

**THE TREND OF DEMISED INDUSTRIES IN A NIGERIAN ENVIRONMENT:
IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

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ABSTRACT

With the large stock of manpower and natural resources in Nigeria, every location has the potential for industrial development. Kwara State is often described as a civil service state where there has been dearth of industrial development. This study, through field survey, discovered that over the years, there have been incessant problems leading to ‘death beds’ of manufacturing industries throughout the state. Many big industries existed in the past, and many more are still being built. An inventory of dead, ailing, and functional industries indicates that 31 manufacturing industries collapsed in the last three decades in Kwara State. Similarly, about 16,382 jobs from the industrial sector were lost during the same period, while about 60% of the privately owned industries collapsed after the death of the proprietors. The questions still remain: What are the main factors of industrial collapse in this part of the country? What are the implications of this situation on the state economy? The author examined the trend and implications of this syndrome on the general development of Kwara State and the repercussions on the Nigerian economy. Suggestions are made in order to reduce the trend and for possible links towards sustainable development.

Keywords: manufacturing, raw materials, development

INTRODUCTION

There exist three main groups of industries in Nigeria: the heavy plants, light industries, and small and medium scale industries. While multi-national corporations or the government either own most heavy plants, private individuals own others. These various types of industries are scattered nationwide. A large proportion of them are situated in the southwest, with Lagos accounting for

about 60% of the general spread. Others are found in Ogun state, Ibadan in Oyo state, Kaduna, Abia, Enugu, and Kwara state to mention a few (Oyebanji, 1983; Olawepo, 2004).

Following shortly after Nigeria's Independence in the 1960's and 1970's, some industries were established in different parts of Kwara state. Some of these early industries include: Tate and Lyle industries, Phillip Morris industries, Bacita sugar industries, Union steel industries, Oro bicycle industries, and Ajasse-ipo Plastic Industries. The establishment of these industries were met with various problems. Successive governments have been trying to encourage industrial development by giving incentives for effective participation.

Despite all the above-mentioned efforts aimed at encouraging the development of these industries, many of them have, since then, collapsed. Following the collapse of these industries, no possible answers have been put forward as the causes of their collapse. Industrial failure should be noted, though, as it often appears to be sudden and without warning signals which, of course, are often ignored, is usually followed by serious repercussions especially on the economy of the host environment.

The concept, "industry", is closely associated with the industrial revolution of the 1700 and early 1800 in Western Europe, especially Britain. This generated an enormous increase in production due to improved technology, thus removing manufacturing from homes into various workshops.

According to Hamilton and Linger (1979), in many languages, the equivalent word for industry is used, in clear terms, to connote factory activity in which raw materials are processed by mechanical or chemical means into products that are tangible. According to Smith (1971), the location pattern of any industry is the product of a large number of individual decisions. These locational factors range from capital, (finance, equipments, and, materials), power, labor and management, market and price, transportation and freight rates agglomeration, linkage and external economies, public policy, planning and the state, to organization, behavior, and change. Smith (1971) further asserts that the factors considered in industrial location do not remain constant, nor does their relative desirability. An initially good location does not remain so, as changes are bound to occur overtime. When these changes occur, industries may be affected negatively, thereby experiencing shortfalls, which may eventually lead to shutting down.

Ojany (1973) presented factors affecting industrial location as including government influence, influence of raw materials, influence of transfer costs, influence of processing costs, influence of power and water supply, and, lastly, influence of agglomerating economies and/or industrial interdependence. All these factors are often put into consideration in the establishment of various industries in Nigeria (Oyebanji & Olawepo, 2006).

An inventory of industrial development in Kwara State shows that the commonest industrial pull factors were those of entrepreneurial decision making, government influence, and market and presence of raw materials, among others. However, the failing of these industries at a time when the government was clamouring for industrial development and diversification of economy .The basic question still remain: what were the likely factors that led to the demise of these industries? The aim of this study is twofold: firstly, it is to examine the spread of demised industries in Kwara State; secondly, it is to identify factors that led to their collapse, with a view to assess the implications towards sustainable development in the State. The outcome of these findings will help us to examine the implications of such development to the future development of the state's industrial future.

MODELS OF INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

One of the earliest theories of industrial location was presented by Alfred Webber and has been termed the least cost theory. Greenhut (1962) explained the least-cost location theory as a location theory which concerns itself with the search for the least-cost location. This is related to a situation where demand, being a factor, is regarded as constant; and where the locational interdependent, or market area theory, which suggests that any entrepreneurs reason for making locational decisions within various conditions and alternatives.

