

HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE, 1974-2011

BY

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**BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE
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FACULTY OF ARTS

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OCTOBER, 2015

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, this work titled “**A History of Industrial Development in Gombe State, 1974-2011**” was written by me and has not been submitted to any institution as part of any examination by me or any other person and that, all the sources used have been duly acknowledged.

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Signature..... Date.....

CERTIFICATION

This Dissertation titled “**A History of Industrial Development in Gombe State, 1974-2011**” by Misbahu Sa’idu, MA/ARTS/26671/2012/2013 meets the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Arts Degree (MA) in History of the School of Post Graduate Studies, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to first of all, my parents: Alhaji Sa'idu Jibril Musa Kwami (Sarkin Malaman Kwami); Malama Khadijah Yakubu Muhammad, Malama Zainab Iliyasu Mai Yamba, Malama Aishatu Abubakar, and Malama Aishatu Idris. Secondly, to my dear wife, Fatima Abdulkadir, (including our daughter, Aisha nicknamed Khaleesah). Thirdly, to the late Alhaji Shehu Usman (U.A.T), (1925-2014) for his invaluable contribution in the preservation and documentation of the history of Gombe and finally to the victims of “Boko Haram” Insurgency in the North East geopolitical zone of Nigeria.

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PREFACE

This dissertation titled “**A History of Industrial Development in Gombe State, 1974-2011**” is a modest but pioneering study of the genesis, trends, challenges and impact of the establishment of industries and the nature of their capacity utilization in Gombe State.

The work is divided into eight (8) chapters. The first chapter is a general introduction to the study. It examines among other things, the research problem, scope and limitations as well as the aims and objectives of the study. It also states the theoretical framework of the study which is anchored around the political economy perspectives. The chapter clarifies the concepts of industrialization, Manufacturing, industry, enterprise, and industrial development. It thereafter gives a synopsis on the direction of the study.

Chapter two focuses attention to some background information about Gombe State. It describes the geography, demography and the economy of the study area as a necessary background for understanding the object of this study- Industrial development.

Chapter three creates a broader context for locating the discourse on industrial development in Gombe State. It does that by examining ‘efforts’ at industrial developments in the late colonial and early independence periods in Northern Nigeria.

Chapter four examines industrial development under the old Bauchi State. It focuses on the formulation of industrial policy and the establishment of institutions in the industrial sector. It finally assesses the relocation of industries from Gombe to Bauchi, a development which had among other things triggered a movement which culminated into the creation of Gombe State in 1996.

Chapter five examines the character and tempo of industrial development in Gombe State by discussing the role of successive administrations in Gombe State in the area of industrial policy formulation, provision of infrastructure and other incentives for industrial development. Using budgets from the available years, the chapter ascertains the extent of the implementation and otherwise of the various industrial projects. Role of the private sector, production, marketing and distribution of manufactured were also discussed. This chapter concludes by a discussion on labour and industrial relations in Gombe State Area.

Impact and challenges of industrial development are discussed in chapter six. The chapter examines some impact of industrial development in Gombe State in the areas of politics, economy, socio-cultural and environmental spheres and thereafter argued that the pivot upon which all the challenges in Gombe State is the lack of political will.

Chapter Seven shows that, the economy of Nigeria and Gombe State has already been integrated into the world capitalist economy. Therefore, it discusses the global manufacturing environment and the position of Nigeria, and Gombe State in that equation. This provides a context for discussing some prerequisites and strategies for industrialization in Gombe State.

Chapter Eight is a general conclusion which summarizes some of the major arguments and findings of the study.

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Wide ranges of sources used in this research are classified into two major categories: Primary and Secondary Sources.

PRIMARY SOURCES

Most of the primary sources used in this research were found in private libraries, some Government Ministries and Agencies, as well as the libraries of the few existing industries in Gombe State. The documents used range from the reports of various Government Committees on which the actors served, to the annual reports and newsletters periodically issued by some of the factories. In spite of their scanty and ambiguous nature, these sources were found essential in understanding the politics of industrialization in Gombe State.

Another important material that was used as a primary source is a portion of a book authored by Usman Faruk titled “The Making of Gombe State: A Historical Panorama”. In this publication, the author narrates his personal experiences from 1948 to 2008. This formed the basis for understanding the genesis of the acrimony between Bauchi and Gombe area and by extension, the question of industrial marginalization of the latter by the former.

Furthermore, some reports and budgets pertaining to the defunct North Eastern States were dug from Arewa House. These have helped to shed some little new lights on the industrialization drive of various military administrators in the precursor to the North East geopolitical zone.

ORAL INTERVIEWS

To supplement the information obtained from the documented primary sources, oral interviews were conducted with some of the major actors in the contemporary history of Gombe State. What follows is brief information about some of the informants.

1. **Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru**, Chairman, Board of Directors, AYU & Companies aged 63 interviewed at his residence in New GRA Gombe on 10th July, 2014. He is the eldest son of one of the indigenous entrepreneurs in Gombe State, Late Alhaji Yahaya Umaru also known as **AYU**.

2. **Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru**, Acting Chairman, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Gombe State Chapter and President, Nigerian Shippers 'Council Gombe State Chapter aged 47 interviewed at his office, opposite Miyetti Hospital, Gombe on 11 June, 2014. He is a younger brother to the Chairman, Board of Directors, AYU & Companies

3. **Mr. Daniel Soya**, aged 60, is a Director, Industries section, Ministry of Trade and Industries, Gombe State met on 4th June, 2014. He directed us to some of the major stakeholders in the industrial sector.

4. **Hajiya Hauwa'u Daudu** (Inna Mamma) aged 69 interviewed at her residence in Jauro kuna Quarters, Opposite Second Gate, Gombe State University on 20th August, 2014

5. **Malam Abubakar Usman**, Dealer of GSM Accessories, aged 40, interviewed at his shop, Opposite Second Gate, Gombe State University on 20th October, 2014

6. **Alhaji Salihu Ajiya**, Sales Administration Manager, Ashaka Cement Company, aged 50 interviewed at his office in Ashaka Cement Factory, Funakaye Local Government, Gombe State on 20th April, 2010
7. **Malam Shuaibu Idris Reme**, Staff, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Gombe State aged 57 interviewed at his office, along Dukku Road Gombe on 4th June ,2014
8. **Alhaji Shehu Turaki**, Owner of Frontline Oil Mill, Jewel Furnitures, and Savannah Cable Satellite, aged 61, interviewed at his residence in Dawaki Quarters Gombe on 27th October, 2014
9. **Alhaji Haruna Maigari**, a Driver aged 77, interviewed on 20th November, 2014
10. **Alhaji Muhammad Baraya**, a driver aged 79 interviewed on 21st November, 2014
- . 11. **Malam Yakubu Abdullahi**, retired Civil Servant aged 68. He was the Head of Administration and Finance of the then Landa Sack Factory in Gombe. He was interviewed on 21st November, 2014
12. **Dr. Garba Muhammad Bajoga**, aged 60, is a retired Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Gombe State. He served a member/secretary of numerous Committees including Assets Sharing Committee between Bauchi and Gombe State and a Committee on Revitalization of Industries, 1999-2003. He also worked with Bauchi Meat Factory. Interviewed on 6th March, 2015 at his residence in Buba Shongo Quarters, Gombe
13. **Alhaji Danladi Umar**, Staff of Gombe State Investment and Property Development Company aged 58 on 25th February, 2015

