

## EMPIRICAL STUDY OF FUNCTIONAL AND MORIBUND SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (SMIS) IN NIGERIA: EVIDENCE FROM NIGER STATE

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### Abstract

*Nigeria as a country is trying to diversify from mono economy (i.e. oil economy) to non-oil economy (i.e. agriculture and solid minerals), which may likely resuscitate moribund industries on one hand, and increase economic activities of Small and Medium scaled Industries in the other. Nigeria as a nation needs to create an enabling environment that will encourage local economic development among states so that poverty will be drastically ameliorated in Nigeria. The study is premised on quantitative approach where empirical analysis is derived through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings of the study give database of functional and moribund SMIs in Niger State, and enable researchers to make useful recommendations for policy makers at the Federal, State and Local governments respectively. In conclusion, the researchers recommend that the scope of this study needs to be expanded to cover the remaining thirty-five (35) states of the federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The findings of this study cannot be generalized to cover other States of Nigeria because of peculiarities of individual States in Nigeria.*

**Keywords:** *Functional, Moribund SMIs, Economic Diversification, Industrial Sector and Niger State*

### Introduction

The impact of manufacturing cum economic activities of Small and Medium scaled Industries in economic development has been widely studied. Few countries have been able to grow and accumulate wealth without investing in their manufacturing industries, and a strong and thriving manufacturing sector usually precipitates industrialization. The manufacturing sector with specific focus on SMIs is widely considered to be the ideal industry to drive Africa's economic development. This is due to the labor-intensive, export focused nature of the industry. There is a direct correlation between exportation levels and the economic success of a country. By increasingly adding value to products before they are sold, revenues are boosted, thereby raising average earnings per input. Furthermore, the manufacturing sector is also more sustainable and less vulnerable to external shocks than commodities (Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler, 2014). Industrial development therefore is the application of modern technology, equipment and machineries for the production of goods and services, alleviating human suffering and to ensure continuous improvement in their welfare. Modern manufacturing processes are characterized by high technological innovations, the development of managerial and entrepreneurial talents and improvement in technical skills which normally promote productivity and better living conditions. In recognition of this, successive governments in Nigeria have continued to articulate policy measures and programme to achieve industrial growth and development.

In Nigeria, as in many other developing countries, the word industry is used essentially as a synonym for manufacturing. This is because manufacturing is the most dynamic

component of the industrial sector. Industrialization has come to be regarded as a crucial and powerful engine in the overall development process. The World Bank has classified Nigeria as inward oriented by trade orientation. Using data for 1963 – 73 and 1973 – 1985, the country was deemed moderately inward oriented for the production period 1963 – 1973, but strongly inward oriented for the period 1973 – 1985. Since 2001, Nigeria has enjoyed a long period of sustained expansion of the non-oil economy, with growth occurring across all sectors of the economy and accelerating at about 7%. This growth rate increased to about 8-9% in 2003 despite the financial crisis. This has more than doubled the growth rate in the country prior to 1999. Even in the wake of the global financial crisis in 2009, Nigeria's growth performance fell only to about 4.5 percent. This, according to Ajakaiye and Fakiyesi (2009) has been attributed to the rapid growth rate in the non-oil export. The development of the non-oil economy was in contrast to that of the oil economy, whose contribution has been declining owing to unrest in the Niger Delta. However, an investigation by the World Bank (2012) has revealed that the pattern of growth in the Nigerian economy has not gained significant input from the industrial sector and development.

Nigeria is classified as industrially underdeveloped. Yet a lot of efforts have been put into the industrialization process. Plan after plan, investment policies are renewed, fine-tuned and at times completely revamped. Resources are abundant and investment opportunities are almost unlimited. Various industrial development policies, perspective plans and medium-term economic plans acknowledged the importance of the manufacturing sector in the economy. For instance, as stated in the nation's 4th Plan, manufacturing is capable of sustaining a minimum growth rate of 15% per annum, contributing over 7% to gross domestic product, promoting employment and enhancing the value of natural resources, to mention but a few. The history of industrial development and manufacturing in Nigeria is a classic illustration of how a nation could neglect a vital sector through policy inconsistencies and distractions attributable to the discovery of oil (Adeola, 2005). However, Ogbu (2012) argues that the country's oil industry is not a major source of employment, and its benefit to the other sectors in the economy is limited since the government has not adequately developed the capacity to pursue the more value-added activities of the petrochemical value chain. As a result, the oil industry does not allow for any agglomeration or technological spillover effects.

