

**THE ROLE OF INDUSTRY ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT; A  
CASE STUDY OF PRESCO PLC, OBARETIN ESTATE, EDO STATE**

**BY**

**EFFIONG JOSEPH**

**SSC1608142**

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL  
PLANNING**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**UNIVERSITY OF BENIN**

**BENIN CITY.**

**JULY, 2021**

**THE ROLE OF INDUSTRY ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT; A  
CASE STUDY OF PRESCO PLC, OBARETIN ESTATE, EDO STATE**

**BY**

**EFFIONG JOSEPH**

**SSC1608142**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT  
OF GEOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL PLANNING, FACULTY OF SOCIAL  
SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY. IN PARTIAL  
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE (B.Sc) IN GEOGRAPHY AND  
REGIONAL PLANNING .**

**JULY, 2021**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to God who gave life and strength and has been by my side in all life challenges, and also to my family who has been the back-bone to my success.

## CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned hereby certify that this project work was carried out by Effiong Joseph in the Department of Geography and Regional Planning, Faculty of Social Science, University of Benin, Benin City and that it is sufficient in both scope and content in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Science Degree (BS.c) in Geography and Regional Planning.

---

**Dr. P. O. Edohen**

**Date**

**(Project Supervisor)**

---

**Mrs. E. Otabor-Olubor**

**Date**

**(Project Co-ordinator)**

---

---

**Dr. G. O. Atedhor**  
**(Acting Head of Department)**

**Date**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I Express my sincere indebtedness to all persons who in varied forms contributed to the successful completion of this project. I hereby express my gratitude to the various individuals and authorities whose work i referred in the course of carrying out this research. I thank God for giving me the grace to complete this project.

I thank and appreciate my project supervisor Dr. P.O. Edohen who supervise and mentor me during the course of this project, I pray to God Almighty to reward him and preserve such an icon and national treasure of his kind. In the same manner I appreciate the contribution of my colleagues such as Kmoral, Benjamin, Ugwu Ernest, Prince Papipo, IkponmwosaOgbeide, also thank my intimate friend “DibebariGbarazeke” for giving me all her support including the courage never to give up in the face of challenges and also to be consistent and focus in all life endeavour. I also appreciate and thank my family members who were the key factors in my success in my academic pursuit, worthy of mention is Mr Asuquo and Mrs Peace Effiong, Mrs Ekate Albert, Mr. Albert, Mrs. Happiness, Daniel Udeme, Daddy and Mummy Salomy, amongst others are unyoin, Pastor of RCCG/GPP Agbonmoba, Pastor and Pastor Mrs. Martins of

DCLM/power district Ologbo, Mr. Timothy and others who contributed and encourages me one way or the other, may God bless and keep you all. Finally I pray God to bless my lecturers/tutors for imparting worthy knowledge and tradition in me. I will mention a few here but all are appreciated. They are Dr. G.O. Atedhor (HOD), Prof. Isi Ikhuoria, Prof.Chokor, Prof. M.O. Asikhia, Dr.J. Aghyisi (Fieldwork coordinator), Dr. T.F. Balogun, Dr. D.N. Onaiwu,( of blessed memory), Dr. A.B. Osirike, Dr. P.O. Orobator (course adviser), Dr. Mrs R.O. John Abebe, Dr. E.E. Oboh, amongst others of the department of geography and regional planning, faculty of social science university of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	i							
Dedication -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	ii							
Certification -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	iii							
Acknowledgements -	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
-	iv							
Table of Contents -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	v							
Abstract -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	viii							

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study -	-	-	-	-	-
-	1				
1.2 Statement of the Problem -	-	-	-	-	-
-	4				
1.3 Research Question --	-	-	-	-	-
-	6				
1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study -	-	-	-	-	-
-	7				
1.5 Scope of the Study -	-	-	-	-	-
-	7				
1.6 Significance of the Study -	-	-	-	-	-
-	8				
1.7 Operational Definition of Terms -	-	-	-	-	-
-	9				

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

2.1 Conceptual Framework - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	11					
2.1.1 The Concept of Development - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	17					
2.1.2 The Concept of National Development -	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	24					
2.2 Theoretical Framework - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	30					
2.3 Summary of Literature Review - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	34					

### **CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY**

3.1 Research Design - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	35					
3.2 Area of the Study -	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	35					

### **FIGURES**

1: Edo State Showing Ikpoba Okha - - - - -	-
-	37
2: Ikpoba Okha Local Government Area Showing the Sample Area (Obaretin)-	38
3: Presco PLC Obaretin Estate, Showing Obaretin Concession Boundaries, Buildings and Nursery, Observation, Fields, Rivers and Streams. - - -	-
-	40
3.3 Population of the Study - - - - -	-
-	33
3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique - - - - -	-
	42
3.5 Questionnaire Administration - - - - -	-
	43
3.6 Validity of Instrument - - - - -	-
	44

3.7 method of data Collection - - - - -

44

3.8 Method of Data Analysis - - - - -

45

**CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

4.1 Preliminary Results - - - - -

46

**TABLES**

1: Sex of Respondents - - - - -

46

2: Age Distribution of Respondents - - - - -

47

3: Education Level of Respondents - - - - -

48

48	4: Respondents' Occupation - - - - -
49	5: Type of Farming Practiced by Respondents - - - - -
50	6: Monthly Income of Respondents - - - - -
51	7: Household Size of Respondents - - - - -
52	8: Responds to When was Presco sited - - - - -
53	9: Responses to any problem between presco and host community - - - - -
53	10: Responses to does your relation work in presco - - - - -
54	11: Responses to if siting of presco has alleviated poverty - - - - -

12: Responses to Satisfaction with wellbeing since the siting of presco - -	55
13: Responses to the extent of presco towards CSR to host community - -	56
14: Responses to facility provided more by presco - - - - - - - - - -	57
15: Responses to whether siting of presco brought high development - -	-58
16: To what extent does presco provides employment to host community -	59
17: Presco attracted small scale businesses to host community - - - - -	60
4.2 Discussion of Findings - - - - - - - - - -	-60

**CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

5.1 Summary of Findings -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63							
5.2 Recommendations -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65							
5.3 Conclusion -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66							
References -	-	-	-	-	-	--	-
68							
Questionnaire -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73							
Appendix -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77							

## ABSTRACT

*The role of industry in the socioeconomic development of a nation remains a subject of interest in modern societies. It is expected that industrial activities and operation will lead to improved socioeconomic development in their areas such industries are situated. It was on this premise that this study investigated the role of industry on national development using a case study of PRESCO PLC in Obaretin Community in Edo state, Nigeria. A total of 291 participants selected at random were sampled for this study. Useful data were elicited from these participants using a well-structured questionnaire. A simple descriptive analytical approach was utilised to address the research questions of interest. The results of the study indicated that more of the participants (77.4%) agreed that the siting of PRESCO contributed in alleviating poverty in the host community. Further findings revealed that PRESCO's corporate social responsibility impacted, at least to a high extent, on the host community. The study however, found that majority of the participants (82.6%) at least agreed that siting of PRESCO brought about high development to the host community. Although, it was found that 92.5 percent of the responses were of the view that PRESCO had provided employment to host community to at least a high extent. It was recommended amongst others, that the company should scale up her provision of basic facilities, endeavour to continuously initiate programmes that will support and promote small scale businesses in the area, and improve social and economic development of host community.*

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

Development has come to be the ultimate goal of a society. The need for development in these countries is increasing everyday as the population of the countries increases. Pressure is being exerted on both the natural environment and on the human beings. The population pressure is increasing the incidence of poverty and deprivation, prevalence of diseases, and increase in the number of children out of school in the countries (Kuluma 2019).

In agreement with the view of Todaro (2009) in Kuluma (2019), noted that development in human society is a many-sided process. pointed out that, at the level of the individual, it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being. Some of these are virtually moral categories and are difficult to evaluate – depending as they do on the age in which one lives, one’s class origins, and one’s personal code of what is right and what is wrong. However, what is indisputable is that the achievement of any of those

aspects of personal development is very much tied in with the state of the society as a whole.

Relating this to Nigeria where there is increasing hunger and prevalence of diseases, where there is no stable democracy, and the quality of institutions are quite below what is adequate for effective functioning of human being and the overall development of the human factor. If this condition should continue, the masses would be dehumanized. Therefore, there is the urgent need for total upward movement of the entire society to a realm where life is comparably better. Moving the social system to a place of good standard of living is the main motive for developmental efforts in the Nigeria, and the need is pressing.

In other to ameliorate this issues, Ogujiuba, Ohuche and Adenuga (2004) suggested that, the establishment of industry will to some extent be the cure. This is because they believe (Ogujiuba, Ohuche and Adenuga, 2004) that the development of any economy of any nation is greatly dependent on the functionality and interplay of the industry both Small and Medium scale. For both developing and developed nations of the world, small and medium industry play very prominent roles in the process of industrialization and economic growth. Separately from rising per capita income and

output, industries create service opportunities, enhance regional financial balance through business dispersal and generally promote effective resource utilization considered critical to engineering economic growth and development.

According to Mba and Izunwanne (2013) industry (small and medium scale industries) is generally regarded as the engine of economic growth and equitable national development in developing economies. They are labour intensive, capital saving and capable of helping create most of the one billion new jobs the world will need by the end of the century. They are also perceived as the key to Nigeria's economic growth, poverty alleviation and employment generation. But their unimpressive performance in employment generation in recent years has generated a lot of research interests on their challenges and prospects.

Apart from industry potential for self-reliant industrialization using local raw materials, they are in a better position to boost employment, guarantee even distribution of industrial development and facilitate the growth of non-oil exports. Fissaeha (2018) states that, "small and medium industries such PRESCO have the capacity to reduce the level of unemployment in Edo. In collaborating this view", Fabayo (2017) observed that; "small firms are major source of employment

opportunities for a wide cross-section of the workforce: the young, old part-time workers and the cyclically unemployed”.

Industry (Small and medium business enterprise) is a sector of the economy that needs Nigerian government attention and other developing nations due to the role it plays in job creation and economic growth in the nation’s economy. In many developed countries, the government assists them with favourable policies, plans and programmes in reversion of the older practices of giving interest to the big businesses.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

One of humankind’s greatest challenges this century will be to ensure sustainable, just and balanced development. The needs of current and future generations cannot be met unless there is respect for natural systems and international standards protecting core social and environmental values. In this context, it is increasingly recognized that the role of the presco is critical. As a part of society, it is in business’ interest to contribute to addressing common problems. Strategically speaking, business can only flourish when the communities and ecosystems in which they operate are healthy.

