Agbada, Buba, Iro, Fila, Gele mostly made of Eso oke? Ankara and Adire. Adire textile comes in different design and colures which make it convenient and relevant for use for different purposes and for various occasions.

For instance, Adire is used for sewing garments of different, Caftan, etc. and for household article like cushion covers, throw-puffs and blinds for

doors and windows. It is used by both men and women and fits the young and the old. Agbai (2004) agreed with the above statement when she wrote that ?the Adire fabric which has its roots in Abeokuta is now worn by almost everybody to different social functions like parties, weddings or church.?/DIV> In continuation, she observed that skirts and trousers for man as well as corporate wears such

As skirt suits have received the patronage of Adire. The interesting and fascinating design and The uniqueness of this particular textile has made it acceptable by different people from different part of the world including America, Japan, Germany, Britain, Russia, Brazil etc.

III. The Evolution and Production Process of Adire Textile.

Adire textiles is a locally dyed fabric produced by Yoruba women of Nigeria. They use different methods of resist-dyeing to dye locally hand woven fabric. This they do by folding, tying, sewing or crumpling. The method of tying, folding, sewing and crumpling gives rise to the design that will appear on fabric.

In the past, Adire was done mainly with the use of cassava paste and chicken feather. The dye staff mainly used is pounded indigo leaves in combination with solution from coco pod ash, Picton(2006) noted that Adire textile was done by women using indigo and this technique dates back to about 100years ago. It was done by stitching and tieing before dyeing. Starch was used as the resisting agent. The Adire fabric designed with cassava paste is known as Adireleko` .Davis(2006) pointed out that access to large quantities of imported shorting material enabled women dyers to become both artists and entrepreneurs and they employ the method of resist dyeing by practisng hand-painting desing on cloth with cassava starch paste prior to dyeing which is Adire eleko.

With the advert of chemical dye-stuff and innovation on the part of dyers, adire fabric is now made to resist dye stuff by making designs with hot melted paraffin wax before dyeing with chemical dye .The different patterns made on thin adire fabric is so interesting and captivating that it despicts and x-ray the rich culture of the yorubas of Nigeria. There are designs/patterns like alekete(caps)-small circles; Ibadandin(ibadan is a nhappy place)-mixture of pillars of the town with spoons and other common

objects etc.

IV. Diffusion and Globalization Trends of Adire Textiles.

In the present era of Globalization, there is a cultural integration process through the transnational flow of ideas, goods and images. Thoughts and forms of art expressions are begin globalized. Just as the culture of other countries diffuse into others, so also Adire from western Nigeria is now a global product. Kwakwenda(2004) agreed with this notion when he suggested that this diffusion is also obvious in music and movies industries, painting, dressing, literature, language and even religion. He admitted that globalization in its cultural dimension, is a denial of cultural identity Ndu(2006) reinforced this standpoint when he emphasized that the world is a global village and people of various nations find themselves living, studing, working in or doing business with countries other than the place of their origin. Also, Tiner(2002) commenting on an exhibition at the Beguim Fain note that the workshop will focus on Adire making especially on techniques involved in creating the different forms of Adire like eleko, omlio and Alabela. Okundayo-Davies(2002) reiterated that the workshop apart from projecting Nigerians cultural ideals will open new channels for marketing Nigerian batik which is becoming popular all over the world.

V. Conclusion

Adire textile design is an ancient tradition in the textile industry of the western part of Nigeria, precisely Yoruba. It has different interesting and intricate designs which unique and as such appeal to many people in different parts of Nigeria and beyond. This is evident of its diffusion to different part of the world.

Adire , not only transcends different cultural areas in Nigeria but has found its use in other parts of the country like Japan, Brazil, China etc. this situation is evident of the diffusion and globalization of Adire in the world.

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