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Abbreviations

ACGSF.....	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund
ADP.....	Agricultural Development Programme
APCM	Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers
AU.....	African Union
B.C.G.A.....	British Cotton Growers Association
BCI.....	Blue Circle Industries
BOI.....	Bank of Industry
BMS.....	Bonafide Manufacturers Scheme
CAP.....	Cotton and Agricultural Processors
CBN.....	Central Bank of Nigeria
CET	Common External Tariff
CEDDERT.....	Centre for Democratic Development Research and Training
CFAO.....	Compagnie Francais d' Afrique Occidentale
CIRD.....	Centre for Industrial Research and Development
CYD.....	Community and Youth Development
CSP.....	Concentrated Solar Power
EEG.....	Export Expansion Grant
EFCC.....	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EFZs.....	Export Free Zones'
FAO.....	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDI.....	Foreign Direct Investment
FIIRO.....	Federal Institute for Industrial Research Oshodi
GADP.....	Gombe Agricultural Development Project
GDP.....	Gross Domestic Product
GSM.....	Global System Mobile
GTTC.....	Gombe Traders and Transport Company
IP.....	Industrial Policy

ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGR.....	Internally Generated Revenue
ISI.....	Import Substitution Industrialization
IDCs.....	Industrial Development Centres
IMF.....	International Monetary Fund
IPP.....	Independent Power Projects
ITF.....	Industrial Training Fund
KM.....	Kilometer
LBAs.....	Licensed Buying Agents
MAN.....	Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
MIBS.....	Manufacturers-In-Bond Scheme Sector
MOFI.....	Ministry of Finance
MVA.....	Market Value Added
MWH.....	Megawatt-hours
NASMON.....	National Association of State Movements in Nigeria
NBCI.....	National Bank for Commerce and Industry
NCI.....	National Council of Industry
NDE.....	National Directorate of Employment
NEEDs.....	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NERC.....	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
NERFUND.....	National Economic Reconstruction Fund
NESG.....	North Eastern State Government
NIDB.....	Nigerian Industrial Development Bank
NIPC.....	Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission
NIFOR.....	Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research
NIPSS.....	National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies
NEPC.....	Nigerian Export Promotion Council
NEPA.....	National Electric Power Authority,

NNPC.....	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation
NEXIM.....	Nigerian Export – Import Bank
NEITI.....	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives
NEP.....	Nigerian Economic Policy
NHRS.....	Northern History Research Scheme
UAC.....	United African Company
UNCTAD.....	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
VAT.....	Value Added Tax
VRI.....	Veterinary Research Institute
PPMC.....	Pipeline and Product Marketing Company
PRODA.....	Project Development Agency
PPP.....	Public-Private-Partnership
PPU.....	Poultry Production Unit
PZ.....	Peterson Zachonis
RMRDC.....	Raw Material Research and Development Council
SAP.....	Structural Adjustment Programme
SEEDS.....	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SFEM.....	Second-Tier Foreign Exchange Market
SMEs.....	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMIEIS.....	Small and Medium Industries Equity Investment Scheme
SSIC.....	Small –Scale Industries Corporation
WAPCO.....	West African Portland Company
WIR.....	World Investment Report
WTO.....	World Trade Organization

ABSTRACT

This study attempts to document the history of industrial development in Gombe State Area from the period of incorporation of Ashaka Cement Company in 1974, to the end of the second civilian administration in Gombe State in 2011. In a bid to understand the forces behind the location, relocation and collapse of industries in Gombe State, the study adopted political economy perspectives. Using a historical method of inquiry, the study started by giving a background to industrial development in Gombe State by demonstrating ways through which the policies of the defunct Northern regional government of Nigeria, North Eastern State Government, and the old Bauchi State impacted on industrial development in Gombe State. The study reveals that, most of the industries in the state were (and still are) privately-owned and could be classified into Sunrise, Sunset and Eclipsed industries to refer to the emerging, grounded and relocated industries respectively. The study further demonstrate that, the slow pace nature of the industrial development in Gombe State led to the creation of employment, generation of revenue, environmental hazards and urbanization. However, the study argued that, the rapid urbanization in Gombe metropolis has more to do with trade, commerce, creation of the state and inception of democracy in 1999 than with industrial development. While some of the major challenges for industrial development in Gombe State were found out to be ambiguous industrial policy, weak agricultural sector, persistent budget deficits, lack of access to right type of finance as well infrastructural decay among others. Having discussed this, the study went further to identify some prerequisites for industrialization of Gombe State to include Strong Political leadership, robust agriculture, sound infrastructure, right incentives as well as stable and renewable sources of energy. It is only on this basis that, the triple industrial heritage of British colonial deindustrialization, Bauchi Industrial Marginalization and Post-2003 industrial Neglect would be contained in Gombe State.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1:0 INTRODUCTION

In the 1960s, the decade when most African Countries attained political independence, development was seen as synonymous with industrialization; to develop meant to industrialize¹. In Nigeria, as in other Countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, development plans were promulgated between 1962 and 1985.² These plans were followed by other economic blueprints and policies including, Obasanjo's National Economic Direction (1999-2003), National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDs), 2003, Yar'adua's Seven Point Agenda, 2007 as well as Jonathan's Transformation Agenda, 2011.³ Regardless of the realities on ground, these economic blueprints, including a western economic prescription like the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) earlier introduced in 1986 were aimed at (as claimed by their initiators)⁴ engendering growth and development in the Nigerian economy.

This chapter provides general background information to the study. It examines the statement of the research problem; scope and limitations of the study, objectives of the study, review of some relevant literature, justification for the study, methodology, theoretical framework and definitions of the key terms used in the study.

¹ Roger C. Riddell, *Manufacturing Africa: Performance and Prospects of Seven Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Heinemann Educational Books, 1990, P.X

² Olayemi Akinwumi, Mamman Musa and Patrick Ukase (Ed), *Nigeria At 50: The Challenges Of Nation- Building: A Publication Of The Historical Society Of Nigeria* 2010, Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, Zaria, 2012 P. 325.

³ William Terhemba And Talla Ngarka Sunday (Eds), *Governance And Economic Development In The Fourth Republic*, Lapai Democracy Series, Published for the Department Of History And Archeology, IBB University, Lapai, Aboki Publishers, 2010. P 137-138

⁴ Maigaji Muhammed, *Problems And Prospects Of Industrialization In Nigeria :A Public Lecture No. 3*, Institute For Development Research, ABU Zaria Nigeria, Dat And Partners Logistic Ltd, 2004 P.7

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The area which later became the present Gombe State could be described as a natural candidate for agricultural industrialization and other forms of manufacturing activity. This is because; the area is endowed with abundant fertile land, huge quantity of raw materials and substantial productive population which Mary Tiffen describes as being enterprising.⁵In spite of these obvious credentials, Gombe State is not industrialized in the real sense of the word. What account for this apparent paradox?

Existing literature have shown that, our area of study is suffering from deindustrialization due to the destruction of local industries by British colonialism and the alleged industrial marginalization suffered under the old Bauchi State; yet there has not been any serious attempt at industrial development after the creation of Gombe State in 1996. What hindered successive administrations in Gombe State from embarking on an aggressive industrialization? Or were the damages inflicted beyond revitalization?

1.2 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study begins in 1974, the period when Ashaka Cement Company was incorporated. The factory is the first largest manufacturing firm to be established in the Gombe State area. The period 1974 also marked the end of the Second National Development Plan, 1970-1974. In this plan, emphasis shifted from consumer goods production to capital goods manufacturing through the establishment of Iron and Steel, Cement, Fertilizer, Pulp, Paper, Machine tools,

⁵ Gombe peasants were described as such in Marry Tiffen, *The Enterprising Peasant: Economic Development in Gombe Emirate, North-Eastern state, Nigeria, 1990-1968*. Overseas Research Publication, No. 21, 1974

Petrochemicals and Motor Assembly Plants among others.⁶ It was this shift in policy paradigm that has among other things, made the establishment of Ashaka Cement Company possible⁷

The study terminates in 2011, because it marks the end of the second civilian administration in the present Gombe state, and by extension the end of a particular effort at industrial development. The period saw an unprecedented provision of infrastructures like roads, pipe-borne water and incentives to small-scale industries. Therefore, the period 2011 serves as a basis for assessing the impact of the industrialization drive of the Goje-led administration (2003-2011) in Gombe State.