No industry big or small is likely to do anything about cooperate social responsibility, unless the board of directors, CEO, senior management or owners recognize that some sort of CSR-related problem, opportunity or challenge exists. In turn, this recognition provides the fuel for proceeding with a CSR assessment, with the purpose of better understanding the nature of the problem, opportunity or challenge and its significance for the industry. A logical first step is to gather and examine relevant information about the firm's products, services, decision making processes and activities to determine where the firm currently is with respect to CSR activity, and to locate its "pressure points" for CSR action.

Apart from the internal problems confronting the industry, most industry suffer from other problem which hinder them from performing their role which is centered on cooperate social responsibility, such as provision of internal roads, provision of drinkable water for the people of the place where the industry is sited and poverty reduction through job generation and social welfare.

According to Mihiri W. (2019) Knowledge is very important for the economic growth of the country, develop meaningful relation between the industries and find new technologies by creating new ideas and formulating new theories. Developed

countries use knowledge management for their educational development, economic development, health development, technology development and etc

Various studies carried out on the role of industry on national development Gozd martuljek (2017), Gayatric sunkad (2020) and Paulo guedes (2018) has failed to address these aspect of social cooperate responsibility in the study area and how the company has attracted other small scale businesses in the area. It is against this ground that, this study is carried out to fill the gaps in literature.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

**The following research questions are:**

- i. To what extent does presco reduce poverty amongst the rural dwellers in the study area?
- ii. To what extent presco engaged in social cooperate responsibility in Obaretin community?
- iii. To what extent does the siting of presco brought development in the study area?

- iv. To what extent presco has engaged the host community on employment?
- V. To what extent presco has attracted other small scale business in the study area?

#### **1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study**

The aim of the study is to investigate the role of industry on national development:

A case study of PRESCO Plc. Specifically, the study seeks to:

- i. Investigate if the siting of Presco has alleviated poverty amongst the rural dwellers in the study area.
- ii. Examine if Presco has been engaging in social-coperate responsibility in the study area.
- iii. Examine if the siting of Presco has brought development in the study area.
- iv. Investigate if Presco has engage the host community on employment.
- v. Examine if Presco has attracted other small scale businesses in the area.

#### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The study will be conducted in Edo state. It will, specifically, be limited to Obaretin community and it covers the period 1996 to 2020. The study will

consider only the role of presco to national development. In term of content, the study is limited to the role of presco in the area of employment generation, improving the standard of living, GDP growth and poverty alleviation.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study will help determine the direction of the impact of industry (PRESCO) on national development in Nigeria and thus validate various schools of thought. The study will also provide an insight into the effectiveness of industry in achieving the goals and objectives for which they are established. The study will show the benefits and problems associated with PRESCO. The study will be significant to the policy makers by helping them know how industry can drastically affect development of the entire system of the Nigeria economy. And equally guide them on how best Nigeria can project and pursue her national development interest by supporting the growth of small and medium scale industry.

The society will be informed with the activities of industry in the economy and determine the level of employment opportunities and other benefits of the industry. In addition, it would serve as a guide to further research on the subject.

The findings from the study will reveal if the much talked about industry has the potential to improve the standard of living in Nigeria and contribute to the development of the economy. This information is important for contribution to the debate on the need to liberalize the economy so that more investors will come. The study and its findings are important to guide trade liberalization policies, industrialization and development financing in Nigeria.

The study and the findings will add to the existing literature on the role industry plays in national development. It will serve as reference and foundation for further studies in this or similar areas of study.

### **1.7 Operational Definition of Terms**

**Development:** Development is a process of change by which there are improvements in the wellbeing of individuals.

**National Development:** National development according to the study refers to a state of maturity which characterizes a nation-state. This maturity results from the interplay of modern political, economic and social forces and processes which transform diverse people, shaping a common geographical area, from acceptance

and allegiance to and participation in a transitional policy to the acceptance and creations of and participation in a modern nation-state

**Industry:** Industry refers to the collective large-scale manufacturing of goods in well-organized plants with a high degree of automation and specialization.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Conceptual Framework

##### Concepts of Industry

Industry is one of the fields of human activity where through processing of raw materials more valuable goods are manufactured with the purpose of satisfying society's material needs and creating wealth.

Ogbuabor, Orji, Anumudu and Onwumere (2018) posited that; many people think of industry as the collective large-scale manufacturing of goods in well-organized plants with a high degree of automation and specialization. Although this is a common example of industry, it can also include other commercial activities that provide goods and services such as agriculture, transportation, hospitality, and many others. Industry can be classified into different categories or levels for a better understanding of the different types and for making it easier to study.

Ogbuabor, Orji, Anumudu and Onwumere (2018) further noted that, many school textbooks list only three levels, more advanced books classify industry into five

levels. The terms for each level originate from Latin words referring to the numbers one to five. Levels of Industry Primary: Primary industries are those that extract or produce raw materials from which useful items can be made. Extraction of raw materials includes mining activities, forestry, and fishing. Agriculture is also considered a primary industry as it produces “raw materials” that require further processing for human use.

Secondary: Secondary industries are those that change raw materials into usable products through processing and manufacturing. Bakeries that make flour into bread and factories that change metals and plastics into vehicles are examples of secondary industries. The term “value added” is sometimes applied to processed and manufactured items since the change from a raw material into a usable product has added value to the item.

Tertiary: Tertiary industries are those that provide essential services and support to allow other levels of industry to function. Often simply called service industries, this level includes transportation, finance, utilities, education, retail, housing, medical, and other services. Since primary and secondary levels of industry cannot function without these services, they are sometimes referred to as “spin-

off’ industries. Much of the city of Thompson, for example, is made up of tertiary or service industries to support the primary industry of mining.

Quaternary: Quaternary industries are those for the creation and transfer of information, including research and training. Often called information industries, this level has seen dramatic growth as a result of advancements in technology and electronic display and transmission of information. Quinary: Quinary industries are those that control the industrial and government decision-making processes. This level includes industry executives and management and bureaucrats and elected officials in government. Policies and laws are made and implemented at this level.

Fliss et al (2014) observed that, the benefits of industry in employment generation, poverty reduction, improved living standard, improved economic growth and development, balance of payment stability, self-reliance, stimulation of other sectors of the economy, and development of skilled manpower have been well established in the literature. However, access to finance for industrial development has remained a key challenge in Nigeria. In view of this, this paper describes what the structure and operations of the Development Bank of Nigeria

(DBN) should be so that the Bank will not only deliver on the core mandate of empowering micro, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs) but also support the nation's quest for industrialization by adequately funding national priority projects in the areas of infrastructure, basic industries, energy, transportation, and the likes. The paper argues that limiting the mandate of the DBN only to facilitating credits for MSMEs in the informal sector will not go far in advancing Nigeria's quest for industrialization.

The free encyclopaedia industries are companies whose headcount or turnover falls below certain limits. The abbreviation SME occurs commonly in the European Union and in international organizations, such as the World Bank of the United Nations and the WTO. The term small and medium-sized businesses or SMBs is predominantly used in the USA. In South Africa the term SMME, for Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises, is used. Elsewhere in Africa, MSME is used, for Micro, small and Medium Enterprises. Size thresholds vary from country to country. In United States when small business is defined by the number of employees, it often refers to those with fewer than 100 employees. In most economies; smaller enterprises are much greater in number. In the EU, SMEs comprise approximately 99% of all firms and employ between them about

65 million people. In many sectors, SMEs are also responsible for driving innovation and competition. Globally SMEs account for 99% of business numbers and 40% to 50% of GDP. *Wikipedia (2009)*.

Ude (2010) said that industries is “any modern business enterprise, including all manufacturing and non-manufacturing small activities in commerce, service, maintenance, distribution, construction and production employing a certain capital outlay”. The function and general management of such an enterprise revolves on 10 or at most 20 people who make all important decision in the business. In the above definition, industry could be described as a private or jointly business which is usually own and operate by the owners; the owner's takes control over operations and decisions. The sourcing of capital which is usually limited or say fund is personally guaranteed by the owner/s and the equity is not publicly traded. It is not dominant in its area or is not a monopoly.

A major challenge faced by large scale commercial agriculture in Nigeria is access to land. In global terms, taking oil palm for example, a five-thousand-hectare plantation is relatively a very small plantation. To be commercially viable and competitive, an oil palm plantation that would have modern processing

facilities (oil mill, turbine/boiler for energy generation etc.) should not be less than ten thousand hectares. The larger the size of the plantation, the higher will be the efficiency of operation. But despite the abundant arable land available in most parts of Nigeria, the process of acquiring land for large scale agriculture is very cumbersome due to the land tenure system. Although the federal government has at various times-initiated policies and programmes aimed at boosting oil palm production in Nigeria, there remains a serious disconnect between policy objectives and policy outcome, resulting from poor implementation. A recent example is the Presidential road-map on the accelerated development of vegetable oil introduced during the era of President Obasanjo in 2002, which set a target of one million hectares of oil palm to be planted in five years. This target has not been achieved almost nine years after. Available statistics show that between 1999 and 2004, while about 173,000 hectares of areas planted with oil palm in Nigeria were held by small holder farmers, only about 104,400 hectares were cultivated by estate plantations. The role of small holder farmers in the realization of any policy aimed at boosting oil palm production can therefore hardly be over emphasized. This is where the out-grower scheme comes in. As part of its contribution towards the attainment of the target set in the road-map, Presco Plc,

in addition to efforts towards doubling its planted area and processing capacities, initiated an out-grower scheme under which about 170 farmers drawn from its host communities in Edo and Delta states were assisted with high quality planting materials, fertilizer and technical support to develop their own farm. Presco news (2018)

### **2.1.1 The Concept of Development**

The word development has no generally acceptable definition. According to Simeon, (2003) there has never been a consensus over the definition and interpretation of development. Thus, the definition and interpretation of the concept is a “contested territory”

Different scholars defined the word based on their appreciation of what it entails. It is common to find words such as increase, growth, expansion or alternation used as synonyms of development. Development is a problem concept and there are as many views of the meaning as there are development scholars. Olufemi (2006) defined development as constituting any diverse multifaceted process of predominantly positive change in the quality or for the individual and society in both materials and non-material aspect.

