

**CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION IN EDO
STATE: A CASE STUDY OF ORHIONMWON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
OF EDO STATE**

BY

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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
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UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY**

APRIL, 2021

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT
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**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
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ADMINISTRATION**

APRIL, 2021

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned certify that this project work was carried out by Otamere Etiosa Festus in the Department of Public Administration, University of Benin, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Science (M.SC) Degree in Public Administration.

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Date

Date

DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to God Almighty for His enablement to pursue this course despite all militating odds.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	i
------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Certification	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	iii
Dedication	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	iv
Acknowledgements	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	v
Table of Contents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	vi
Abstract	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	viii

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1	Background of the Study	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1.2	Statement of the Problem	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1.3	Objectives of the Study	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
1.4	Research Questions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	
1.5	Scope of the Study	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
1.6	Significance of the Study	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
1.7	Background Study on Edo State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
1.8	Operational Definition of Terms	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13

Chapter Two: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.0	Literature Review	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
2.1	Rural Industrialization/Development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
2.2	Challenges to Rural Industrialization in Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
2.3	Prospects for Enhancing Rural Industrialization in Edo State of Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
2.4	Theoretical Framework	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
2.4.1	Modernization Theory	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32

Chapter Three: Methodology

3.1	Design of the Study	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
3.2	Population of the Study	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
3.3	Sample Size & Sampling Technique	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
3.4	Sources of Data	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
3.5	Instrument of Data Collection	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
3.6	Validity of Instrument	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
3.7	Reliability of Instrument	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
3.8	Method of Data Analysis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37

Chapter Four: Data Presentation and Analysis

4.1	Introduction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
4.2	Respondents' Personal Data	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
4.3	Research Variables	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
4.4	Discussion of Findings	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50

Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1	Summary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51
5.2	Conclusion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56
5.3	Recommendations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56
	References	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
	Appendix (Questionnaire)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63

ABSTRACT

The study examined the challenges and prospects of rural industrialization in Edo State with focus on Orhionmwon Local Government Area. In order to realize its stated objectives, the study formulated and answered the following research questions: What is the level of industrialisation in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State? What are the major challenges militating against rural industrialization in Edo State? To what extent has the state government gone in formulating and implementing rural industrialization policies in Edo State? And what can be done to actualize rural industrialization in Edo State? The study employed the survey research method and adopted the use of questionnaire as its main primary instrument of data collection. A sample of one hundred and eighty-five (185) respondents participated fully in the study. The findings in the research are as follows: The level of industrialization in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State is still very low due to the issues of lack of factories for processing farm produce in the area; lack of modern farming equipment in the area; lack of regular electricity supply and inadequate/inaccessible roads. The major challenges militating against rural industrialization in Edo State, particularly in Orhionmwon Local Government Area are: the presence of government is not being felt in communities across the Local Government Area due to the lack of basic and infrastructural facilities; and the non-provision of soft loans and other credit facilities for self-entrepreneurial activities in the area. The State Government in its efforts at formulating and implementing rural industrialization policies in the state have not put in place, the necessary machineries. To begin with, the officials of Orhionmwon Local Government Council do not reside within the area and do not really feel the impact of the environment; the government has not made efforts at boosting agricultural production in Orhionmwon through supply of modern farming equipment, improved seedlings and fertilizers to indigenes; and basic infrastructures are not available in the Local Government Area. And, the required steps at industrializing rural areas in Edo State include: the need to improve living condition in local government area by providing the needed infrastructures; the need to locate factories for producing and processing farm produce in the area; and the provision of financial and credit facilities by the government, since capital is a major determinant in business or entrepreneurial development. Based on the findings, the following policy recommendations were made: Government needs to de-emphasize total focus on the oil sector and to enhance agricultural development through addressing the needs of rural farmers with functional incentives. The political representatives and leaders need to identify with the development needs of the rural areas of their constituencies. Indeed, they need to articulate such needs and ensure that they become integral parts of the government's development agenda and that policies or programs initiated to address them are monitored to ensure proper implementation. There is equally the need not only to adequately make budgetary allocation for rural development but, very importantly, in ensuring that such allocated funds are judiciously used to execute rural development projects and programs. There is also the need for monitoring and integrating of the various national, state and local government policies and programmes on rural development and the co-ordination of the activities of all the rural development institutions. And the local governments in Nigeria need to eschew corruption particularly at the leadership level and emphasize accountability, due process, prudence and diligence.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In most developing economies, the rural areas have severally been identified as the lifeline of a sustainable national development. According to Lavanya, Hemalatha & Indumathi (2014), the rural regions of developing economies serve as the stronghold for wealth creation. This is basically because a considerable proportion of primary production activities which form the basis of many other economic activities stem from this segment, for most countries. Hence, rural development has a pivotal role to play in sustainable national development.

Nigeria is predominantly a rural society as the vast majority of her population dwells in the rural areas (Ele, 2006; Nwuke, 2004). Indeed, about 70 percent of Nigerians dwell in the rural areas (Aboyade, 1976). Specifically, these rural areas refer to the geographical areas that lie outside the densely built-up environment of towns, cities and the sub-urban villages and whose inhabitants are engaged primarily in agriculture as well as the most basic of rudimentary form of secondary and tertiary activities (Adebayo, 1998; Ezeah, 2005). In fact, a rural area, which is the opposite of an urban area, refers to the country side whose population engages mainly in primary production activities like agriculture, fishing, and rearing of livestock (Ele, 2006). Indeed, 90 percent of the rural labour force engage directly or indirectly in agriculture (Nyagba, 2009).

The rural sector of Nigeria is, very vital in the socio-economic development equation of the nation. It is, as observed by Nyagba (2009) that the most important sector

of the Nigerian population is the rural areas. For instance, the rural sector is the major source of capital formation for the country and a principal market for domestic manufactures (Olatunbosun, 1975). As a matter of fact, the rural areas engage in primary economic activities that form the foundation for the country's economic development. (Abah, 2010). Given the contributions of the rural sector to the national economy, enhancing the development of the sector should be central to government and public administration. This is necessary as such would further enhance the ability of the sector for increased contribution to the overall national growth and development.

Realization of a successful rural development has been linked to industrialization and entrepreneurship in literature (Foster and Rosenzweig, 2004; Saxena, 2012; Patel and Chavda, 2013). Industrialization is being regarded as a strategic development intervention that could accelerate rural development. It stands as a vehicle to improve the quality of life for individuals, families and communities and to sustain a healthy economy and environment (Naudé, 2008). Also, studies (Sundar and Srinivasan, 2009; Sharma, Chaudhary, Bala and Chauhan, 2013) have proved that industrial expansion in the rural areas reduces rural poverty and leads to sustainable livelihoods of villagers which impacts on sustainable national development. Rural industrialization therefore is a dynamic and quintessential concept, and the developmental index of an entire nation. Success with rural industrialization is a yardstick for measuring the wellbeing of an economy.

Rural industrialization is seen as entrepreneurship emerging at village level which can take place in a variety of fields of endeavour such as business, industry, agriculture,

and acts as a potent factor for aggregating economic development (Das, 2014). In other words, establishing industrial and business units in the rural areas in a manner that spurs economic growth for both the rural population in question as well as the urban centres it supplies raw materials is what is referred to as rural industrialization. In most cases this term is interchangeably used with rural entrepreneurship. It is a strategy that reduces rural poverty using industrial development from the perspective of rural economy and national economy (Li and Artz, 2009; Muhammad et al., 2014). The revitalizing of the rural economy can be achieved by establishing entrepreneurial ventures in rural areas.

The need for rural industrialization in Nigeria, particularly in Edo State is spurred by the unprecedented decline in industrial, manufacturing and agricultural sectors. Several manufacturing industries have left the state and country due to the non-conducive business environment in the country. Dunlop, for instance relocated to Ghana as well as other industries that have not been able to cope with the decline in power supply and infrastructural base. Nigeria contends with the twin problem of unemployment and poverty and the attendant social problems magnified by the recent insecurity in some parts of the country (National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria, 2011).

Therefore, the level of poverty in the country has become very high as over 100 million Nigerians are reputed to live below the poverty line (Nwabughio, 2016). These are obnoxious, given Nigeria's endowment with vast human and material resources. As at 2010, manufacturing contribution to GDP in Nigeria stood at 4.1 per cent while in other middle income countries like India, Singapore and Indonesia, Manufacturing's share of

GDP is as high as between 30 and 40 per cent. In China, manufacturing share of GDP is as high as 80 per cent. This figure represents an accelerated decline on the former figures of 15.2 percent contribution in 1982, 8 percent in 1990 and 4.13 percent in 2008; the figure is still falling with massive closure of factories since 2009. Nigeria spent about 8 billion dollars on food importation in 2010 (National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria, 2011). This is unacceptable given our vast agricultural resources and potentials. Exploring alternative means of income generation is therefore wise for Nigeria.