In Niger State effort to promote industrial development began immediately with the creation of the State in 1976, where draft industrial policy was formulated with special mandate to facilitate specific industry establishment by government and gradual investment and re-investment to allow for indigenous investors to gradually take over the investment. This policy mandate was follow-up with a modified policy objective in 1985 focusing on the development of enabling industrial development environment which led to the establishment of industrial layout and estates in the State. This is basically for both local and international industrialists to establish and locate in Niger state in view of the strategic important of industrial development to its benefiting communities, regions and states. (MICC 2008)

The failure of the policy framework informed Niger State to establish agencies such as Small and Medium sized Enterprises and Micro finance Bank Agency (SME/MF), NSIPDA, etc. to facilitate the industrialization with respect to various economic sectors in Niger State. Niger State quest for industrialization led to the establishment of Niger State small and medium sized enterprises and micro finance bank agency in 2007 and Niger state industrial parks development Agency in 2008. The SME/MF agency has a

specific objective of facilitating establishment of Micro, small and medium sized industries/enterprises while NSIPDA has a specific mandate to facilitate and accelerate industrial development of the state with the following objectives among others. To promote and develop the industrial base of the State, through the establishment and management of industrial parks, clusters and enterprise zones with state of the art infrastructure and facilities. To facilitate industrialization of Niger State towards sustainable national competitiveness through the promotion and development of industrial sector based on natural resources in the State. To effectively and efficiently promote industrial development, the Niger State Government has initiated several measures and provided various incentives. Setting up of industrial parks is one such measure. The government launched the programme of setting up Industrial parks in 2008. The Niger State government is responsible for planning, developing and managing the industrial parks and clusters through the Niger State Industrial Parks Development Agency. Going from the foregoing, the researchers therefore see the need to conduct an empirical study on the functional and moribund SMIs in Nigeria, using Niger State as a case study. If the study is thoroughly carried out, and findings are put to use, issues such as wealth creation, job creation, value addition, youth unrest, etc. will be addressed in Nigeria. (MICC 2008)

### **Statement of the Problem**

The industrial sector development cannot be left to chance or rule of the thumb, therefore, the need for strategic planning and integrated approach to specific sector development cannot be over emphasized. As the country cum state governments embark on industrial policy revamp through economic diversification, entrepreneurship, industrial parks development and industrial sector re-focusing become an issue in this study. There is a gap where scientific method identifying existing manufacturing industries vis-à-vis achievement, challenges, employment status, raw material utilization, revenue generating capacity, installed/production capacity and capacity gaps within the sector need to be properly identified. These are all in view to ascertain the contribution of this sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP) on one hand, and to properly define areas of intervention by the state governments in Nigeria.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The overall objective of this study is to examine both the functional and moribund SMIs, and determine their contribution to economic development in Nigeria, using Niger State as a case study. Specifically, the objectives are:

- i. To investigate the actual number of the functional and moribund industries in accordance with their geographic locations in Niger State.
- ii. To examine the extent at which the associated challenges influences their operations and recommend possible ways to overcome identified challenges.
- iii. To assess the level of productivity among SMIs in terms of installed capacity, production capacity and turn over.
- iv. To establish Industrial Data Bank based on the findings of the study.

### **Literature Review**

Chopra (2017) posits that the development of science and technology has resulted in the growth and spread of heavy industries while human progress now-a-days is measured in terms of industrial potentialities and prosperity. He further postulated, that we have not yet realized the evils of industrialization due to unplanned growth in our time as the ecological imbalances and greenhouse effects have posed serious threat to human kind and its survival is questioned.