Olawoye & Ogunfiditimi (2019) who defined the word development as an improvement of change by which there are improvements in the wellbeing of individuals.

Rodney (1974) cited in Olayinka and Jimi (2018) opined that and sees development in human society is a many-sided process. They pointed out that, at the level of the individual, it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being. Some of these are virtually moral categories and are difficult to evaluate – depending as they do on the age in which one lives, one’s class origins, and one’s personal code of what is right and what is wrong. More often than not, the term ‘development’ is used in an exclusive economic sense – the justification being that, the type of economy is itself an index of other social features. What then is economic development? A society develops economically as its members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the environment. This capacity for dealing with the environment is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature (science), on the extent to which they put that understanding into practice by devising tools (technology), and on the manner in which work is organized. Taking a long-term view, it can be said that there has been constant economic development within

human society since the origins of man, because man has multiplied enormously his capacity to win a living from nature. The magnitude of man's achievement is best understood by reflecting on the early history of human society and noting the following: firstly, the progress from crude stone tools to the use of metals; secondly, the changeover from hunting and gathering wild fruit to the domestication of animals and the growing of food crops; and thirdly, the improvement in organisation of work from being an individualistic activity towards being an activity which assumes a social character through the participation of many. (Billman 2018)

Afonja and Pearce (2016) argued that regardless of individual's perspective to the concept of development, to them development connotes the idea that positive change has occurred or will occur between two points in time, with reference to a given phenomenon under study. They also argued that the constitution of positive change improvement in the situation occur between two points in time. They assume that the phenomenon is being assessed within given value system. This is because "without reference to a value system, the changes that occurred cannot be said to be either negative or positive". Thus, development is often viewed as a "normative concept". From the forgoing definitions, four composite principles

encompassed in the concept of development can be deduced. First, development is a process of discernable change. Change in any alteration of an existing alternation of an existing state or condition. Social change is any alternation of existing social structure and relationship. Economic change is any alteration of existing production and distribution patterns. Political change is any alternation of existing political relationship processes, or institutions. It is important to state that change could constitute a growth or delay but more importantly it involves a transformation of either what replicate negativity or positivity.

Development is one of the commonly used words in today's world due to its significance in the lives of nations and peoples. It is also a concept that has been variously understood, interpreted and defined. While some understood development as something that should be human-centered, others has a slightly different point of view. (Gunnar Myrdal 2016)

By development, I mean the movement upward of the entire social system, and... This social system encloses, besides the so-called economic factors, all non-economic factors, including all sorts of consumption by various groups of people; consumption provided collectively; educational and health facilities and levels;

the distribution of power in society; and more general economic, social and political stratification. Gunnar Myrdal (2016)

Gunnar's definition, by applying the term "movement upward of the entire social system" scores a number of points. First, it envisages that an upward movement is one on a progressive course. This fundamentally signifies a shift from a lower state to a higher one, which must be characterized by qualitative changes.

Interestingly, development has been defined by different scholars. Development means: a process by which the members of a society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their own aspirations Korten (1990) cited in (Thomas2012) Development according to korten, is the processes by which people and structures make efforts to improve their own quality of life according to their aspirations, and through the sustainable mobilization and management of available resources for legitimate and equitable distribution of the benefits among the society.

Development is also a process by which an individual develops self-respect, and becomes more self-confident, self-reliant, cooperative and tolerant others through

becoming aware of his or her short comings as well as his/ her potentials for positive change. This takes place through working with others, acquiring new knowledge and active participation in the economy, social and political development of their communities. This means that development is a process through which people become aware of their capabilities, acquire knowledge and work collectively to meet their abstract needs (Swane Poel and De Beer 2006). In other words, people work to develop themselves. Development is not only about releasing human potentials but also about increasing human potentials as well as increasing institutional capacity to control resources.

Ake (2018) sees Democracy and development in Africa as the process by which people create or recreate themselves and their life circumstances to realize higher level of civilization in accordance with their own value. From the forgoing definitions, four composite principles encompassed in the concept of development can be deduced. First, development is a process of discernable change. Change is any alteration of an existing alternation of an existing state or condition. Social change is any alternation of existing social structure and relationship. Economic change is any alteration of existing production and distribution patterns. Political change is any alternation of existing political

relationship processes, or institutions. It is important to state that change could constitute a growth or delay. Change is essentially an observed difference between different positions in time with reference to a given phenomenon. Thirdly, development is multi-dimensional or multi-faulted.

There are three basic components or core values that serve as a conceptual basis and practical guidelines for understanding the inner meaning of development. These core values are; Sustenance, Self-esteem and Freedom. These core values relate to the fundamental human needs and also represents common goals sort by all individuals and societies. Raising people's living levels, i.e. incomes and consumption, levels of food, medical services, education through relevant growth processes. Creating conditions conducive to the growth of people's self-esteem through the establishment of social, political and economic systems and institutions which promote human dignity and respect. Increasing people's freedom to choose by enlarging the range of their choice variables, e.g. varieties of goods and services. (Jayesh 2020)

### **2.1.2 The Concept of National Development**

The term national development is used to refer to a state of maturity which characterizes a nation-state. This maturity results from the interplay of modern political, economic and social forces and processes which transform diverse people, shaping a common geographical area, from acceptance and allegiance to and participation in a transitional policy to the acceptance and creations of and participation in a modern nation-state. The latter is characterized by governmental machinery capable of commanding loyalty, keeping order, eliciting legitimacy, fostering integration, permitting mass participation; and satisfying popular wants and expectations. It also has a skilled citizenry which exercises its capacity to create a highly industrial society and manipulates its environment to obtain a high quality of life for the generality of the population. (Osunyikanmi 2019).

National, according to Longman dictionary of contemporary English, refers to a phenomenon that embraces a whole nation. National development therefore can be described as the overall development or a collective socio-economic, political as well as religious advancement of a country or nation. This is best achieved through development planning, which can be described as the country's collection of strategies mapped out by the government.

According to Osunyikanmi (2019) Issues relating to good governance and development have been pushed to the forefront of world affairs, largely because of the wave of the democracy movement now blowing soothingly across the whole length and breadth of the international community. Good governance and development are dividends of democracy that are of great interest to the democratic family.

### **Cooperate Social Responsibility**

Maimunah (2009) posited that, the issue of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been debated since the 1950s. According to Mainunah (2009) latest analyses by Secchi (2007) and Lee (2008) reported that the definition of CSR has been changing in meaning and practice. The classical view of CSR was narrowly limited to philanthropy and then shifted to the emphasis on business-society relations particularly referring to the contribution that a corporation or firm provided for solving social problems. In the early twentieth century, social performance was tied up with market performance. Maimunah (2009) further asserted that, the present-day CSR (also called corporate responsibility, corporate citizenship, responsible business and corporate social opportunity) is a concept

whereby business organizations consider the interest of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, communities and other stakeholders as well as their environment. This obligation shows that the organizations have to comply with legislation and voluntarily take initiatives to improve the well-being of their employees and their families as well as for the local community and society at large. Finally, He noted that, Maimunah ISMAICSR simply refers to strategies corporations or firms conduct their business in a way that is ethical and society friendly. CSR can involve a range of activities such as working in partnership with local communities, socially sensitive investment, developing relationships with employees, customers and their families, and involving in activities for environmental conservation and sustainability.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept whereby organizations consider the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. This obligation is seen to extend beyond the statutory obligation to comply with legislation and sees organizations

voluntarily taking further steps to improve the quality of life for employees and their families as well as for the local community and society at large.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (2000) purported that; "Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large" World Business Council for Sustainable Development

"CSR is about how companies manage the business processes to produce an overall positive impact on society." Mallen Baker "Corporate social responsibility is undertaking the role of "corporate citizenship" and ensuring the business values and behaviour is aligned to balance between improving and developing the wealth of the business, with the intention to improve society, people and the planet". World Business Report (WBR) (2017)

According to Reinhardt et al (2008), one of the challenges of examining the concept of CSR is identifying a consistent and sensible definition from among a

bewildering range of concepts and definitions that have been proposed in the literature.

While Zu & Song (2008) expressed that a large number of companies appear increasingly engaged in a serious effort to define and integrate CSR into all aspects of their businesses.

Hopkins (2004); McWilliams et al (2005) Sriramesh et al (2007) and Ismail (2011) wrote that a variety of definitions of CSR have been proposed but a fundamental problem in the field of CSR is that no clear, universally accepted definition of the concept is given and there is no overall agreement or consensus in the ideal meaning of CSR making theoretical development and measurement difficult.

Reinhardt et al (2008) and Bénabou & Tirole (2009) adopted a simple standard definition of CSR originally offered by Elhauge (2005) that is: sacrificing profits in the social interest. For there, to be a sacrifice, the firm must go beyond its legal and contractual obligations, on a voluntary basis. CSR thereby embraces a wide range of behaviors, such as being employee friendly, environment friendly, mindful of ethics, respectful of communities where the firm's plants are located and even investor friendly. Sometimes, the call for duty extends beyond the

corporation's immediate realm and includes supporting the arts, universities and other good causes. This definition has the merit of being consistent with some of the most useful prior perspectives, while focusing the discussion on the most interesting normative and positive questions.

Bénabou and Tirole (2009) commented that some CSR advocates argue that there is a business case for good corporate behavior, while others discuss it in terms of sacrificing some profit in the quest for the social good.

According to Hopkins (2004) and Abd Rahim, et al (2011) CSR can be defined as treating the stakeholders of the firm ethically or in a responsible manner. Koestoeer (2007) offered definition is: Ways of companies in addressing various social issues in their operating areas, individually or collectively, are known as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Carrol & Buchholtz (2003) Sees CSR as "The social responsibility of business encompasses the economic, legal, ethical, and discretionary expectations that society has of organizations at a given point in time". Kim, (2011) and Devi, et al (2011) referred that Carroll's four dimensional definition of CSR involves the conduct of a business so that it is economically profitable, law abiding, ethically

oriented and socially supportive. The discretionary dimension involves voluntarism and/or philanthropy.

