



### Industrialization and Livelihood in Rivers State

#### ABSTRACT

The study examines the effect of industrialization on livelihood of people in Rivers State. The study used four objectives and research questions. Schumpeter's innovation theory was adopted as theoretical framework. The study adopted descriptive survey design. The sample size of 400 was generated through Taro Yamene formula. The study distributed four hundred (400) questionnaires to three (3) local government areas from three (3) senatorial districts of Rivers State, while three hundred and fifty-eight (358) questionnaires were retrieved and used for our analysis. Primary and secondary data was adopted as source of data. However, the study retrieved 358 questionnaires, which was used as the mode for statistical analysis. The study findings revealed that manufacturing, mining, agriculture, entertainment, financial service, communication and transportation are the areas of industrialization in Rivers State. It was also discovered that industrialization has failed to improve the livelihood of Rivers people by enhancing self-reliance and reducing unemployment; reducing poverty; improving the living standard of people; increasing individual wealth; enhancing skill manpower; and creating enabling environment for individual petty-business owners. However government policies, insecurity, lack of finance/capital, multiple government taxations; lack of infrastructure and incessant power outages; and lack of enabling environment are the impediments affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State. The study recommends that the federal and state government should reduce the multiple taxations levied on industries in Rivers State. Adequate reduction of multiple taxations will enable the industries to operate effectively, thereby improving the livelihood of the people in the state. Rivers State Government should provide electricity and infrastructural development to rural and urban areas so that goods produced can move from production points to the markets in the state.

**Keywords:** Industrialization, Industry, Livelihood, Economy, Development, Government, Policies.

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#### I. Introduction

Industrialization is one of the indicators and distinctive features of modern livelihood of a country (Tamuno & Edoumiekumo, 2012). According to Barigbon and Idoniboye-Obu (2022), it is the driver of economic growth and adequate livelihood. It can be defined as a change in a country's form of production and work force towards producing or minor industries and also relates to different income levels attainment in which nations can be classified such as high-income, higher upper income, lower upper income, higher middle income, lowers middle income and the low income countries. It concerns the introduction, growth and development of industries and several sectors of the economy, such as

communication, building, construction, manufacturing, real estate, banking and public utilities in different parts of the country. The level of industrialization of a country facilitates its productive ability to make the essential goods and services available, reduce poverty, enable self-reliance, improve living standard, balance of payment stability, saves time and labor, stimulate other sectors of the economy, development of skilled manpower, minimize social tension by creating more employment opportunities, increase the earning power of the populace, and sustain economic growth and development (Ikonne and Nwogwugu, 2020).

In the context of developing countries, Duru and Yusuf (2017) observed that the government seeks to use industrialization as an instrument or a weapon of economic growth that will assist them to achieve its macroeconomics purposes including, increasing its national output, minimizing unevenness in development outcomes, generating income, minimizing dependency on the developed countries and minimizing fluctuations in foreign exchange earnings. However, in Nigeria, agriculture was the mainstay of the economy at independence in 1960, providing food and employment for the populace, raw materials for the emergent industrial sector which includes manufacturing, construction, electricity, mining, water and gas industries, and also generating the bulk of government revenue and foreign exchange earnings (Effiong, 2022). As a result, industrialization in the case of a developing economy like Nigeria can thus, be seen as the departure from a subsistence economy that is largely agriculturally towards a more mechanized system of production that entails more efficient and highly technical exploitation of natural resources in a highly formal and commercialized economic setting. This is such that transformation from manual labor is replaced by mechanized labor and craftsmen by assembly plants (Samita cited in Barigbon & Idoniboye-Obu, 2022).