Industrialization has both advantages and disadvantages but we must learn to accept industry not as an end in itself but as a means to the end of social, economic and upliftment of mankind. The advantages of industrialization are enormous as the growth of industries has resulted in large scale production of goods which are available to the consumer at much cheaper rates also saving of time and labour and rise in the standard of living of the people. A number of substitutes in consumer goods are available given the customers wide variety of choices. Industrialization create means to control and check the colossal wastage of human energy that can be used otherwise and creates new job opportunities, leading to the removal of poverty to a great extent. Industrialization has also resulted in the development of new modes of transport making quick export and import possible (Chopra, 2017)

The disadvantages of industrialization cannot be ignored according to Chopra as it have devastating effect on our everyday life to include gradual disappearance of many natural resources, the pollution of land, water and air, increase in vehicular traffic, the incessant working of machines in factories have brought in noise-pollution and dust and smoke. He concluded that, the gradual displacement of manpower in industries is ultimately leading to unemployment and large scale heavy industries lead to a sharp fall in the number of small scaled industries and their gradual disappearance while regional and local artisans and workers of various trades and professions suffer a great deal as they are also gradually disappearing.

The industrial revolution according to Hom, Rosenband, &Smith, (2010) was the transition to a new manufacturing process in the period from about 1760 to 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron ore production. The increasing use of steam power, development of machine tools and factory system were dominant factors of industrial revolution but textiles were the most dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, production output and capital invested. The textile industry was also the first to use modern production methods.

The industrial revolution began in Great Britain and many of the technological innovations were of British origin. By the mid-18th century Britain was the world's leading commercial nation controlling a global trading empire with colonies in North America, Africa and India through the activities of the East India Company. The development of trade and the rise of business were mainly due to the Industrial Revolution (Gupta, 2016). The industrial revolution marks a major turning point in history; almost every aspect of daily life was influenced in some way. In particular, average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented sustained growth. Some economists say that the major impact of the Industrial Revolution was that the standard of living for the general population began to increase consistently for the first time in history, although others have said that it did not begin to meaningfully improve until the late 19th and 20th centuries (Feinstein, 1998).The Gross Domestic Product per capital according to Lucas (2003) was broadly stable before the industrial revolution and the emergence of the modern capitalist economy while the industrial revolution began an era of per-capita economic growth in capitalist economies. Economic historians are in agreement that the onset of the industrial revolution is the most important event in the history of humanity since the domestication of animals and plants.

### **Industrial Revolution Eras**

The main cause of the first industrial revolution was richness accumulated by Britain from its large empire of colonies and losing the America colony in 1783 which was

considered a setback. Britain was able to maintain firm control over trade from India while British people were getting wealthier hence, they need to spend their wealth on new things thus, demand for all kind of goods shot-up considerably. The first industrial revolution period according to Lucas (2003) took place approximately from 1760 to 1840 and saw the rapid industrial development through machines, steam engines and weaving looms. The first industrial revolution was largely centered on Britain and parts of the Northeastern United States. The second industrial revolution era which last between 1870 and 1914 also known as the technological revolution was a phase of rapid industrialization characterized with mass production, assembly line and electric energy. The second industrial revolution was a great leap forward for society as it fast track steel production from iron casting, fossil energy/petroleum discovery and hydro-electricity which led to the introduction of public automobile and airplanes. The second industrial revolution laid the foundation for globalization and created a rough draft of today's world (Gustavo, 2016). The third industrial revolution according to Rifkin (2012) emerged by 1969 and was characterized by main frame computer (ICT), electronic (internet), green electricity and 3-D printing. The third industrial revolution era led to fundamental economic change that occurs when new communication technologies converge with new energy regimes mainly renewable electricity and linking economy globally.

The fourth industrial revolution according to Klaus (2016) is building on the third, the digital revolution that has been occurring since the middle of the last century approximately (2005). It is characterized by a fusion of technologies that is blurring the lines between the physical, digital, and biological spheres. There are three reasons why today's transformations represent not merely a prolongation of the third industrial revolution but rather the arrival of a fourth and distinct one: velocity, scope, and systems impact. The speed of current breakthroughs has no historical precedent. When compared with previous industrial revolutions, the fourth is evolving at an exponential rather than a linear pace. It is disrupting almost every industry in every country. The breadth and depth of these changes herald the transformation of entire systems of production, management, and governance. The fourth industrial revolution is mainly characterized by artificial intelligence, self-driving cars, drones for virtual assistance, robotics, iCloud computing, digital fabrication, additive manufacturing, materials engineering, and synthetic biology pioneering a symbiosis between microorganisms, our bodies, products we consume and even the buildings we inhabit (Klaus, 2016).