Mahlouji and Anaraki (2009) referred a definition by David Waldman et al. (2006) who defined CSR as actions on the part of the firm that appear to advance, or acquiesce in the promotion of some social good, beyond the immediate interests of the firm and its shareholders, which is required by law. Such actions may result in a company embodying socially responsible attributes in their products.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

This study adopted the active learning model of Erickson and Pakes (2018) It takes into consideration and stated that a firm explores its economic environment actively and invests to enhance its growth under competitive pressure from both within and outside the firm. The potential and actual growth changes over time in response to the outcomes of the firm's own investment and those of other actors in the same market. According to this model of learning, owners or managers of industries could raise their efficiency through formal education and training that increases their endowments while government may support their activities through the creation of the enabling environment.

Entrepreneurs or managers of industries with higher formal education, work experience, training and government assistance would therefore be expected to grow faster than those without these qualities. This implies that industries in Nigeria have prospects of experiencing growth and contributing meaningfully to employment generation only when appropriate investments are made into them by all the stakeholders. This could best be achieved by government intervention through the provision of financial assistance, social infrastructures, capacity building of industries operators and favourable taxation policies.

Mba (2013) study theoretically investigated the reasons why banks are reluctant in granting credit facilities to industries in Nigeria. The study identified the indispensable roles of industry as the most viable engine for job creation, economic growth and development, and the need for the development of the Small and Medium Scale industries in Nigeria. Adopting the theoretical approach, the study observed that banks are willing and capable to provide the necessary funds needed by industries but so many factors have hampered them. SME operators are compelled to provide their own electricity, water and, in some cases access roads to offset deficiencies in public infrastructural facilities. This is detrimental to viability and efficiency in production and is considered as high risk

by the banks. Their study therefore recommends that government should totally adopt the Indian Model of SMEs development. Again, the environment for doing in Nigeria should be improved by the government most especially the electricity generation, sustainable water supply, quality roads.

Terungwa (2011) studies the performance of the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs). Equity Investment Scheme in Nigeria (SMEEIS), using Benue and Nassarawa States as case study. Secondary data of total credit to SMEs as percentage of banks total credit for a period from 1993 to 2008 were made available. Paired sample t-test was used as a technique to test the significance of bank loans before and after the introduction of SMEEIS. Mean scores and standard deviation was used to present and analyze the primary data obtained via questionnaires. The result shows that there was no significance difference between the loans disbursed by banks to SMEs before and after the introduction of SMEEIS and the conditions for accessing SMEEIS funds was beyond the reach of the predominant SMEs in Nigeria. This shows that SMEEIS, as a formal financing option, has not made any significant impact towards SMEs growth in Nigeria. The major recommendation is that both the government and the banking sector should mutually agree on a credit guaranteed scheme strategy that will

incorporate a risk-sharing arrangement as a way of encouraging the banks to channel funds to the SMEs sub sector for their growth and development which would translate into the national economic growth and sustainable economic development of Nigeria.

Emeka, Chinedu, Okekeke andUkwandu (2009) investigated Small business problems in Nigeria: a comparison with Sweden, in carrying out the study, a qualitative research method was used. The most important method data was sourced by primary data using interviews, utilizing a questionnaire and by secondary data using literatures collected from books, journals, past research work and electronic web. The researchers also used purposive sampling technique to select some of the top ranking personnel in Premier Bakeries, Booms Nig, Café Master Hans and Marianne Bageri. The analytical strategy used was in relying on theoretical propositions. On the basis of the analysis of data collected during the interview, the study revealed that small business managers in developing countries such Nigeria face many problems when compared with developed country like Sweden. The problem facing Nigerian small business managers are ranked as follows: lack of finance in starting and developing business, poor infrastructures, inappropriate legislation, competition, lack of managerial skills;

further problems are corruption and inflation. Small business managers in Sweden are face with the problems of high increase of work absente due to cases of sicknesses by personnel and the effect of the weather on business.

The study concluded with some recommendations on the need of the developing countries to emulate from developed nations in creating enabling environment that will promote and sustain the growth and development of small businesses.

### **2.3 Summary of Literature Review**

The review was done under the following headings, conceptual review, empirical review and theoretical review. The study identified some gaps in the works already reviewed. The theme of the study was not the focus of any of the reviewed work. The role of industry to national development was not also reviewed. This makes the study a necessity and very essentials to be carried out.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discussed the method applied to gather information for the study. Essentially, it focused on addressing issues such as the research design, area of the study, population of the study, sample and sampling technique, instrumentation, validity and reliability of instruments, administration of instrument and methods of data analysis.

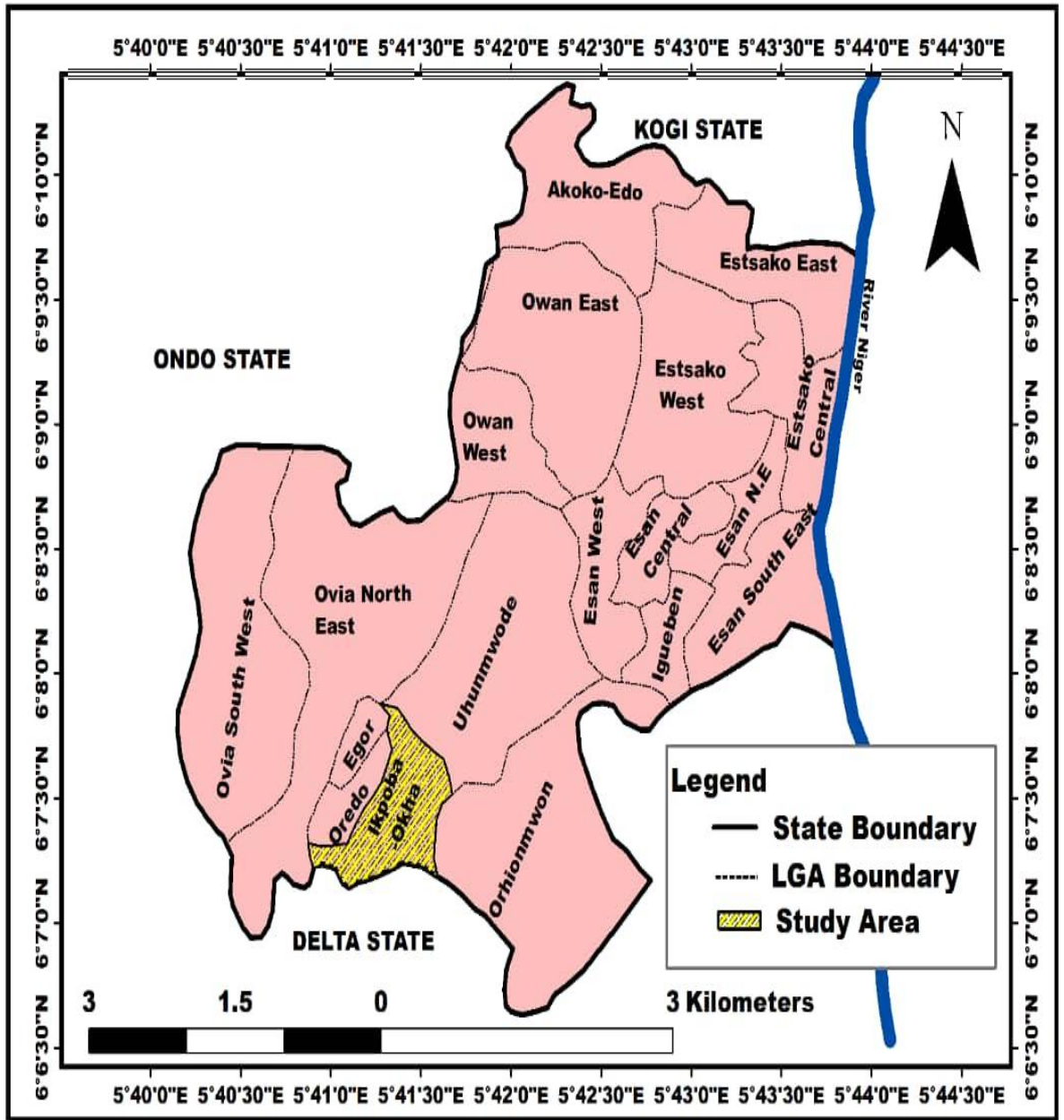
### **3.1 Research Design**

The study adopted correlational research design. The researcher used this design because the research work has to do with relationship between variables. Since the research work focused on looking for the relationship between independent variable “the role of industry” and national development.