However, this study is handicapped by the general challenges being faced in the reconstruction of contemporary history. The sources used are produced, shaped and moulded by the very historical event being studied. More so, the fact that, most of the actors are alive, some of our interviewees preferred to go anonymous. More so, the current Boko Haram Insurgency prevents scouting for relevant materials at Maiduguri, the headquarters of the defunct North Eastern State.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

It is a fact that, there is no study without an objective. Based on this premise, our study is tailored around achieving the following objectives:

First and foremost, our study was informed by the curiosity to identify the genesis and trends of industrial development in Gombe State area. Here, our searchlight is directed at the

⁶ Maigaji Muhammed, Fnimi, *Problems And Prospects Of Industrialization In Nigeria* , Op.Cit,P.7

⁷ Ibid, P.9

examination of the industrial policies of the defunct regional government of Northern Nigeria in relation to how it laid a foundation for the establishment of industries in our area of study in the early 1960s. This, by extension, could rekindle interest on the theme of industrialization in the contemporary economic history of Gombe State.

Secondly, the study would attempt to establish the historicity or otherwise of a claim that, policies and attitudes of authorities in the old Bauchi State have delayed the industrial take-off of the present Gombe State.⁸ In this regard, evidences of relocation and neglect of industries as demonstrated by Usman Faruk were analyzed from the point of view of political economy.

Thirdly, the study attempts to identify the specific roles played by some of the major stakeholders in the history of industrial development in Gombe State. Some of which include, government through its policies, interventions and agencies, local entrepreneurs, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria,(MAN) Gombe State Branch and Foreign Technical Partners. By assessing these roles, the study sheds some lights on the politics that characterized the industrial sector in Gombe State.

Another objective of this study is to determine the place of Agriculture in the industrial and commercial development of Gombe and then estimate the value addition made on primary production from 1974 to 2011. It is within this milieu that, the nature of World Bank- Assisted Agricultural development Project in Gombe State area can be located and understood in relation to its impact on agriculture and agro-allied industries.

⁸ Usman Faruk, Op.Cit P.12

This study is also aimed at identifying the general and specific factors behind the serial collapse of industries in our study area. Thereafter, the study proffered solutions to some of the major industrialization problems identified.

Equally important among our objectives is to establish whether or not, the creation of Gombe State on 1st October, 1996 and the inception of democracy in 1999 led to the creation of a conducive atmosphere for industrialization. The aim here is to analyze the efforts of successive administrations in Gombe State in the domain of industrial development.

This study is conducted with the objective of establishing a correlation (if any) between industrialization and the breath-taking urbanization currently being experienced in Gombe State. This is with a view to presenting a case for accelerated industrialization as a panacea to some of the urbanization problems of the area.

Finally, all the foregoing objectives are anchored around achieving one fundamental objective. This is, ascertaining the changes brought about by industrial development on the economy and society of Gombe State area.

1.4 LITERATURE REVIEW

The theme of industrialization in economic history is receiving a renewed attention from researchers. This development is not unconnected with the lingering quest for finding an approach that is comprehensive enough in achieving rapid Industrialization. It is in the light of this development that, numerous literature in form of articles, books and theses are being produced. What follows is a review of some selected literature that deals directly or indirectly with industrial development.

Usman Faruk, (Jarman Gombe), *The Making of Gombe State: A Historical Panorama*⁹ x-rays the genesis of movement for the creation of Gombe State out of the old Bauchi State starting from the late 1970s. The relevance of this book to our research is that, it explains the economic viability of Gombe which qualifies her to become a State in 1996. The author also contends that, attitudes of some elites in the former Bauchi State government have delayed or even denied the industrialization of the latter. Our study would attempt to among other things, ascertain the historicity of these arguments by examining the implications of the broader economic policies pursued by Nigeria in 1980s on the country's industrial sector.

Sani Abba et-al, *Gombe State: A History of the land and the People* discusses some aspects of the post-colonial history of Gombe, and this is relevant to our research, because it examines developments like the creation of state and the establishment of some educational institutions. The brief discussion on some manufacturing activities such as cloth-weaving, dyeing, and blacksmithing is relevant to our study, because it provides a basis for understanding the changes brought about by state government interventions in the said cottage industries.¹⁰

Peter Pugh, *Star of the North: Story of Ashaka Cement* is another relevant work reviewed in this study. The author produced a narration of how Ashaka Cement Company was incorporated in 1974 in what later became Funakaye Local Government Area of Gombe State. It begins by the examination of geological surveys carried out preparatory to the construction of the factory to the commencement of production in 1979. The book in question is valuable to our study given that it sheds lights on the actors and factors involved in the establishment of Cement

⁹ Usman Faruk, (Jarman Gombe), *The Making of Gombe state: A Historical Panorama*, Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited Zaria, 2009

¹⁰ Sani Abba, Umar Abba and Awwal Shehu, *Gombe State: A History of the land and the People*, Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited Press limited, 2000

factory at Ashaka. However, the book fails to adequately comment on the state of the economy and society of Gombe State area prior to the establishment of the firm in question.¹¹

Asangaeneng T., *Mohammed Bawa in Ekiti and Gombe States: A Public Policy Analysis*¹² examines some of the policies of one of the military administrators of Gombe State, Colonel Mohammed Inuwa Bawa. It highlights the policy focus, thrust, and direction in sectors such as education, Health, economy and social welfare package. The book is relevant to this study, because it gives rudimentary information on the policy framework adopted in the formative years of Gombe State.

Abdul Ganiyu Femi Sumaila, “Analysis of Cement Market in Northern Nigeria” in the *International Journal of Marketing Studies*¹³ examines the nature of cement market in Northern Nigeria, bringing out its major features. The analysis of the data reveals that 90% of cement sold is bagged while the remaining is sold in bulk. The study also reveals that, four cement brands are visible in the market: Dangote, Ashaka, Obajana, and Sokoto cement but Dangote brand enjoys about 60% of the market share. And that construction Companies, Block-making industries, Building contractors and individuals constitute the main cement buyers in Northern Nigeria. The paper recommends the need for the cement companies to increase their production capacities and also begin to focus more on the production of Cem 1(42.5) in line with global development in cement production. The contribution of this article to our study is that, it reveals the politics that characterized the marketing of cement in Northern Nigeria. It demonstrates how Ashaka Cement

¹¹ Peter Pugh, *Star of the North: Story of Ashaka Cement*, Cambridge Business Publishing, 1994.

¹² Asangaeneng T. ,*Mohammed Bawa in Ekiti and Gombe State: A Public Policy Analysis* MultiSector Projects Limited Ibadan, 1999

¹³ Abdul Ganiyu Femi Sumaila, “Analysis of Cement Market in Northern Nigeria” in the *International Journal of Marketing Studies* Vol. 5, No. 1; 2013 ISSN 1918-719X E-ISSN 1918-7203

Company, christened the star of the North is being gradually challenged by Dangote Cement in its traditional comfort zone, which is the North East and how it ranks second after Dangote cement, having over 25% share of the northern market as at 2011.

Bashir, I.L, "The Politics of industrialization in Kano: Industries, Incentives and the Indigenous Entrepreneurs, 1950-1980" explains the relevance of socio-economic and political variables in the development of local entrepreneurs in the manufacturing sector of Kano State. Relying on oral interviews, government publications, questionnaires and other sources of literature, Bashir argues that, the growth of entrepreneurs was tied to increase in government spending. This led to the emergence of Oligarchy which dominates the economy of the state. The work lightens the path of our study by informing us on the politics that characterize the manufacturing sector, which is the hub of industrialization.¹⁴ It also provides our study with a tool for understanding the nature of the relationship between government and the indigenous entrepreneurs in contemporary Gombe State.