Going further, industrialization has been the central theme of Nigeria's economic policy since 1960s. In the late 1960s, the Nigerian economy started experiencing difficulty in furthering its industrial development following the discovery, exploration and exportation of oil in commercial quantities. In early 1980s, there was economic backwardness as a result of the enormous waste associated with a public sector dominated economy. Consequently, the Nigerian governments embarked on the systematic liberalization of the economy to stimulate the private-sector dominated economy. Some public corporations were first privatized, while others were commercialized. Emphasis has shifted to the promotion of growth and development of privately owned micro/cottage, small and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs) as a means of fostering genuine industrialization for real national economic development. Thus, micro-enterprises correspond to the philosophy of social and free markets, creativity, innovation, promotion of individual and group initiatives, self-reliance, and self-fulfillment (Effiong, 2022). According to Isiksal and Odoh (2016), industrialization, thus, became an important instrument for stimulating adequate livelihood. This approach led to the country's pursuit and adoption of several policies to advance the industrialization process in Nigeria, in its quest to become an industrialized economy and self-reliant. The necessity for this quest is of paramount interest as it would serve as a means to achieve the country's macroeconomics purposes, diversify the economic base in order to promote adequate livelihood of the people (Okereka, 2020).

Hence, this study seeks to examine the significant relationship between industrialization and livelihood in Rivers State.

## **II. Statement of the Problem**

With the amalgamation of the Southern and Northern Protectorate in 1914 by Lord Fredrick Lugard, the stage was set for functional commercial and industrial activities in the East of the Southern part of the country. To activate commerce and industrialization, Briggs and Ndimele (2013) noted that a seaport for exports and functional railway system to transport passengers and cargoes from the coast to the hinterland was provided in the Eastern Nigeria, the part today referred to as Rivers State. In fact, by 1916, the seaport and the rail terminus in what is today Rivers State was operational. There was a beehive

of commercial activities, and people were drawn from Aba, Enugu, Lagos, Kano and Europe to participate in commercial and industrial activities of the former Province of Eastern Nigeria, now Rivers State. At its creation in May 27, 1967, Rivers State had grown geometrically in commerce and industry, thus, Bonny, Degema, Ahoada and Port Harcourt attained reasonable commercial and industrial infrastructure, such as sea ports, railway, telephone exchange, formidable administrative structure to furnish policies and air services between Port Harcourt, in particular and other major towns in Nigeria. In 1967, oil was struck in nearly all the district of what was carved out as Rivers State in the defunct Eastern Region. The oil exploitation also triggered commercial and industrial activities in the state.

By late 1960s, there was influx of skilled and non-skilled labour into Rivers State which was triggered by the discovery of oil. This expanded the city of Port Harcourt beyond its boundaries. It is on record that as its creation in 1967, Rivers State inherited vibrant commercial and industrial structure from defunct Eastern Region. As a matter of fact, the Trans-Amadi Industrial Estate was designed and constructed for commercial and industrial activities by the Eastern Region government few years before the creation of the State. At independence, it was clear that while Enugu was the administrative headquarters of Eastern Region, Port Harcourt in Rivers State was the commercial and industrial headquarters of the then Eastern Region. It is also on record that at creation in 1967, the state inherited major commercial and industrial outfits such as; Presidential Hotel, GRA Phase 1 and the Rumuibekwe Housing Estate. Other industries include; the Eastern Enamel Ware, West African Glass Industry, PABOD Supplies, Amalgamated Distilleries, etc (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2017). Apart from the infrastructure and commercial activities of the oil industry, the Palm oil/kernel, and other agricultural products form part of the commercial businesses that the state inherited in 1967.

Few studies have shown that industrialization positively promotes livelihood in Nigeria and particularly in Rivers State (Barigbon & Idoniboye, 2017; Ikonne & Nwogwugwu, 2020, Effiong, 2022; Isiksal & Odoh, 2016; Okereke, 2020). This has created a research gap in the study. To overcome the research gap, this study intends to examine the impact of industrialization on livelihood in Rivers State.

