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Effect of Industrialization Process Debate in Nigeria Towards Sustainable Development; A Case of Pains or Gains

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Abstract: This paper examined the benefits of adequately funding Early Child Care Education (ECCE) programme in Nigeria. The paper employed the use of secondary data. The secondary data were collected from online publications and print materials. The paper established thatsufficient funds for management of early child care development and education, effective implementation of policies, employment of adequate teachers, provision of infrastructural facilities, provision of adequate instructional resources and effective training for teachers in Early Child Care Education (ECCE) programme and adequate production of national curriculum for Early Child Care Education (ECCE) are panacea for Early Child Care Education (ECCE) programme in Nigeria. . Based on this, the paper recommended that the government should provide adequate funds for the administration and management of Early Child Care Education (ECCE) programme in Nigeria; private institutions and international organizations should provide financial aids to support the development of Early Child Care Education (ECCE) programme in Nigeria; ;managers of Early Child Care Education (ECCE) programme in Nigeria should seek host community participation in the funding of the programme in their communities.

Keywords: Human Society, Industrialization, Financial Development, Sustainable Development, Urbanization

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

For a nation desiring to acquire, nurture, develop technology, and be part of the global system, the national leadership should be able to create a highly innovative and entrepreneurial society with the capacity to attract emerging global opportunities, accelerate national economic growth, maximize areas it has comparative advantages, in order to become industrial power house and technological hot spot for investment.

Nnamani (2009), maintained, that such national leadership could achieve it through:

a. Improving areas of technological focus and governance;
b. Development of human capital;
c. Enthroning of technology-promoting culture and new mind set;
d. Creation of technology support and rectors programmes;
e. Increased research and development (R&D) intensity

The political landscape since Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960 has, like that of much of the rest of Africa, been turbulent. This, coupled with the significant emphasis on the oil economy, has contributed to the meagre performance of the manufacturing sector over the last fifty years. Following independence, the first military regime took power in 1966, leading to a civil war which lasted until 1970. The post-war economy was dominated by the oil sector, with industrial policy focused on import substitution (IS). The economy grew by 6.2 per cent annually between 1970 and 1978. The year 1979 marked the beginning of the second attempt at democratic governance. However, following the oil crisis and global recession, the Nigerian economy entered into a period of negative growth in the first half of the 1980s. The year 1986 saw the introduction of the World Bank (WB)–International Monetary Fund (IMF) economic structural adjustment programme (SAP) and the economy began to recover, experiencing real GDP growth of 4 per cent annually during 1988–97. In 1999, democratic rule returned and has remained in place since. Recovery was slow, particularly for the manufacturing sector, whose contribution to GDP declined from 4.9 per cent in 1999 to only 4 per cent in 2005 (Adeoti 2010). Developing nations should now forget whatever that might have caused the underdevelopment or delayed/retarded that rate of development and take their destiny into their hands. They should create confidence on themselves, cultivate innovative culture, evolve spirit of hard-work, emphasize and reward creative endeaours and acquire, adapt, internalize and copy technologies from all parts of the globe, in order to join and compete in the global economic manouvre. This can be achieved through resolute political will, and determination of all leagues of different levels of governance. Nigeria has produced very good products that compete favourably with similar products from other parts of the world in different field. Such areas where Nigeria produced high quality and competitive products includes:

a. Electric cable like cutix house-writing cables, telecommunication cables, armoured and un-armoured power cables, copper conductors, aluminum service cables, automotive cables, appliance and telephone cables and PVC compounds feeder pillar units, switch panel, MCB distribution boards etc.
b. Pharmaceutical products like those produced by Juhel, Emzor pharmaceutical products, bio-organic nutrient systems limited etc.
c. Plastics, ceramics and polythene
d. Some textiles products
e. Livestock and related industries
f. Food and beverage industries
g. Aluminum rolling mill and foundry industries, Nnamani, (2009).

Urban growth as a result of the above factor would stimulate new production techniques associated with industrial revolution. Earlier inventions stimulated new innovations and readjustments changes in need and wants in the economic sphere which has made technology in recent times highly retrofit, attracts huge capital investments. Industrial enterprises in both the public and private sectors led to the establishment of gigantic manufacturing industries and firms.

