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BY

THE CAUSES OF LOW LEVEL
INDUSTRIALIZATION OF NIGER STATE

TITLE PAGE

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INDUSTRIALIZATION OF NIGER STATE**

BY



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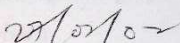
AUGUST 2001.

CERTIFICATION SHEET

This project has been approved by the department of Economics, school of Arts and Social Sciences, College of Education Minna Niger State, as having meets with part of the requirement for the award of National Certificate in Education (N.C.E)



Supervisor Signature



Date



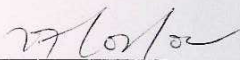
HOD Signature



Date



Coordinator Signature



Date

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Industrialization is the increase in the share of manufacturing product in the share of manufacturing product in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and in the occupation of the active population. It is the development of economic activity in relatively large units of production, making much use of machinery and other capital assets with the task of division of labour and the relationship of employment formalized.

In most developing countries, industrialization is seen as the most promising option in the total range of activities that could free them from employment. With the initial teething problems and current economic crush, Niger State has since discovered that the nations strike for self-reliance and sufficiency could be facilitated and rapidly realized in the state due to its abundant natural endowment. Fertile lands in Niger State is most cherished asset when ever the interest on agriculture or industries is declared. Indeed, the potentials are numerous. A favourable climatic and availability of varieties of minerals and material resources are evidence to sustain a broad spectrum of industry.

The motion, the cause of low level industrialization of Niger State is in the series that the level of industrialization in Niger State is unsatisfactory, it has not contributed substantially to increase in output, employment or the much-anticipated diversification of the economy. This is for the obvious reasons that although there have been remarkable achievements in the development of industries in certain parts of Nigeria, but the case of Niger State, is nothing to write to home about.

It is against this background that altered the need and concern for the research on the topic CAUSE OF LOW LEVEL INDUSTRIALIZATION OF NIGER STATE. The study therefore examines the backwardness of Niger State in terms of industrialization. However, Niger State industrial backwardness as

well as the industrial potentials create convenient challenges to all the concerned Nigerilites.

Niger State was created on 3rd February 1976 out of the then North-western State by the then Head of State, General Murtala Ramat Mohammed. The State lies between latitude 30° East and longitude 8° and 11°⁰³ North. It share boundary in the north by Sokoto and Zamfara States, West by Kebbi State. It is bounded in the South by Kogi State, South West by Kwara State F.C.T Abjua and Kaduna State boarder the State in the North East and South East respectively.

Niger State have a common boundary with Republic of Benin along New Bussa areas. It covers a land area of about 74244 square kilometers covering 8% of the total land area of the country. The State lies within the Savanna belt of Nigeria and has a lot of agricultural potentials with abundant mineral resources such as could, columbite, Kaolein e.t.c

The major crops grown in the state includes Maize, Groundnut, Yam, Cassava, Millet, Melon, Rice, Guneacorn and fruits such as Mangoes and Casheir. The state is the second largest produces of Yam tubers in the country.

The state has three major indigenous tribes and predominantly rural farmers. These tribes includes the Nupes, the Gwari and the minority tribes and other dominate tribes that are staying in large number in the state.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research wants to find out whether or not the following are problems responsible for the caused of low level industrialization in Niger State?

1. Whether is lack of basic industrial facilities responsible for low pace of industrialization in Niger State?
2. What is the attitude of the people of Niger State towards industrialization?

3. How do the government policies of industrialization affect industrial development in Niger State.
4. Does the location of the State affect the establishment of industries?
5. Do potential industrialists have adequate capital or access to industrial credit/loan facilities?
6. Are there necessary raw materials to stimulate industrial establishment in Niger State.
7. Does the income level and market facilities affects the pace of industrialization in Niger State?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study which connotes the targets of the study could be itemized as follows:-

1. To investigate the various cause of low level of industrialization in Niger State.
2. To provide an in-depth analysis into the cause and problems of industrialization in Niger State
3. To examine the government effort towards industrialization of the state and to what and to extend have these attempts succeeded.
4. To examine the benefits derived from establishment of industries in the state.
5. To look into the distribution of industries in Niger State.
6. Finally, the study is to suggest and recommend ways by which the level of industrialization can be imprisoned in the state.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In the Nigeria content, Niger State is perhaps one of the industrially underdeveloped state this could be as a result of the unbalance spatial industrial pattern that has characterized Nigeria. This is why attempts must be deliberately made now to reduce this spatial inequalities in industrial establishments.