Hamilton (1967), on the other hand, examined the same theory by dealing with the distributional pattern of plant location and market area, thus a product of variations from one place to another in demand and of the locational interdependence of firms will determine the profitability levels of industries.

The distributional pattern of plant location and market area is thus a product of variations from one place to another and the locational interdependence of firms (Smith, 1971). In bringing together these two perspectives on location, the earlier work of Greenhut utilizes the maximization of revenue as the basis (reason) for optimum location and asserts further that each firm, entering the competitive

scene, will seek that site from which it sells to a given number of buyers, whose purchases are required for the greatest possible profits, can be served at the lowest cost.... In time, the successful attempts of competitors to locate at the profit maximizing site will so shrink the relative demand in order to cut profits, thereby leading, eventually, to the state of locational equilibrium. The birth of industrial location theory is dated back to 1909 when the German economist, Alfred Webber, published his book 'uber den Standon der industries'.

Webber limited his inquiry to manufacturing, although Isard (1956) has described his last chapter as the first attempt to construct a general theory on the location of all economic activity. Webber made three assumptions to eliminate many of the complexities of the real world. The first is the geographical basis of raw materials (they are found in some localities only). The second is the situation in which the locations of consumption points, market locations comprising a number of separate points are given. In this wise, the conditions of perfect competition are implied, and each producer would be having an unlimited market with no possibility of monopolistic advantages from choice of location.

The third assumption is that there are several fixed labor locations with labor immobile and an unlimited supply, at a given wage rate. Other assumptions and simplification are made as the need arises such as disregarding the institutional factors, like interest rates, insurance, and level of taxation. Uniformity of culture, economic, and political systems are also assumed implicitly. In Webber's simplified world, three factors influence industrial location. These are the two general regional factors of transport and labor costs and the local factor of agglomerative or delimitative tendencies in which the point of minimum transport costs can be found and the circumstances in which labour or agglomerative advantages operates. In such situation, the most profitable location would then be the point at which production costs are at the minimum level. Such locations are referred to as the least cost locations.

Industrial movement and demise of industries

Since the central focus of this work is dedicated to the identification of industries that have grown and collapsed in Kwara State, it is paramount, at this stage, to undertake a review on industrial movement and types of moves in particular.

Bale (1976) has, for instance, identified four types of movements. These are:

- (a) types of moves which include seedbeds, death bed, branch-plant development, the lock, stock and barrel moves, and the potentially mobile firms,
- (b) the dual – population hypothesis, otherwise referred to as macro-scale movement,
- (c) intra-Urban-Industrial movements, which are moves within a particular urban area and are generally over quite short distance, and,
- (d) the movement, linkage relationship where an industrial linkage acts as a “brake” on movement or changes with movement patterns.

Townroe (1979) not only identified such industrial movement types already discussed above, but also added an interesting section on the relationship between industrial movement and the theories of industrial location. Sant (1975) examined the incidence of industrial closures in the UK, between 1946 and 1966, noting that the industrial closure, being a hardship, not only to nations and regions, but also to the people within the industrial landscape.

The study area

Kwara state was created on May 27, 1967, alongside eleven other states in the federation. As at its creation in 1967, the state was made up of the former Ilorin and Kabba provinces of the Northern Region of Nigeria. The state was, then, called central west state but was later changed to Kwara, the local name for the Niger River.

Between 1967 and August 1991, the state had been reduced, considerably, in size. On February 13, 1976, part of the state was carved out and merged with parts of Benue Plateau state to form Benue state. On August 27, 1991, five Local Government Areas, namely, Oyi, Yagba, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi, were also carved out to form part of Kogi State. The capital of the state is Ilorin, which is about 306 km from Lagos and 500 km from Abuja. Kwara State has a land area of about 32,500 sq. km.

Kwara state has a population of over 1.5 million people, made up of three main ethnic groups, namely, Yoruba, Nupe, and Baruba. The state shares boundaries with Ondo, Ekiti, Oyo Osun, and Kogi states, while it has an international boundary with the Republic of Benin. The state is endowed with some solid minerals, such as limestone, marble, feldspar, clay, kaolin, and gold, among others. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of the state. Variation of crops like yams, cassava, maize, fruits, and vegetables are grown in the state. The presence of towns, such as Oro, Ajase-Ipo, Ilorin, Offa, etc., are synonymous with central functions, like catering, re-creational services, etc.,

which, altogether, give the state a strong commercial base for prospective investors (Kwara State Diary, 2002).