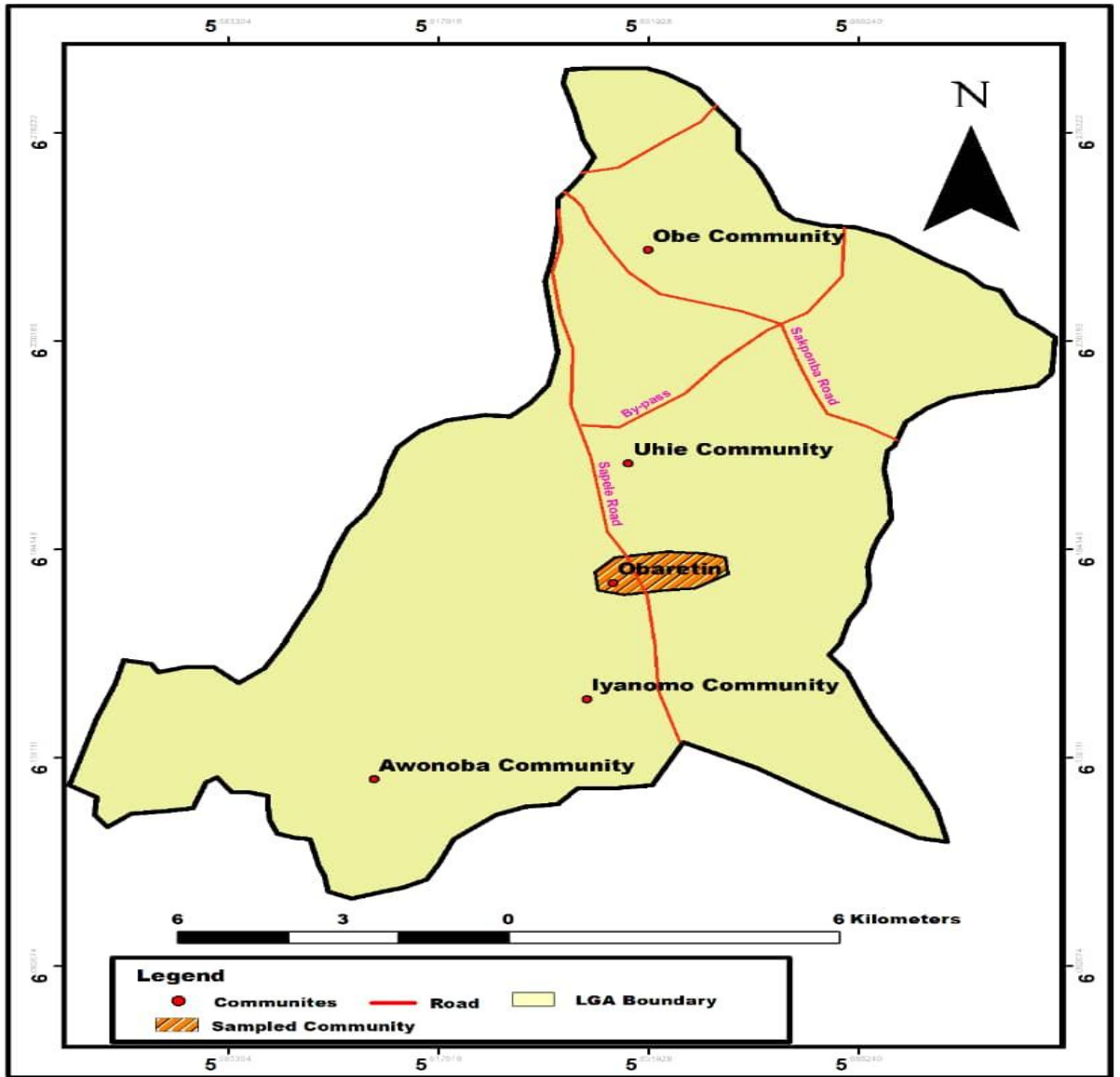
### **3.2 Area of the Study**

This study was carried out in Edo state using Presco PLC, Obaretin estate as a case study. Presco is a fully integrated agro-industrial establishment with oil palm plantations, palm oil mill, palm kernel crushing plant and vegetable oil refining plant. It is at present the only one of such in West Africa. Presco specialized in

the cultivation of oil palm and in the extraction, refining and fractionation of crude palm oil into finished Product.



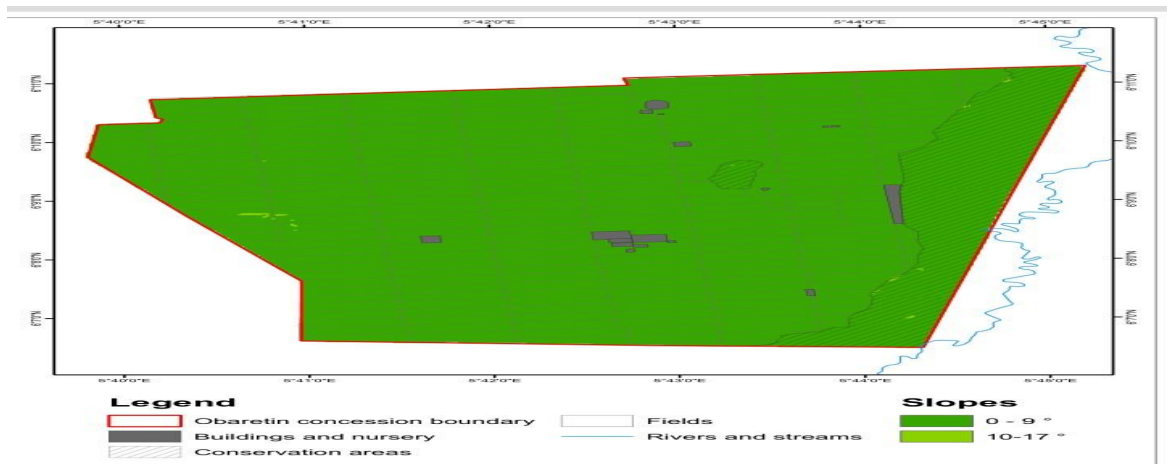
**Figure 1:** Edo State Showing Ikpoba-Okha  
 Source: Compiled by Author using open street Map Data Based 2021



**Figure 2: Ikpoba Okha Local Government Area showing the sample Area (Obaretin).**

**Source: Compiled by Author using open street Map Data Based 2021.**

Out-grower scheme was initiated in this area under which about 170 farmers drawn from its host community were assisted with high quality planting materials, fertilizer and technical support to develop their own farm. The success of the scheme, which initially attracted the financial support of the Edo State government, was attested to by officials from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Edo State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources who witnessed the Out-grower farmers' field day held at the company's Estate at Obaretin. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) (2009)



**Presco PLC Obaretin Estate**

**Figure 3: Presco PLC Obaretin estate, showing obaretin concession boundary, buildings and nursery, conservation, fields, rivers and streams.**

**Source: <https://www.siat-group.com>**

Presco supplies specialty fats and oils of outstanding quality to customer's specification and assures a reliability of supply of its products all year round. This is made possible by the integrated nature of the company's process.

The Out-grower scheme has unfortunately suffered serious set-back due to lack of support for the scheme by governments. It is the opinion of Presco News that a turn around in the fortunes of the palm oil sector can only be achieved through a public/ private sector partnership, tapping on the facilities and technical know-how available in well established estate plantations. On-going research efforts at Presco Plc geared towards propagating oil palm seedlings with higher yield can only be to the greater advantage of the national economy and more so, if governments encourage these efforts aimed at boosting oil palm production. Presco news (2018).

### **3.3 Population of the Study**

Obaretin village population projection from 1996 to 2020

$$P_p = P_e^{rt}$$

Where:

$P_p$  = Projected population

$P_e$  = initial population

$r$  = constant

$t$  = number of years

$$P_p = (564) (2.7183)^{\left(\frac{2.74}{100}\right)(10)}$$

$$P_p = (564) (2.7183)^{(0.0274)(10)}$$

$$P_p = (564) (2.7183)^{0.274}$$

$$P_p = (564) (1.315)$$

$$P_p = 741.66$$

$$P_p = 742$$

$$P_p = (742) (2.7183)^{\left(\frac{2.74}{100}\right)(10)}$$

$$P_p = (742) (2.7183)^{(0.0274)(10)}$$

$$P_p = (742) (2.7183)^{0.274}$$

$$P_p = (742) (1.315)$$

$$P_p = 975.73$$

$$P_p = 976$$

$$P_p = (976) (2.7183)^{\left(\frac{2.74}{100}\right)(4)}$$

$$P_p = (976) (2.7183)^{(0.0274)(4)}$$

$$P_p = (976) (2.7183)^{0.1096}$$

$$P_p = (976) (1.1158)$$

$$P_p = 1,089.052$$

$$P_p = 1,089$$

The population of this study will comprise of 1089 Residents of Obaretin community in Edo State, in 2020. Source: ( National population census)

### **3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique**

The sample size of the study will consist of a small fragment selected from the population of the study. The Taro Yamane's statistical formula (1967) of sample size determination will be used in selecting the sample size for the study. The techniques was once adopted by various researchers among whom are Paul, Abimbola and Tinuola (2017), Dika and Masawe (2018) and Beutler and West (2005). The formula is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where,

n= sample size ( )

N= population of the study (1089)

e= error margin (0.05)

I is constant

The sample size is

$$n = \frac{1089}{1 + 1089 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1089}{1 + 1089 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{1089}{1 + 2.7225}$$

$$n = \frac{1089}{3.7225}$$

$$n = 292.545$$

$$n = 293$$

From the above analysis using Taro Yamane's formula for sample size determination, gives the study a sample size of 293

### **3.5 Questionnaire administration**

Questionnaires were administered to households in the study area using systematic random sampling techniques. The working of this method is that, in

each streets or lane, the first residential house will be pick, thereafter every third house will be selected until the sample is covered

### **3.6 Validity of Instrument**

The instrument will be given to the researcher's supervisor and two other experts in the department of geography and regional planning to assess in order to validate the contents of the instrument. The comments and observations of the supervisor and the other experts will be used to improve the quality of the instrument to make it valid. Beside this, the researcher carried out a face validity of the instrument by cross matching items in the questionnaire with the research questions. This was to make sure that adequate information was generated to answer all the research questions using the questionnaire.

### **3.7 Method of Data Collection**

The following method of data collection was adopted and used. They are;

**The Primary method:** data collection which involved a collection of facts and figures were gathered through questionnaire administration and direct interview of the residence of Obaretin community.

**Secondary method:** Information gotten from internet, government report and journals which are been reference to in the course of carrying out this research project.

### **3.8 Method of Data Analysis**

A simple descriptive analytical approach was utilised to address the research questions of interest

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

This chapter presents all the results of analyses conducted in this study with their interpretations. The findings were further discussed and the stated research questions addressed.

#### 4.1 Preliminary Results

Some demographic information of the respondents are provided in this section. The demographic information include: sex, age, educational level, occupation, farming type, monthly income, and household size of respondents. These information are presented in the frequency distributions below.

**Table 1: Sex of Respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	179	61.5
Female	112	38.5
Total	291	100

*Source:* Researcher's computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 1 shows the frequency distribution of gender of respondents. The table indicates that 61.5 percent of the respondents were males while 38.5 percent were females. It implies that there were more male than female respondents selected for the survey.

**Table 2: Age Distribution of Respondents**

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percent
Below 25 years	56	19.2
25-34 years	67	23
35-44 years	85	29.2
45-54 years	63	21.6
Above 54 years	20	6.9
Total	291	100

*Source:* Researcher's computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 2 provides the age distribution of respondents chosen for the survey. This table shows that of the 291 participants in the survey, 56, 67, and 85 of them were in the age bracket below 25 years, 25 to 34 years, and 35 to 44 years, respectively. The table further shows that 63 and 20 of the participants belonged to the age brackets 45to54 years, and above 54 years, respectively. This suggests that a larger proportion of the participants (57.7%) were in the age bracket 35 years and above.

**Table 3: Education Level of Respondents**

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Non-Formal	18	6.2
Primary	102	35.2
Secondary	107	36.9
Tertiary	63	21.7
Total	290	100

*Source:* Researcher's computation from field survey data, 2021.

In Table 3 is a frequency distribution of the education level of participants in the survey. The table suggests that 6.2 percent of the participants had non-formal education, whereas, 35.1 percent of the participants had primary education. From the table also, 36.8 and 21.6 percent of the participants had secondary and tertiary education, respectively. Therefore, 93.8 percent of the participants attained at least a primary education level.