### **Prospects of Industrial Development**

The development of science and technology has resulted in the growth and spread of heavy industries. Human progress now-a-days is measured in terms of industrial potentialities and prosperity. The growth of industries has resulted in large scale production of goods which are available to the consumer at much cheaper rates. This also saves time and labour and in a considerable rise in the standard of living of the people. A number of substitutes and alternatives in consumer goods are available. The customer gets wide variety of choices. There are means to control and check the colossal wastage of human energy that can be used productively. Industrial development creates new job opportunities, leading to the removal of poverty to a great extent resulting in the development of new modes of transportation making quick export and import possible. The world has become a small place called global village. Renewed interest in industrial development stems from the change of perspective among policy-makers from importation of assorted products to conscious, systematic and integrated industrial development strategy especially for sustainable raw material processing, increased internally generated revenue, venture/job creation, technology

transfer, etc. The survey assessed the performance of the manufacturing industries in the state so far to ascertain its potential in achieving diversification of the state economy through promotion and development of the industrial sector. The survey specifically assessed the achievement, challenges and socio-economic activities of the manufacturing industries in the state for economic viability and meaningful contribution vis-à-vis challenges to the industrial sector development in Niger State.

### **Challenges of Industrial Development**

The challenges of Industrial development include the gradual disappearance of many natural resources, the pollution of land, water and air. Increase in vehicular traffic and the incessant working of machines in factories has brought in noise-pollution, dust and smoke which have direct effect on human health. This general dirty and unhealthy conditions in and around the industrial sites have affected human health and happiness so often that diseases, unheard of before, are spreading far and wide. There has been an instance of child labour in factories and the gradual displacement of manpower in industries with robots is ultimately leading to unemployment. Industrial conflicts as a result of poor management of production factories lead to strike and then lockouts cause hardship and unrest. Society suffers the consequences. Large scale heavy industries lead to a sharp fall in the number of cottage industries and their gradual disappearance. Regional and local artisans and workers of various trades and professions suffer a great deal. In this globalization era, this survey is to be found useful in public, private and academic sectors as the survey addresses the issue of industrial performance currently agitating the minds of both the public, private and academics. This survey is unique because it is one of the few attempts to investigate the pragmatic achievement, realistic challenges and quantifiable prospects in the Niger State industrial sector. This survey exposes the performance of the industrial sector in Niger State and close some existing gaps in literature on the subject, as researches on the industrial sector performance in Niger State are rare.

### **Significance of the Study**

To the government and other policy-makers, this survey is timely as the state is implementing policies that are aimed at developing industrial parks, promotion of investment and establishment of legal, institutional and regulatory framework for industrialization, investment and effective/efficient private sector active participation. Therefore, the survey is meant to provide a guide to policy makers on industrial development and the functionality of manufacturing industries in the state. This survey comes at a time when the state government is pursuing the process of economic diversification which can be achieved by developing other sectors and subsectors of the economy e.g. SMEs subsector, Agro-processing industries, etc. Though other sectors of the economy have made significant contributions in terms of employment and revenue generation, the proponent of dual economy models have emphasized the need for a viable SME subsector of the manufacturing sector for the purpose of industrial development which is the hallmark of this survey.

To the private sector operators in the industrial sector, this survey is a useful and articulated achievement, challenges and prospects of the manufacturing industries in Niger State. This will also encourage the public sector and policy-makers to pay more attention in terms of budget, infrastructure and capacity building for the active private sector operators. To the academics, the survey is also a useful contribution to literature on industrial development in Niger State. In view of the controversies on the role of foreign direct investment in to the state and direct exportation of raw material from the state. This kind of empirical survey will add substance to the debate as well as provide a way out; thus, the contribution of this survey will be both useful to theory and

practice.

### Research Methodology

Methodology is the analysis of, and rationale for, the particular method or methods used in a study. Based on the above definition, we can simply say methodology of the survey is all about the procedures employed in carrying out the survey. It spells out the nature of the research design, population of the survey, sampling techniques, methods of data collection and methods for analyzing the data. The nature of the problem and the objective of any study usually determine the type of research design to be adopted by a researcher. Though various types of research design exist, which include experimental design, historical design, descriptive survey design, case study design, ex-post design, correlational design among others. This survey utilizes the descriptive survey design as it attempts to establish the functional and moribund industries in Niger State Vis-à-vis achievement, challenges, products, sectors and prospects.