### **Aim/Objectives of the Study**

The main aim of this study is to examine the effect of industrialization on livelihood in Rivers State. Specifically, the study intends:

- To examine the nature of industrialization in Rivers State,*
- To examine the impact of industrialization on livelihood in Rivers State,*
- To examine the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State.*
- To recommend ways of improving industrialization in Rivers State.*

### **Research Questions**

- What is the nature of industrialization in Rivers State?*
- What are impacts of industrialization on livelihood in Rivers State?*
- What are the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State?*
- What are the recommended ways of improving industrialization in Rivers State?*

## **III. Conceptual Framework**

### **Concept of Industrialisation**

Industrialisation is the process of change from a basic agrarian economy to an industrialised one (Amakom, 2008). In the same vein, Ibiloye (2013) see industrialisation as the process of transforming the economy of a nation or region from a focus on agriculture to a reliance on manufacturing. Mechanised methods of mass production are an essential component of this transition. For Ighodaro (2018), industrialisation is the process of converting to a socioeconomic order in which industry is dominant. As defined by Adefolaju (2019) industrialisation is creating the condition for the realisation of human personality. He noted that industrialization has to be marked with reduction in poverty, unemployment and inequality a high level of nutrition, high health standard, low infant mortality rate etc. In the same

context, Ajayi (2011) notes that industrialisation is the period of social and economic change that transforms a human group from an agrarian society into an industrial society. This involves an extensive reorganisation of an economy for the purpose of manufacturing.

Similarly, Paul and Ofuebe (2021) notes that industrialisation is associated with increase of polluting industries heavily dependent on fossil fuels. With the increasing focus on sustainable development and green industrial policy practices, industrialisation increasingly includes technological leapfrogging, with direct investment in more advanced, cleaner technologies. Ogunwusi and Ibrahim (2014) refer industrialization as the transformation of a manual labour-based economy to a machine labour-driven industrial society. It involves a systematic change of the agrarian economic system to a complex mechanized mass manufacturing process.

From above definitions of industrialisation, it can be deduced that industrialisation is virtually changing the life of an individual, group of people or community in terms of social amenities, such as good health, good road, adequate and clean water, education and many others (Chete et al., 2015). According to Ikpe and Torriti (2018), industrialisation can be driven by a combination of factors including government policy, labour-saving inventions, entrepreneurial ambitions, and a demand for goods and services. It has profound implications for the population, causing a wave of migration from small farms to cities and towns where jobs can be found. The most dramatic example in recent history is that of China, where government policy changes in the late 20th century led to the nation's transition from an economy based on subsistence farming to a global manufacturing powerhouse.

Industrialisation in Africa, particularly in Nigeria was accompanied by significant changes in the social structure, the main change being a transition from farm work to factory-related activities. This has resulted in the concept of social class, i.e., hierarchical social status defined by an individual's economic power. It has changed the family system as most people moved into cities, with extended family living apart becoming more common in Nigeria. The movement into more dense urban areas from less dense agricultural areas has consequently increased the transmission of diseases in the country. The place of women in society has shifted from primary caregivers to breadwinners, thus reducing the number of children per household (Moyo, 2017). Furthermore, industrialisation contributed to increased cases of child labour and thereafter education systems in Nigeria. The adoption of machine-based production methods creates job opportunities, boosts productivity, accelerates economic growth, and raises living standards in Nigeria (Nsemo, 2019).

### **Concept of Livelihood**

Livelihood is a broader sociological term rooted in the concept of social justice, where culture and identity form its basis and it is dependent upon the landscape and ecology. It is connected with community and property rights indicating dignity, control, empowerment, and sustainability apart from income generation (Omobowale, 2014). According to Adepoju, and Obayelu (2013), livelihood is seen as the way someone earns money in order to pay for food, a place to live, clothing and many others. Similarly, Awotide et al (2016) sees livelihood as a means of supporting one's existence, especially financially or vocationally. In the same vein, Udoh et al (2017) defined livelihood as a job or other source of income that gives individuals money to buy the things they need.