METHODOLOGY

The study areas of this work are the industries located in the state, including the functional and demised industries. This work employs the use of both primary and secondary information in gathering data. The primary sources of information comprised a written interview in form of questionnaire consisting of questions, which are of particular importance to this research work. Apart from this, the authors visited the sites of these industries, asking questions that are of relative importance to this work, using the personal interview approach. In order to find out the factors that led to the demise of these industries, questionnaires were distributed to 240 carefully selected industrialists in the state, especially those living very close to these industries. 30% of these people were those that had held management positions in these industries, 20% had been or their family members were owners, 30% were those who worked in the ministry of commerce and industries and who knew the industries, while the remaining 20% worked in some of these industries in the past.

Secondary source of information was also used. This includes data obtained from textbooks, journals, magazines, and governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO). Other sources included were published information about existing and demised industries that were obtained from Alma industries and management consultants located in Ilorin.

DISCUSSION

Industrial development in Kwara state

In different regions of the world, with particular reference to the developing countries with a sizeable population size, industrialization has become a global phenomenon and hence synonymous with modernization. With the creation of Kwara State in 1967, alongside some other states in the federation, the gates of the states was, then, thrown open for various investors to come in and set up industries of different types and grades.

The establishment of these industries were met with approval and renewed hope by the people of Kwara and the entire nation at large as these industries employed a large chunk of the people, thereby improving the standard of living of the people. It also served as a source of exports to other countries of the world. These industries also helped in the provision of infrastructures in the state

like good roads and good transportation network, water and frequent electricity supply amongst many other things.

The presence of these industries in the state and in the country helped Kwara State and Nigeria to stand tall amongst the other nations of the world. A country, it should be noted, cannot be developed unless it possesses the technology and the necessary manpower to steer its engine of growth. Kwara State, according to Oyebanji (1983), as of 1978, by virtue of its being a producer of essentially agricultural products, rose to become the fifth most industrialized state in the country. It is often believed that Kwara State is not an industrial region; however, this study revealed that there are different categories of industries in different locations. Out of these, about 30 industries existed in the past. Many of these have since disappeared into thin air like a wisp of smoke. It is also observed that more than 50% of these are found in the rural areas.

During the course of this study, a spatial analysis of the industrial development of Kwara State was identified. Table 1 shows some of the existing industries in the state. Out of the existing industries, random samples of 10 were visited. It is interesting to note that some of them are as old as the state itself and a lot of them were established in the 80s. Similarly, it was discovered that, with the exception of Global Soap and Detergent industries, Okin Breweries, Okin Biscuits industry, and Biomedical Company, which have an average of 300 employees, others can be classified as medium or small scale industries. Global Soap and Detergent industries have the highest number of employees, which is about 1200 full-time workers and 2500 casual workers. This is about 35.1% of the industrial labor force. This is followed by Okin Biscuits industries (20.7% of the labor force), Noble Breweries, Ijagbo (19.6% of the labor force), and Biomedical (14.4% of the labor force). Others include United Foam industry (3.5% of the labor force), Kwara Chemical Industry (3.2% of the labor force), Labande Malting plant (1.2% of the labor force), and Rajrab Pharmaceutical Company (1.3% of the labor force), among others. From above, it can be inferred that the highest employers of industrial labor in the state are privately owned and one man industrial establishments.

Table 1: Samples of Existing Industries as of 2008

S/N	Name of Industries	Product	Year founded	Staus
1.	United Foams ProductsLtd. Ilorin	Foams, mattresses	1982	Private ownership
2.	Okin Biscuits Industries, Offa	Biscuits, shortcakes, honey	1978	Private ownership
3.	Biochemical Services Ltd Ilorin	Infusion, concentration fluids	1978	Private ownership
4	Kwara Furniture Company	Furniture	1974	Government Owned
5	Global Soap & Detergent Ind. Ilorin	Detergents, soaps, chemicals	1984	Private ownership
6	Noble Breweries Ltd Ijagbo/Offa	Beer, malt etc	1976	Private ownership
7	International Tobacco Co. Ilorin	Cigarettes	1967	Multi-Nationals
8	Kwara Metal/Chemical Ind Ltd Ilorin	Iron rods, chemicals	1980	Private ownership
9	Nigerian Bottling Company, Ilorin	Coca Cola, Fanta Table water	1968	Multi-Nationals
10	Labande Cereals Ltd, Offa	Malt & Sorghum products	1996	Private ownership
11	Raj-rab Pharm.Co Ltd, Ilorin	Infusions, Drugs	1986	Private ownership
12	Dangote Flour Mills, Ilorin	Flour, Spaghetti, Confectioneries	2005	Private Ownership
13	Chellarams Industries, Ilorin	Motorcycles, Bicycles	2005	Foreign Investors
14	Okin Foams Ltd	Foams, Mattresses	1985	Private