Over the years, the development strategies and efforts in Nigeria has been more urban based or focused resulting to relative neglect of the rural areas as evidenced in the apparent dearth of basic infrastructural facilities in the rural areas (Abah, 2010). Indeed, as Okoli and Onah (2002) observe, the rural areas in Nigeria are characterized by inadequacies of human needs as reflected in the near absence of some basic infrastructures with its attendant features of degradation and deprivation. Ezeah (2005:3) specifically, in this respect observes thus:

The Nigerian rural areas are neglected areas, even though social amenities are also not adequate in some urban areas. The situation in the rural areas is far worse and many communities lack basic amenities like good roads, markets, electricity, pipe borne water etc.

In the same vein, Abonyi and Nnamani (2011: 255) note thus;

“Today, rural poverty persists in Nigeria despite the prosperity created by the country’s oil wealth and this is evident in the difficulty experienced by many in satisfying their basic needs for food, water and shelter. Lack of these

basic needs has held rural development in Nigeria to ransom”

Indeed, Abah (2010) observed that the most evident display of Nigeria underdevelopment condition is the rural areas and that the deplorable condition of the Nigerian rural sector is emphatic.

Very curious and worrisome still is that even the few policies and programmes initiated and implemented by government over the years have not resulted in meaningful enhancement of the development state of the rural areas in Nigeria (Ezeah, 2005). These efforts had among others, included the institutionalization of the local government to serve as an agent for enhancing rural development, the establishment of the Directorate of Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) to enhance infrastructure development in the rural areas, the establishment of River Basin and Rural Development Authorities, the establishment of Rural Water Scheme, the establishment of rural electrification scheme, the establishment of Better Life for Rural Women Programme, the establishment of National Directorate of Employment (NDE), the establishment of Millennium Development Project through Rural Infrastructure, the establishment of Rural Banking Programme, Community Banking (defunct) and Micro Finance Banking to enhance the availability of financial services to the poor, low income earners and the rural dwellers (Ajadi, 2010).

Olarenwaju (1992) also argues that rather than enhance rural development, these policies tended to further underdeveloped them as he notes thus;

The manner in which rural development has been conceived by the successive Nigerian governments and the type of rural

development policies that have been implemented over time in the country have contributed substantially to the current poor state of the rural economy (Olarenwaju, 1992:14).

In fact, the real path to mass job creation and sustainable development is through industrial development. Nigeria must focus on industrial development to propel growth in the agro-allied sector. In order to achieve this, there is need to harness the untapped potentials inherent in industrializing the rural communities. This would help the country resolve existing protracted unemployment and poverty crisis. It will further aid the country in achieving self-reliance through usage of high content of local raw materials in all sectors of the economy.

The study location is Orhionmwon Local government Area of Edo State, Nigeria. Its headquarters is at Abudu, which is about 51 kilometres from Benin City. It is a rural area made up of mainly the Bini ethnic group. There are also other minor ethnic groups, such as, the Igbanke, Oza, Ika, Ukwuani and Urhobo most of whom are migrant farmers in the region. The Local Government Area derives its name from River Orhionmwon which runs through the Local Government Area. Orhionmwon has an area of 2,382km² and it lies between Latitude 5044' 19.151"N and 6° 25' 45.776'N of the equator and Longitude 5043' 6.403'E and 6° 16' 20.982 'E of the Greenwich meridian.

The researcher selected respondents from the local government area who participated in providing information for the primary data collection which was used in determining the major challenges and prospects of industrialization in the local government area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite efforts by successive governments in Nigeria towards enhancing rural development, its meaningful realization has remained a mirage. Eke and Oghator (2011) observe this in their comment that most rural development programmes in Nigeria has ended up in the pages of national newspapers and television announcements with the rural areas languishing in backwardness, stagnation, poverty and misery. This is evidenced by the apparent lack of basic infrastructural facilities and glaring presence of general low standard of living among the rural populace (Olatunbunso, 1975). Indeed as FOS (1996) and Nwuke, (2004) observe, poverty is prevalent among the rural dwellers as about 70 percent of the people in Nigeria living below poverty line are domiciled in the rural areas.

Specifically, in Edo State, rural areas are characterized by deplorable road network and absence of all year-round reliable access road, lack of electricity and portable water supply, dilapidated school buildings, inadequate or absence of health centres, absence of modern market facilities, etc. This situation is made more critical as the topography of some rural communities in the state are characterized by ubiquitous valleys and hills and other geological challenges like clayey and swampy areas. This poses enormous challenge in road construction (Olayiwole and Adeleye, 2005).

Generally speaking, most rural areas in Nigeria lack the basic amenities, especially good road network and other basic facilities. According to Ele (2006), there is, indeed, a problem of rural transport as mostly all the rural roads in the country are not accessible and link bridges are dilapidated and in some cases even non – existent. Therefore, since

accessibility is a necessity for development, its lack in most rural areas holds them back in the dungeon of underdevelopment. It is noteworthy that most of the road networks in rural areas in Nigeria are maintained through community efforts. This cannot really be effective as the contemporary road development need of the rural areas are such that, mere community efforts cannot adequately address.

In Edo State, most of the rural communities in the state lack access to accessible road, portable water/borehole and cottage hospitals respectively. One major consequence of the rural underdevelopment is urban migration which is daily reducing the active population of the rural areas in Nigeria. As a consequence of persistent underdevelopment, there has been noticeable high level of rural-urban migration in search of better standard of living and wider opportunities for meaningful economic and social activities (Oghoghoulje and Gerry-Eze, 2011). As Nwankwo and Apeh (2006) note, rural-urban migration is dysfunctional not only to rural development but retards the over all national development.

It is unfortunate as Ijere (1992) observes that the Nigerian rural sector which produces 95 percent of the food crops in the country has been traditionally linked with poverty and underdevelopment characteristics that include comparatively poor standard of living as a result of lack of basic amenities like access roads, portable water access to affordable and quality supply, basic health care facilities, electricity, functional primary and secondary education facilities, basic agricultural facilities like irrigation storage facilities and other farm inputs like fertilizer for enhanced rural agricultural activities, industrial centers for promotion of rural industrialization, skills acquisition centers for

manpower and skills development, developed market and commerce to enhance rural economic activities and the accompanying income.

This has also resulted in high rate of rural-urban migration where most of the able-bodied young men and women leaves the rural areas as is the case with Orhionmwon Local Government Area in search of socio-economic livelihood in urban centres. This has further created a situation whereby most inhabitants of Orhionmwon Local Government Area as in other rural communities in the state, have become unable to make socio-economic ends due to the issue of lack of enabling environment for local industrialization. The major means of employment in Orhionmwon Local Government area is farming, which is mainly subsistence, due to lack of modern farming equipment and governmental neglect of the area.

It is against the foregoing that the study is conducted to assess the challenges and prospects of rural industrialization in Edo State and to explore necessary policy actions or measures that would fast track the industrialization or development of the rural areas in Edo State and the Nigerian rural sector in general.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of this work are:

1. To examine the state of industrialization in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State;
2. To identify the major challenges militating against rural industrialization in Edo State;

3. To ascertain the extent to which the state government has gone in formulating and implementing rural industrialization policies in Edo State
4. To make policy suggestions towards effective rural industrialization in Edo State.

1.4 Research Questions

The research develops the following questions to guide it towards a logical conclusion:

1. What is the level of industrialisation in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State?
2. What are the major challenges militating against rural industrialization in Edo State?
3. To what extent has the state government gone in formulating and implementing rural industrialization policies in Edo State?
4. What can be done to actualize rural industrialization in Edo State?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The research work is centred on the challenges and prospects of rural industrialization in Edo State with special focus on Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State, which is a major rural community, far from the City centre. Therefore, the study's main concern is to identify the major impediments to rural industrialization in Orhionmwon Local Government Area, being an oil producing and a vast community with the capacity to attract development to the state, and then identify the ways in which these impediments can be eliminated.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study will be of immense importance in the following ways. Orhionmwon is rural community which is believe to be endowed with oil mineral resources. The researcher believe that if the government of the day can embark on industrializing this community, the issue of unemployment and poverty, especially among the Edo youths will be greatly addressed. Therefore, findings from the research will aid the rural dwellers in Edo State, specifically, the people of Orhionmwon Local Government Area of State, since its findings will serve as an eye-opener to policy makers and government both at the state and national level, on the challenges of rural communities in Edo State and the need for industrial development of the various rural communities in the state. Moreover, findings from the study will aid policy makers in formulating and implementing developmental policies for rural communities in the country in general. Furthermore, future researchers in this area of study will find the literature an important guide and source material for their own research.

1.7 Background Studies on Edo State

Edo State is an inland state in central southern Nigeria and was created in August 27, 1991 as a result of the creation of Edo and Delta States from the defunct Bendel State (Edo State Government, 2005).

Edo State occupies an area of about 19,794 square kilometers. It lies between longitudes $05^{\circ} 4'$ E and $06^{\circ} 45'$ E. and latitudes $05^{\circ} 44'$, N and $07^{\circ} 34'$ N, of the equator. Edo State is bounded in the north by Kogi State, in the west by Ondo State, in the south by Delta State and in the east by Kogi State (Edo State Government, 2005).