Secondly, Niger State is predominantly an agricultural state which estimates indicates that over 80% of the population engaged directly or indirectly in agricultural activities. Indeed, the state occupied one of the largest and fertile agricultural lands in the country. This then calls for the industries that are agro-alied for which the agricultural products serves as their raw materials.

The finding of the study will throw light on the nature and characteristics of industries in Niger State. The finding also would go along way in helping the government knows the problem hindering industrialization in the state, so that possible remedies could be made to industrialization the state.

Potential readers especially students in Economies department will increase their knowledge of industrialization in Niger as part of their learning and teaching processes.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

As a result of limited time and resources at my disposal, this project will only be restricted to Niger State. Therefore, Niger State is the area of target of the research, because of its potential industrial resources.

Our concern in this research is to investigate into the causes of low level industrialization in Niger State, with this attention shall be focus on trying to find out the causes and problems of low level industrialization in Niger State. The sample, areas of the research includes: Suleja, Kontagora, Bida and Chanchaga Local Government Areas of Niger State.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, a great deal has been said and written on industrialization both in the state and the global world.

Industrialization is the process of transforming raw materials with that of human resources and capital goods into consumer goods, new capital goods and social over-head capital which together with human resources (Labour) provides new services to both industries, individual and business.

Industrialization is the process of economic development in which there is extensive use of minimum sources of power in the production of economic goods and services.

Industrialization can also mean the increase in the share of manufacturing in the GDP and in the occupation of the economically active production. It is the development of economic activity in relatively large units of production, making much use of machinery and other capital assets with the tasks of employment formalized (Greene A.K et-al 1989 page 1-9).

By the late 70's a clear picture of the structure of the manufacturing sector had emerged. The sector was characterized by high geographical concentration, high production cost low value added, serious under utilization of capacity high import content of industrial output and low level foreign investment in manufacturing. Most of the problem of manufacturing sector have been attributed to ma-adequate infrastructure, lack of executive capacity, poor utilization of available manpower, and an absence of sound technological base.

Manufacturing industry in Nigeria has been less than a century Old. It's relatively youthfulness is still evident in its structural deficiency revealing a dominance of consumer goods industry and a weak capital goods industry. Today the spatial pattern of industries in Nigeria has not changed significantly

from the past major industrial exist inspite of the increasing numbers of states (Olaimde, 1996)

“Developing countries regard rapid industrialization as an effective strategy of transforming their economics into a growing and self sustaining ones which has led most of them into adoption of an import substitution industrial strategy, modern industry is a necessary condition for a take off into a sustaining growth”.

From the foregoing case studies of Nigeria industrialization, it is evident that despite the significance of industrialization in nation building, the level of industrialization in Nigeria is unsatisfactory, it has not contributed substantially to increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) nor has it brought about the diversification of the economy. Therefore there is the need to identify the problems hindering industrialization in Nigeria with a view to solving them for the betterment.

One of the problem of low level industrialization is said to be infrastructural constraints. According to (Stephen, 1980) infrastructural facilities in Nigeria are generally poor, frequent power failure, poor communication network, an inefficient railway system, port congestion, and inefficient and unreliable water supply, he said have hampered industrial development. Poor infrastructural facilities increases the cost of both prime cost and supplementary costs.

Another important problem of industrialization is compounded by low-income level of the people and lack of enough market facilities. Industrial production requires market for the products. Market here means or refers to the population and the level at which people offers demand threnhood.

Market can be confirmed to a particular locality or extend beyond the boundary of a nation. E.g when the population of a country is large low level of

income in the country may render ineffective demands for industrial goods. Small markets in term of combine effects of population and income thus constituted on the industrial take off of most developing countries. The above views are suite relevant to N/State when we talk of the population and the general low income of the majority of its citizens, that can buy and consume industrial products.

Another cause of low level industrialization is the governments attitude towards industrialization. "According to Olarinde et'al (1977)". Before starting production industrialists many have to import materials and equipment sometimes, civil servants may be difficult to contact or very slow at making decision".