Source: Authors' Research,2008

The Trend of Demised Industries

During the course of this survey, a list of 31 demised industries was identified. This necessitated a study into the existence of these industries in the past. It was discovered that out of the 31 dead industries, 23 were owned by private individuals or communities, while the remaining 8 belong to the government.

A look at Table 2 shows the extent of the trend of demised industries over time. The flow of events started as early as 1970. For example, between 1970 and 1980, only three (3) industries collapsed. This is about 9.6% of the total collapsed industries. This increased to eight (8) between 1980 and 1981. This was the era of the Second Republic in Nigeria, when the issue of Import License grant was prominent and politicized. It became a great problem then because most proprietors of industries, who were not partisans, found it difficult to obtain licenses for importation of raw materials. Many industries suffered and were forced to shut down. It was also observed that the trend rose sharply to eighteen (18) between 1991 and 2000.

Table 2: Trend of Demised Industries in Kwara State.

Year	No of Industries	Percentages
1970-1980	3	9.63
1981-1990	8	25.80
1991-2000	18	58.06
2001-2009	2	6.45

Source: Authors' Research, 2008

This is about 58.06% of the total collapsed industries in the state. It should be pointed out that the year 1999, alone, has the highest number of industrial demise. This was probably due to the worldwide economic recession. Most industries that collapsed during this period was probably due to the shortage of raw materials, high cost of procurement, huge overhead cost, and poor accessibility to public goods and services within the local environment. However, between be 2000 and 2009, only two industries collapsed and this was about 6.4% of the collapsed industries. This was probably because of the State government's intervention and encouragement to promote industrial development in the state by providing conducive industrial environment and improvement in the national economy.

Table 3 shows the list, ownership, and year of final collapse of these industries. This also helps refute the belief that Kwara State was not industrialized, as a lot of industries existed prior to the present situation on the landscape. One interesting thing about these industries is that over 60% of them were located in the rural areas, such as Oro, Buhari, Ijomu, Iddo Oro, Ajasse, and Igbaja, to mention a few.

Table 3: List of Demised Industries in Kwara State as of 2008.