For Sallawu et al (2016), livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering. Similarly, Amos et al (2015) noted that livelihood means a support or survival in which an individual engages to meet daily living expenses. In this context, Oluwatayo et al (2019) refer livelihood as means of securing the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing) of life. Oyinbo and Olaleye (2016) defined livelihood as a set of activities essential to everyday life that are conducted over one's life span. Such activities could include securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, and clothing. An individual's livelihood involves the capacity to

acquire aforementioned necessities in order to satisfy the basic needs of themselves and their household. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly and in a manner that is sustainable and providing of dignity (Agbola & Fayiga, 2016).

In the same vein, Donkor et al (2019) defined livelihood as a means of living, and the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources, such as, food, potable water, health facilities, educational opportunities, housing, and time for participation in the community), and activities required for it. According to Aderinoye-Abdulwahab et al (2015), livelihood encompasses income, as well as social institutions, gender relations, and property rights required to support and sustain a certain standard of living. It includes access to and benefits derived from social and public services provided by the state, such as education, health services, and other infrastructure. Oni and Fashogbon (2020) notes that sustainable livelihood programmes seek to create long-lasting solutions to poverty by empowering their target population and addressing their overall well-being. USDOL child labor elimination projects focus on ensuring that households can cope with and recover from the stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance present and future capabilities and assets in a way that helps them overcome the need to rely on the labor of their children to meet basic needs (Matthews-Njoku & Nwaogwugwu, 2018).

#### **IV. Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework for this study is premised on Schumpeter's Innovation Theory, propounded by Joseph Schumpeter, an economist who is regarded as the father of entrepreneurship and innovation research. The theory links the activities of entrepreneurs as innovators to be the catalysts for industrialization. It posits that innovation in business is the key for increased investments and business fluctuations. Innovation, here, means the changes in the methods of production of new products, industrial organization, new materials, and commercial application of new technology and sources of energy (Schumpeter, 1989). It is the application of the knowledge acquired through science and technology investment, learning, research, or experience, to achieve production but until it is applied in the production of goods or services and translated to development, it cannot be considered as innovation (Effiong,-2022).

The disturbance of the circular flow of a nation's economy and gradual turn to a new level of development by introducing an innovation and technological change starts with the entrepreneurs who are perceived as innovators. Ikome and Nwogwugwu (2020) maintains that the entrepreneurship is gotten through the process of innovation and through the promotion of entrepreneurship, industrialization plays a crucial role in the achievement of economic growth and development of a nation According to Idam (2014), entrepreneurship has received increasing attention and emerged as a field of study and as an area of human endeavor, which is not only taken as an effective means of combating unemployment, poverty, and underdevelopment in developing nations but also as catalysts for building the nation's economic development (Tamuno & Edoumiekumo, 2012). As a human endeavor, it involves the creation of innovative economic activities for the purposes of gain, investment and growth under risk and uncertainty conditions over the outcome of innovation activities, that is subject to spillovers as creative innovation are fully appropriated by the inventing firms that may produce potential returns in the future (Duru & Yusuf, 2017).

This theory is necessary in examining the industrialization activities on livelihood in Rivers State. Rivers State is blessed with human, material, agricultural, untapped mineral resources and entrepreneurship capabilities. It explains why the growth of industrilization which provides opportunities for capital accumulation and technological advancement is very important in its process of economic growth and livelihood in Rivers State. Adequate livelihoods in modern economies have been associated with industrialization through the entrepreneurship activities. Since, the entrepreneurs are innovator of new ideas and methods, which are responsible for the rapid economic development of a nation, the innovations must therefore be encouraged through entrepreneurship for there to be massive

industrialization which return will improve the livelihood of the people in Rivers State.

## V. Methodology

### Research Design

The study adopted survey design. Survey design is seen as the best method available to social scientists who are interested in collecting original data for the purpose of describing a population which is too large to observe directly. However, this research study deals with the distribution of questionnaires and this was carried out in three selected local government areas in the three senatorial district of Rivers State.

### Population of the Study

A population is the total of all the individuals who have certain characteristics and are of interest to a researcher (Ikoye, 2019). The total population of Rivers State is 7,476,800 people, while there are twenty-three (23) local government areas in three senatorial districts in Rivers State (Population Census Projection, 2022).