The same issue is examined by Meler (1975) who said "Government Ministries and Bureaus through relatively essay to man in numbers are slower in developing efficiency in many countries". He continue- Capacity of government to plan, organize, manage and implement development programmes suffers from economic organizational failure, even the most supplest task are poorly performed, the most urgent policy decision remains unimplemented, rivaries and infighting between ministries prevent logical decision making and corruption and laziness sap the resources allocated to development programmes"

According to Nigeria instituded of social and economic research, Ibadan (1980) "The location of some states where there are lack of good roads, poor communication facilities, poor and inadequate supply of water and irregular supply of electricity pose a great problem to the economic, social and industrial development of such states".

These reinforces the problem of industrialization of Niger State because of the location of industries in the State and the peculiar position of the State.

The state lacks good roads network, adequate communication facilities and adequate supply of water.

Another notable of manufacturing industry in a geographical area. According to meler (1976)" Once a small nucleus of industry is created, external economics which arise out of the agglomeration of industries makes it much more economic for new industries centres than else where" He further went on to say that "various industrial and commercial service such as metal melting, foundries, advertising, import and export regencies and banks especially those accustomed to industrial lending attract one another to the area".

212 REVIEW OF PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION OF NIGER STATE.

Niger State industrialization have remains stagnant, considering the adequacies in the state. Many scholars have written many articles and have also delivered many lectures on the industrialization in Niger State. A paper delivered by Mallam Abdullahi (1991) in his public lecture on industrialization in Niger State, problems, prospects and strategies during the pre-convocation lecture organized by Niger State College of Education Minna, stated that " manufacturing industries are at the stage of their infancy in Nigeria.

The contribution of this sector in terms of value added to GDP is very low through rising. On both average growth rate and percentage contributions, it is clear that Nigeria is under industrialized, particularly when a compassion is made between Nigeria and other world countries". He further stated that industrialization in Niger State is very much in its embryo, while substantial number of states including its neighbours are moving away from infancy stage. Compared to other states in the Federation, Niger State is among the least industrialized".

Alhaji Alhassan Idris Kpaki (1996) in his paper presentation during the occasion of Niger State at 20th anniversary celebration, expressed disappointment over the state of industrialization in the state and further stated, that " unless the trend reversed, general development in the state will remain in illusion" He also stated that, " although some significant achievements were recorded in some areas, the absence of industries in the state remain one of the most crucial areas of concern".

Dr. Sheck Abdullahi (1991) have it a problem facing industrialization in Niger State, that " There is absence of coherent industrialization policy within the different dispensation that either bless the state or curse it. Where it can be argued that such a policy exist, lack of commitment by those who are responsible for the policy cannot be countered".

This is very true of Niger State as the state is replete with regimes with policies intended to create industrial justice which result in the creation of industrial injustice, efforts turned out to be misdirected, often did not achieve most of the desired results and cause unintended consequences in terms of harm, waste, inefficiencies and inequalities. Therefore it is one thing to create favourable industrial policy and it is another to implement the policies to achieved desire goals.

These observation, is quite peculiar to Niger State where unnecessary restrictions and administrative bottlenecks have frustrated a number of worthy industrial project. There is the problem of aberration in plans executions as well as understanding on prestige or while elephant projects not intended in the plan.

Investment in Niger State is nothing to write home about, this is attributed to problem of long-term investment in industrial establishment, as well as shortage of managerial and administrative trade which yield high and rapid turn over, compared with manufacturing industries which have longer gestation period.

The above problems notwithstanding, Niger State has bright and ample potentialities for industrialization. The formation of purposeful committees on industrialization in the past and the total commitment of the government to industrialized the country. Would go along way to industrialize the state.

It should be noted that Niger State is just in the process of providing and completing some infrastructure. Such as roads, water and electricity.

Availability of wide variety of mineral and materials resources, as well as rich soil for agricultural practices are all industrial potentials of Niger State. Other potentials includes, situation of HEP power supply in the state, presence of educational and financial institution and the establishment of Niger State Development Company, (NSDC). With these we look forward for an industrial Niger State in future.

Niger State established some industries in the past through which because of lack of government commitment are now granted these include the following below:

	INDUSTRY	PRODUCT	LOCATION
1.	Mona Juice Ltd	Juice & Drinks	Minna
2.	Moris Nigeria Ltd.	Blended NPK fertilizer	Minna
3.	Minna Pharmaceutical	Drugs & Medicine	Minna
4.	Niger bottling	Soft drinks	Minna
5.	Musbat company Ltd.	Roofing sheets	Bida
6.	Primmer paper manufacturing	Paper products	Bida
7.	Sunti sugar Co. Ltd.	Sugen	Sunti
8.	Black pauter Nig. Ltd	Plastics products	Kagara
9.	Kagara Talg Processing	Talk powder	Kagara
10.	Dr. Ladi Kwali Pottery	Ceramics/pottery	Suleja
11.	Suleja Grams Processing Ltd.	Flour	Suleja

Source: -

Niger State Ministry of commerce and tourism Minna.