S/N	Name of Industries	Location	Ownership	Products	Year Established	Year Demised
1.	Abiola Bottling Company	Ilorin	Private	Pepsi Cola, 7UP, Mirinda	1979	1994
2.	Ajaseipo Plastic Industries	Ajase	Private	Plastic Products	1982	1988
3	Union Steels Ltd	Ajasse	Private	Iron-rods, Foudry products, steel utensils	1979	1991
4	Tate and Lye Industries	Ilorin	Multi-Nationals	Cube Sugar	1962	1987
5	Nigerian Match Company	Ilorin	Multi-Nationals	Matches	1963	1988
6	Oro Steel Ltd	Otun Oro	Private	Iron rods, steel products	1983	1992
7.	Kwara Paper Converter Ltd	Erin-Ile	State Government	Printing papers, Exercise books, Stationeries.	1978	1988
8	Oro Bicycle Industries	Otun Oro	Private	Bicycles, Bicycle parts	1969	1977
9	Demosco Nig Ltd	Erin-Ile	Private	Toilet Papers, Toilet Products	1980	1998
10	Buari Watch Industries	Buari	Private	Clocks, Wrist watches	1970	1981
11	Jebba Paper Industry	Jebba	Government	Paper products	1970	1999
12	Nigerian Yeast and Alcohol Industry	Bacita	Government	Yeast, Spirits, wines	1977	1997
13	Bacita Sugar Industry	Bacita	Government	Sugar Products	1968	1996
14	De Johnson Nig Ltd	Ilorin	Private	Refrigerators, Gas Cookers	1979	1997
15	Glory Candle Industry	Iddo Oro	Private	Candles, Industrial Wax	1982	1992
16	Kadico Industries, Igbaja	Igbaja	Private	Auto Tires, Tubes	1982	2001
17	Kwara Textiles Ltd	Ilorin	Government	Textile Products	1985	1999
18	Bisi Foams Ltd	Ilorin	Private	Mattresses, Foams, cushions	1978	1998
19	Dab Textiles Industry	Iddo-Oro	Private	Garments, Bed Sheets	1978	1984
20	Dab RollsLtd	Iddo-Oro	Private	Toilet Rolls	1980	1984
21	Cinsere Sewing Machines Industry	Ilorin	Private	Sewing machines, Industrial machines, machine accessories	1987	1996
22	Steelfab Nigeria Ltd	Ilorin	Private	Metal Chain, Metal doors, and windows	1976	1998
23	United Enamel Ware Ltd	Ilorin	Private	Fabricated Enamel Wares	1978	1998
24	United Foams Ltd	Ilorin	Government	Mattresses, Foams, Pillows	1982	1993
25	Iya Okin Industries	Ilorin	Private	Solid Mineral Processing	1982	1994
26	Olalomi Industries Ltd	Offa	Private	Rugs, Carpets	1978	2000
27	Prospect Textile Mills	Ilorin	Private	Handloom yarn	1972	1999
28	Reinoplast Nig Ltd	Ilorin	Private	Plastics	1980	1999
29	Oredola Okeya Ltd	Okeya	Private	Plywood, Planks	1973	1981
30	Atiba SawMills	Esie	Private	Planks, Plywood	1969	1974
31	Olarinoye Watch Industry	Ijomu Oro	Private	Wrist Watches, Table/Wall Clocks	1966	1972

Source: Authors' Research, 2008

The final, and most recent, blow was dealt when the number of collapsed industries in Kwara State shot to an alarming figure of 31. By December 2008, 31 industries, which were once described as vibrant, suddenly plummeted, aggravating the problem of unemployment in Nigeria.

The collapse of manufacturing industries could be seen as a loss and deterrent to the industrial development of Kwara State. This is greatly noticed in the trend of employment income and potentialities over time from the survey. It was discovered that as of 1962, the demised industries at inception only had 40 employees, but by 1969, the figure rose to 1150 employees. The reason for the above is not far-fetched; the establishment of the Nigeria Sugar Company and the Nigeria Paper Mill, which employed over 5,000 people each, accounted for the rise in the number employed in 1969. By 1980, the employment size of these industries had increased to an alarming figure of 14,832, the figures finally rose to a total of 16,382 when the last sets of industries were established in 1987. The essence of this is to show us that Kwara State's unemployed has increased by 16,382 people with the closure of these industries. This has contributed, in no little way, to the already worsened unemployment problem in Nigeria.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEMISE OF THESE INDUSTRIES

During the survey, it was discovered that no single factor determined, exclusively, the demise of these industries. Responses were obtained through published information and enquiries into the existence of these industries during the fieldwork. However, combinations of factors were identified. In all, eleven factors and problems were identified by our respondents. These range from inadequate capital, poor marketing network, high overhead cost, to technical problems and mismanagement, among others. When asked to rank these factors in order of importance, 52% of our respondents ranked mismanagement and under funding as the most significant factors responsible for the demise of industries in the state. Similarly, it was discovered that more than 22.2% of the collapsed industries are found to be in this category. For example, it was discovered that most of the collapsed state government and federal government owned industries experienced some sort of mismanagement and underfunding at one time or another. The cases of Nigeria Paper Mill (Jebba), Nigeria Sugar Company (Bacita), and Kwara State Paper Converter (Erin-Ile) are prominent examples.