Mohammed Shu'aibu Abubakar et-al, "Energy Use Patterns in Tomato Paste Production: A Case Study of Savannah Integrated Farms Limited, Dadin-kowa, Gombe State, Nigeria" in *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* examines Energy use and production data in the said agro-allied company for seven years (1998-2004). It reveals that, diesel fuel consumption accounted for 98%, while manual energy accounted for 2%. The study identifies energy use lapses such as lack of good conservation practice, diesel leakage and ageing equipments. However, the study overlooks the need to harness the potential of Dadin-kowa Dam to generate energy. Our study attempts to explain how absence of hydro-electric power from

¹⁴ I.L Bashir, "The Politics of Industrialization in Kano: Industries, incentives and the indigenous entrepreneurs, 1950-1980", PhD Thesis, Boston University, 1983

Dadin-kowa Dam impact on industrial development in our area of study drive in the period of our study.¹⁵

Musa Garba Gulani and Aisha Usman, “Financing Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs): A Challenge for Entrepreneurial Development in Gombe State”¹⁶ evaluates the challenges Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) encounter in financing new or existing businesses in Gombe State. It reveals that, there is no significant difference in the difficulties SMEs face when accessing finance from various sources, and that there is a significant difference in the level of awareness of Micro Finance Institutions by SMEs. It recommends that, government policy of initiating various intervention funds for entrepreneurial development should be encouraged; SMEs in the state should be sensitized on the activities of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). This article provides our study with an insight into how access to right type of finance accounts for the success or failure of some of the cottage, small scale and medium scale industries in Gombe State.

Zakariya’u Gurama and Muzainah Mansor “Tax Administration Problems and Prospect: A Case of Gombe State”¹⁷ examines the problems and prospect of Gombe State Board of Internal Revenue Services, which is a body responsible for implementing and governing the tax laws and other tax related matters. It identifies problems bedeviling the board to include

¹⁵ Mohammed Shu'aibu Abubakar et-al, "Energy Use Patterns in Tomato Paste Production: A case study of Savannah Integrated Farms Limited, Dadin-kowa, Gombe State, Nigeria" in the *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* Vol: 10 No:01 14

¹⁶ Musa Garba Gulani and Aisha Usman, “Financing Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs): A Challenge for Entrepreneurial Development in Gombe State” in *Asian Journal of Business and Management Sciences* ISSN: 2047-2528 Vol. 2 No. 9 [17-23]

¹⁷ Zakariya’u Gurama and Muzainah Mansor “Tax Administration Problems and Prospect: A Case of Gombe State in the *International Journal of Arts and Commerce* Vol. 4 No. 4 April, 2015

inadequate staff, lack of facilities, poor record keeping and poor conducive environment. The study shows that, insufficient public awareness, lack of training, poor working condition, poor remuneration and lack of motivational incentives are among the issues that leads to low tax generation in the State. It finally recommends periodic training, good working condition, improved salary structure for tax officials as well as the need to employ competent and qualified staff with background knowledge of accounting and tax discipline. This article is relevant to our study in the sense that, it highlights some of the challenges facing the tax-collecting agency in Gombe State, and at the same time gives some clues as to the nature of the profits before and after tax in some industries in the State.

Maxwell J.O, *Discovering Economic Potentials of Gombe State* identifies the industrial potentials of Gombe State using oral interviews and few available written documents. The findings and some of the conclusions drawn in the book are essential in our study. First, the writer reveals that, most of the economic potentials of Gombe State; human and material, have not been tapped. However, he fails to locate such within the larger Nigerian state where these resources are untapped and ignored.¹⁸

Marry Tiffen, *The Enterprising Peasant: Economic Development in Gombe Emirate, North-Eastern State, Nigeria, 1990-1968* provides a blow-by-blow account of how the economy of Gombe Emirate was transformed between 1900 and 1968. She contends that, the development of Gombe Emirate was not normally due to its strategic location but also development of communications such as roads, rail ways, production of agricultural products like cotton, and food shifts by enterprising peasant. Although, Tiffen's work covers only the Gombe Emirate Area, while our area of study includes the non-emirate area of southern Gombe, the study

¹⁸ .Maxwell J.O, *Discovering Economic Potentials of Gombe state*, Jimi Lithojos, 2000

provides some background information on the colonial state's attempt to mechanize some aspects of agricultural production especially farming and this is because of the need for raw materials grown in the area mainly cotton and groundnut.¹⁹ However, her works

Peter Kilby, *Industrialization in an Open Economy, Nigeria 1945-1966* provides a detailed account of how manufacturing and processing industries have developed in Nigeria. Three chapters devoted to import substitution examine the interaction of growing consumer demand and the market strategy objectives of foreign merchant firms which produced the sudden spurt of industrialization in the late 1950s. Subsequent chapters present analyses of Nigeria's processing industries, applied industrial research, labour supply and productivity, technical education, industrial relations and indigenous entrepreneurial performance. This important book is essential in our study, because it examines the genesis of industrialization in Nigeria and this provides a context for our study.²⁰ Though not directly dealing within our period and area of study, it provides some general framework and methodology on what relevant issues to pay attention to in discussing industrial development and an idea of the method of analyses.

Ekundare, R.O, *An Economic History of Nigeria from 1860-1960* adopting a chronological approach, using hundred tables and dozens of statistical information, the writer succeeds in giving us an overview of the development of Nigerian economy in three phases. Thus: "The First British foothold, 1860-1900", the colonial period proper, 1900-1945 and "the Modern Economic Revolution to 1960". An entire chapter is devoted to industrial development and a brief epilogue covers the post-independence years up to 1972. The book provides some

¹⁹ .Marry Tiffen, *The Enterprising Peasant: Economic Development in Gombe Emirate, North-Eastern state, Nigeria, 1990-1968*. Overseas Research Publication, No. 21

²⁰ Peter Kilby, *Industrialization in an Open Economy, Nigeria 1945-1966*, Cambridge University Press, 2008

useful information about changes in the Nigerian economy during colonial period and this helps us to locate the present effort within a broader context of colonial Nigeria.²¹

Paul M. Lubeck, “The Crisis of African Development: Conflicting Interpretations and Resolutions” *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 18 (1992), Pp. 519-540, in this essay, the writer provides a general overview on development crisis that enveloped Africa like economic decline, Political paralysis, ecological degradation and institutional decay among others. The essay is well structured and researched. It sheds light on the debate over structural origin and proposed resolution of the crisis by the three dominant schools of thought: Neo-liberalist, structural nationalist and institutional analyst.²² But by and large, the essential credential of this essay is that, it provides a larger context for our discussion on industrialization by revealing that, Africa has the lowest rate of industrialization of 10.5% between 1965 and 1986. This trend is similar in the North East where our area of study is located, because as at 1995, the region had only 5% of the industrial establishments in Nigeria.

Olayiwola O. Olaniyi and Titilola S.O “Growth without Development in Nigeria: Issues and Way Forward”²³ discusses the dilemma of growth without development in Nigeria. It demonstrates that, the former is the means, while the latter is an end. However, it shows that, growth did not lead to development in Nigeria due to corruption, governance challenge, poverty and inequality. The importance of the work to our study could be seen in the fact that, some of

²¹ R.O Ekundare, *An Economic History of Nigeria from 1860-1960* London: Methuen, 1973. Pp. xxii + 458

²² Paul M. Lubeck, “The Crisis of African Development: Conflicting Interpretations and Resolutions” in the *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 18 (1992), pp. 519-540

²³ Olayiwola O. Olaniyi & Titilola S.O “Growth without Development in Nigeria: Issues and Way Forward” in the *Global Journal of Human-Social Science: Economics*, Volume 14 Issue 4 Version1.0 Year 2014

the aforementioned impediments to development could be applied to Gombe State, and the recommendation on making agricultural development a priority is critical in our study, because the area has huge potentials in the agricultural sector and a comparative advantage when compared with most of the areas in the North East geopolitical zone of Nigeria.