### Sample and Sampling Technique

Considering the fact that it would be cumbersome to study the entire population due to time, cost and accessibility, a subset of the population i.e. sample size was chosen so as to represent the whole population. Sample is viewed not as a whole in itself but as an approximation of the whole. In determining the sample size of this research, Taro Yamani's Statistical Formula was applied.

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

Where n - Sample Size

N = Population of the Study

e = % level of significance or margin of tolerable error

The researcher chose 5% as level of significance or margin of tolerable error. The translation of the formula is as follows:

$$N = 7,476,800$$

$$1 + 7,476,800 (0.005)^2$$

$$n = \frac{7,476,800}{1 + 18,692}$$

$$n = \frac{7,476,800}{18,693}$$

$$= 399.97$$

$$= 399.97$$

Approximately n = 400

Purposive sampling technique was adopted in selecting three (3) local government areas from each senatorial district in Rivers State. The reason for the selection of these local government areas is because these local government areas have more industries unlike other local government areas in Rivers State. The study sampled three (3) selected local government areas; namely Obio Akpor Local Government Area (Rivers East Senatorial District); Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area (Rivers West Senatorial District); and Khana Local Government Area (Rivers South East Senatorial District). This implies that 162 questionnaires were given to respondents in Obio Akpor Local Government Area; 102 questionnaires were given to respondents in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni Local Government Area; 136 questionnaires were given to respondents in Khana Local Government Area of Rivers State.. However, simple random sampling was adopted in selecting six (6) targeted respondents, these include: chiefs, civil servants, businessman/woman, company workers, politicians and applicants.

### Sources of Data

The researcher used primary and secondary sources of data in the data gathering and analysis. According to Ikoye (2019), primary data are firsthand or raw data, original records and materials

created by participants or witnesses of the event(s) under study. In collecting primary data for the study, questionnaire was used.

Secondary data are information that has been gathered and often interpreted by other researchers and recorded in books, articles, and other publications. In collecting secondary data, existing but related records like newsletters, annual reports, books, publications etc was used.

### Method of Data Collection

The basic instruments used here are primary research instruments for data collection with contributions from primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected by means of questionnaires administration on the sample population. The questionnaires were designed for the respondents to answer the questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that all members of the population would easily understand. The first part is the background of the respondents and the second part the study will adopt four likert scale of Strongly Agree (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D); and Strongly Disagree (SD) for each research questions in the questionnaires.

### Method of Data Analysis

The data gathered for the study was presented in tables. The data were analysed with the use of frequency/simple percentage for the bio-data, while the Mean and Standard Deviation was applied to analyse the research questions.

### Data Presentation

#### Questionnaire Report

Table 1. Field Report

Details	Administered Questionnaires	Returned/Relevant Questionnaires	Un returned Questionnaires
Total no. Percentage	400 100%	358 89.5%	42 10.5%

Table 1: showed the administered questionnaires to the respondents. It was indicated that 400 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, 358 representing 89.5% of the sample were retrieved and relevant while 42 representing 10.5% of the sample were not returned.

Table 2. Sex of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	189	52.8
Female	169	47.2
Total	358	100.0

Table 2: showed the demographic data of respondents based on gender. It was indicated in the table that the sample of the female respondents was lesser than the male. The Male were 189 representing (52.8%), while the female staff was 169 representing (47.2%).

Table 3. Age of Respondents

Age of Stage	Frequency	Percent
25-35 years	36	10.1
36-45 years	72	20.1
46-55 years	142	39.7
56 and Above	108	30.2
Total	358	100.0

Table 3 showed the demographic data of respondents based on age. It was indicated that respondents between 25-35 years were 36 (10.1%), respondents between 36-45 years were 72(20.1%), and respondents between 46-55 years were 142 (39.7%), while respondents between 56 years and above

were 108 (30.2%).