Edo State has a provisional population of 2,159,848, made up of 1,082,718 males and 1,077,130 females, according to 2006 census figure. The state has eighteen (18) local government areas with each local government area further divided into clans or political wards. Table 2.1 shows the various local governments and their headquarters. The major ethnic groups in the State are the Edos, Esan, Afemas, Owans and Akoko-Edo. Virtually all the groups traced their origin to Benin City hence their dialects vary in intensity the further away they are from the centre, Benin City.

Edo state is one of the states that contribute significantly to GDP in Nigeria. The state currently has the fifth highest internally generated revenue in Nigeria, relative to other states in the country (Vanguard, 2016) and is currently Nigeria's second largest producer of rubber and oil palm (World Bank, 2015). Agriculture is the mainstay of the Edo economy and a large proportion of the state citizens depend on agricultural activities for their income. Included among the crops cultivated in the state are oil palm, rubber, cassava, rice, plantain, yam, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, cashew, groundnuts, tomatoes, cotton, and tobacco. A number of agro-processing businesses in the oil palm and rubber processing industry like Okomu Oil Palm Plc and Presco Nigeria Plc and several agricultural research institutes such as the Nigerian Institute for Oil palm Research (NIFOR) and the Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria (RRIN) are located in the state (World Bank, 2015). Yet, as richly endowed as Orhionmwon Local Government Area, there is no major industry in the community. The Local Government Area is known for production of yams, cassava, cocoyam, plantain and other food crops in the state. Based

on its abundant land and water resources, the local government has a great potential for industrial development and thus improve livelihoods in the state.

However, as it applies in most other states in Nigeria, the deplorable state of the rural life, as is the case with Orhionmwon Local Government Area, has resulted in massive migration of its able-bodied young men and women to the urban areas. This study therefore examines the availability and prevalence of the challenges identified in literature in Edo state, particularly in Orhionmwon Local Government Area.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

For each understanding of the major terms utilized in this study, they are hereby defined as used in the study.

Challenges: As used in this work, it means barriers or impediments to achieving something.

Prospects: It means the expected dividends or benefits that accrue from doing something.

Rural Industrialization: Rural industrialization entails the availability of the needed enabling environment and infrastructures for productive activities which produces advancement or progress in the rural areas or communities, that makes life meaningful and interesting.

Development: It means change, advancement or progress towards a better life or status.

Development entails an improvement that brings satisfaction and sense of fulfillment.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Literature Review

Rural industrialization generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated area. It has been stated that about 70% of Africa's poor are rural and Nigeria's population is predominantly rural with rural community dwellers making up 70% of the total population'' (Onyenechere, 2010). The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentives for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions. In recent years, many third world countries have come to realize that the development strategies they pursued in the past four decades were inappropriate and in some cases irrelevant to their real needs. They have also come to realize that a development strategy aimed primarily at economic growth and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will not by itself solve problems of employment, income distribution or improve the condition of the poorest segments of the population.

Adejumo and Olaoye (2012) observed that:

After early 1960s, the Nigerian government pursued the programme of import substitution industries (ISI) more vigorously than "the processing of raw materials for exports" programme which she did before 1954. The programme of ISI and export processing did not generate employment

opportunity proportionately to the number of accumulating manpower, other problems include: regional economic disparities undue concentration of wealth and powers in the hands of few people in the urban centre, wasteful utilization of productive resources and mass migration of youths from rural areas to urban centers (Adejumo & Olaoye, 2012:112).

The dearth of rural industrialization have created numerous issues among which is massive migration of youths from rural areas to urban areas, unemployment of rural people, decreased inputs of rural people's income and high supply of labour in rural areas. The following section presents a conceptual clarification on the concept of rural industrialization or development.

2.1 Rural Industrialization/Development

Rural Industrialisation means encouraging location of large and small scale units away from urban areas or planned shifting of units from urban areas to rural areas (Pappola, 2002). Rural industrialization aims at all-round development of an area as well as people living in such areas. This can be realized only through systematic adoption of improved technology. The focus of rural industrialization should be alleviation of rural poverty by creating wide employment opportunities in rural sphere. Therefore, industrialization implies development or transformation.

Rural industrialization is generally defined as entrepreneurship emerging at village level which can take place in a variety of fields of endeavour such as business, industry, agriculture, and acts as a potent factor for aggregating economic development (Das, 2014). In other words, establishing industrial and business units in the rural areas in a manner that spurs economic growth for both the rural population in question as well as

the urban centres it supplies raw materials is what is referred to as rural industrialization. In most cases this term is interchangeably used with rural entrepreneurship. It is a strategy that reduces rural poverty using industrial development from the perspective of rural economy and national economy (Li and Artz, 2009; Muhammad et al., 2014). The revitalizing of the rural economy can be achieved by establishing entrepreneurial ventures in rural areas.

Development is a household concept in both the developed and developing countries. It is, however, conceptualized variously by different people. Some take it to mean change while some see it as an advancement, improvement or progress. To others yet, development entails modernization or westernization (Ele, 2006). Similarly, Okoli and Onah (2002) assert that development involves progression, movement and advancement towards something better. They emphasized further that the movement should be on both the material and non-material aspects of life. In essence, development goes beyond economic and social indicators to include the improvement of human resources and positive change in their behaviour. In any case, the prevailing conception of development connotes essentially enhancement in the wellbeing of people (Okoye, 2000).

So development is perhaps one social phenomenon that is desired and craved for by every society, group or community. Deriving from our understanding of what development generally is, rural development is then that part of development that seeks to enhance the quality of life in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructural facilities (Ezeah, 2005). Indeed, the basic objective of rural development is reduction in poverty

and improvement of the quality of life of the rural people. Bello-Imam (1998) in this vein defined rural development as spatially sectional but determined and conscious attempt to focus on the general upliftment of the living conditions of men in the rural areas. So, rural development in Nigeria entails the process of making life more satisfying and fulfilling to the millions of Nigerians who live in the rural areas. Rural development is a many sided process or a multi-dimensional process involving the totality of the rural man and his environment. In essence, development in this context entails developing the rural human person and as well as his environment.

It is perhaps, in this direction, that Ele (2006) posits that it is not enough to provide for the rural people; they should be enabled to develop themselves and their environment. The foregoing entails that development can only be meaningfully achieved when the population becomes agents of their own development. The development requirement of the rural areas should, therefore, be multi-dimensional.

In this direction, Olayiwole and Adeleye (2005) identified and classified the infrastructural development requirements of the rural areas into three. One is the basic infrastructure which entails the availability of good roads, water (pipe borne water), rural electricity, storage, and processing facilities etc. Two is the social infrastructure which is concerned with health and educational facilities, community centres, fire and security services. Three is the institutionalized infrastructure which is concerned with credit and financial institutions and agricultural research institutions to aid or enhance the economic activities and income of the rural population. The provision of these infrastructures will ensure integrated rural development that entails the promotion of rural productive

activities, supportive human resource development and enlargement of enabling rural infrastructure.

Rural development from this integrated perspective is defined by Abonyi and Nnamani (2011) thus;

rural development is multidimensional improvement in the existential characteristics of the ruralities in ways amenable to their integration within the parameters of improved national life and their ability to contribute to the positive building of the nation (Abonyi & Nnamani, 2011:290).

The foregoing exposition points to the fact that rural development essentially should entail a deliberate planned change in all aspect of the rural communities with a view to attaining desired improvement in all aspects of their life. However, since most rural industries are small or medium scale, there is need for us to conceptualise small and medium scale industries here.

Various authors have attempted to define small scale enterprise, as there is hardly a unique, universally accepted definition of small scale enterprises because the classification of business into small, medium or large-scale is a subjective and qualitative judgement. In various countries, the definition varies according to the need of the public policies. Depending on circumstances and specific objectives of institutions, there are some features common among most definitions viz: the size of capital investment including fixed assets, value of annual turnover, and the number of paid employees. The popularity of the three indicators derives largely from their ease of measurement (Fatal, 2011).

In Nigeria like other countries, small scale enterprises vary from time to time and according to institutions. For instance, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) monetary policy circular No. 22 of 1988 defined small scale enterprises (excluding general commerce) as enterprises in which total investment (including land and working capital) did not exceed N500,000 and or annual turn-over or did not exceed N5m (Fatai, 2011).

Edo state is one of the states that contribute significantly to GDP in Nigeria. The state currently has the fifth highest internally generated revenue in Nigeria, relative to other states in the country (Vanguard, 2016) and is currently Nigeria's second largest producer of rubber and oil palm (World Bank, 2015).

Small businesses dominate the overall business activities, groups companies or cooperative. But whatever the nature of small business, such business share the same general characteristics as big ones. It is interesting to note that most big businesses started off as small but with proper planning and effective management expanded and grew. At the same time, it will be risky to assume that small industries are exactly like big ones. Nonetheless, as a business grows in size, the difference becomes clear.

In recent years, particularly since the adoption of the economic reform programme in Nigeria in 1986, there has been a decisive switch of emphasis from the grandiose, capital intensive, large scale industrial projects based on the philosophy of import substitution to small-scale industries with immense potentials for developing domestic linkage for rapid, sustainable industrial development. Apart from their potential for ensuring a self-reliant industrialization, in terms of ability to rely largely on local raw materials, small scale enterprises are also in a better position to boost employment,

guarantee a more even distribution of industrial development in the country including the rural areas and facilitate the growth of non-oil exports (Fatai, 2011).