From the table, it can be deducted that about 20% of the industries are functioning now. 2% of the industries are raw materials processing industries 10% are food and drinks industry while the remaining 70% are share these way 10% for blended fertilizer and pharmaceutical companies while the 60% goes to building materials industries.

Niger State with available mineral resources, the table below show the abundant mineral potentials of Niger State.

S/NO.	MINERAL RESOURCES	LOCATION	USES
1.	Gold	Minna, Kontagors Kaffin-Koro, Bida New-Bussa	Ornament Decoration e.g Jemetives
2.	Clay	Bangi Badegi, Tatiko, Suleja Pago, Mokwa	Pottery lumbering, Bricks, Tiles, Sanitary
3.	Copper Iron Palspar	Spread all over the state	Used in various factory
4.	Kaolin	Agaiie, Bida Lemu and Kutigi	Use in various Mineral as deem fit

SOURCE:

Ministries of commerce industry and Agriculture Minna.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Basically, this chapter is to examine the methodology by which the research questions of the study is tested in terms of the data collection. This chapter will describe as brief as possible the techniques and procedures used in the study. Among these aspects involved are research method, sample method, research instruments administration of questionnaires and data analysis.

RESEARCH METHOD

The choice of which method to use for investigating a given problem is an important consideration that the researcher must bear in mind before attempting any research work. Thus, in this study, descriptive research method is used .

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH METHOD: Naturally every research effort is suppose to start with explanatory and descriptive research in order to make the problem area very clear and understandable. This method deals with factual and accurate data relating to actual situations or events, and it gives exactly, how the situation is at the time of study. It is basic in assessing situations as a prerequisite to references and generalization.

In research of this kind, a lot of published materials, reports from general public , government and its agencies, documents from ministry of commerce and industry, and Agriculture, as well as journals are required to equip the researcher with relevant information for his task.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

This study depended largely on the administration of structured questionnaires, information gathered from documents and journals, oral interviews as well as observation.

SAMPLING METHOD

In order to obtain a fair presentation, a sampling procedure of cluster random sampling was adopted. Cluster random sampling is very useful when dealing with a very large population such as that of Niger State.

In this study using the cluster sampling method, a purposeful sampling based on the number of local government areas in Niger State has used so as to obtain a required sample of different local governments, the sample areas include Suleja, Kontagora, Bida, Chanchaga and Minna municipal council.

ADMINISTRATIVE OF QUESTIONNAIRES

A total of 100 questionnaires were distribute the questionnaires were administered personally by the researcher. To make for the reliability and validity of the data collected, the activities of industrialization process in the state were observed, as the researcher personally visited the town sampled for the administration of the questionnaires. Below is a table showing the distribution of structured questionnaires among the sampled areas.

TABLE 2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES

AREAS	NOS. OF QUESTIONNAIRE	PERCENTAGES
Chachanga/Minna	80	53.3
Bida	30	20.0
Suleja	20	13.0
Kontagora	20	13.0
	150	100

DATA ANALYSIS

Statistical analysis was used to analyze the data collected. The method used is sample percentage spread of frequency or sample size $\times 100$ for each of the three groups.

Sample areas of the respondents vize, crenate public industrialists and officials of ministry, of commerce and industry, Minna. After that, the various groups were weighted as to accord equal importance. These provide for the computation of the means of the three groups for the final result on the research questions.

In short, the data collected for the study has been analysed through tabulations and discussion. For further understanding figures were converted into percentages as this and other forms of analysis used reveal the result to the reader at a glance.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

This study is about the causes of low level of industrialization in Niger State. The researcher used questionnaires, interview and casual observation methods to collect data.

In the course of the study total of 100 questionnaires were administered 60 questionnaires were administered to general public, twenty to the officials of the ministry of commerce and industry Niger State and 20 for industrialists in Niger State.

The data obtained was analyzed by using simple percentage spread of simple size $\times 100$ for each of the three groups.

After that, each of the various groups were weighted so as to accord the individual groups equal importance. This enable the computation of the mean of the means of the three groups, to arrive at a final conclusion on each of the research question.