Following closely on the heels of mismanagement, is the death of the proprietors. This was ranked first by 20% of our respondents, while 78% of them ranked this problem second. The death of proprietor accounts for about 15.5% of the collapsed industries in the state. Notable among industries that suffered from this factor included Glory Candle industry (Iddo-Oro), Union Steel Industry (Ajase-Ipo), Cinsere Industries (Ilorin), Demosco Industry (Erin Ile), Kadico Industries (Igbaja), Olarinoye watch industries (Ijomu), Union Steel Limited (Ajase-Ipo) and Buari Watch Industry

(Buari), to mention a few. This was probably because they were one-man owned business. The proprietors were the founders, the financiers, and the Chief Executives of these industries who held the lion share and the executive control. The moment these people die, the subsequent take over of the industries by their relatives were short lived. Following the death of the proprietor, is the issue of poor or wrongful locations and poor marketing networks. About 12% of our respondents also ranked this first. In the same vein, 13.8% of the collapsed industries are found to be in this category. For example, the cases of Oro Bicycle (Oro), Olarinoye watch Industry (Ijomu-Oro), and Buari Watch (Buari) are prominent examples. The location of the first two industries in Oro area (rural communities in the hinterland) and their subsequent raw material sourced from abroad and marketing location at Lagos could be seen as very poor. Indeed, this probably led to huge overhead costs, as well as loss of sales. The same could be said of Buari Watch Industry, located in a remote area in Kwara State, but having its market, exclusively, in Lagos.

Following closely, insufficient capital is another major cause of collapse of industries. This was also ranked as a major problem by about 10% of our respondents. About 12% of the collapsed industries are found in this category. Most of these industries were funded through private capitals, bank loans, and some other piecemeal funding strategies. This could probably not be circulated efficiently, thus leading to huge overhead costs, low purchase of raw materials, and in-ability to pay staff salaries effectively. Notable among those affected by this factor are Associated Match Industries (Ilorin), Bisi foam Nigeria Limited (Ilorin), Cincere Industry (Ilorin), Atiba Sawmill (Esie) and Tate and Lye (Ilorin), among others.

The other factors that led to the demise of the industries in the state includes technical problems (12%), that were experienced due to the fact that most of the technical partners were sourced from abroad and individual industries were unable to meet the financial terms. This affected, mainly, Oro Bicycle industry (Oro), Buhari Watch Industry (Buhari), Dab Textile Ltd (Iddo-Oro), De-Johnson Nig. Limited (Ilorin), Olalomi Industry (Offa), and Union Steel Limited (Ajase-Ipo).

The economic recession accounts for about 9.4% of the industries. This affected almost all the demised industries. Similarly, inadequate raw materials accounts for 7.7% of the industries, while unfavourable Government policies in the 80's accounts for 6.3%. Such policies include the issue of import licence, huge excise tax weight, and uncontrolled importation at the expense of the local industries. High overhead costs, as in the cases with Nigerian Paper Mill (Jebba), Nigerian Sugar Company (Bacita), Abiola Pepsi Bottling Company (Ilorin), accounts for about 2.3% failure rate.

Lastly, we have the use of obsolete equipment, forming about 1.8% of bases for the collapse. This was a result of poor funding and the inability of the financiers of these industries to obtain import licenses in the 80s to import spare parts.

One noticeable fact is that most of the industries in Kwara State, apart from Government owned, were located in various locations on the basis of entrepreneurial decisions. This was borne out of the desire of 'home boys' to develop their communities, in particular, and Kwara State, in general. For example, Oro Bicycle Industry, owned by private, prominent Oro business men, was located in Oro, while its source of raw materials was located in Republic of Korea and China and its major market is in Lagos. Similarly, Global Soap and Detergent Industry (Ilorin) derived none of its raw materials in Ilorin and it has its major markets in Lagos, Kano, Port Hacourt, and Ibadan, among others. However, this industry, though solely owned by an individual, is waxing strong. In fact, it has established other subsidiaries in the state capital. The same could also be said of the Paper Converter Industry and Demosco Industry in Erinile. These situations affect the success of these industries negatively at the coming of Economic recession.

IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The concept of sustainable development has a complex pedigree (Olawepo, 2004). There have been different definitions of what could be termed as sustainable development. The basic implication of the concept of sustainable, as embraced by the Brunt commission and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), is that such development (whether rural or urban) will entail that we should leave to the next generation: a stock of "quality of life" assets no less than those which we have inherited.

Sustainable development, therefore, means either that the per capital utility or well being is increasing overtime with free exchange, or substitutions between the natural and manmade capital or well being is increasing, subject to non declining natural wealth (Holberg & Sambrook, 1992).