Consequently, the Federal and State Government and recently local governments have stepped up efforts to promote the development of small-scale enterprises through increased incentive schemes, including enhanced budgetary allocations for technical assistance programmes. New lending schemes and credit institutions such as National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND), World Bank assisted Small-scale Enterprises Loan Scheme (SMELS) Nigeria Export and Import Bank (NEXIM), the People's Bank of Nigeria (PBN) and the Community Banks have also emerged at both the national and local levels. The essence of their emergence is to boost the flow of development finance to small scale enterprises, which have so far depended largely on personal funds and credit from informal source for both their investments and working capitals.

Unfortunately, all these formal credit schemes have not been able to adequately redress the fundamental problems, which have constrained access to credit by small scale enterprises. The low credit rating of this class of enterprises is attributable largely to their weak capital base, high mortality rate, low productivity and shortage of managerial skills. Indeed, the problems of weak capital base and poor access to finance appear to have developed into some vicious circle, leading to slow growth, stagnation, and even rapid demise of the small scale businesses. The impact of all existing credit schemes, in terms of providing funds for meaningful and sustainable development among the small scale enterprises, has hardly been noticeable (Mahmoud, 2005).

The need for rural industrialization, particularly in Nigeria is spurred by the unprecedented decline in industrial, manufacturing and agriculture sector. Dunlop, for instance has relocated to Ghana as well as other industries that have not been able to cope with the decline in power supply and infrastructural base. Nigeria contends with the twin problem of unemployment and poverty and the attendant social problems magnified by the recent insecurity in some parts of the country (National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria, 2011). Poverty level remains very high as over 100 million Nigerians are reputed to live below the poverty line (Nwabughio, 2016).

This is unacceptable given our vast agricultural resources and potentials. Exploring alternative means of income generation is therefore wise for Nigeria. The real path to mass job creation and sustainable development is through industrial development.

2.2 Challenges to Rural Industrialization in Nigeria

In order to attain success in the industrialization of rural areas, there is need to examine the series of factors that constitutes bottlenecks to its implementation. Banerjee (2011) identified some of these bottlenecks to be government policies (licensing, taxes and tariff), management (in many small firms same individual is responsible for production and management), inadequate finance, information (lack of information on prices, technology etc.), technology and marketing. To Figueroa (1999), a major issue is rural-urban migration which is a major factor affecting rural industrialization as it leads to social exclusion - having economic, cultural and political elements that leads to

economic exclusion from labour participation and from credit and insurance markets, for the rural people. In the opinion of Govindappa and Geetha (2011), Mushuku and Takuva (2013), Ibiloye (2013) and Lavanya, Hemalatha and Indumathi (2014), the challenges identified, especially in developing economies like Nigeria, include poor infrastructural facilities, finance, lack of skilled labour, problem of standardization, problem of storage and warehousing.

In Nigeria and Edo State in particular,, some of the major challenges or hindrances to rural industrialization includes:

Relative Neglect for Rural Development Policies:

Generally, there has been less emphasis on rural development in Nigeria. Over the years, the development strategies in Nigeria generally has been urban biased and for which there exists relative neglect of the rural areas resulting into a dearth of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas In reality, there is a gross rural neglect in Nigeria's development policies which has resulted to rural underdevelopment as reflected in the lack of rural industrialization and poor physical, social and institutional infrastructures

According to Lavanya, Hemalatha & Indumathi (2014), the rural regions of developing economies serve as the stronghold for wealth creation. This is basically because a considerable proportion of primary production activities which form the basis of many other economic activities stem from this segment, for most countries. Hence, rural development has a pivotal role to play in sustainable national development.

There is also, very apparently, poor quality education in most rural areas in Nigeria (Ele, 2006). Okoh and Onah (2002) make similar observation as they note thus:

The privilege of education which, for instance, is supposed to be a birth right of every Nigerian child is an illusion to many poor rural dwellers. In some places, there are no schools at all while in some others the schools are shabby, ill-equipped and poorly staffed (Okoh & Onah, 2002:159).

Nigerian rural areas is equally characterized by apparent lack of health institutions as there are hardly any well equipped hospital health centres, clinics and maternal homes. Onah and Okoli (2002) observe similarly that in most rural areas of Nigeria, no medical institution of any sort exists at all and that where they do, the people have to travel very long distances to get to them.

Water supply in the Nigerian rural areas has also been discovered to be grossly inadequate and with the spread of water borne disease increased by the accompanying poor sanitary conditions (Ele, 2006). Abah (2010) observes too that, rural areas in Nigeria is also characterized by depressingly meager annual per capital income, poor liveable houses and various forms of social and political isolation. In summary, there is apparent lack of development in the rural areas of Nigeria as reflected in the near total lack of basic infrastructure, and social services.

Lack of Integration of the Various Rural Development Efforts:

Beyond, the general neglect of development policies for the rural areas in Nigeria, another factor that significantly militates against rural development is the inability of the rural development institutions to co-operate among themselves and to ensure that their respective initiatives, actions and mandates are coordinated to reinforce and support each

other and that their activities are streamlined towards effective realization of government's rural development objectives (World Bank, 2015). Realization of a successful rural development has been linked to industrialization and entrepreneurship in literature (Foster and Rosenzweig, 2004; Saxena, 2012; Patel and Chavda, 2013). Industrialization is being regarded as a strategic development intervention that could accelerate rural development. It stands as a vehicle to improve the quality of life for individuals, families and communities and to sustain a healthy economy and environment (Naudé, 2008). Also, studies (Sundar and Srinivasan, 2009; Sharma, Chaudhary, Bala and Chauhan, 2013)

Ele (2006) in his study too notes that the rural development efforts in Nigeria have not been given the integrated and comprehensive approach it requires. This has been dysfunctional to rural development and as Abah (2010) argues, rural development in order to be effective has to be comprehensive, involving all aspects of rural life and involving the complimentary efforts of the local government, state government and federal government as well as the communities and voluntary agencies. Integration is indeed, necessary as the factors involved in rural development are interrelated and mutually enhance one another in their effectiveness (Okoli and Onah, 2002).

Ineffective Implementation of Rural Development Policies, Projects and Programmes:

As has been recognized earlier in this work, Nigeria has over the years, nonetheless, developed some policies to enhance the development of the rural areas. Realizing the development objectives of those policies and programs has, however, been

constrained by the pattern and nature of their implementation which has been characterized by ineffectiveness and inefficiency. As Ele (2006), Ikelegbe, (2006) and Nweke, (2006) contend, effective policy implementation is usually very difficult to realize particularly in developing nations like Nigeria. Implementation of rural development policies have, no doubt, been characterized by similar ineffectiveness and inefficiency (Mbaegbu, 2016).

The inability of the relevant rural development agencies to effectively implement rural development policies could be as a result of inadequate resources, which, quite often, is a real threat to successful implementation of rural development policies. It could, as well, be a result of the pervasive corruption in the Nigerian public service bureaucracy. Such corrupt tendencies, most often, significantly increases the possibility that allocated fund for rural development projects and programs would be misappropriated or outrightly embezzled and thus hampering effective implementation and the consequent realization of the policy development goals and objectives of the policy. For instance, the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) that was intended to raise agricultural products and improve conditions of the rural population and the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure intended to transform the rural infrastructure were unable to meet their development objectives due largely to poor implementation (Ajadi 2010). Rural development strategies do not work in a vacuum. Their effective implementation requires functional and capable institutions with appropriate institutional arrangement for that.

Another major explanation for the ineffective implementation of rural development policies in Nigeria is the discontinuation of rural development policies. Most often, rural development policies or programs are discontinued whenever there is a change in government leadership. Most times, new government abandons the projects and programs of its predecessor even when such programs are appropriate. In this respect, Ajadi (2010) notes that there is usually the absence of sustained, cohesive and conclusive implementation of rural development policies. It is this propensity that led to the abandonment of Better Life For Rural Women program of General Ibrahim Bagangida and to the introduction of the Family Support Programme by the succeeding regime of General Sani Abacha. In the context of this propensity, most rural development policies are not sustainably implemented and to their logical conclusion.

Poor Commitment of the Political Representatives towards Enhancing the Development of their Rural Constituencies:

The political leaders and representatives in Nigeria, either at the executive or the legislature arm, have all come from given rural areas of the country. These politicians at different points and time, have observed the development needs of these rural areas and even made promises too on how to address these development concerns. However, their will and interest to actually articulate these needs and the strategies or programs for addressing them have, indeed, not been noticeable. The prevalent and common observation is that they hardly pursue conclusively the relevant programmes for enhancing the development needs of the rural parts of their constituencies (World Bank, 2015).

This lack of interest and political will to project the development needs of the rural areas at the relevant political or bureaucratic power points does not induce government's prompt attention to addressing the development needs of the rural areas. This scenario is again reinforced by the fact that most political office holders (Local Government Chairmen, Councilors and Supervisors, State Commissioners and State Legislatures and Federal Legislatures) all detest living in the rural areas and have opted to, rather live in the metropolitan state capitals or the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. For this, they do not feel the impact of the gross deprivation obtainable in the rural areas and for which too they tend not to realize the urgent and dire need for enhancing development in the rural areas. These attitudes do not reflect effective political representation particularly for the rural population (Nwabughio, 2016).