**Table 4: Respondents' Occupation**

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Civil Servant	31	10.7
Farmer	105	36.3
Trader	53	18.3
Others	100	34.6
Total	289	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

The occupation of participants are presented in Table 4. The table shows that 10.7, 36.1, and 18.2 percent of the participants were civil servants, farmers, and traders, respectively. More so, 34.4 percent of the participants belong to other occupation including working as a PRESCO staff. This indicates, therefore, that the largest proportions of the participants were farmers.

**Table 5: Type of Farming Practised by Respondents**

Farming Type	Frequency	Percent
Subsistence	94	88.7
Commercial	12	11.3
Total	106	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 5 displays the type of farming practised by participants who are farmers. The table shows that 88.7 percent of the participants who farmed practised subsistence farming while 11.3 percent practised commercial farming. Thus, a majority of the participants who are farmers practised subsistence farming.

**Table 6: Monthly Income of Respondents**

Income Group	Frequency	Percent
Below 20,000	20	11.7
21,000-40,000	86	50.3
41,000-60,000	38	22.2
61,000-80,000	5	2.9
81,000-100,000	10	5.8
101,000-120,000	9	5.3
Above 120,000	3	1.8
Total	171	100

*Source:* Researcher's computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 6 showcases the frequency distribution of monthly income of participants of the survey. From the table, 11.7, 50.3, 22.2, and 2.9 percent of the participants earned below N20, 000, N21,000 to N40,000, N41,000 to N60,000, and N61,000 to N80,000, respectively, every month. In addition, 5.8, 5.3, and 1.8 percent of the participants earned N81, 000 to N100,000, N101,000 to N120,000, and above N120,000 every month. It implies therefore that a cumulative of 87.1 percent of the participants earned at most N80, 000 per month.

**Table 7: Household Size of Respondents**

Size	Frequency	Percent
1-3	87	30.1
4-6	169	58.5
7-10	29	10
Above 10	4	1.4
Total	289	100

*Source:* Researcher's computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 7 presents the frequency distribution of household size of participants in the study. The table shows that 87, 169, 29, and 4 of the participants belonged to a household size of 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 10, and above 10 persons, respectively. Among the 291 participants considered for the study, only 2 of them failed to disclose their household size. From the table therefore, more than half (58.5%) of the participants belonged to household size 4 to 6 persons.

Other responses from the respondents to various items of the questionnaire are also presented below. For instance, Tables 8 through 17 provide responses by respondents to the different questions of interest to the researcher.

**Table 8: Responses to When was Presco sited**

Response	Frequency	Percent
1-10 years	2	0.7
11-20 years	16	5.8
21-30 years	217	78.9
31-40 years	30	10.9
Above 40 years	10	3.6
Total	275	100

*Source:* Researcher's computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 8 provides responses to the question: When was PRESCO sited in your community? The table shows that 0.7, 5.8, and 78.9 percent of the participants indicated that PRESCO was sited 1 to 10, 11 to 20, and 21 to 30 years ago in the community. Others, 10.9 and 3.6 percent of the participants indicated that PRESCO was sited 31 to 40 and above 40 years ago in the community. Thus a large proportion of the participants stated that PRESCO was sited in the community about 21 to 30 years ago.

**Table 9: Responses to Any problem between Presco and host community?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	8	3.1
No	252	96.9
Total	260	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 9 displays the responses of participants to the question: Any problem between PRESCO and host community? The table shows that 260 out of 291 responses were obtained. Of the 260 responses, 252 of them indicated that there was no problem between PRESCO and host community while only 8 participants had gave an opposite response. This suggests that a larger proportion of the responses affirmed that there has been no problem between PRESCO and host community.

**Table 10: Responses to Does your relation work in Presco?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	181	66.1
No	93	33.9
Total	274	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 10 shows the participants' responses to the question: Does your relative work in PRESCO? The table reveals that 274 out of the 291 participants responded to this question. Moreover, 181 of the 274 responses alluded that their relation works in PRESCO while 93 responses were contrary to that. It therefore indicates that majority (66.1%) of the participants had relations working in PRESCO.

**Table 11: Responses to if Siting of Presco has alleviated poverty**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	19	6.6
Agree	204	70.8
Disagree	60	20.8
Strongly Disagree	5	1.7
Total	288	100

*Source:* Researcher's computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 11 presents the participants' responses to the question: Does siting of PRESCO alleviated poverty in the host community? From the table, 288 responses were given. The table shows that 6.6 and 70.8 percent strongly agreed and agreed, respectively, that siting of PRESCO has alleviated poverty in the host community. On the other hand, 20.8 and 1.7 percent of the responses disagreed

and strongly disagreed, respectively, that siting of PRESCO alleviated poverty in the host community. Thus, more (77.4%) of the responses agreed that the siting of PRESCO contributed in alleviating poverty in the host community.

**Table 12: Responses to Satisfaction with wellbeing since siting of Presco**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Satisfied	9	3.4
Satisfied	23	8.8
Moderate	208	79.7
Unsatisfied	18	6.9
Very Unsatisfied	3	1.1
Total	261	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 12 displays the responses by participants to a question regarding satisfaction with wellbeing since PRESCO was situated in the host community. The table shows that 261 responses were given by the participants. Furthermore, the table indicates that 3.4 and 8.8 percent of the 261 responses were very satisfied and satisfied, respectively, with wellbeing in the host community upon siting of PRESCO. The table also shows that 79.7 percent of the responses were moderately satisfied, while 6.9 and 1.1 percent of the responses were unsatisfied and very unsatisfied, respectively, with wellbeing in the host community upon

sitting of PRESCO. The implication of these responses are that 91.9 percent of the participants were at least moderately satisfied with wellbeing in the host community where PRESCO was sited.

**Table 13: Responses to the extent of Presco towards CSR to host community**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very High Extent	16	5.6
High Extent	211	74
Low Extent	48	16.8
Very Low Extent	10	3.5
Total	285	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 13 showcases 285 responses of participants to the extent of PRESCO’s corporate social responsibility (CSR) impact on the host community. The table shows that 5.6 and 74.0 percent agreed that PRESCO’s CSR impacted on the host community to a very high extent and high extent, respectively. On the other hand, 16.8 and 3.5 percent of the responses indicate that PRESCO’s CSR impacted on the host community to a low extent and very low extent, respectively. The responses suggest therefore that a larger proportion of the participants acceded that PRESCO’s CSR impacted, at least to a high extent, on the host community.

**Table 14: Responses to Facility provided more by Presco**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Borehole Water	61	21.1
Schools	2	0.7
Healthcare	12	4.2
Road Construction	9	3.1
Electricity	86	29.8
Markets	3	1
Others	116	40.1
Total	289	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 14 provides responses by participants regarding the facility provided more by PRESCO to host community. From the 289 responses provided, 21.1, 0.7, 4.2, and 3.1 percent of them suggest that borehole water, school, healthcare and road construction, respectively, were facilities provided more by PRESCO. Moreover, 29.8, 1.0, and 40.1 percent of the participants indicated that electricity, market, and other facility like road maintenance in particular, respectively, were provided more by PRESCO. The implication is that majority of the responses from participants revealed that maintenance of road facility was provided more by PRESCO in the host community.

**Table 15: Responses to whether Siting of Presco brought high development to host community**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	15	5.2
Agree	223	77.4
Disagree	35	12.2
Strongly Disagree	15	5.2
Total	288	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 15 shows responses by participants to whether siting of PRESCO had brought high development level to community. From the table, 5.2 and 77.4 percent of 288 responses provided strongly agreed and agreed, respectively, that siting of PRESCO brought about high development to host community. On the contrary, 12.2 and 5.2 percent of the responses Disagree and strongly disagreed, respectively, that siting of PRESCO brought about high development in the area. Therefore, majority of the responses (82.6%) at least Agreed that that siting of PRESCO brought about high development to host community.

**Table 16: To What extent does Presco provides employment to host community**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very High Extent	29	10.7
High Extent	228	84.4
Low Extent	7	2.6
Very Low Extent	6	2.2
Total	270	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 16 shows 270 responses to the extent by which PRESCO had provided employment to the host community. The table indicates that 10.7 and 84.4 percent of the responses suggest that PRESCO provided employment to host community to a very high extent and high extent, respectively. The table also show that 2.6 and 2.2 percent of the responses assert that PRESCO had provided employment to host community to a low extent and very low extent, respectively. Thus, this implies that 92.5 percent of the responses were of the view that PRESCO had provided employment to host community to at least a high extent.

**Table 17: Presco attracted small scale business to host community**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	255	89.5
No	30	10.5
Total	285	100

*Source:* Researcher’s computation from field survey data, 2021.

Table 17 displays the responses by 285 participants to whether PRESCO attracted small scale businesses to host community. From the table, 10.5 percent of the participants disagree that PRESCO attracted small scale businesses to host community while remaining 89.5 percent of participants agreed with the statement. It therefore implies that majority of the participants agree that PRESCO had attracted small scale businesses to the host community.

#### **4.2 Discussion of Findings**

The analyses above revealed some interesting findings discussed in this section. It was found that PRESCO had been sited in the host community for about 21 to 30 years. This implies that the company had been in operation for about three decades in the community and a lot of positive externalities are expected in this

regard. One of such positive externalities is the relative peace enjoyed by the host community and the cordial relationship and understanding between PRESCO and the community since her operations in the area.

The operations of the company has also created employment opportunities for population of the host community as revealed by participants of this study. Majority of the participants of the study were working in PRESCO and they alluded that the company had contributed in reducing poverty in the community through job creation for the people. So, poverty alleviation is one of the benefits of PRESCO's operations to the host community. In addition to the creation of jobs and alleviation of poverty due to PRESCO operations in the area, the general wellbeing has improved due to the fact that a very high proportion (91.9%) of participants were at least moderately satisfied with PRESCO's situation in the area.

It was also found that at least to a high extent, PRESCO's social corporate responsibility (CSR) had impacted positively to the host community as claimed by participants. The company had engaged in providing some basic facilities for the host community to enhance standard of living. Some facilities provided by PRESCO to the community include borehole water, healthcare, road construction

and electricity. However, the study found that maintenance of road facility was provided more by PRESCO in the host community.

Interestingly, majority of the participants were of the view that siting of PRESCO has brought about high development for the host community. This calls for further encouragement and evaluation of the activities of PRESCO in the community to further support in their development of the area. In any case some meaningful development had been recorded in the area from PRESCO's activities judging from the participants' further responses that PRESCO had provided employment to host community to at least a high extent. The participants also asserted that PRESCO had attracted small scale businesses to the host community.