The data collected for the study has been analyzed through tabulations, and discussion. For further understanding figures were converted into percentages as this and other forms of analysis used reveal the result to the reader at a glance.

Data analyze proceeds as follows:

The initial part of the data analysis of statistical analysis, after which full discussions on the general problems and causes of industrialization of Niger State follows:

Research Question 1

Is lack of basic infrastructural facilities responsible for slow pace of industrialization in Niger State?

TABLE 4.1 *INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES*

GROUP	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
General Public	21.2	25.1	3.2
Industrialists	17.8	24.2	9.0
Officials of ministry of commerce and industry	40.0	7.0	2.5
TOTAL	258.0	56.2	14.7
Mean percentage	58.3	40.6	5.6

From the analysis above it shows that a greater percentage of the responses answer yes, which therefore means that lack of basic in infrastructural facilities is responsible for cause of low level industrialization in Niger State. It thus, means that Niger State lack good network of roads, communication facilities, adequate supply of water and electricity, for industrial use.

Research Question 2.

That Niger have shortage of capital and industrial credits and loans as problems to industrial development?

TABLE 4.2 *CAPITAL AND INDUSTRIAL CREDIT*

GROUP	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
General Public	53.5	32.8	7.5
Industrialists	62.2	12.2	18.1
Officials of ministry of commerce and industry	10.0	50.0	10.0
TOTAL	125.7	95.0	35.6
Mean percentage	40.8	18.7	14.2

From the above analysis, it shows that majority, of the responses sampled in the study agreed that shortage of capital, industrial credit and loan are cause of low level industrialization in Niger State. This then means capital, credit and loan are problem to industrial development in Niger State.

Research Question 3

Niger State is not industrialized due to lack of necessary raw materials?

TABLE 4.3 RAW MATERIALS

GROUP	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
General Public	25.7	69.4	5.9
Officials of ministry of commerce and industry	18.0	82.0	5.0
TOTAL	39.7	149.4	10.9
Mean percentage	19.9	14.6	5.5

Analysis above shows that there are raw materials in commercial quantities in Niger State for industrialists wishing to invest in the State. This view is shown on the table above which indicates that 74% of the sample size accepted that there are industrial raw materials in commercial quantities in the state. It can therefore be concluded that Niger State is endowed with ample resources of industrial raw materials.

Research Question 4

That government industrial policies in the state are not favourable?

TABLE 4:4 GOVERNMENT POLICY

GROUP	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
General Public	64.7	28.2	7.1
Officials of ministry of commerce and industry	28.9	45.9	25.2

Industrialists			
Total	70.00	25.00	5.00
Mean percentage	163.6	99.1	37.3
	54.5	33.0	12.4

From the analysis above, it means that government policies on industries e.g the accusation of land occupancy certificates and the process of obtaining licence for the establishment of industries are not favourable but discouraging. This shows that the government policies on industrial development is not encouraging.

Research Question 5.

That is the location of industries in Niger State a problem to industrialization?

TABLE 4.5 LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

GROUP	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Industrialists	43.5	54.1	2.4
Officials of ministry of commerce and industry	25.0	70.0	5.0
TOTAL	68.5	124.1	7.9
Mean percentage	58.3	40.6	5.6

From the above analysis 62.1% of the sample size disagree that location of Niger State impedes the location of industries. Therefore the location of Niger State is never an intendment to industrial establishment, but rather favourable for industrials establishment.

Research Question 6.

That inadequate market facilities and low income level of the people of Niger State are a causes of low level industrialization in Niger State?

TABLE 4.6 MARKET FACILITIES

GROUP	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
General Public	59.4	23.6	17.1
Industrialists	43.3	35.6	21.1
Officials of ministry of commerce and industry	80.0	10.0	10.0
TOTAL	182.7	89.2	48.2
Mean percentage	80.9	23.1	16.1

The analysis show that, the income level of the state and the market outlet for industrial product is poor, thus, market in relatives to income level of the state inhibit industrialization of the state.

Therefore, poor income level resulting into poor demand threshold in the market is a problem to industrial development in Niger State.

Research Question 7

That non existence of other manufacturing industries is a problem discouraging industrialists to invest in the state?