Baba (2011) notes that political representation in Nigeria is essentially for private benefit and not for public benefit. This reasonably explains the non-challant attitude by political leaders and representatives towards enhancing national development generally and that of their respective rural constituencies particularly.

The Administrative Inefficiency of the Local Government Areas:

The local government areas occupy a strategic position in the development process of the rural areas. Even though it cannot be reasonably assumed that other higher tiers of government (state and federal tiers) do not have a role to play in enhancing rural sector development, the task constitutionally centres, in a larger part, on the local government. As Anikeze (2012) argues, the primary purpose of local government is to provide

essential local services and thus accelerate the pace of social and economic development of the rural and grassroots people.

The reconstitution of Nigeria into 301, 589 and 774 local government areas in 1976, 1991 and 1996 respectively was meant ostensibly to bring government closer to the local people and to speed up rural development. Sad enough, this objective has not been noticeably realized (Tony, 1995; Baba, 2011). This is even so, despite the huge monthly statutory allocations to the local government areas. The inability of the local governments to work towards enhancing the rural development could, in large parts, be attributed to poor and inept leadership and pervasive corruption in the local government administrative system (Halidu, 2012; Anikeze, 2012). The high level of corruption, for instance, makes it difficult for government to channel adequate fund and energy to effective rural development.

As Anikeze (2012) notes, the interest of the local government leadership primarily revolves around trivialities or at best around those schemes for which they hope to derive immediate personal gains. The net effect of this has been general stagnation in the development process of the rural people and their environment.

Empirical studies on the challenges of rural industrialization is sparse in literature; where there are such, they have been based more on case studies (Li and Artz, 2009; Govindappa and Geetha, 2011). In Nigeria particularly, most existing related studies were carried out on non-rural areas (Ogaboh and Odu, 2013; Ibiloye, 2013 and Muhammad et al., 2014). There is need for empirical studies on rural industrialization in Nigeria as this will help in solving much of the challenges on sustainable national development in

Nigeria. It will help in envisaging likely problems on industrializing the rural areas and aid in projecting planning activities that will encapsulate solutions to these challenges.

2.3 Prospects for Enhancing Rural Industrialization in Edo State of Nigeria

Improving the quality of life for rural people is an enormous and challenging problem. Solutions to this problem are to be found within the rural areas. In essence, it comes down to generating employment, increasing income, harnessing and utilising the primary and secondary resources that the rural areas are endowed with. Diversification of manpower is required from already saturated agricultural sector to industry and secondary sectors. It has been recognised that in the long run agriculture and other land based activities, even with a high rate of growth, will not be able to provide employment to all the rural workers at adequate levels of income (Ibiloye, 2013).

At present, in most rural areas in Edo State, industrial activities are small scale and cottage industries comprising of handicrafts and artisan enterprises. There is lack of major agricultural and industrial facilities for engaging in massive production activities beyond subsistence level (Muhammad, Adamu & Alege, 2014). The handicraft and agricultural activities in the most rural areas are cottage or small scale in nature, labour-intensive, and therefore are limited in supply; whereas the produces are required for daily needs for those in the urban centres.

Rural industrialization becomes all the more important in view of the fact that the percentage share of agriculture to gross domestic production and the percentage of population engaged in this sector have been declining all over the world. Because of

saturation in the agricultural sector, there is no scope to accommodate additional manpower therein and it has further accentuated the problem of unemployment (Nwabughio, 2016). Therefore, diversion of manpower becomes imperative from agricultural sector to industry and service sectors. Since employment opportunities in the service sector are limited, the development of industrial sector, especially in rural segment, is the only remedy.

Rural development has now come to be realised as a sine qua non for national development and social welfare. The problem is not merely one of the developments of rural areas but of the development of rural communities to dispel ignorance and poverty and to assist the process of creating self-reliant and self-sustaining modern little communities (Nwabughio, 2016). In fact the major objective should be to reconstruct and develop the rural economy in such a way that income from the ownership of productive assets, skills and labour would be automatically distributed more equitably. This phenomenon, therefore focuses on the need, urgency and importance of building viable rural communities of functional rural clusters with all basic facilities and infrastructure.

Over the year, the provision of infrastructural and environment resources for productive activities in the numerous rural communities in Edo has been a major challenge. Unable to find employment in the productive sectors of the economy, the rural work force has drifted into low income, low productive service occupations, thus swelling the informal sector both in the rural and urban areas.

The sovereign remedy for the twin problems of poverty and unemployment lies in making the rural communities productive. The need of the rural populace is not 'relief' but 'release' of their inherent potential for industrial growth, economic productivity and social and political responsibility. Providing gainful employment through industrial development seems to be the most effective way to enhance the livelihood of the rural people.

There should, therefore, be a proper integration and co-ordination between agriculture and industry to ensure intensive and extensive developments of agriculture thereby creating additional employment for the rural population. Such integration and co-ordination between the two sectors is possible only through rural industrialization (World Bank, 2015).

The development of rural industries helps in the emergence of efficient, decentralised sectors of the economy. They create more avenues for employment and contribute to the process of a self-sustaining economy. It is a key to rural development and rural prosperity. It constitutes a significant link in the process of the socioeconomic transformation of rural areas. A rapid growth of village industries in rural areas helps in economic amelioration of the rural people by imparting a new look to their occupational structure.

In sum, to break the vicious circle of poverty, unemployment, inequality and urbanism (rural-urban migration), rural industrialisation is essential; especially when the

emphasis on a policy of macro-economic growth has proved ineffective in generating balanced socio-economic development in the country.

Fundamentally, government needs to place rural development at the top of the agenda of the national development in realization of the fact that enhanced rural development is a prerequisite for meaningful and sustainable overall national development policies and programs. Further to this is the need for consistency in the execution of rural development programmes. Indeed, implementation of appropriate rural development programs should continue irrespective of changes in government.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

Theories are very important in any research work as they provide context or rationale for research. Theories help to organize research as it point researchers toward some information or issues and away from others, thereby giving scholars intellectual base into which to put the information gathered and an order in which to explain it. Thus, quite a number of theories have been evolved by scholars in explaining socio-economic phenomena. However, for the purpose of this work, we adopt the Modernization Theory.

2.4.1 Modernization Theory

Modernization theory is an economic theory rooted in capitalism which evolved in the 1950s and 1960s. Modernization is a comprehensive theory which deals with the whole process a nation encounters in its attempts of transforming from a primitive to a modernized society. Modernization consists of a gradual process of specialization and separation of social structures, with the aim of promoting efficiency in the developmental

process of any society. According to Roxborough (1979), modernization theory operates on economic oriented principles which posits that capital formation and investment are the major determinants of economic growth and development.

Within the theory of modernization is the stage model which views development as a process which passes through various evolutionary phases. According to Ollawa (1981) the main focus of stage model is that development follows certain stipulated framework, as such, nations who seek to achieve economic growth must adhere to this framework. The most prominent scholar of the stage model is W.W. Rostow. For Rostow (1962), development is divided into five stages which are; the traditional society, the pre-condition for take-off stage, the take-off stage, the maturity stage, and the stage of high-mass consumption.

The traditional stage is an agrarian society that is not aware of its capability to transform its society to a modern community. They are therefore not willing to take advantage of the potential of modern science and technology (Okereke & Ekpe, 2002). At the stage of precondition for take-off, the society becomes aware of its transformation potential and in turn gets involved in the application of modern science and technology to agricultural and industrial practices. The opportunity for investment and commerce therefore increases at this stage.

The take-off stage places emphasis on the eradication of traditional obstacles which hinders economic growth and development. At this stage, the commercialization of agriculture is introduced and investment rises to a maximum level. The drive to maturity stage is a period when the economy shows the capacity to extend beyond the original

industries that served as its pivot for take-off. The final stage of development is that of high mass consumption, it focuses on the production of durable consumer goods and services which is marked by a rise in real income (Okere & Ekpe, 2002). Implicit in the stage model is the assumption that some countries are developed because of their strict adherence to this evolutionary developmental process.

The psychological/Idiosyncratic theory is also another strand in modernization theory which attributes development to certain attitudinal personality variables. It is assumed that it is the innovative personality of a nation that stimulates economic growth and development (Okereke & Ekpe, 2002).

The usefulness or application of the modernization theory to the present study on challenges and prospects of rural industrialization is its ability to explain or provide the developmental process through which primitive or rural societies can be developed and progressively transform into industrialized societies. What is needed however, is the willingness of the political leaders to create the platform for a progressive process through which our rural communities can be industrialized and therefore transformed.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Research methodology entails the method and procedure used in conducting a research. It is defined as a plan or blueprint, which specifies how data relating to a given problem would be collected and analyzed (Ujo, 2004). It focuses on the following headings: study's population, sample and sampling techniques, research instrument, validity of instrument, reliability of instrument, procedure for data collection and method of data analysis.