### Population and Sampling Technique

The population of this survey consists of all identifiable functional and moribund manufacturing industries at the twenty-five (25) local Government Areas within the three geo-political zones of the State. There are many types of sampling methods. These include, among others, random sampling, stratified sampling, systematic sampling, multistage sampling, convenient sampling, cluster sampling and quota sampling.

**Table 1.1: Twenty-five (25) LGAs and Senatorial Zones in Niger State**

S/N	LGAs	SENATORIAL ZONES
1	Agaie	A
2	Bida	A
3	Edati	A
4	Gbako	A
5	Katcha	A
6	Lapai	A
7	Lavun	A
8	Mokwa	A
9	Bosso	B
10	Chanchaga	B
11	Gurara	B
12	Kagara	B
13	Munya	B
14	Paikoro	B
15	Shiroro	B
16	Suleja	B
17	Tafa	B
18	Agwara	C
19	Borgu	C
20	Kontagora	C
21	Magama	C
22	Mariga	C
23	Mashegu	C
24	Rijau	C

25	Wushishi	C
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Source: MICI (2017)

This study used stratified sampling technique considering the geographical spread of manufacturing industries in Niger State. A stratified sampling technique extends the idea that the researcher divides the entire population into different subgroups or strata then randomly selects the final population from the different subgroups or strata. One advantage of this method is that the sample itself is a representation of all interest groups in the area of survey. The selection of the sample is subjective but cost effective. The sample size of this survey was the twenty-five (25) LGAs from the three (3) geo-political zones of Niger State.

#### Method of Data Collection

There are basically two sources of data collection i.e both primary and secondary sources of data collection. For the purpose of this survey, primary method of data collection was utilized. Primary data was collected using a partially structured closed ended questionnaire as a survey instrument which was made-up of fourteen (14) items and was administered on each functional and moribund manufacturing industry within the three (3) geo-political zones of Niger State.

Primary data was collected by means of standardized procedures where individual industry was asked the same sets of questions using closed-ended structured questionnaires which were administered on the respondents who are owners, managers, production managers, etc.purposely to obtain open and honest information in a more private method thereby obtained a composite profile of the companies. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with organized private sector in the state. Key Informant Interviews (KII) these are made up of small, medium and large scale industrialists or their industry representative. Consultation with key stakeholders (associations, professional bodies and government officials) all these methods were used to solicit valid and variable information that will provide us with unique and verifiable data on manufacturing industries in Niger State.

#### Research Instrument Administration

The research instrument used for this study is two different types of structured questionnaires; type A, administered on functional industries while type B, administered on moribund industries. Data gathered from the field of survey are presented below.

Table 1.2 Functional Industries Surveyed

S/N	SENATORIAL ZONES	TOTAL QUESTIONNAIRES ADMINISTERED	TOTAL QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED
1	A	50	21
2	B	100	90
3	C	50	26
	TOTAL	200	137

Source: MICI (2017)

Table 1.3 Moribund Industries Surveyed

S/N	SENATORIAL ZONES	TOTAL QUESTIONNAIRES ADMINISTERED	TOTAL QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED
1	A	15	11
2	B	30	21



3	C	15	10
		60	42

Source: MICI (2017)

### Findings and Analysis

The results obtained revealed that one hundred and thirty-seven (137) functional industries were captured across the three geopolitical zones of Niger State, 21 out of these industries were captured in zone “A”, 90 industries from zone “B” and 26 industries from zone “C”.

A total number of two hundred (200) questionnaires were administered on each identified functional manufacturing industry, fifty (50) questionnaires for zone “A” while twenty-one (21) were returned, one hundred (100) questionnaires for zone “B” while ninety (90) were returned and fifty (50) questionnaires for zone “C” and twenty-six (26) were returned. A total of one hundred and thirty-seven (137) questionnaires were returned signifying the total number of functional manufacturing industries in Niger State.

A total number of sixty (60) questionnaires were administered on each identified closed, non-functional moribund industry in each of the political zone in the State but only forty-two (42) were returned. Twenty (20) questionnaires were administered on some identified moribund industries in zone “A” meanwhile only eleven (11) were returned, forty (40) questionnaires were administered on some identified moribund industries in zone “B” while only twenty-one (21) were returned and twenty (20) questionnaires were administered on some identified moribund industries in zone “C” meanwhile only ten (10) were returned. This signified that only forty-two (42) industries were identified as moribund industries in Niger State.