TABLE 4.7 EXISTENCE OF OTHER MANUFACTURING

GROUP	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Industrialists	46.6	32.6	20.7
Officials of ministry of commerce and industry	72.0	20.0	5.0
TOTAL	121.6	52.6	27.7
Mean percentage	60.8	26.3	12.9

From the analysis, the data shows that majority of the sample size that response agreed that non-existence of any manufacturing industry is a problem discouraging industrialists to invest in the state. Industries are pull factors. Thus,

the existence of industries attract many more industries to be established in the same locality. So because of the absence of that external economics, industrialists are often discouraged to invest in the state.

4.2 PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN NIGER STATE

Despite the initial problems influencing low level of industrialization in Niger State, the State has ample prospect which are as promising as possible with the current economic crunch.

Niger State has since discovered that the nationals strive for self-reliance and sufficiency could be facilitated and rapidly realized in the state due to its abundant natural endowment.

Fertile land is Niger State most cherished asset whether the interest is agriculture or industry annual rainfall and also availability of a wide variety of mineral and material resources are evidence of its capacity to sustain a broad spectrum of industry. Water is abundant all over the State.

Niger State is acclaimed power State of the nation it occupies the most advantageous position because all the major rivers in the State have been utilized by the Federal Government by building the three hydro power station at Kainyi Jebba and Shiroro dam respectfully. These are imparts to prospective investors and industrialists into Niger State.

The establishment of Niger State Development Company, Niger State Bank and the banking service all over the major towns in the State as well as improving the financial base is also a strategy that is Welcomed.

The establishment of educational institution eg Federal University of Technology, Federal Polyphonic, and others will provide the training ground for production of competent technical patners. These institution are expected to provide the much Needed manpower for the operation of industries in the State.

The influence of the Federal Capital territory is also another factor, because of the closeness of the state to FCT, it is promising that Niger State industrial product would be marketable over their because of high demand. This is also association with the good roads inking Abuja and the State.

The establishment of small scale industrial scheme to provide potential investors with investment incentive, access to model loan, and technical advice to address the managerial in efficiencies is yet another prospect for industrial development in Niger State.

RECOMMENDATION

From the research findings it is evident that the State is faced with a lot of problems hindering industrialization in the State. However, these problems can be solved through the following measures.

In the first place, inadequate basic infrastructural facilities lack of... proper utilization of the State revenue, which should grant from the... This grant plus a good proportion of the revenue should...

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Manufacturing industry in Niger State has been less than a century old. In most developing countries, industrialization is seen as the most promising option in the total range of activities that could free them from development.

Despite the abundance of human and material resources of industrial potentials, industrialization in Niger State is very slow in its pace. Therefore, the state's industrial potentials and how level of industrial development create a convenient challenge to all convened indigenes of the state. However, deliberate attempts have to be made to identify the obstacles to industrialization with the view of improving the pace of industrialization. Most so, the research findings reveals that the notable causes of how level industrialization in Niger State include. Poor infrastructural facilities restrictive industrial policies and administrative bottleneck; absent of external economics as a result of non existence of many acturing industries, inadequate capital, industrial credits and loans, low income level and poor market facilities, unattractiveness of many acturing to indigenous business men; and misappropriation of industrial fund and execution. It is therefore necessary for Niger State Government and the well-to-do individual of the State to pay adequate attention to industrials development since the State is endowed with many mineral resources to serve this purpose.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

From the research findings it is evident that the State is faced with a lot of problems hindering industrialisation in the State. However, these problems can be tack through the following measures.

In the first place, inadequate basic infrastructural facilities tackled through proper infrilzation of the State revenue, which include grants from the Federal Government. This grant plus a good proportion of the revenue gathered

internally can be used to open up new roads in both the urban and the rural areas and to rehabilitate bad roads in the state. The State Government should ensure regular supply of electricity and improvement of communication facilities. In short, I recommend speedy and accurate provision of infrastructural facilities. By the Government.

With regards to the unattractiveness of manufacturing indigenous business man, I suggest that the government should encourage the participation of Nigerlites in the task of industrial development. Local participation by indigenes of Niger State should bring more industries to the State. There is a need for multi-purpose project that would stimulate participating efforts with a view of mobilizing the populace to the identification of Local priorities, Sincere commitments on the part of the whole community.

Coming to the issue of restrictive and the administrative bottlenecks, Niger State needs a social development as well as economic development policies, social development policies so as to provide necessary assistance for its base regardless of its potentials and economic development because of the need to stimulate potential development in the State. Furthermore Government has to ensure the provision of infrastructures and incentives in areas where industries can flourish Government have to create a more situation in which condition are more attractive to develop Local leader for business man and industry in the State. This should create a Government policy that will provide conditions to the emergence of entrepreneurs devoted industrial investment.