In this study, the survey research design was employed. A survey method involves the use of standardized questionnaires or interviews to collect data about people and their preferences, thoughts and behaviour in a systematic manner. The systematically collected primary data is used for the purpose of understanding or predicting some aspects of the behavior of the population of interest. The design was chosen because of the nature of the research being a quantitative study

3.2 Population of Study

The population of this study comprised the total population of residents of Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State. Based on the 2016 population estimate as reported by the National Bureau of Statistics, the total population of Edo State is put at four million, two hundred and thirty-five thousand, five hundred and ninety-five (4,235,595) persons (National Bureau of Statistics, 2016). Meanwhile, the total population figures of Orhionmwon local government area selected in this study based on

the 2006 Population and Housing Census report is given as one hundred and eighty-three thousand, nine hundred and ninety-four (183,994) persons (National Bureau of Statistics, 2006).

3.3 Sample Size/Sampling Techniques

A sample is a subset of a given population, a manageable size that represents all the properties of a population. The sample for this study was two hundred (200) respondents from the selected local government area.

The sampling technique adopted for this study was the simple random sampling method. The method gave equal opportunity to the respondents to be selected for the study and ensure the representativeness of the sample.

3.4 Sources of Data

Data for this study was sourced from two major sources, that is, primary and secondary sources. The primary sources of data collection for this work were derived mainly from the use of the questionnaire; while the secondary sources was derived from existing literatures. Such materials included textbooks, journal articles, newspapers, magazines and unpublished works.

3.5 Instruments of Data Collection

The research instrument for this study is the Questionnaire. The questionnaire is a popular and appropriate instrument of obtaining data; it is easy and simple to administer and provides the anonymity of the respondents. It is constructed in such a way that appropriate information can be elicited from the respondents. The questionnaire for this work was divided into two sections, namely, section A and B. Section A contained

questions as regard the personal profile of the respondents; while Section B comprised of the questions on the subject matter of the research work.

The research variables was measured by using the modified 4-point Likert scale of ‘Strongly Agree,’ ‘Agree,’ ‘Disagree’ and ‘Strongly Disagree.’

3.6 Validity of Instrument

The validity of the research instrument was achieved by asking for expert’s verification of the instrument (questionnaire) in order to make useful inputs on it. These experts (my supervisor and one other lecturer in the department) scrutinized the research instrument to ensure that the research instrument was consistent with variables raised in the research questions and that they actually measured the issues the research is concerned with.

3.7 Reliability of Instrument

The test retest method of reliability was used to determine the reliability of the instrument by administrating thirty (30) copies of the instrument to the same set of respondents twice within the study location within an interval of two weeks to determine the stability of instrument.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data collected in this research, the descriptive statistics of frequency distribution analysis was used to answer the research questions and results from the analysis were discussed and confirmed through relevant literature.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The questionnaire was employed in obtaining primary data for this study. A sample of two hundred (200) questionnaires were designed and distributed to respondents in the study locations of Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State. From the total copies of the questionnaires distributed, one hundred and eighty-five (185) copies were duly completed and retrieved, which then made the total respondents who actually participated in the study to be one hundred and eighty-five (185) participants.

4.2 Respondents' Personal Data

The simple percentage analysis is employed in this analysis.

Table 1: Respondents' Sex

Sex of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	100	54.1
Female	85	45.9
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 1 shows that 54.1% of the respondents are males, while 45.9% of them are females. This analysis shows that more males participated in the study than females. This may be partly due to the fact that at the time the field study was conducted, which was during weekend, many of the women might have gone to various distant village markets as is common with women in the rural communities across the state.

Table 2: Respondents' Age

Age of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
18-30 years	18	9.7
31 – 50 years	77	41.6
51 years and above	90	48.6
Total	186	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 2 shows that 9.7% of the respondents are ages 18-30 years; 41.6% of them are ages 31 – 50 years; and 48.6% are ages 51 years and above. This analysis shows that most of the respondents are aged within 31 – 50 years. Since most of the participants in the study are in their active (working) age group, this may be due to the fact that government institutions, such as: primary and secondary schools, a teachers' training college and the local government council, are located within the study area. It is generally believe that most rural areas have very few youth population, as a result of the influence of rural-urban migration, caused by the lack of modern facilities in the rural areas in the country.

Table 3: Respondents' Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	27	14.6
Married	149	80.5
Divorced	6	3.2
Separated	3	1.6
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 3 shows that 14.6% of the respondents are single; 80.5% of them are married; 3.2% are divorced; while 1.6% are separated. This analysis shows that most of the respondents are married. Since most of the participants in the study are married adults,

this may be due to the fact already stated in previous analysis above, that most rural areas in the country have few youthful population. Moreover, most rural dwellers are farmers and mostly married adults.

Table 4: Respondents’ Educational Background

Educational Background	Frequency	Percentage
Primary Education	35	18.9
Secondary Education	40	21.6
Tertiary Education	110	59.5
Total	186	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4 shows that 18.9% of the respondents have primary education; 21.6% of them have secondary education; and 59.6% of them have tertiary education. This analysis shows that most of the respondents have tertiary education. This would have appeared unusual, since the study was conducted in a rural setting, and most rural dwellers are farmers. However, as a result of the availability of some government institutions, like primary and secondary schools, the local government council and the teachers’ training college, some educated persons also reside in the rural areas. In addition, apart from this fact, some of the public workers also engage in farming in addition to their public service, and some of the farmers are also educated.

Table 5: Respondents’ Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Civil Service	65	35.1
Artisanship	25	13.5
Farming	78	42.2
Self-Employment	17	9.2
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 5 shows that 35.1% of the respondents are civil servants; 13.5% of them are artisans; 42.2% of them are farmers; and 9.2% are self-employed. This analysis shows that most of the respondents are farmers. This is likely due to the fact that most communities in Orhionmwon Local Government Area are rural and farming is the commonest means of livelihood. The second major groups here are the civil servants. This may be due to the availability of some government institutions, such as primary and secondary schools, the local government council and the teachers' training college.

4.3 Research Variables

The analysis of data on research variables was done using the modified three (3) point Scale of Agree, Disagree and Neutral.

Research Question One: What is the Level of Industrialization in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State?

Table 6: Factories for Processing Farm Produce such as Cassava, Yam, Rice and Fruits are available in Orhionmwon LGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	23	12.4
Disagree	160	86.5
Neutral	2	1.1
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 6 shows that 12.% of the respondents agree that factories for processing farms produce are available in the local government area; 86.5% of them disagreed; while 1.1% of them were neutral in their opinion. Data from the above table therefore shows that factories for processing farm produce are presently not available in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State.

Table 7: Mechanized/Modern Farming Equipment are available in Orhionmwon

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	4	2.2
Disagree	179	96.8
Neutral	2	1.1
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 7 shows that 2.2% of the respondents agreed that mechanized or modern farming equipment are available in Orhionmwon Local Government Area; 96.8% of them disagreed; and 1.1% of them were neutral in their opinion. Data from the above table therefore shows that mechanized or modern farming equipment are not currently available in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State.

Table 8: Most Communities in Orhionmwon Local Government Area have Constant Electricity Supply and Good/Accessible Roads

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	-	-
Disagree	185	100
Neutral	-	-
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 8 shows that all (100%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement that most communities in Orhionmwon Local Government Area have electricity supply and good/accessible roads. Data from the above table therefore shows that most communities in Orhionmwon Local Government area do not have constant electricity supply and good/accessible roads, and this is the bane of industrialization.

Table 9: Small Scale Businesses and Artisan Enterprises are Widespread in Orhionmwon Local Government Area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	19	10.3
Disagree	166	89.7
Neutral	-	-
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 9 shows that 10.3% of the respondents agreed that small-scale businesses and artisan enterprises are widespread in Orhionmwon Local Government Area while 89.7% of them disagreed. Data from the above table therefore shows that small scale businesses and artisan enterprises are scarcely available in Orhionmwon Local Government. This may be due to the lack of regular electricity supply and good/accessible roads in most of the communities in the local government area.

Table 10: Residents of Orhionmwon Local Government Area Can Be Said To Be Involved In Some Level of Industrial Activities

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	19	10.3
Disagree	159	85.9
Neutral	7	3.8
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 10 shows that 10.3% of the respondents agreed that residents of Orhionmwon Local Government Area can be said to be involved in some level of industrial activities; 85.9% of them disagreed; while 3.8% of them were neutral in their opinion. Data from the above table therefore shows that residents of Orhionmwon Local Government Area are not adequately involved in industrial activities. Again, this may be

due to the issue of lack of regular power supply and good/accessible roads in most of the communities in the local government area.

Research Questions Two: What Are the Major Challenges Militating Against Rural Industrialization in Edo State?

Table 11: The Presence of Government Is Being Felt In Communities Across Orhionmwon Local Government Area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	18	9.7
Disagree	160	86.5
Neutral	7	3.8
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 11 shows that 9.7% of the respondents agreed that the presence of government is being felt in communities across Orhionmwon Local Government Area; 86.5% of them disagreed; while 3.8% of them were neutral in their opinion. Data from the above table therefore shows that the presence of government is rarely being felt in communities across Orhionmwon Local Government Area. This may be due to the lack of basic social amenities, infrastructures and factories in the study location.