Mumo Nzau, “Africa's Industrialization Debate: A Critical Analysis” in *the Journal of Language, Technology & Entrepreneurship in Africa*, provides us with an overview of the meaning and major arguments that punctuate industrialization discourse in Africa, including issues on Import Substitution and Structural Adjustment Programme. Although, the article provides a milieu for our discussion on industrial development in Gombe, it did not locate the place of the-indigenous entrepreneurs in the process.

Phyllis Dean, *The First Industrial Revolution*, 1974 adumbrates some valuable information on our research particularly those bordering on the origin of industrial development and the identifiable changes in the economic organization which could be described as the industrial revolution.²⁴

Akin L. Mabogunje, “Changes in Socio-Economic and Cultural Patterns Caused by the Industrialization of Nigeria: A Regional Differentiation” in *Africa Spectrum* is a path-breaking which article examines the changes brought about by industrialization in Nigeria and concludes that, the changes are more pronounced in the industrial clusters of the southern part of Nigeria. The article is rich and hence serves as guide in understanding how industrial development changed the demographic map of some areas in Gombe State.²⁵

²⁴ .Mumo Nzau, “Africa's Industrialization Debate: A Critical Analysis” in *the Journal of Language, Technology & Entrepreneurship in Africa*, Vol. 2. No. 1 2010, ISSN 1998-1279 146

²⁵ Akin L. Mabogunje, “Changes in Socio-Economic and Cultural Patterns Caused by the Industrialization of Nigeria: A Regional Differentiation” in *Africa Spectrum*, Vol. 6, No. 3, Wirtschaftsplanung und Wirtschaftspolitik in Nigeria (1971), Pp. 34-45

J. O. Odufalu, “Indigenous Enterprise in Nigerian Manufacturing” in *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, addresses some of the deficiencies in Nzau's article but fails to contextualize the role of local entrepreneurs within development plans ²⁶promulgated in the course of Nigeria's journey to industrialization, it also fails to ascertain the extent to which those plans encouraged or inhibited their contribution to the Nigerian economy. Attempt is made in our work to fill this gap by demonstrating how the first and the second National development plans, 1962-1974 impacted on the industrial development in our study area.

R. O. Ekundare, “Nigeria's Second National Development Plan as a Weapon of Social Change”, in the *African Affairs* is very essential in our research because it was during the period of implementation of the Second Plan that Ashaka Cement Company was established in Gombe. For, the Plan led to a shift from consumer goods production to capital goods manufacturing. This is critical in our research, because it affirms our argument that, Government, through its policies exert enormous influence on the character and tempo of industrialization drive in Nigeria and Gombe State in Particular.²⁷

Jerome M. Wolgin, “Manufacturing Industry in Nigeria's Third Development Plan” in *The Journal of Modern African Studies*²⁸ draws attention to the nature of oil boom-induced industrialization and its implications on the development of Nigerian economy. This article is critical in this study, for it demonstrate that, one of the major reasons for the neglect of

²⁶J. O. Odufalu, “Indigenous Enterprise in Nigerian Manufacturing” in *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Dec., 1971), Pp. 593-607

²⁷ R. O. Ekundare, “Nigeria's Second National Development Plan as a Weapon of Social Change in *African Affairs*, Vol. 70, No. 279 (Apr., 1971), pp. 146-158

²⁸ Jerome M. Wolgin, “Manufacturing Industry in Nigeria's Third Development Plan” in *The Journal of Modern African Studies*

agriculture in Nigeria and Gombe in particular was the entrenchment of monotonous economic tendencies brought about by the so-called oil boom of the 1970s. The article provides some clues on the genesis of weak organic linkage between agriculture and industry and by extension, poor backward integration alternative.

Alan M. Hay, “Imports Versus Local Production: A Case Study from the Nigerian Cement Industry” in the *Economic Geography*, argues that location of cement companies, determines interrelationship of tariffs, transport cost and marketing policy²⁹. Our study builds on this argument by demonstrating that, politics and other factors also determine the nature of tariff being imposed on industries. The implication of this on industrialization is that, people with political and economic clouts determine the survival or otherwise of a particular industry.

Rob A, “Agriculture and Industry: A Case-Study of Capitalist Failure in Northern Nigeria” in the *Journal of Modern African Studies* draws attention to the complex relation between the state, foreign firms and the local farmers using Cadbury Tomato paste company, Zaria, as a case study. However, the author's conclusion that the failure of Zaria experiment does not mean the failure of capitalism nor gain for the rural farmers is ambiguous. This is contrary to the clear cut conclusions of Mark Drabenstott in his study on Agricultural industrialization where he argues that, the spread of industrialization to Agriculture makes the latter more effective in meeting the demands of fast food industries.³⁰

²⁹ Alan M. Hay , “Imports Versus Local Production: A Case Study from the Nigerian Cement Industry” in the *Economic Geography*, Vol. 47, No. 3 (Jul., 1971), pp. 384-388,

³⁰ Rob Alien "Agriculture and Industry: A Case-Study of Capitalist Failure in Northern Nigeria” in the *Journal of Modern African Studies*", Vol. 18, No. 3 (Sep., 1980), pp. 427-44.

Emeka E. Okafor, "Corruption and Implications for industrial development in Nigeria"

³¹examines critically how corruption and other associated factors led to the failure of two state-owned public institutions (automobile and steel industries) that would have launched Nigeria into an industrial nation to reckon with. It demonstrates that, corruption was typified by the profligacy of the state, nepotism and ethnicity in recruitment and promotion of public officers and personnel to manage the affairs of industries as well as the unbridled accumulation of material wealth by the officers and personnel themselves at the expense of the public institutions. The relevance of this work to our present effort is on how the composition of staff and their integrity or otherwise affects the success or failure of an industrialization drive. This provides some hints on the factors and actors behind the collapse of some industries in our area of study.

Ladi Hamlai "Distribution of Industrial Enterprises in Nigeria and National Unity " in *Nigeria, the State of the Nation and the Way Forward*,³² provides illuminating discussions on the pattern and effects of distribution of industries on national unity in Nigeria and concludes that, there is imbalance in terms of distribution of industries between the North and the South of the country in favour of the latter. Therefore, this work shows that the region in which our area of study is located is one of the least industrialized in Nigeria. This confirms the content of the 1995 Industry Directory survey which summarizes the zonal pattern of distribution of industries in Nigeria. Thus, the South West leading, with 45.1% of the establishments, followed by the South East (17.9%), the South -South (14.8%), the North West (10.6%), the North East (6%) and the

³¹ Emeka E. Okafor, "Corruption and implications for industrial development in Nigeria" in *African Journal of Business Management*, Vol. 7(29), pp. 2916-2924, 7 August, 2013 ISSN 1993-8233 © 2013 Academic Journals. Retrieved at <http://www.academicjournals.org/AJBM>

³² Ladi Hamlai "Distribution of Industrial enterprises in Nigeria and National unity" in A. Mahadi (Ed) *Nigeria, the state of the Nation and the Way forward, Proceedings of the National Workshop* Organized by Arewa House, Centre for Historical Documentation and Research of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, 2-3 February, 1994, P. 343

North Central (6%)³³. The relevance of this work is that, it shows that, our area of study falls into a geopolitical zone with the least industrialization rate as at 1995, hence the need to understand how the said trend came into being.