These brought about the mobility of immobile groups workers hastening their concentration around a factory areas.in the process to gain employment which attracts high income, people abandon the rural community or area and migrate to the industrial cities. Thus, Lagos, Port-Harcourt, Kaduna, Chicago, Liverpool, Manchester, Bombay, etc became the industrial cities of the world. Ultimately, the need for improved management technique and need for improved management technique and administrative expertise becomes imperative to meet the emerging commercialization.

The goods and services from the industries will ultimately open commercial transactions. Modern markets are erected, trading partners are linked and exchange method and mediums are decided. The industrial and commercial activities if effectively managed would enhance development, (Olewe, 2001). Though some scholars consider development as a change-over from transitional to an industrial society or as a process of modernization. In a generic sense, development may be conceived as planned mobilization and direction of scarce resources to achieve constantly rising national goals and objectives formulated by the rising national goal and objectives formulated by the national machinery (Montgomery& Siffin,1966). In the words of Weidner, (1962), Development is never complete; it is relative, more or less of it being possible.

Development is a state of mind, a tendency, a direction. Rather than a fixed goal, it is rate of change in a particular direction". Weidner further observes that development is a process of growth in the direction of modernity and particularly in the direction of nation-building and socio-economic progress".

The unfolding trends of science and technology, the proliferation of nuclear technology, the great demand for different types or fallouts of these gave rise to new approach to environment and development issues. Thus, an approach which would seek reconciliation of human needs and the capacity of the environment to cope with the consequence of economic systems.

Conceptual Framework

The term "industrialization" emanated from the industrial revolution of 18th and 19th century in Europe. This revolution saw machines replacing human efforts in the production process. And the end product is mass production. In Nigeria, efforts to industrialize the country began after independence with the first national development plan. The first national development plan (1962–1968) focused mainly on import substitution as a means of strengthening the Nigerian manufacturing sector. Other focus of the policy were; increased participation of Nigerians in control of the economy, expanding the technological base of the country to support industrialization and so on. Ever since then, the Nigerian government has embarked on numerous economic and industrialization policies. With the most recent being the Vision 20:2020. Developing industries through a sustained effort remains a matter of social and economic importance to most countries. In terms of agenda-setting and problem-solving for countries, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (eradicating poverty and achieving equitable outcomes for the majority by promoting industrialization) remain the core national prerogatives (Sampath, 2016). Industrialization has been well recognized in a number of literatures to have several benefits, particularly in the long run, such as economic diversification, reduction in the unemployment rate, transfer of technology, and improved welfare (Alvarez et al., 2015; Ahlstrom, 2010). This proposition appears to be reaffirmed in light of the recent economic crisis and the significant expansion of the financial services sector, which has re-emphasized the importance of manufacturing and the expansion of industries (Samouel & Aram, 2016).

Dynamics of interesting results have emerged from the studies that looked at drivers of industrialization. Commonly, evidence points to that fact that industrialization boosts economic growth and is determined by movements in macroeconomic variables.

Saka and Olanipekun (2021), examined the role of human capital in the relationship between the industrialization process and growth in Nigeria from 1980 to 2016. Based on the new growth theory attributed to Lucas (1988), and having employed the Two-Stage Least Square technique, firstly, they assert that industrialization is significantly important for economic growth. Secondly, they established that human capital growth can help to boost economic growth through industrialization. Their findings seem to appreciate the assumption that human capital is a significant predictor of industrialization. In the words of Raheem et al. (2018), human capital is considered to be the main driver of industrial development in the African region.

Similarly, Das and Drine (2020), investigate the link between Africa's technological gap, educational quality, and growth. Their findings suggest that the ability to absorb new technology is critical for economic growth and development success. Markedly, they found that the most significant barrier to industrial advancement and technological catch-up is Africa's poor human capital development and deteriorated infrastructure. Poor human capital development and very low health expenditure, according to a study by Oyinlola et al. (2020), are the challenges of Sub-Saharan Africa's industrial development. Thus, from the works above, evidence is clearly adduced to suggest that inadequate human capital supply to meet an economy's industrial demand is sufficient to cause industrial failure. As proffered by Shim et al. (2020), the ability of any country or region to progress its human capacity is of great help in promoting and maintaining industrial development.