Table 12: There are Good Roads and Efficient Transport System for Easy Movement of Persons and Produce to the City

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	15	8.1
Disagree	167	90.3
Neutral	3	1.6
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 12 shows that 8.1% of the respondents agreed that there are good roads and efficient transport system for movement of persons and produce to the city; 90.3% of them disagreed; while 1.6% of them were neutral in their opinion. Data from the above table therefore shows that there are inadequate provision of accessible roads in these communities and therefore the provision of efficient transport system for easy movement of persons and produce to the city have is lacking. This finding is in line with the view of the respondents that basic infrastructures are lacking in the area.

Table 13: Orhionmwon Local Government Area lacks Good and Portable Water Supply

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	182	98.4
Disagree	3	1.6
Neutral	-	-
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 13 shows that 98.4% of the respondents agreed that Orhionmwon Local Government Area lacks good and portable water supply; and 1.6%of them disagreed. Data from the above table therefore shows that Orhionmwon Local Government Area lacks good and portable water supply. This goes to support the view of the respondents that there is lack of basic social amenities in the area.

Table 14: The Local Council Offers Soft Loans and Other Credit Facilities For Self-Entrepreneurial Activities in Orhionmwon Local Government Area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	32	17.3
Disagree	151	81.6
Neutral	2	1.1
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 14 shows that 17.3% of the respondents agreed that the local council offers soft loans and other credit facilities for self-entrepreneurial activities in Orhionmwon Local Government Area; 81.6% of them disagreed; and 1.1% of them were neutral in their opinion. Data from the above table therefore shows that Orhionmwon Local Government Council has not put in place soft loans and other credit facilities for self-entrepreneurial activities in the area. Again, this finding is in support of the view of the respondents that the presence of government is not being felt in the area.

Research Question Three: To What Extent Has the State Government Gone in Formulating and Implementing Rural Industrialization Policies in Edo State?

Table 15: The Governmental Body; Local Government Chairman, Councilors and Supervisors Resides Within the Local Government Area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	-	-
Disagree	182	98.4
Neutral	3	1.6
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 15 shows that 98.4% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that the local council officials reside within the Local Government Area; and 1.6% of them were neutral in their response. Data from the above table therefore shows that officials of Orhionmwon Local Government Council do not reside within the local government area and therefore do not feel the impacts of the environment. This may be due to the lack of

basic amenities and infrastructures in the area. This, again, support the view of the respondents that there is inadequate industrial and infrastructural facilities in the area.

Table 16: The Government of Edo State has Made Some Efforts at Boosting Agricultural Production in Orhionmwon through Supply of Modern Farming Equipment, Improved Seedlings, Fertilizers etc To Indigenes

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	13	7.0
Disagree	171	92.4
Neutral	1	0.5
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 16 shows that 7% of the respondents agreed that the Government of Edo State has made some efforts at boosting agricultural production in Orhionmwon; 92.4% of them disagreed; while 0.5% of them were neutral in their response. Data from the above table therefore shows that the government has not made adequate efforts at boosting agricultural production in Orhionmwon through the supply of modern farming equipment, improved seedlings and fertilizers to indigenes. This finding also supports the view of the respondents that the needed social and infrastructural facilities are lacking in the area.

Table 17: Basic Infrastructures Such As Power Supply, Good Roads, Health Care, Standard Schools, etc are Available in Orhionmwon Local Government Area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	33	17.8
Disagree	152	82.2
Neutral	-	-
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 17 shows that 17.8% of the respondents agreed that basic infrastructure such as power supply, good roads, health care, standard schools, etc are available in Orhionmwon Local Government Area and 82.2% of them disagreed. Data from the above table therefore shows that basic infrastructures such as power supply, good roads, primary health care, and standard schools, among others are not adequately provided in Orhionmwon Local Government Area. This finding is also in support of the view of the respondents that the social and infrastructural facilities are lacking in the area.

Research Question Four: What Can Be Done To Actualize Rural Industrialization in Edo State?

Table 18: Improving Quality of Living in Rural Areas through Provision of Basic Infrastructures

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	185	100
Disagree	-	-
Neutral	-	-
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 18 shows that all (100%) of the respondents agreed that Government should improve the quality of living in rural areas through the provision of basic infrastructures. Data from the above table therefore shows that there is urgent need for the government to improve living condition in study location by providing the needed infrastructures. Indeed, there is need for government to improve the quality of living in the rural areas across the state so as to curtail the incidence of rural-urban migration that has become rampant in the state and boost industrial activities.

Table 19: Siting of Major Factories for Processing Farm Produce in the Area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	185	100
Disagree	-	-
Neutral	-	-
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 19 shows that all (100%) of the respondents agreed that Government should site major factories for processing farm produces in the area to boost industrial and entrepreneurial activities and create employment opportunities in the area. Data from the above table therefore shows that locating factories for production and processing farm produce in the area is a sine qua non.. This is indeed a major way of resolving the high unemployment and poverty issue in the country, and especially in the rural areas.

Table 20: Provision of Credit Facilities for Entrepreneurship and Self-Employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	182	98.4
Disagree	-	-
Neutral	3	1.6
Total	185	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 20 shows that 98.4% of the respondents agreed that Government should provide credit facilities to boost entrepreneurship and self-employment in the area, while 1.6% of them were neutral in their response. Data from the above table therefore shows that there is need for the provision of credit and other facilities to the people of Orhionmwon as a way to encourage entrepreneurship and self-employment efforts in the area, since capital is a major determinant in business or entrepreneurial activities.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

The first major finding in the study is: The level of industrialization in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State is very low or non-existence due to the following observations: there are no factories for processing farm produce in the area; no modern farming equipment in the area; most communities in the area do not have electricity supply and good/accessible roads; small scale businesses and artisan enterprises are scanty; and residents of local government area are not involved in industrial activities.

This finding is consistent with the work of Lavanya, Hemalatha and Indumathi (2014), who assert that, generally, there has been less emphasis on rural development in Nigeria. Over the years, the development strategies in Nigeria generally has been urban biased and for which there exists relative neglect of the rural areas resulting into a dearth of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas. In reality, there is a gross rural neglect in Nigeria's development policies which has resulted to rural underdevelopment as reflected in the lack of rural industrialization and poor physical, social and institutional infrastructures.

The second major finding in the study is, the major challenges militating against rural industrialization in Edo State, particularly in Orhionmwon Local Government Area are; the presence of government is not being felt in communities across the Local Government Area; there are no good/accessible roads and efficient transport system for easy movement of persons and produce to the city; the Local Government Area lacks constant electricity and portable water supply; and Orhionmwon Local Government

Council has not put in place soft loans and other credit facilities for self-entrepreneurial activities in the area.

This finding is consistent with the following works; Abah (2010) asserts that, over the years, the development strategies and efforts in Nigeria has been more urban based or focused resulting in relative neglect of the rural areas as evidenced in the apparent dearth of basic infrastructural facilities in the rural areas. Okoli and Onah (2002) observe that the rural areas in Nigeria are characterized by inadequacies of human needs as reflected in the near absence of some basic infrastructures with its attendant features of degradation and deprivation.

Moreover, Olayiwole and Adeleye (2005) opine that, in Edo State, rural areas are characterized by deplorable road network and absence of all year-round reliable access road, lack of electricity and portable water supply, dilapidated school buildings, inadequate or absence of health centres, absence of modern market facilities, etc. This situation is made more critical as the topography of some rural communities in the state are characterized by ubiquitous valleys and hills and other geological challenges like clayey and swampy areas.

The third major finding in the study is, the State Government in its efforts at formulating and implementing rural industrialization policies in the state has not put in place the necessary machineries. To begin with, the officials of Orhionmwon Local Government Council do not reside within the area and do not really feel the impact of the environment; the government has not made enough efforts at boosting agricultural production in Orhionmwon through the supply of modern farming equipment, improved

seedlings and fertilizers to indigenes; and basic infrastructures such as power supply, good roads, primary health care, standard schools, etc are not available in the Local Government Area.

This finding is consistent with the following literature reviewed. Nwabughio (2016) asserts that the lack of interest and political will to project the development needs of the rural areas at the relevant political or bureaucratic power points does not induce government's prompt attention to addressing the development needs of the rural areas. This scenario is reinforced by the fact that most political office holders (Local Government Chairmen, Councilors and Supervisors, State Commissioners, State Legislatures and Federal Legislatures) detest living in the rural areas and have opted to, rather live in the metropolitan state capitals or the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. For this, they do not feel the impact of the gross deprivation obtainable in the rural areas and for which too they tend not to realize the urgent and dire need for enhancing development in the rural areas.

Oghoghue and Gerry-Eze (2011) also noted that in most rural settings in Nigeria, as in Edo State, most of the rural communities in the state lack access to accessible road, portable water/borehole and cottage hospitals respectively. One major consequence of the rural underdevelopment is urban migration which is daily reducing the active population of the rural areas in Nigeria. As a consequence of persistent underdevelopment, there has been noticeable high level of rural-urban migration in search of better standard of living and wider opportunities for meaningful economic and social activities.