The exercise of industrial development, therefore, is to improve the living standard of an existing environment to the extent that the coming generation will benefit from it. For the fact that majority of the industries in Kwara State have collapsed and are still collapsing means that Kwara State is denied the opportunity which could have been beneficial to the society. Apart from this, it shows that the atmosphere has not been conducive for efficient development of industries. Some of the problems

ranged from management, wrong location strategies, raw material problems, to the death of the proprietors. The implications include:

- (i) Kwara State has been denied large employment opportunities from the industrial sector. A large proportion of job losses were experienced through the collapse of the industries.
- (ii) Loss of regular income and revenue that could have been re-invested for future development.
- (iii) Loss of expanse of infrastructure development, which could have been enjoyed by existing industries. For example, a large proportion of housing estates were abandoned and destroyed following the closure of Nigerian Paper Mill in Jebba, and the Nigerian Sugar Company in Bacita, just to mention a few.
- (iv) the industrial landscape of Kwara State has also suffered physical development. These, and others thus far, have resulted in
 - a. Dependence on government for survival in Ilorin and environs
 - b. Fear on the part of investors, both from within and outside the state
 - c. Low pace of industrial development
 - d. Diversification into distributive trade and investments
 - e. Increase in poverty levels and low incomes
 - f. Further collapse of government based industries.

Since the inauguration of the third republic (1999), there has been increase in the rate of development in most of the States of Federation. This ranges from the increase in the provision of social infrastructural facilities, poverty alleviations, and accessibility, to public goods and services, as well as improved standards of living. Democracy worldwide has been described as the first hope of the people against the dictatorial government of the past. In Kwara State, the coming of democratic administration has ushered in, an increased pace of development. This could be seen in:

- (i) Opening up of roads in many parts of the state, especially in the rural areas,
- (ii) Construction and extension of existing roads into dual carriage ways in major urban centers,
- (iii) Tarring and mending of existing roads in some parts of the state, especially the state capital,
- (iv) Provision of high powered electric transformers and stepping down of the national grid at Ganmo, leading to improved electricity in the state capital and some industrial layouts,
- (v) Invitation of industrial companies into the state. Examples include Chellaram Industries and Dangote Flour mills in Ilorin,
- (vi) Direct participation of government in industrial developments and investment in mining activities in the state, and,

- (vii) Extension and development of Agricultural fields and expanded farm and dairy projects at Sharagi.

These and more spatial development tasks are supposed to move the state forward and could be measured spatially as affecting the public. The question still remains: Do these dividends exist in Kwara State? If yes, how can they support continuity in industrial development? The main focus of dividends of democracy is to make life conducive for effective living. This is also seen in improving marketability of industrial goods, as well as enhancing sustainability of industries. These implications can be backed up with appropriate measures. This may include, among others:

- (a) Encouraging industries to source local raw materials, taking into consideration best conservation practice and prevention of resource depletion, without compromising the environment.
- (b) Ensuring optimal utilization of common services by industries that produce similar effluents.
- (c) Establishing industrial layouts to encourage the optimal utilization of shared facilities and preventing industries from being sited close to ecological sensitive and fragile area.
- (d) Inviting industrialists for possible investment in Kwara state through provision of incentives to industries.
- (e) Creating enabling environments through the development of social infrastructures and marketing facilities.
- (f) Re-Investment in the demised industries through public and private participation
- (g) Creation of industrial loan boards and capital market reactivation to give long-term loans and advancements.
- (h) Opening up Kwara state through the development and rehabilitation of state and federal government roads.

CONCLUSION

This work examined the development and the demise of industries in Kwara state in the last two decades, with a view to identify the causes and the implications arising from such negative trend. Kwara State may be perceived as being a dry and a civil service state. The positive involvement of the public and the government in new industrialization movement, as well as focusing on dividends of democracy, will create an enabling industrial environment. The state government could go further in addressing the issue of increasing poverty, coupled with declining standard of living of the

people and empowerment. This is because investment in the industries can only become viable after individuals basic needs of life have been fulfilled.

This study, through a field survey, discovered that over the years, there have been incessant problems leading to 'death beds' of manufacturing industries through out the state. Many big industries existed in the past, and many more are still being built. There is, therefore, the need to sustain the existing industries and the newly built ones arising from the new dividends of democracy. Harsh, but 'could be made buoyant', industrial environment that quickened the demise of these industries could be improved upon.

In view of the observed trend, this study recommends a visitation of the state policy on industrial development through a round table of stakeholders. This will help to review the state of industrial development. Similarly, further incentives should be given to industrialists, especially the state indigenes, to woo them into the state for industrial development. Funding future industries could be encouraged through public private partnership (PPP) involving the public, multi-national companies, and non-governmental organizations.

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