Table 4. Educational Qualification of Respondents

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
SSCE	48	13.4
OND/NCE	120	33.5
HND/BA/BSc	180	50.3
Masters and above	10	2.8
Total	358	100.0

Table 4: showed the demographic data of respondents based on educational qualification. It was indicated that respondents who have SSCE were 48 (13.4%), respondents who have OND/NCE were 120(33.5%), respondents who have HND/B.Sc were 180(50.3%), respondents who have Masters and above were 10(2.8%).

**Data Analyses**

Research Question One: What is the nature of industrialization in Rivers State?

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics on the nature of industrialization in Rivers State N=358, Criterion=2.5

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std.	Remark
1	Manufacturing	176	99	25	58	3.10	1.10	Agreed
2	Mining	119	123	116	—	3.01	0.81	Agreed
3	Agriculture	161	121	38	38	3.13	0.98	Agreed
4	Entertainment	157	121	80	--	3.22	0.79	Agreed
5	Financial Service	199	121	38	„	3.45	0.68	Agreed
6	Communication	119	123	116	—	3.01	0.81	Agreed
7	Transportation	157	121	80	—	3.22	0.79	Agreed
	Grand Mean					3.18	0.87	Agreed

Table 6: showed the nature of industrialization in Rivers State. It was found that manufacturing (Mean=3.10, Std.=1.10), mining (Mean=3.01, Std.=0.81), agriculture (Mean=3.13, Std.=0.98), entertainment (Mean=3.22, Std.=0.79), financial service (Mean=3.45, Std. =0.68), communication (Mean=3.01, Std.=0.81) and transportation (Mean=3.22, Std.=0.79) are the nature of industrialization in Rivers State.

**Research Question Two**

What are impacts of industrialization on livelihood in Rivers State?

Table 6. Descriptive Statistics on the Impacts of Industrialization on Livelihood in Rivers State

N=358, Criterion=2.5

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std.	Remark
8	It enhanced self-Reliance and reduced unemployment	35	30	158	135	2.11	0.43	Disagreed
9	It reduced the level of poverty to an extent	30	18	160	150	2.09	0.48	Disagreed
10	It improves the living standard of people	25	16	172	145	2.10	0.58	Disagreed
11	It increase individual wealth	27	11	168	152	2.07	0.52	Disagreed
12	It enhance skill manpower	31	13	174	140	2.12	0.56	Disagreed
		35	16	140	148	2.06	0.51	Disagreed

13 It creates enabling environment for individual petty-businesses

Grand Mean	2.29	0,75	Disagreed
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Table 6 indicated that the grand mean of 2.29 and standard deviation of 0.75 showed that industrialization has not improved the livelihood of Rivers people, this because industrialization has failed to enhanced self-reliance and reduced unemployment (Mean=3.11, Std. =0.73); reduced poverty (Mean=3.09, Std.=0.88); improved the living standard of people (Mean=3.10, Std.=1.78); increased individual wealth (Mean=3.07, Std.=0.92); enhanced skill manpower (Mean=3.12, Std.=0.96); and create enabling environment for individual petty-businesses (Mean=3.06, Std.=0.83).

**Research Question Three**

What are the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State?

Table 7. Descriptive Statistics on the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State N=358, Criterion=2.5

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std,	Remark
14	Government policies	180	135	28	15	3.03	1.1]	Agreed
15	Insecurity	156	146	30	26	3.14	0.95	Agreed
16	Lack of finance/capital	174	150	26	8	3.08	0.86	Agreed
17	Multiple government taxations	167	152	23	16	3.09	0.99	Agreed
18	Lack of infrastructure and incessant power	185	148	20	5	3.05	0.78	Agreed
19	outages	156	146	30	26	3.14	0.95	Agreed
20	Lack of enabling environment	174	150	26	8	3.08	0,86	Agreed
Grand Mean						3.18	0.87	Agreed

Table 7 showed the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State. It was found that government policies (Mean=3.03, Std.=1.1), insecurity (Mean=3.14, Std.=0.95), lack of finance/capital (Mean=3.08, Std.=0.86), multiple government taxations (Mean=3.09, Std.=0.79) and lack of infrastructure and incessant power outages (Mean=3.05, Std.=0.78); lack of enabling environment (Mean=3.08, Std.=0.86) are the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State.