The fourth and final major finding in the study is, the required steps at industrializing rural areas in Edo State include: the need to improve living condition in local government area by providing the needed infrastructures; the need to locate factories for producing and processing farm produce in the area; and the provision of financial and credit facilities by the government, since capital is a major determinant in business or entrepreneurial development.

This finding is consistent with the assertion of Ibiloye (2013), that the solutions to this problem are to be found within the rural areas. In essence, it comes down to generating employment, increasing income, harnessing and utilising the primary and secondary resources that the rural areas are endowed with. Diversification of manpower is required from already saturated agricultural sector to industry and secondary sectors. It has been recognised that in the long run agriculture and other land based activities, even with a high rate of growth, will not be able to provide employment to all the rural workers at adequate levels of income.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

This study examined the challenges and prospects of rural industrialization in Edo State, with focus on Orhionmwon Local Government Area. In order to achieve its stated objectives, the study developed and answered four research questions as follows:

1. What is the level of industrialisation in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State?
2. What are the major challenges militating against rural industrialization in Edo State?
3. To what extent has the state government gone in formulating and implementing rural industrialization policies in Edo State?
4. What can be done to actualize rural industrialization in Edo State?

The research reviewed related works on the concepts of rural industrialization and development. The challenges of rural industrialization in Nigeria, and specifically, in Edo State, were examined. Then, the prospects for enhancing rural industrialization in Edo State and Nigeria were examined. The research applied both the primary and secondary methods of data collection. The instrument of data collection was the questionnaire, which was constructed and distributed to selected respondents from Orhionmwon local government area.

The major findings of this research are as follows: The level of industrialization in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State is very low due to the following

observations: there are no factories for processing farm produce in the area; no modern farming equipment in the area; most communities in the area do not have electricity supply and good/accessible roads; small scale businesses and artisan enterprises are scanty; and residents of local government area are not involved in industrial activities.

The major challenges militating against rural industrialization in Edo State, particularly in Orhionmwon Local Government Area are: the presence of government is not being felt in communities across the Local Government Area; there are no good/accessible roads and efficient transport system for easy movement of persons and produce to the city; the Local Government Area lacks constant electricity and portable water supply; and Orhionmwon Local Government Council has not put in place soft loans and other credit facilities for self-entrepreneurial activities in the area.

The State Government in its efforts at formulating and implementing rural industrialization policies in the state have not put in place, the necessary machineries. To begin with, the officials of Orhionmwon Local Government Council do not reside within the area and do not really feel the impact of the environment; the government has not made efforts at boosting agricultural production in Orhionmwon through supply of modern farming equipment, improved seedlings and fertilizers to indigenes; and basic infrastructures such as power supply, good roads, primary health care, standard schools, etc are not available in the Local Government Area.

And, the required steps at industrializing rural areas in Edo State include: the need to improve living condition in local government area by providing the needed

infrastructures; the need to locate factories for producing and processing farm produce in the area; and the provision of financial and credit facilities by the government, since capital is a major determinant in business or entrepreneurial development.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The research project has examined the challenges and prospects of rural industrialization in Edo State of Nigeria, examined the impediments to enhancement of the rural development and examined ways to improving rural development administration. In conclusion, the study posits that the rural areas of Nigeria, particularly in Edo State, are so far, largely characterized by lack of basic infrastructure facilities and general underdevelopment. This is in spite of their immense contributions to the national development. Enhancing the rural development status is therefore a prerequisite for sustainable national growth and development. Realizing this enhancement depends on how the identified impediments to it are tackled.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the numerous findings in this work, the study makes the following recommendations, which are considered imperative in overcoming the impediments to rural industrialization, and expected to lead significantly to enhancement in the rural development process in Nigeria.

Government needs to de-emphasize total focus on the oil sector and to enhance agricultural development through addressing the needs of rural farmers with functional

incentives. This is necessary as increased income from agricultural activities, which is the main stay of the rural economy, improves the quality of the life of the rural dwellers. For instance, when farmers shift from the use of traditional tools like hoes and machetes to the use of modern tools like tractors, their production increases from subsistence to commercial quantities. Another dimension to this is the need for the establishment of agro-allied industries as growth or development drivers of the rural areas. Such agro-processing industries could be in the areas of rice milling and packaging, processing of cashew and groundnut products, cassava and cocoyam flour packaging, processing of pineapple, oranges and paw-paw into fruit juice etc.

The political representatives and leaders need to identify with the development needs of the rural areas of their constituencies. Indeed, they need to articulate such needs and ensure that they become integral parts of the government's development agenda and that policies or programs initiated to address them are monitored to ensure proper implementation. This is necessary in view of the fact that rural dwellers on their own, do not constitute any meaningful political force and so development policy formulations generally ignores them. Again the political representatives like the local government chairmen and councilors, could enhance rural development by actually devoting part of their constituency development allowance to rural sector development. This is necessary as such display of commitment to rural development by the political representatives will, in turn trigger greater commitment towards initiating rural development projects and programs on the side of the rural communities themselves

There is equally the need not only to adequately make budgetary allocation for rural development but, very importantly, in ensuring that such allocated funds are judiciously used to execute rural development projects and programs.

There is also the need for monitoring and integrating of the various national, state and local government policies and programmes on rural development and the co-ordination of the activities of all the rural development institutions. It is specifically suggested here that the federal government creates a federal ministry that will have the mandate to ensure the integration and harmonization of the various strategies, policies activities and goals of all the pro-rural development institutions and agencies including private rural community initiatives and those of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The local governments in Nigeria need to eschew corruption particularly at the leadership level and emphasize accountability, due process, prudence and diligence. Again, the leadership need to refocus firmly on its primary and statutory duty of administering local and rural development in integrated and sustainable manner. It is expected that the democratization process in Nigeria will aid the coming into existence of visionary and purposeful leaderships in the local government system. Such responsible leaderships will be inclined to developing appropriate policies and programs that can be effectively implemented to address the rural underdevelopment needs in Nigeria. Indeed, with such commitment of government leadership at the state and federal government levels in Nigeria towards enhancing development at the rural areas, the nation would significantly key into the millennium rural development goals and objectives.

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APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a student of the above named institution and as part of the requirements for the award of a Master of Science (M.Sc.) Degree in Public Administration, a research project is required: The study is titled “Challenges and Prospects of Rural Industrialization in Edo State: A Case Study of Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State.”

This questionnaire is strictly for academic purpose and any information given will be treated in strict confidence. Please you are required to be objective in giving your answers to the question asked.

Yours faithfully,

Otamere Festus

INSTRUCTION:

Please kindly tick the boxes provided against each question []

SECTION A: Personal Data

1. Sex: Male [] Female []
2. Age: 18-30 years [] 31- 50 yrs [] 51 years and above []
3. Marital Status: Single [] Married [] Divorced [] Separated []
4. Educational Background: Primary Education [] Secondary Education [] Tertiary Education []
5. Respondents' occupation: Civil Service [] Artisanry [] Farming [] Self-Employment []

Section B: Level of Industrialization in Orhionmwon Local Government Area of Edo State

S/N	STATEMENTS	SA	A	D	SD
1	Factories for Processing Farm Produce such as Cassava, Yam, Rice and Fruits are available in Orhionmwon LGA				
2	Mechanized/Modern Farming Equipment are available in Orhionmwon				
3	Most Communities in Orhionmwon Local Government Area have Constant Electricity Supply and Good/Accessible Roads				
4	Small Scale Businesses and Artisan Enterprises are Widespread in Orhionmwon Local Government Area				
5	Residents of Orhionmwon Local Government Can Be Said To Be Involved In Some Level of Industrial Activities				

Section C: Major Challenges Militating Against Rural Industrialization in Edo State

S/N	STATEMENTS	SA	A	D	SD
6	The Presence of Government Is Being Felt In Communities Across Orhionmwon Local Government Area				
7	There are Good Roads and Efficient Transport System for Easy Movement of Persons and Produce to the City				
8	Orhionmwon Local Government Area lacks Good and Portable Water Supply				
9	The Local Council Offers Soft Loans and Other Credit Facilities For Self-Entrepreneurial Activities in Orhionmwon Local Government Area				

Section D: Extent Which the State Government has gone in Formulating and Implementing Rural Industrialization Policies in Edo State

S/N	STATEMENTS	SA	A	D	SD
10	The Governmental Body; Local Government Chairman, Councilors and Supervisors Resides Within the Local Government Area				
11	The Government of Edo State has Made Some Efforts at Boosting Agricultural Production in Orhionmwon through Supply of Modern Farming Equipment, Improved Seedlings, Fertilizers etc to Indigenes				
12	Basic Infrastructures Such As Power Supply, Good Roads, Health Care, Standard Schools, etc are Available in Orhionmwon Local Government Area				

Section E: How to Actualize Rural Industrialization in Edo State

S/N	STATEMENTS	SA	A	D	SD
13	Improving Quality of Living in Rural Areas through Provision of Basic Infrastructures				
14	Siting of Major Factories for Processing Farm Produce in the Area				
15	Provision of Credit Facilities for Entrepreneurship and Self-Employment				

Thank you for responding to my questionnaire.