### Employment Status

A total number of three thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine persons (3,299) are permanently employed by the functional industries across the three Senatorial Zones (Niger South, East and North) of the State, out of which eight hundred and thirteen (813) are employed by industries in Zone “A”, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (1,893) from industries in Zone “B” and five hundred and ninety-three (593) from industries in Zone “C”. Most of these industries employed between two (2) persons and five hundred (500) persons.

Jon-gaza investment in Minna, Ekodatipe from Kpotu Village, Katcha Local Government Area, Al-Ihsaan global resources ltd Bida and Dana pharmaceutical ltd, Minnahas the highest number of staff strength under its employment of (500, 120, 171 and 116) respectively while Rahusa Poly Suleja, Div-Wisdom Polythene, Suleja and Odu Kenneth Ejikein Minna employed two (2) persons each, which is the lowest.

It was confirmed through focused group discussion (FGD) and key informant interview (KII) that approximately 80 - 85% employees skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled by the functional manufacturing industries are indigenes of Niger State.

### Major Challenges

It was revealed from the results obtained that none of the industries is operating in isolation, therefore all of these industries shared peculiar problems of infrastructure which include power supply, access road and internal road network, water provision and reticulation; lack of access to credit facility and high interest rate from financial institutions which increases cost of production, inadequate working capital and high

cost of raw materials due to poor infrastructure, multiple taxation and lack of government patronage and non-availability of genuine spare parts for routine maintenance

### **Major Successes**

In spite of the inevitable challenges, industries in its efforts have recorded the following achievements; creation of employment to the teeming youths in Niger State. The industries in the State have directly or indirectly improved government internally generated revenue. Good manufacturing process and production of high quality products, there is enhanced skills acquisition by the locals employed and the absolute utilization of abundant raw material. There is cordial and harmonious relationship between industry operators (private) and the local communities.

### **Conclusion**

It was concluded that there are one hundred and thirty-seven (137) functional industries in Niger State, twenty-one (21) in zone A, ninety (90) in zone B and twenty-six (26) in zone C. There are also forty-two (42) moribund industries in Niger State, eleven (11) in zone A, twenty-one (21) in zone B and ten (10) in zone C. A total of three thousand two hundred and ninety nine (3,299) persons are permanently employed in the one hundred and thirty seven (137) functional industries in Niger State; eight hundred and thirteen (813) in zone A, one thousand eight hundred and ninety three (1,893) in zone B and five hundred and ninety three (593) in zone C. Lack of infrastructure such as good road and power supply, multiple taxation and lack of State Government patronage were identified as major challenges being faced by industrialists in Niger State. Meanwhile, functional industries have increased the State Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) and employment in the State.

### **Recommendations**

Based on above information/data obtained from the promoters and managers/production managers of industries in Niger State, the authors hereby recommend that: (1) there exists the need to review the industrial policies of Niger State to provide a guide to investors; (2) Government should henceforth encourage local patronage on local products in the State such as pharmaceutical products, Agro-processing, consumables, cosmetics etc; (3) Government should provide grant and/or assistance where necessary to the industries in the area of tax holiday, credit assistance over a period to improve on their production; (4) Government should provide bail out to sick, ailing and moribund industries in the State using the Paris Club refund or any other means; (5) Government should set-up a technical committee that will consistently monitor and assess the performances of the functional industries and summon the owners of the moribund industries and discuss possible ways of resuscitating the industries in question; and (6) Government should come up with a sustainable means of surmounting the above challenges that would enhance the industrial production and ease accessibility of raw materials input

### **Suggested Areas for Further Study**

The three functional Hydro-power Plants Shiroro, Jebba and Kainji in the State are recommended for further study as they have direct impact on the State Internally Generated Revenue, employment and Socio-economic impact on the citizens of the State. The Nigeria Flour Mills, owners of Sugar cane plantation and Golden Penny Sugar Sugar processing Company at Sunti village in Mokwa LGA and Abuja Steel Company located at Sabon-Wuse in Tafa LGA of Niger State are also recommended for further study.

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