**Research Question Four**

What are recommended ways of making industrialization to improve livelihood in Rivers State?

Table 8. Descriptive Statistics on the Recommended Ways of Making Industrialization to Improve Livelihood in Rivers State N=358, Criterion=2.5

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std.	Remark
20	Adequate government Policies and provision of infrastructure! Development	176	99	25	58	3.10	1.10	Agreed
21	Adequate security for industries	119	123	116	38	3.01	0.81	Agreed
22	Adequate	161	121	38	38	3.13	0.98	Agreed

	finance/capital							
23	Reduction in taxations	157	121	80	3.22		0.79	Agreed
24	Adequate enabling Environment	199	121	38	3.45		0.68	Agreed
25	Adequate power supply	161	121	38	38	3.13	0.98	Agreed
	Grand Mean							
	Grand Mean				3.15	0.77		Agreed

Table 8: shows the recommended ways of making industrialization to improve livelihood in Rivers State. It was found that the recommended ways of making industrialization to improve livelihood in Rivers State are adequate government policies and provision of infrastructural development (Mean=3.10, Std.=1.10), adequate security for industries (Mean=3.01, Std.=0.81), adequate finance/capital (Mean=3.13, Std.=0.98), reduction in taxations (Mean=3.22, Std.=0.79), adequate enabling environment (Mean=3.45, Std.=0.68), and adequate power supply (Mean=3.13, Std.=0.98).

### Discussion of Findings

#### The nature of Industrialization in Rivers State

Research Question One examined the nature of industrialization in Rivers State. It was identified that manufacturing, mining, agriculture, entertainment, financial service, communication and transportation are the nature of industrialization in Rivers State. This can be attest to table 5, which revealed that the majority of respondents representing the Grand Mean of 3.18 and Standard Deviation 0.87 strongly agree and agree respectively that democracy has impacted on the socio-economic development in Rivers State. This implies that manufacturing, mining, agriculture, entertainment, financial service, communication and transportation are the nature of industrialization in Rivers State. The finding is in line with the study by Emeka (2020) examined the kind of industrialization in Nigeria. The study discovered that manufacturing, mining, agriculture, entertainment, financial service, communication and transportation are the kind of industrialization in Nigeria.

#### The Impacts of Industrialization on Livelihood in Rivers State

Research Question Two examined the impacts of industrialization on livelihood in Rivers State. The result found that industrialization has not improved the livelihood of Rivers people, this because industrialization has failed to enhance self-reliance and reduce unemployment; reduce poverty; improve the living standard of people; increased individual wealth; enhance skill manpower; and create enabling environment for individual petty-businesses. This can be attest to table 6, which revealed that the majority of respondents representing the Grand Mean of 2.29 and Standard Deviation 0.75 disagree and strongly disagree respectively that industrialization has improved the livelihood of Rivers people by enhancing self-reliance and reduce unemployment; reducing poverty; improving the living standard of people; increasing individual wealth; enhancing skill manpower; and creating enabling environment for individual petty-businesses. This finding is in consonant with empirical studies of Wilfred (2022) investigate the effect of industrialization on livelihood in Lagos State. The study discovered that industrialization has not improved the livelihood of Lagos people, this because industrialization has failed to enhance self-reliance and reduce unemployment; reduce poverty; improve the living standard of people; increase individual wealth; enhance skill manpower; and create enabling environment for individual petty-businesses.

#### The Constraints Affecting Industrialization towards Improving Livelihood in Rivers State

Research Question Three examined the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State. It was identified that government policies, insecurity, lack of finance/capital, multiple government taxations, lack of infrastructure and incessant power outages and lack of enabling environment are the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State.