Nasiru M. Yauri, “The Problems of industrial Growth in Three North-Western States of Nigeria.” in *Northern Nigeria: A Century of Transformation 1903-2003*³⁴ identifies some major problems facing industrial growth in Sokoto, Zamfara and Kebbi States to include finance and infrastructures, especially electricity. However, in our study, we considered other major problems like corruption, bias in the location of industries, as well as weak organic linkage between agriculture and industry. Our study used diverse sources including government publications, particularly the official correspondence between some of the companies with some banks on the issues of loans and their utilization.

1.5 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY

Gombe State area is generally understudied. Most of the available works are on socio-cultural, political and administrative issues, and the colonial period. Few works are really on the economic sector, the earliest being Tiffen’s work, others are on cotton. There is not extant work specifically on industrial development in the area. Therefore, it is worthwhile to begin to pay attention on the subject matter, hence the justification of this work.

³³ . Ukwu I. Ukwu, OFR “A Strategic Plan for Industrialization of South East Nigeria” Paper Presented at the South East Economic Summit Organized by The South East Economic Summit Group, Enugu, September 1-2, 2011. See more at: <http://ukwufoundation.org/a-strategic-plan-for-industrialization-of-south-east-nigeria/#sthash.Q3ETHHYx.dpuf>

³⁴ Nasiru M. Yauri, “The Problems of industrial Growth in Three North-Western States of Nigeria” in A.M Yakubu (Eds), *Northern Nigeria: A century of Transformation 1903-2003*, Baraka press, 2005. P.337

Closely related to the aforementioned is the fact that, relative absence of studies on economic history of Gombe creates and reinforces the view that, there was no industrial development in the economic history of Gombe State. The present modest effort is justified by the fact that, it demonstrates that, collapse of industries, and the absence of study on the theme in question does not in any way suggest that, there was no industrial development in the period covered by our study .For The difference in industrial development between Gombe State and other regions or states, is a matter of degree and magnitude not absence of the process.

1.6 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

As indicated under justification, there is very little work on industrial development in Gombe State area, hence the necessity of relying heavily on oral sources. Interviews were conducted with former and serving government officials on policy matters. These interviews have supplemented the scanty information contained in the few available written materials on the topic. To further crosscheck the information obtained from elites, workers in both the collapsed and functioning industries were interviewed.

In addition to oral interviews, Government publications in Arewa House, and relevant ministries were used. To ensure consistency in the information obtained from other sources, annual reports and newsletters of some industries and \Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria of relevant branches were used. However, where access to some documents was denied, questionnaires were administered to obtain some of the needed information for the conduct of this study. All the foregoing explanations have confirmed Y.B Usman's argument that, it is possible to reconstruct contemporary history when a sound methodology is adopted.³⁵

³⁵ George Amale Kwanashie et-al, *Beyond Fairy Tales: Selected Historical Writings of Dr. Yusufu Bala Usman*, Abdullahi Smith Centre for Historical Research, Zaria, 2008, P.110

1.7 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

Theoretical framework is essential in any academic research. This cannot be divorced from the fact that, it provides a compass for navigating research waters without drifting. There are many theories which attempt to explain economic development and by extension industrial development. Major among which include Functionalist, Modernization and Political Economy perspectives.

1.7.1- FUNCTIONALIST THEORY: At the core of this theory is a notion that society is a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. This then suggest that, for economic development to be realized all the sectors of country's economy and politics must be in a sound condition of health, as failure of one sector reverberates to all other sectors. Although, this theory highlights the fundamental issue of interdependence, which is critical in industrialization (the issue of backward integration for instance), it does not help us to adequately understand trends and contradiction that characterize economic development in Nigeria and Gombe in particular.³⁶

1.7.2 MODERNIZATION THEORY: This theory is anchored around the idea that human societies follow a particular pattern of development (i.e. from simple to complex). In other words all societies follow the developmental footsteps of Western Europe in their respective journey to development. This notion is expressed in Rostow's stages of development.³⁷ The theory is replete with claims that the contemporary problems and crisis in third world nations is not as a result of the definite historical processes undergone by these

³⁶Culled from an article titled "Functionalist and Modernization Theorists on Social Change". People.eku.edu/banksa/Modernization..htm

³⁷ W.W Rostow, *The Stages of Economic Development: A non-communist Manifesto*, Cambridge Univeristy Press, 1960, P4-5

nations such as colonialism and imperialism, but rather due to mainly the absence or lack of some basic minimum requirements in the colonial territories or societies, needed for development, such as lack of capital, skilled manpower/ labour, technological and scientific backwardness, scarcity of resources among others³⁸ Therefore, for other parts of the world to join the rank of industrialized societies, Western Europe must be a role model. Although, the theory explains a particular pattern of development, it is grossly deficient given that, it downplays the historical and socio-political differences among various societies.

However, for the purpose of this study, the theory of Political economy is chosen not because its propositions are perfect but rather, it possesses certain essential credentials lacking in the aforementioned theories, as would be shown in due course.

1.7.3- POLITICAL ECONOMY PERSPECTIVES

The discernible weaknesses in the underdevelopment and dependency theory led to a shift of emphasis to the mode of production model otherwise known as the political economy perspective.³⁹ The new theory reinforced the propositions of underdevelopment and dependency theory by acknowledging that imperialism is responsible for the crisis in the third world and that the genesis of the crisis is traceable to the history of the crisis between the centre and the periphery. However, the political economy went further to emphasize the internal factors or

³⁸ Ibrahim Waziri Abubakar, "Health Under Colonialism: A Study of the Impact of British Colonialism and its Health Policies in Bauchi Province, 1900-1960", M.A History Dissertation, Department of History, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. P.36

³⁹ Ibid, P.58

forces such as political, social and cultural, etc within the third world regions that help in shaping the nature and characteristics of underdevelopment.⁴⁰

Political economy studies the social relations that evolve between people in the process of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of the material benefits of society. Its major cardinal position is that, no aspect of society can be understood outside the rubric of its connections with the wider system, because of the dialectical relationship that exist between and among all parts of the society. The theory captures the impact of changes in the global economic environment on local efforts at economic development and industrialization in particular. Here, the theory asserts that, the influence of the developed countries expressed through the agency of IMF and World Bank and other western economic prescriptions could affect the remotest areas of the globe.

The idea of trade liberalization has succeeded in arm-twisting the so-called developing countries to open their gates too widely for the importation of manufactured goods from the Western and Eastern World. The negative multiplier effect of this trend is evident in the transformation of the “ Third World Countries” in to dumping ground for all sorts of goods; Second-hand technology, Second-hand foodstuffs, second-hand clothes, Second ideas and Second-hand people, who present themselves as consultants! All these are detrimental to the survival of local industries. Therefore, political economy approach shows that explanations of local economic development must be dovetailed with happenings at the global economic scene. It is only on this basis that, the true nature of the so-called forces would be uncovered. We can deduce from the foregoing discourse that, the decline in the value of cotton and by extension, in

⁴⁰ Ibid, P.59

the output of agro-allied industries in Gombe could be analyzed not only against the background of leadership Crisis that rocked the indigenous entrepreneurs or Federal Government Policy on the quantitative ban on the importation of textile materials but also the popularization of synthetic fiber as an alternative to cotton in the international market.