In another perspective, authors have mentioned that the unflinching importance of natural resource availability to many nations has direct and indirect implications on economic growth. Oyinlola et al. (2020), submit that the availability of natural resources can play a crucial role in a nation's or a continent's industrial development. Udi et al. (2020) found, in South Africa, that total natural resource (TNR) which represents the natural endowments significantly and positively correlates with industrial development. The relationship observed, however, was classified as moderate. To this end, TNR has been suggested to positively influence overall economic growth. OECD (2011), points out that most advanced economies have built their extractive industries on the back of natural resources, thus, fostering an avalanche of economic benefits same time encourages urbanization. Hence, Ezeodili (2003), opined that urbanization is associated with social, economic and technological processes of development and the changes associated with this phenomenon, if well managed, become veritable instruments of national development.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a concept that refers to a mode of economic and social progress that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasizes the harmonious integration of environmental, social, and economic dimensions, aiming to ensure long-term well-being and prosperity for all. Sustainable Development has emerged during the late 1980s as a unifying approach to concerns over the environment, economic development and the quality of life (Soussan, 1992). Its relevance at local, national and global levels has value for providing a context with which to understand and influence the trajectory of growth and change in both developed and countries. As an idea, it needs to be approached with caution. Hence, "the notion of sustainable development offers a vision of a future would which meets the needs of all of the global community without undermining the integrity of the environment. The idea of sustainable Development was first used in the World Conservation Strategy (International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)1980). This first formulation stressed sustainability in ecological terms, and was far less concerned with economic development. It argued for three priorities to be built-in to development policies.

i. the maintenance of ecological process;
ii. the sustainable use of resources, and
iii. the maintenance of genetic diversity, (IUCN,1980).

Later the usage took an enlarged perspective with the Brundtland report of the commission which was presented to the Governing Council of United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), in 1987 by the Prime Minister of Norway Mrs. Brundtland. The course being charted was a new paradigm in economic growth. In that dimension, international environmental priority was emphasized as obligation of nations of the world.

Basic Concept of Sustainable Development

The Brundtland Report identifies two important concepts in sustainable development policies.

1. The basic needs of all people must be met in a way which provides for their needs with security and dignity –in the world today, where the needs of so many are not met, this inevitably means giving the needs of the poor priority. This is not just desirable in moral or equity terms, it is also good in development.
2. There are no absolute limits to development- development potentials is a function of the present state of technology and social organization, combined with their impact on environmental resources. This shows that access to energy relates to the cost and availability of technologies to harness different energy resources.

According to James Cameron (1993), "Sustainable development means the progressive economic and social development of human society through maintaining the security of livelihood for all peoples and by enabling them to meet their present needs, together with a quality of life in accordance with their dignity and well-being, without compromising the ability of future generation to do likewise".

Without questioning the principle of 'development' as a method for satisfying the 'need' of current generations it explicitly recognizes that future generations also have interests and even rights deserving protection in this new model of development.

The debate really, began to degenerate in the political fora of the UN, when development and growth ideologies from North and South started to realize the full potential of the concept of 'sustainable development' as a vehicle forecasting their traditional ideologies and vested interests in a new, 'green language. This is reflected in the increasing emphasis on trade, financial resources and other economic concerns in the agenda-setting process of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). According to General Assembly Resolution of UN (1987), Agenda 21 stressed the need to change from old sector-centered ways of doing business to new approaches that involves cross-sectoral, co-ordination and the integration of environmental and social concerns into all development process. It essentially entails a simultaneous pursuit of economic prosperity, environmental and social quality, widely believed to be at their optimum levels.