The implications therefore of the discussion above in relation to the research questions of interest are that: PRESCO had been engaging in CSR with positive impact on the host community; the company had brought some meaningful development level to the community although not to a high extent; the siting and operations of the company had provided employment for people in the community, created small scale businesses in the area, and alleviated poverty in the host community.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

This chapter wraps up the report of the study. It comprises three sections. The first section presents a summary of the findings. The second section provides some recommendations in line with the findings of the study while the third section concludes the study.

#### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

This study investigated the role of industry on national development considering a case study of the operations of PRESCO PLC in Obaretin Community in Edo State, Nigeria. A total of 291 participants selected at random were sampled for this study. Useful data were elicited from these participants using a well-structured questionnaire. A simple descriptive analytical approach was utilised to address the research questions of interest.

The analyses of the frequency distributions of responses given by participants of the study revealed the demographic characteristics of participants and their responses to pertinent questions of interest in this study. From the analyses, the

demographic information of participants indicated that more males participated than females in the study; a larger proportion of the participants (57.7%) were in the age bracket 35 years and above; 93.8 percent of the participants attained at least a primary education level; and that the largest proportion of the participants were farmers. Other demographic information of participants revealed were that majority of the participants who are farmers practised subsistence farming; a cumulative of 87.1 percent of the participants earned at most N80, 000 per month; and more than half (58.5%) of the participants belonged to household size 4 to 6 persons.

The study found that a large proportion of the participants stated that PRESCO was sited in the community about 21 to 30 years ago, and there has been no problem between PRESCO and host community since commencement of her activities in the area. The results of the study further indicates that majority (66.1%) of the participants had relations working in PRESCO, and more participants (77.4%) agreed that the siting of PRESCO contributed in alleviating poverty in the host community.

Moreover, the study found that 91.9 percent of the participants were at least moderately satisfied with wellbeing in the host community where PRESCO was sited, and a larger proportion of the participants acceded that PRESCO's CSR impacted, at least to a high extent, on the host community. It was also found from majority of the participants that maintenance of road facility was provided more by PRESCO to the host community.

Interestingly, the study found that majority of the participants (82.6%) at least agreed that that siting of PRESCO brought about high development to the host community. Although, it was found that 92.5 percent of the responses were of the view that PRESCO had provided employment to host community to at least a high extent. Lastly, it was found that majority of the participants agree that PRESCO had attracted small scale businesses to the host community.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Following the summary of findings of this study presented in the section above, these recommendation are therefore suggested.

First, PRESCO's operations in the host community had been peaceful, and it has helped created jobs for the people of the area and thereby reducing poverty. It is

therefore recommended that the host community should continue to support the activities of PRESCO to ensure a hitch free operation by the company. This way, more job opportunities will be created by the company resulting in pulling more people in the area out of poverty.

Secondly, PRESCO should improve on her corporate social responsibilities to the host community for greater positive impact on the wellbeing of people of the host community. The company should also scale up her provision of basic facilities beyond road maintenance to enhance the living standard in the area.

Thirdly, PRESCO's activities had attracted considerable number of small scale businesses to the area, and her contributions to the development level of host community is encouraging. It is hereby suggested that PRESCO should continuously initiate programmes that will support and promote small scale businesses in the area, and improve social and economic development of the area.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

The role of industry in the socioeconomic development of a nation remains a subject of interest in modern societies. It is expected that industrial activities and operation will lead to improved socioeconomic development in their areas such

industries are situated. It was on this premise that this study investigated the role of industry on national development using a case study of PRESCO PLC in Obaretin Community in Edo state, Nigeria.

This study revealed that the siting of, and consequently the activities of PRESCO created employment opportunities for people in the community thereby improving their income level and mitigating the level of poverty among households in the area. These will also go a long way in enhancing the wellbeing of the people in the host community to a reasonable extent. The CSR of the company had also brought about the provision of some basic facilities including borehole water, electricity, and road maintenance amongst others. These are expected to drive the development level of the area positively.

However, the PRESCO's activities had met the expectations of the people in terms of creating and supporting small scale businesses in the host community. The activities of these small scale businesses will further trigger economic development of the area. Drawing from this, and based on participants' responses, we conclude that PRESCO's activities in the area has contributed to the development of the host community to a high extent.

## REFERENCES

- Abd Rahim et al (2011). The Important of Corporate Social Responsibility on Consumer Behaviour in Malaysia
- Abraham M. P (2011) Democracy and Development in Africa-Research Gate
- Adirika J. E (2000) The Purchasing Power of Small Scale Indigenous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing in Nigeria; EDUPROJECT.COM.NG
- Afonja and Pearce (2016). Oil Politics and The Crises of Development In the Niger Delta
- Ake C (2001). Democracy and Development in Africa, Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited.
- Ake et Al ( May 2018) " *Journal of environmental and public health 2018* (1): 1-7"
- Almond G (2004). Comparative Politics Today, Singapore: Pearson Education Inc.
- Akujobi C. T and Jackson T.C.B (2017) Social Change and Social Problems
- Bautler and West (2005) Hematologic Difference between African-American and White:
- Benabou R. And Tirole .J (2009) Individual and Corporate Responsibility
- Beredugo K. (2019) Development Aid, Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Development in Nigeria.
- Billman (Nov. 30, 2018) "*Questions on Africa's Development or Underdevelopment Journal* "
- Carroll and Buchholtz (2005). Business and Social: Ethnic & stakeholders management. Engage learning, Standford
- Devi et al (2011) *The World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*

- Dika and Masawe (2018) "Journal: *Soico-economic characteristics of urban extention workers*"
- Elhauge (2005) Sacrificing Corporate profits in the Public Interest; ResearchGate
- Emeka et al (2009) The gradient of immigrant age at arrival effects on social economic outcome in the U.S
- Fabayo J.A. (2017) Technological dependence in Africa; its nature, causes, consequences and policy derivation
- Federal Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD-Nigeria 2009) Article: "Capacity Building to Facilitate Effective Implementation of the Agricultural transformation agenda".
- Fissaeha Y. (2018) Traditional financial institution and rural enterprises in Nigeria, the case study of Ogun land.
- Gayatric Sunkad (2020). " *Journal on Academic Information*"  
www.researchgate.net
- Gunnar M. (2016) What is Development? " *Journal of Economics Issues*": Vol. 8, No.4
- Hopkins M. (2004) Corporate Social Responsibility: an issues paper by Michael Hopkins: SSRN
- Ismail S.T (2011) The Role of Marketing Information System on Decision Making
- Jayesh E. (2020) Article: *What are the core values of economic development? submitted by (Jayesh E) www.presevearticle.com*>
- Kuluma B. (2019) Book title: Development Aid, Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Development in Nigeria

- Kim Y. (2011) A strong regio-regularity effect in self-organizing conjugated polymer films and high-efficiency polythiophene
- Koester S.J. (2007) The entrepreneurial and replication function of new firm formation
- Kuluma B. (2019) Development aid, foreign direct investment and economic development
- Lee M.P. (2008) A Review of the Theories of Corporate Social Responsibility : its Revolutionary path
- Mahlouji and Anaraki (2009) The Transition From Corporate Social Responsibility to Corporate Entrepreneurship
- Maimunah (2009) Community Development and Corporate Social Responsibility in Ebonyi; an Investigation of Selected Mining Firm and Communities.
- Maimunah I (2013) Corporate Social Responsibility and Its Role In Community Development: An International Perspective. "The Journal of International Social Research" Volume 2 / 9 Fall 2009.
- Mba I. (2013) Issues, Challenges and Prospect of Small And Medium Scale Enterprises
- McWilliams et al (2005) The Transcriptional Landscape of the Mammalian Genome/Science. Sciencemeg.org
- Michael P. Todaro (2009) Economic Development(10th edition)
- Mihiri W. (2019) Literature Review Of Importance of Knowledge Management To Developing Nations-ResearchGate
- Muhammad T K , Naseer A, K , Sheraz A , & Mehfooz A (2002) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) – Definition, Concepts and Scope (A Review). "Universal Journal of Management and Social Sciences" V (2,) 7; July 2012
- Ogujiuba et al (2004) Small And Medium Enterprises : a tool for economic growth

- Ogunfiditimi & Olawoye (2018) “ Influences Militating Against Common Development Strategy”, Paper presented at the conference on “Alternative Development Strategy and Life Styles in West Africa Sub, Region” University of Ibadan, July 4-7.
- Olayinka A. K and Jimi O. A (2018) The Development of Africa, Social Indicator-Research series (SINS, Volume 71)
- Olufemi A. (2006) Effect of Socio-Cultural Factors On Housing Quality in Osogbo, Nigeria.
- Orji et al (2018) Socially-Driven Persuasive Health Intervention Design: competition and social comparison strategy.
- Osunyanmi P. O (2019) Good Governance and National Development: Nigeria in perspective-Research. Gate
- Paul et al (2017) Exporting Challenges of SMEs: a review and future research agenda
- Paul H, and Jason P (2013) Corporate Social Responsibility an Implementation Guide for Business. International Institute for Sustainable Development
- Presco News (2018) " *The house of Journal of presco PLC*, volume 23"
- Ravallion M. (2002). ‘How Not to Count Poor: A reply to Reddy and Pogge’ World Bank working paper
- Ravallion, Martin (2002). “How Not to Count the Poor: A reply to Reddy and Pogge.” World Bank working paper.
- Reddy, Sanjay and Thomas Pogge (2002), “How Not to Count the Poor,” Working paper, Department of Economics, Barnard College, Columbia University,
- Reinhardt et al (2008) Corporate Social Responsibility Through An Economic Lens
- Sechi T. (2007) Identifying Native Animals in Crossbred Population
- Sen A. (1987) “*Oxford academic Journal*”-oxford university press

- Swane Poel and De Beer (2006:26) Community Development: breaking the cycle of poverty
- Terungwa (2011) An empirical evaluation of small and medium enterprises
- Thomas B. S (2012) Non-governmental organization; still conceptualizing search for a theory-ResearchGate
- WBCSD (2000). *Corporate Social Responsibility Journal: "Making good business sense, World business council for sustainable development"*. SSN; 2-94-024007-8
- WBR (2003). Article: *World business report for sustainable development, Episode date 18 January 2017*.
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development. ISBN 2-94-024007-8 An overview of Corporate Responsibility - Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales
- Ude et Al (2014). Article: " *Application of experimental design to evaluate the incorporation of Naproxen into deriving*, Vol. 229, 16 January 2021".
- Victoria B, et al (2002) What is cooperate social responsibility? What is csr? questions and answers. De val Grafik source
- Zu and Song (2008), Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) – university of the people

## QUESTIONNAIRE

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL PLANNING,  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,  
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN, CITY, NIGERIA.**

Dear respondent,

### **Request for your Cooperation in Completing this Questionnaire**

I am an undergraduate Student of the above named institution conducting a research on the topic “the role of industry on national development: a case study of Presco Plc. Obaretin community, Ikpoba-Okha Local government area of Edo State”. The questionnaire is designed to collect the relevant data for this study. Your response to the questions will not be used for any other than the one stated above.