Political economy takes its analysis beyond colonial period to demonstrate that, British struck an alliance with middle and feudal classes to continue to exploit Third World nations and that the classes have remained subservient to international capital. The negative multiplier effect of this trend has been the manipulation of decision making, planning, execution and resource allocation in the third world countries. It is a general theory that is able to articulate both economic and political aspects of development, for it emphasizes that the structure of the economy has a dialectical link with the state, institutions and political relations⁴¹ that is, economic and social policies or reforms, their success or failure involve fundamental issues of politics and change. Since this is influenced by the classes in control of political power who determine the distribution of property between classes in society⁴²

More so, the *journal of Economic literature classification codes* associate political economy with sub-areas: the role of government and/or power relationships in resource allocation for each type of economic model of political processes.⁴³ According to Charles S. Maier, a political economy approach interrogates capitalist economic doctrines to describe their

⁴¹ Yusuf Bangura; *Crisis Adjustment and Politics in Africa*, AKUT, Uppasala; Sweden, 1989,p.5 in Ibrahim Waziri Abubakar, P.60

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ People.eku/banksa/Modernization.htm .Op.Cit

sociological and political premises. In other words, it regards economic ideas and behavior not as frameworks for analysis, but as beliefs and actions that must themselves be explained.⁴⁴

This theory helps us understand the various ways used by elites who shared common interest to effect changes beneficial to their interests through the medium of politics. The interviews conducted so far showed that, in addition to the availability and viability of limestone at Ashaka area, there was already a strong desire to bring an industry to the North Eastern States of Nigeria. Here our theory led us to interpret the said “strong interest” as interests of the elites of the time.

In the old Bauchi State for instance, where industries/factories were sited and/or were to be sited involved decisions and choices determined by the more influential members of the society- investors, developers, bankers, and other members of the society with political and economic clout.⁴⁵ The credential of this theory is that, it analyses the forces and decisions that influence industrial development in other words, it sheds light on what Hayden white calls perspective.⁴⁶

The propositions of the theory adopted in this study also reveal that, political forces exert enormous influence not only on the location but also the relocation of industries. The bottom line was (and still is) common interest. When the said interest dictates the liquidation of a firm, so

⁴⁴Bade Onimade, *An introduction to Marxist Political economy*, London; 1985, p.43-44

⁴⁵ Tyav, Terungwa. T. Et-al “Industrialization and Urbanization in a Changing Society: The Nigeria Situation”, Study Material, Department of Sociology, College of Advanced and Professional Studies, Makurdi, Benue State-Nigeria, 2001,P.4

⁴⁶ Hayden White, "The Historical Text as Literary Artefact,".in *Critical Theory Since 1965*. Hazard et al, (Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University press, 1986), Pp.3

shall it be. It is within this broader context that our study explained the relocation of industries like the Asbestos Company and Gombe Flour Mill from Gombe to Bauchi.⁴⁷

1.8 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1.8.1 INDUSTRIALIZATION

At its third session in 1963, the United Nations Committee for Industrial Development came up with the following operational definition. Thus:

Industrialization is a process of economic development in which a growing part of the national resources is mobilized to develop a technically up-to-date, diversified, domestic economic structure characterized by a dynamic manufacturing sector having and producing means of production and consumer goods and capable of assuring a high rate of growth for the economy as a whole and of achieving economic and social progress”⁴⁸

Alkasum defines industrialization as:

“The process of developing the capacity of a country to master and locate, within its borders, the whole industrial production process: production of raw materials; production of intermediate products of for other industries; fabrication of the machines and tools required for the manufacture of the desired products and of other machines; skills to operate, maintain and reconstruct, the machine and tools; skills to manage factories and to organize the production process”⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Usman Faruk, Op.Cit P. 12

⁴⁸ V.L Tyangunenkeno (ed), *Industrialization of Developing Countries*, Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1964,P.7

⁴⁹ Abba, Alkasum(et-al), *The Nigerian Economic Crisis: Causes, and Solutions*, Gaskiya Corporation Limited, Zaria 1985, P.18

According to Best, Industrialization is "a process by which a society attains a higher stage' of industrialism." He accordingly states that, "while industrialism is an economic and social system, based on the process of establishing industries; industrialization is a state of transformation which a society undergoes through the development of modern industry, and technology accompanied by far-reaching political, social and economic changes..⁵⁰

From the definitions given so far, we would use the term industrialization in our study to connote a process by which the economic sector (especially the manufacturing sub sector) of a particular society is transformed from the application of simple tools to the use of machines, thus giving room for mass production of goods and services within the country's borders leading to an-improved standard of living for the generality of people.

1.8.2 MANUFACTURING:

The definitions of industrialization given above demonstrate that, manufacturing is the hub of industrialization. In this study however, we zeroed down our discussion 'on the simple meaning of manufacturing as "things made by hand".⁵¹ This is because; the modern conception of the word misleadingly brings to mind only factories and machines. This approach helped us accommodate the so-called small- scale industries in our discourse. Therefore, the term manufacturing is used in this study to refer to the systematic production, generation or creation of finished articles such as hoes, cutlasses, clothes shoes, cars etc., from raw materials by hand

⁵⁰ Odetola, T.O, (et-al), *Man and Society in Africa: An introduction to Sociology*, Longman Lagos, 1983, P.13

⁵¹ Walter Rodney, *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, Panaf Publishing Abuja, 2009. P.47

using hand tools or machines. As such manufacturing could be fabricative, analytical or synthetic. According to Wewitt, manufacturing has many sectors such as the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| -Food products, drinks, tobacco | - Bricks, glass and Cement |
| -Textiles, clothing and footwear | - Metals and Metal Product |
| -Wood products and furniture | - Electrical machines |
| -Paper and Printing | -Transport equipment |
| -Chemical and petroleum products | |

Source: Wewitt, (Ed), *Industrialization and Development*, United Kingdom: OUP, 1999, P.1

1.8.3 INDUSTRY: This is an entity or unit of production that uses simple tool or complex machineries. The Federal Ministry of industries has classified industries into cottage, small scale, and medium scale as contained in the National Policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY is defined as an industry with a total capital base of not more than 1.5 million naira, including working capital, but excluding cost of land, and a work force of not more than 10 workers

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY is an industry with a total cost of over 1.5 million but not , more than 50 million, including working capital but excluding cost of land, and a labour size of 11-100 workers

MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRY is an industry with a total cost of over 50 million but not more than 200 million naira, including working capital but excluding cost of land, and a labour size of 101-300 workers.⁵²

⁵² Excerpt from the *National Policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2007*: A Publication of Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency, Abuja, P.7

With the exception of Ashaka Cement Company, most of the industries in our study area fall between cottage, small scale and medium scale. However, it is pertinent to mention at this juncture that, this classification is not clear cut, as there is considerable overlap to the effect that, a capital base of an industry could exceed the amounts specified in the definitions and the labour force could also be lesser or higher than the number (s) given. In spite of this overlap, the definitions provide some clues on the nature of industries in Nigeria and our area of study.

1.8.4 ENTERPRISE

This is a business venture, private or public. It is a combination of initiative, foresight, and willingness to take risks required to make a success of running a business⁵³ Based on this, it may be contended that, all industries are enterprises but not all enterprises are industries or industrial.

1.8.5 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Development is a concept which is contested both theoretically and politically, and is inherently both complex and ambiguous. The vision of the liberation of people and peoples, which animated development discourse in the 1950s and 1960s, has thus been replaced by a vision of the liberalization of economies. The goal of structural transformation has been replaced with the goal of spatial integration... The dynamics of long-term transformations of economies and societies [has] slipped from view and attention was placed on short-term growth and re-establishing financial balances... Recently [it] has taken on the limited meaning of the practice

⁵³ John Black, *Oxford Dictionary of Economics*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2003,P.145

of development agencies, especially in aiming at reducing poverty and the Millennium Development Goals.⁵⁴

However, the term industrial development is used in this study to describe the gradual process of increasing and enhancing the manufacturing sub-sector through the establishment of industries by either government or the private sector and increasing the capacity utilization of the existing ones. Our discourse on this theme revolves around policy analysis and the extent of their successes or failure in the industrial sector of Gombe State Area.