This can be attest to table 7, which revealed that the majority of respondents representing the Grand Mean of 3.18 and Standard Deviation 0.87 strongly agree and agree respectively that government policies, insecurity, lack of finance/capital, multiple government taxations and lack of infrastructure; and incessant power outages are the constraints affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State. This finding is in synergy with Umaru (2020) examined the constraints affecting industrialization in Nigeria. The study discovered that government policies, insecurity, lack of finance/capital, multiple government taxations and Lack of infrastructure; incessant power outages; and lack of enabling environment are the constraints affecting industrialization in Nigeria. Similarly, Barigbon and Idoniboye-Obu (2022) noted that infrastructure is the wheel or fulcrum of industrialization, and as such any economic diversification towards industrialization requires investment in infrastructure. However, the current infrastructure base in Nigeria is grossly inadequate in terms of capacity and quality and is not capable of catering for the anticipated industrial development.

### **The Recommended Ways of Improving Industrialization in Rivers State**

Research Question Four examined the recommended ways of improving industrialization in Rivers State. The result found that the recommended ways of improving industrialization in Rivers State are adequate government policies and provision of infrastructural development, adequate security for industries, adequate finance/capital, and reduction in taxations, adequate manpower skill, and adequate power supply. This can be attest to table 8, which revealed that the majority of respondents representing the Grand Mean of 3.15 and Standard Deviation 0.77 strongly agree and agree respectively that adequate government policies and provision of infrastructural development, adequate security for industries, adequate finance/capital, reduction in taxations, adequate enabling environment, and adequate power supply are the recommended ways of improving industrialization in Rivers State. This finding is in consonant with empirical studies of Ikyoive (2019), examined the possible ways of improving industrialization in Nigeria. The study discovered that adequate government policies, adequate security for industries, adequate finance/capital, adequate government taxations, adequate manpower skill, and adequate power supply are the recommended ways of improving industrialization in Nigeria.

### **VI. Conclusion**

Industrialization is a major factor in economic growth and livelihood of any nation. It was observed from the study that manufacturing, mining, agriculture, entertainment, financial service, communication and transportation are the nature of industrialization in Rivers State It was also discovered that industrialization has failed to improve the livelihood of Rivers people by enhancing self-reliance and reducing unemployment; reducing poverty: improving the living standard of people; increasing individual wealth; enhancing skill manpower; and creating enabling environment for individual petty-business owners. However government policies, insecurity, lack of finance/capital, multiple government taxations; lack of infrastructure and incessant power outages; and lack of enabling environment are the impediments affecting industrialization towards improving livelihood in Rivers State.

### **VII. Recommendations**

Based on the above findings, the following recommendations are made,

*Rivers State Government should formulate and adopt policies that would encourage trade performance, local manufacturing, self-reliance and entrepreneurship among citizens as well as industrial advancement to promote economic growth and livelihood of the people in the state,*

*Rivers State Government should deplore security agencies to big and small industries (rural and urban areas) across the state. This will reduce insecurity and contribute to the growth of the economy and livelihood of the people in the state.*

*Rivers State Government should encourage innovation through entrepreneurship by expanding the range of financing instruments available to SMEs and entrepreneurs to enable the management of industries to continue their role in investment and innovation that will facilitate economic growth and adequate*

*livelihood of the people of the state.*

*Rivers State Government should create an enabling business environment for the industrialization base that is required to diversify its economy and improving livelihood of the people by reducing unemployment and poverty in the state.*

*Federal and state government should reduce the multiple taxations levied on industries in Rivers State. Adequate reduction of multiple taxations will enable the industries to operate effectively, thereby improving the livelihood of the people in the state.*

*Rivers State Government should provide adequate electrical power supply to all industries operating in the state. Adequate electrical power supply will solve the issues arising incessant power outages in the state.*

*Rivers State Government should provide infrastructural development to rural and urban areas so that goods produced can move from production points to the markets in the state.*

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