Objectives For Sustainable Development

i. Reviewing economic growth;
ii. Changing the quality of growth;
iii. Meeting essential needs for jobs, food, energy, water and sanitation;
iv. Ensuring a sustainable level of population;
v. Conserving and enhancing the resources base;
vi. Re-orientating technology and managing risk;
vii. Merging environment and economics in decision-making process.

Problems And Prospects Of Industrialization In Nigeria

The importance of industrialization to the economic development of any country cannot be overemphasized. In fact, the relationship between the two variables is a direct one. From industrialization to economic growth. Thus, almost all economically developed countries are industrialized. Industrialization is the process of transforming an extraction based economy into a manufacturing based economy. By extractive based, I mean an economy that relies on the extraction and exportation of primary products (raw materials), like farming, fishing, mining and so on. While the industrialized nations relies on the transformation of these raw materials into finished goods for domestic use and export.

Problems Of Industrialization In Nigeria

However, despite all these efforts by the government to revamp the economy. And place it on the part of development, Nigeria remains largely under developed and industrialized. To this end, we shall look at the following factors militating against industrialization in Nigeria:

• **Lack of Credit/Access to Credit:** This remains the major hindrance to industrialization in Nigeria. This problem is caused by the industrialists themselves, the government and financial institutions. Most industrialists in Nigeria are unwillingly to share the ownership and control of their establishments with other investors so as to accumulate enough finance to run their business. This leaves them most companies with little capital to run the business. Hence, limiting their growth. Also, the stiff requirements and interest on loan of most lending houses in Nigeria coupled with government negligence discourage industrialists from borrowing. And stifles industrialization in the country.

• **Over Dependence On Foreign Machines:** Most of the technology and machines used by local manufacturers in Nigeria are imported from other countries. And this machines are usually very expensive. This hinders potential industrialists from venturing into production.

• **Inadequate Raw Material:** Due to the poor state of our agricultural sector. The amount of raw materials produced by the sctor for the manufacturing sector is not enough to support massive industrial production. Thus, the manufacturers depend largely on foreign raw materials for production. This hinders industrialization in the country.

• **Production of Sub-Standard Goods:** Most of the products made in Nigeria are usually substandard. This has decreased the reliance of the masses on locally made goods. Hence, dependence on foreign goods for their satisfaction.

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• **Illiteracy/Inadequate Skilled Manpower:** The illiteracy rate in the country is very high. This problem is worsened by the lack of adequate technical education in our secondary schools and universities. Thus, skilled manpower required for high industrial growth is grossly inadequate in Nigeria.

• **Lack of Basic Infrastructures:** This has always been the major obstacle to development. And industrialization in Nigeria. The country lack facilities like good roads, water and rail transport facilities, communication facilities. And most importantly electricity supply. This hinders the progress of the industrial sector. And discourage potential industrialists.

• **Political Instability and Militancy:** Frequent changes in government policies and incessant insurgencies have been a bane to industrialization and development in Nigeria. The Niger delta militants and of recent the Boko Haram group has continuously hindered economic activities in the country. And even discouraged local and foreign investors from investing in Nigeria.

Theoretical framework

Modernization Theory

1. Modernization theory as propounded by **Walt Rostow (**1960), one of the most influential proponents of modernization stated that it is a social theory that attempts to explain the process of social evolution and development, particularly in the context of economic and political changes. Modernization theory is a framework used in the social sciences to explain the process of socio-economic development and societal change in countries. It emerged in the mid-20th century and has been influential in understanding the dynamics of development, generally, according to Duezeh, etal (2023), development refers to a process of positive change that leads to progress growth and improvement in economic, social, cultural and political aspects of a society or an individual's life.

While modernization theory has been criticized for its simplifications and Eurocentric bias, it has also provided valuable insights into the complex process of development. **Some of Its Key Principles Include:**

1. **Stages of Development:** Modernization theory posits that societies go through a series of stages in their development, with Western societies serving as the model for development. These stages include traditional, transitional, and modern stages, and the goal is to progress from one stage to the next.