Other recommendation include

Daivde the State into appropriate industrial zones base on ability rather than Local Government boundaries.

Development of industrial estates and allocation of the estates based on economic rationality.

Finally, the Government should restructure our educational systems within the Federal limitation with a view to make the system more relevant to the industrial development aspiring of the State.

Looking at the nation in general, States like Lagos, Abia and Rivers States have reached a certain stage because of their continued industrialization. The only thing these states lack good fertile soil. The agricultural potentials which they possess could be developed to set up.

Industrialization is believed to be the catalyst effect to move the economies of any nation, even the world's most industrialized countries like U.S.A, Japan, Germany, Canada and others, their economies became very strong because their industrial base. Therefore, Nigeria lacks which has the potential but lacks the economic of industrialization because of the negligence from the part of the Government and Nigerians.

When industrialization is achieved successfully, it will create and industrialized may improve the economic base of the State, increase employment opportunities to reduce unemployment of our youths in all states and provide the state with modern goods and regular supplies of industrial products.

However, industrialization has been faced with numerous problems which have hindered the economic development in the state. A major story, inadequate infrastructure facilities, low morale of the people, non-availability of capital, and other factors.

CONCLUSION

5.3 Basically, Niger State is endowed with abundant mineral and material resources, the potential resources for industrialization are not the major problem hindering the industrial development in the State because the State has the three hydro-electric power stations which is an evidence for regular electricity supplies for prospective investors. Thus, are problem like high effective nelegement of resources by the Government.

Looking at the nation in general, States like Lagos, Abia and Kano States have reached a certain stage because of their concerned to industrialized the State. Niger state has good fertile soil for agricultural potentials whereby agro-elites industries should be set up.

Industrialization is believe to be the sustaining afford to move the economy of any nation, even the world most industrialized countries like U.S.A Japan, Germany, Canada and other, their economy became very strong because their industrial base. Therefore Niger State which has the potentials but lacks the concerns of Industrialists this is because of the inadequacies from the part of the Government and Nigerlites.

Niger State with its abundant potentials, if utilized and Industrialized may improve the revenue base of the State, creates employment opportunities to growing population of our youths on the streets and provide the state with enough cheap and regular supplies of industrial produce.

However Industrialization has been faced with numerous problems which have made the industrial development in the state a mere story, inadequate infrastructural facilities, low income of the people, non existence of manufacturing, government policy and many others.

Nevertheless industrialization in Niger State has become one thing that both the Government and the people of Niger State should take into consideration to provide the State with good revenue base and also employment opportunities by industrializing the State.

This is an academic work, which is partial fulfillment for the award of National Certificate in Education by Niger State College of Education, Minna.

Your co-operation and enjoyment is earnestly required.

Your answers will be treated as confidential.

INSTRUCTION

Please tick (✓) where appropriate in the column provided beside answer other questions that requires writing in sentences.

SECTION A

Age: (a) 17 years (b) 18 years

(c) 19 years (d) 20 years

(e) 21 and above

Sex: Male Female

Occupation: _____

State of origin and Nationality: _____

SECTION B

How do you view Niger State industrialization?

(a) Highly industrialized

(b) Fairly industrialized

(c) Not industrialized

Do you agree that Niger State has adequate managerial facilities to aid the development of industries?

APPENDIX

5.4 QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

NOTE:

- This is an academic work, which is partial fulfillment for the award of National certificate in Education by Niger State College of Education, Minna.
- Your co-operation and objectivity is earnestly requested.
- Your answers will be treated confidential.

INSTRUCTION:

Please tick () where appropriate in the column provided please answer other questions that requires writing in sentences.