Furthermore, you are kindly requested to respond as sincere as possible to all the questions as stated in the questionnaire. Please, tick (√) in the space provided in the most appropriate column on each of the item.

Thanks for your cooperation.

**JOSEPH EFFIONG**  
Researcher

**Section (A): Social-Demographic characteristics of the respondent**

1. Sex of respondent. (A) Male ( ) (B) Female ( )
2. Age of respondent (A) Below 25yrs ( ) (B) 25-34yrs ( ) (C) 35-44yrs ( )  
(D) 45-50yrs ( ) (E) above 50yrs ( )
3. Educational level (A) Non formal education ( ) (B) primary education ( ) (C)  
Secondary education ( ) (D) Higher education( )
4. Occupation (A) Civil servant ( ) (B) Farmer ( ) (C) Trader ( ) (D) Other  
Specify\_\_\_\_\_
5. Farming type (A) subsistence farming ( ) (B) commercial farming ( )
6. Monthly income (B) Below 20,000 ( ) (B) 21,000 – 40,000 ( ) (C) 41,000 –  
60,000 ( ) (D) 61,000 – 80,000 ( ) (e) 81,000 – 100,000 ( ) (f) 101,000 –  
120,000 ( ) (g) above 120,000
7. What is the size of your household? (A) 1-3 ( ) (B) 4 – 6 ( ) (C) 7 – 10 ( ) (D)  
above 10 ( )

**SECTION B:**

- (8) When was Presco Company sited here? (A) 1 – 10 yrs [ ] (B) 11 – 20 yrs [ ]  
(C) 21 – 30 yrs [ ] (D) 31 – 40 yrs [ ] (E) 41 yrs above [ ]

- (9) Has there been any problems between presco and the host community? (A) Yes ( ) (B)No ( )
- (10) If YES to the above question, what resulted to the crisis? .....
- (11) Has the crisis or problems been settled? (A) Yes [ ] (B) No [ ]
- (12) Do you have any of your relations working in Presco? (A) Yes [ ] (B) No [ ]
- (13) Please rate to what extent you strongly Agree or Disagree that the siting of Presco company has alleviated poverty amongst the people in this community (A) Strongly Agree [ ] (B) Agree [ ] (C) Disagree [ ] (D) Strongly Disagree
- (14) Are you satisfied with the wellbeing of the rural people since the establishment of Presco company (A) very satisfied [ ] (B) unsatisfied [ ] (C) moderate [ ] (D) satisfied [ ] (E) very unsatisfied
- (15) Please rate to what extent you think Presco has been involved in social-coperate social responsibility in the study area (A) very high extent [ ] (B) high extent [ ] (C) low extent [ ] (D) very low extent [ ]

(16) What facilities do you think Presco has given more to this community (A) Bole whole water [ ] (B) Schools [ ] (C) Health care [ ] (D) Construction of roads [ ] (E) Electricity [ ] (F) Building markets [ ] (G) Others please specify.....  
.....  
.....

(17) Please rate to what extent you strongly agree or disagree that the siting of Presco has brought high level of development in the community (A) Strongly Agree [ ] (B) Agree [ ] (C) Disagree [ ] (D) Strongly Disagree [ ]

(18) To what extent do you rate Presco company towards the employment of the rural dwellers in this community (A) very high extent [ ] (B) high extent [ ] (C) low extent [ ] (D) very low extent [ ]

(19) Has other small scale businesses spring up in this community due to the presence of Presco (A) Yes [ ] (B) No [ ]

(20) If yes to the above, what kind of businesses has spring up here?

Please

State.....

## Appendices

### Sex of Respondents

			Fre quency	P ercent	Valid Percent	Cumula tive Percent
valid	Male	M	179	61.5	61.5	61.5
	Female	F	112	38.5	38.5	100.0
	Total	T	291	100.0	100.0	
				100.0		

### Age of Respondents

			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
valid	Below 25 years	25	56	19.2	19.2	19.2
	25-34 years	2	67	23.0	23.0	42.3
	35-44 years	3	85	29.2	29.2	71.5
	45-54 years	4	63	21.6	21.6	93.1
	Above 54 years	A	20	6.9	6.9	100.0
	Total	T	291	100.0	100.0	
					100.0	

### Educational Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Non-Formal	18	6.2	6.2	6.2
	Primary	102	35.1	35.2	41.4
	Secondary	107	36.8	36.9	78.3
	Tertiary	63	21.6	21.7	100.0
	Total	290	99.7	100.0	
Missing	99	1	.3		
Total		291	100.0		

### Occupation

			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	V	Civil	31	10.7	10.7	10.7
		Servant		0.7		
		Farm	105	36.1	36.3	47.1
		Trade	53	18.2	18.3	65.4
		Other	100	34.4	34.6	100.0
	Total	289	99.3	100.0		
Missing	M	99	2	.7		
Total			291	100.0		

### Farming Type

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Subsistence	94	32.3	88.7	88.7
	Commercial	12	4.1	11.3	100.0
	Total	106	36.4	100.0	
Missing	99	185	63.6		
Total		291	100.0		

### Monthly Income

			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below	20,000	20	6.9	11.7	11.7
	21,000-	40,000	86	29.6	50.3	62.0
	41,000-	60,000	38	13.1	22.2	84.2
	61,000-	80,000	5	1.7	2.9	87.1
	81,000-	100,000	10	3.4	5.8	93.0
	101,000-	120,000	9	3.1	5.3	98.2
	Above	120,000	3	1.0	1.8	100.0
	Total		171	58.8	100.0	
	M	99	120	41.2		
	Missing	Total	291	100.0		

		Household Size				
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	V	1-3	87	29.9	30.1	30.1
		4-6	169	58.1	58.5	88.6
		7-10	29	10.0	10.0	98.6
		Above 10	4	1.4	1.4	100.0
		Total	289	99.3	100.0	
		Missing	99	33.7		
Total		291	100.0			

		When was Presco sited?			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-10 years	2	0.7	0.7	0.7
	11-20 years	16	5.5	5.8	6.5
	21-30 years	217	74.6	78.9	85.5
	31-40 years	30	10.3	10.9	96.4
	Above 40 years	10	3.4	3.6	100.0
	Total	275	94.5	100.0	
	Missing	99	34.5		
Total		291	100.0		

**Any problem between Presco and host community?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	es	8	2.7	3.1	3.1
	o	252	86.6	96.9	100.0
	total	260	89.3	100.0	
Missing	9	31	10.7		
Total		291	100.0		

**Crisis**

		Frequency	Percent
Missing	9	288	99.0
	System	3	1.0
	Total	291	100.0

**Has crisis been solved?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	es	11	3.8	64.7	64.7
	o	6	2.1	35.3	100.0
	otal	17	5.8	100.0	
Missing	9	274	94.2		
Total		291	100.0		

**Your relation work in Presco?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
es	181	62.2	66.1	66.1
o	93	32.0	33.9	100.0
otal	274	94.2	100.0	
Missing				
9	17	5.8		
Total	291	100.0		

**Siting of Presco has alleviated poverty**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
V				
Strongly Agree	19	6.5	6.6	6.6
Agree	204	70.1	70.8	77.4
Disagree	60	20.6	20.8	98.3
Strongly Disagree	5	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	288	99.0	100.0	
Missing				
99	3	1.0		
Total	291	100.0		

**Satisfied with wellbeing since siting of Presco**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Satisfied	9	3.1	3.4	3.4
	Unsatisfied	18	6.2	6.9	10.3
	Moderate	208	71.5	79.7	90.0
	Satisfied	23	7.9	8.8	98.9
	Very Unsatisfied	3	1.0	1.1	100.0
	Total	261	89.7	100.0	
Missing	99	30	10.3		
Total		291	100.0		

**What extent is Presco's CSR to host?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High Extent	16	5.5	5.6	5.6
	High Extent	211	72.5	74.0	79.6
	Low Extent	48	16.5	16.8	96.5
	Very Low Extent	10	3.4	3.5	100.0
	Total	285	97.9	100.0	
Missing	99	6	2.1		
Total		291	100.0		

**Facility provided more by Presco**

			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	V	Bolehole	61	21.0	21.1	21.1
		Water				
		Schools	2	.7	.7	21.8
		Healthcare	12	4.1	4.2	26.0
		Road	9	3.1	3.1	29.1
		Construction				
		Electricity	86	29.6	29.8	58.8
		Markets	3	1.0	1.0	59.9
		Others	116	39.9	40.1	100.0
	Total	289	99.3	100.0		
Missing	M	99	2	.7		
		Total	291	100.0		

**Sititng Presco brought high development level to host**

			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	Strongly	15	5.2	5.2	5.2
		Agree	35	12.2	12.2	17.4
		Disagree	223	77.4	77.4	94.8
		Strongly	15	5.2	5.2	100.0
		Disagree				
	Total	288	99.0	100.0		
Missing	99		3	1.0		
		Total	291	100.0		

**What extent does Presco provides employment to host**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	29	10.0	10.7	10.7
	Extent		0.0		
	High	228	78.4	84.4	95.2
	Extent		8.4		
	Low	7	2.4	2.6	97.8
	Extent		4		
	Very Low	6	2.1	2.2	100.0
	Extent		1		
	Total	270	92.8	100.0	
Missing	99	21	7.2		
	Total	291	100.0		

**Presco attracted small scale business to host**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	es	30	10.3	10.5	10.5
	o	255	87.6	89.5	100.0
	otal	285	97.9	100.0	
	g	6	2.1		
Missing	9				
	Total	291	100.0		