2. **Economic Growth:** Economic growth is a central focus of modernization theory. It suggests that as societies modernize, they will experience economic growth, increased industrialization, and urbanization. This economic development is seen as a sign of progress.
3. **Cultural Change:** Modernization theory also emphasizes cultural change as societies modernize. Traditional values, norms, and practices are expected to give way to more modern, rational, and secular values. This process is often referred to as secularization.
4. **Democratization:** Another key aspect of modernization theory is the idea that as societies modernize, they are more likely to adopt democratic political systems. This is based on the assumption that economic development and increased education lead to a greater demand for political participation and democracy.
5. **Technological Innovation:** Modernization theory emphasizes the role of technological innovation in economic and social progress. The adoption of new technologies is seen as a key driver of modernization.
6. **Social Change:** Modernization theory predicts that as societies modernize, they undergo profound social changes. These changes include shifts from traditional agricultural-based economies to industrial and service-based economies, urbanization, increased education and literacy, and changes in family structures and social norms.
7. **Globalization:** Globalization is seen as a natural outcome of modernization, as societies become increasingly interconnected through trade, communication, and the spread of ideas and technologies.

Means To Industrialization Towards To Sustainable Development

2. **Diversification of the Economy**: Nigeria has been heavily reliant on oil exports, which makes the economy vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices. Encouraging diversification into other sectors, such as manufacturing, agriculture, technology, and renewable energy, can create a more stable and sustainable economy.
3. **Investment in Infrastructure**: Adequate infrastructure, such as reliable power supply, transportation networks, and telecommunications, is essential for industrial growth. The government should invest in improving infrastructure to attract more investors and support industrial activities.
4. **Access to Finance**: Access to affordable credit is vital for industrialization. The government should create an enabling environment for businesses to access loans and financial support to establish and expand industries.
5. **Support for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)**: SMEs play a crucial role in job creation and economic development. Providing targeted support, such as training, technical assistance, and access to markets, can enhance their capacity to contribute to industrialization.
6. **Encourage Research and Development (R&D)**: Innovation and technology play a significant role in sustainable industrialization. The government should support R&D initiatives, collaborate with universities and research institutions, and offer incentives for businesses investing in innovation.

7. **Environmental Sustainability**: Industrialization should not come at the cost of environmental degradation. Implementing and enforcing strict environmental regulations and promoting eco-friendly practices will ensure that industrial growth is sustainable in the long run.
8. **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)**: Collaboration between the government and the private sector can accelerate industrialization efforts. PPPs can mobilize resources, expertise, and technology to address infrastructure gaps and other challenges.
9. **Skills Development and Education**: A skilled workforce is crucial for the success of industries. Investment in education and vocational training programs will equip the labor force with the necessary skills to participate in industrial activities.
10. **Regional Development**: Focusing on balanced regional development can prevent the concentration of industries in specific areas and promote equitable economic growth across the country.
11. **Promotion of Export-Oriented Industries**: Encouraging industries with the potential for export can boost foreign exchange earnings and improve Nigeria's economic resilience.
12. **Social Inclusivity**: Industrialization should benefit all segments of society. Ensuring social inclusivity, gender equality, and poverty reduction should be integrated into industrialization policies and strategies.
13. **Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Efforts**: Transparent and accountable governance is essential to attract investment and ensure that resources are utilized efficiently for sustainable development.

Conclusion/ Recommendation

In conclusion, modernization theory has played a significant role in shaping our understanding of development and societal change. While it has been criticized for its simplifications and biases, it has also contributed to valuable discussions about the challenges and complexities of development in a global context. Many scholars today consider modernization theory as just one perspective among many and advocate for a more nuanced and multidimensional approach to development.

The study recommends that foreign direct investment, total natural resources, and financial development significantly and positively predicted industrialization. Governments of various economies should strive to augment foreign direct investment, preserve and explore more natural resources, and intensify financial development and the means to industrialization towards to sustainable development. This will thus lead to urbanization and higher individual and governmental income base, thence lead to growth and development of the economy. The successful implementation of these recommendations requires a comprehensive and coordinated effort involving the government, private sector, civil society, and international partners.

Additionally, continuous evaluation and adaptation of strategies based on changing circumstances are essential for effective and sustainable industrialization in Nigeria.

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