SECTION A

1. Age: (a) 0-20 years ()
 (b) 21-40 years ()
 (c) 41 and above ()
2. Sex: Male () Female ()
3. Occupation: _____
4. State of origin and Nationality: _____

SECTION B

1. How do you view Niger State industrially?
 (a) Highly Industrialized ()
 (b) Fairly Industrialized ()
 (c) Not Industrialized ()
2. Do you agree that Niger State lacks basic ingrastructural facilities to aid the development of industries? Yes () No ()

3. Shortage of capital and industrial credit loans are problems to industrial establishment in Niger State Yes () No ()
4. Niger State is not industrialized due to lack of necessary raw materials Yes () No ()
5. Does the location of Niger State uripedes the location of industries. Yes () No ()
6. The non existence of manufacturing industries is a problem discouraging industrialists to invest in the state Yes () No ()
7. Do you agree that inadequate market facilitates and the low income of the people of Niger State are causes of low level industrialization Yes () No ()
8. Government industrial policies in the state are not favourable. Yes () No ()
9. What do you believe are the problems of industrialization in Niger State? _____

10. What can you say about the prospects of industrialization in Niger State.? _____

QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ADMINISTERED TO INDUSTRIALISTS

NOTE:

- This work is an academic work which is in partial fulfillment for the award of National certificate in Education by Niger State College of Education, Minna.
- Your cooperation and objectivity is earnestly requested.
- Your answer will be treated confidential.

INSTRUCTION:

please tick () where appropriate in the column provided please answer other questions that requires writing in sentences.

SECTION A

1. Age: 0-20 years () 21-40 years () 41 and above ()
2. Sex: Male () Female ()
3. Occupation: _____
4. State of origin and Nationality: _____
5. For how long have you been in the field of entrepreneurship

6. How many industries do you own: _____

SECTION B

1. How do you view Niger State industrially?
(a) Highly Industrialized ()
(b) Fairly Industrialized ()
(c) Not Industrialized ()
2. Do you agree that Niger State lacks basic infrastructural facilities to aid the development of industries? Yes () No ()
3. Where are your industries located? _____
4. State the pattern of ownership of your industry/
Industries: Sole Trade () partnership () Limited liability company ()
5. Shortage of capital and industrial credits and loans are problems to industrial establishment in Niger State Yes () No ()
6. Niger State is not industrialized due to lack of necessary raw materials Yes () No ()
7. Does the location of Niger State impedes the location of industries? Yes () No ()
8. The non existence of manufacturing industries is a problem discouraging industrialists to invest in the state Yes () No ()

9. Do you agree that inadequate market facilities and low income of the people of Niger State are causes of low level industrialization Yes () No ()

10. Government industrial policies in the state are not favourable Yes () No ()

11. Does the government have special incentives to industrialists Yes () No ()

12. How many town/village in Niger State have adequate industrial lay out

13. How do you view the process of industrialization in Niger State Encouraging () Discouraging ()

14. List any five major problems you've been encountering as an industrialist in the state

15. Suggest possible solutions to such problems listed above

16. What do you think are the prospects of industrialization in Niger State

**QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ADMINISTERED TO OFFICIALS OF
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NIGER STATE**

NOTE:

- This work is an academic work which is in partial fulfillment for the award of National certificate in Education by Niger State College of Education, Minna.
- Your cooperation and objectivity is earnestly requested.
- Your answer will be treated confidential.

INSTRUCTION:

Please tick () where appropriate in the column provided please answer other questions that requires writing in sentences.

SECTION A

1. Age: 0-20 years () 21-40 years () 41 and above ()
2. Sex: Male () Female ()
3. Occupation: _____
4. State of origin and Nationality: _____
5. Section/Department _____
6. Position and post held: _____

SECTION B

1. How do you view Niger State industrially?
(a) Highly Industrialized ()
(b) Fairly Industrialized ()
(c) Not Industrialized ()
2. How is the pace of industrialization in Niger State?
Slow () Fast ()
3. How is the state's industrial potentialities?
High () Low ()
4. Do you agree that Niger State lacks basic infrastructural facilities to aid the development of industries?
Yes () No ()

5. Shortage of capital and industrial credit and loans are problems to industrial establishment in Niger State Yes () No ()
6. Do you agree that inadequate market facilities and the low income of people of Niger State are causes of low level industrialization Yes () No ()
7. Does the location of Niger State impedes the location of industries?
Yes () No ()
8. The non existence of manufacturing industries is a problem discouraging industrialists to invest in the state Yes () No ()
9. Don't you think bureaucratic delays affects the pace of industrialization in the state? Yes () No ()
10. What are the major functions of the ministry in relation to the industrialization of the state _____

11. Through what ways do the government encourage industrialists to invest in Niger State _____

12. What do you think are the general problem for low level industrialization in Niger State? _____

13. Suggest ways by which industrialists in Niger State can combat the problems listed above _____

14. What are the prospects of industrialization in Niger State? _____

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