1.9-SUMMARY

Industrialization has long been recognized as a potent tool for economic development. This led to the introduction of many economic policies and development plans aimed at planting and ripping the fruits of industrial development. Although, the process of industrial development has started before 1974 in Gombe, it was the Second National Development Plan, 1970-1974 that saw the establishment of the first major manufacturing firm in the Gombe area. However, to incorporate the informal sector in this study, the simple meaning of manufacturing as things made by hand is adopted. While, political economy theory is used to x-ray the role of various stakeholders in the industrial sector as well as the appraisal of the historicity of the claim of industrial marginalization of the then Gombe Area by Bauchi authorities. This approach facilitates a critical examination of the trends and challenges of, changes brought about by, as well as some of the prerequisite for industrialization in Gombe State.

⁵⁴ Anonymous Retrieved from 18296_5070_summer_ch01.pdf-Adobe Reader

CHAPTER TWO: BACKGROUND TO GOMBE STATE: ENVIROMENT, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

2:0 INTRODUCTION

All historical discourses must be set against the background of the very environment in which the events being reconstructed took place. This follows that, historical events including industrial developments occur within the context of time and environment. It is with this fact in mind that, this chapter is devoted to a survey of the geography of Gombe State within which context industrial development took place. The chapter zeroes down on the local economic system of Gombe State area demonstrating how the imposition of colonial domination in the first decade of the 20th century impacted on the economy of the area. Finally, the chapter examines the demographic trends in Gombe state.

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

All historical developments take place within time-space context and the history of industrialization in Gombe State is not an exception. Our area of study is located on latitude 9⁰ and 12⁰, 30 N and longitude 8⁰ 451 and 11⁰ 45 E in the centre of the North-East region of Nigeria.⁵⁵ It has a land area of 20,265 sq km. It shares boundary with all the other states in the zone namely: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Taraba and Yobe. The state has eleven local Governments areas which include Akko, Balanga, Billiri, Dukku, Funakaye, Gombe, Kaltungo,

⁵⁵ .Excerpt From *Diary 2012* Prepared by Gombe State Government, 2012, P.4 See also NAK,SNP 17 File 2485/1924/90 Acting Secretary Northern Provinces Report 1929 on Historical and Ethnological Notes, Bauchi Province

Kwami, Nafada, Shongom and Yamaltu-Deba.⁵⁶ Gombe was carved out of the old Bauchi State on 1st October, 1996 by the Military Regime of General Sani Abacha.

TABLE 1: GOMBE STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BY LAND AREA AS AT 2006

S/N	L.G.A	SQUARE KM	OF LAND AREA
1.	AKKO	2840	16.8
2.	BALANGA	2140	12.6
3.	BILLRI	655	3.9
4.	DUKKU	3700	12.8
5.	FUNAKAYE	1456	8.6
6.	GOMBE	80	0.47
7.	KALTUNGO	890	5.3
8.	KWAMI	1430	8.4
9.	NAFADA	850	5
10.	SHONGOM	7750	4.1
11.	YAMALTU-DEBA	2132	12.6
	TOTAL	16948	100

SOURCES: Land and Survey, Gombe State. See also 2006 Population Census Partial Analysis of Provisional 2006 Population For Gombe State Produced by Statistics Unit, Budget and Planning Bureau, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2007

⁵⁶ .Ibid

Gombe State is generally warm with average maximum temperature during the hot season not exceeding 32⁰ centigrade. There are two distinct seasons: the dry season (November to March) and wet season (April to October). These two seasons are grouped in to four stages. The first stage is marked by cold dry season starting from December to February. This is followed by hot, dry season from March to May, then the wet season from June to September and lastly a rising temperature (decrease in rainfall) from October to November⁵⁷

The topography of the Gombe State is mountainously undulating and hilly to the south but flatly open to the North and Eastern part of it before drawing in to the river Benue at Numan. In addition to this, the Dadin-Kowa, Balanga and Cham dams in the state also provide water for irrigation farming thereby supporting agro-allied industries

2.2- GEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY AND VEGETATION

Gombe State is geologically part of the Benue Trough, although the State is an entity of its own, the Gongola Trough. It is dotted by low swampy plain, rugged hill of granite and sandstone, volcanic plugs and Plateau which developed on Sedimentary and volcanic rocks, ranging from the Dadiya-Filiya syncline, the Tangale peak of 4,242 feet or 1,270 meters, and the Bima Hill.

The rocks are well exposed throughout the state and have been explored for oil and gas, but without success. Geological survey of Gombe State has shown that the eastern part of the state is geologically older than the west. Other geological features of the State include the

⁵⁷ Sani Abbaet-al, Op.Cit, P.1

limestone of Pindiga Formation, Gombe Sandstone of the late Cretaceous age, and the Chad formation, which is a sequence of continental silts and clays of lake origin and late tertiary age. The northern one third of the State is covered by Chad formation. Substantial part of Gombe State lies within the poor groundwater provinces in the Gombe sandstones, the Pindiga shales; Kerkikeri Formation of Tertiary age and the isolated hills region of the northern, central and southern parts.

River Gongola is the only major river that traverses the state in the north and east through Dukku, Nafada and all the eastern Local Government Areas, to join the River Benue at Numan.⁵⁸

At Nafada, the Gongola bends in a loop southward and flows through much of the eastern border of the State before it joins River Benue Numan, outside the state. It is sixth longest river in Nigeria, being about 530km, much of which is within Gombe State.

River Gongola has numerous tributaries and smaller streams in the state including Rivers Dukul and Ruhu in the north. In the western part, there are some tributaries of River Guji, while in the southern part of the state (including Balanga, Billiri, Kaltungo and Shongom Local Government areas) the head waters of several minor tributaries of River Benue characterize the landscape. They include Rivers Balanga and Dadinkowa. These geographical and geological characteristics informed the presence of wide variety of solid mineral deposits, abundant grazing fields as well as fertile agricultural land in Gombe State.⁵⁹

The Vegetation of Gombe State is generally of savannah type. According to H.V Lely, it is typically “a light close canopy, with a sprinkling of under shrubs and a sparse growth of grass to a more open grass of less height, more spreading and stunted shrubs and dense growth of

⁵⁸ Excerpt from *Business Opportunities in Gombe State: A Publication of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry Tourism and Solid Minerals Development state*, September, 2008. P.4

⁵⁹ Excerpt from www.onlinenigeria.com *Nigeria: Physical setting: Gombe State* posted on 30th January, 2003

grass. In addition to this, there is the wood land, the savannah of Wandali, Kaltungo and Dukku.⁶⁰

The soil of Gombe State can be classified into four broad zones. Thus: *the Wawa type soil*, the mixed farming soil, black cotton soil and rock hills. The wawa type soil, which is loamy red soil (*jigawa*)covers the whole of the then Dukku district, part of Kwami district and a small section of North-West Akko district. This type of soil has a deceptive appearance of fertility, but its porosity leads to very low moisture. The fact that *wawa* soil covers half of Gombe area explains the predominance of livestock rearing as well as the cultivation of cotton, peanut and cereals in Gombe.

The Mixed Farming soil: This is a belt of loams approximately 15 kilometers wide running down the eastern edge of *wawa* type soil. The soil is moderately fertile and has moderate water holding capacity. It is found mostly in Akko district

Black cotton soil: This soil forms narrow belt in Nafada district, widening out in the south to cover the southern west of Akko district, the Kaltungo area and the whole of Yamaltu district. The Higher clay content makes the soil extremely sticky in the wet season

Rocky Hills: This soil is shallow and easily eroded. It is found mostly in Tula area.

The foregoing description is critical to understanding the practice of Agriculture in Gombe, particularly in late colonial and early post-colonial period.⁶¹

⁶⁰ Sani Abba Op.Cit,P.2

⁶¹ Marry Tiffen, *The Enterprising Peasant: Economic Development in Gombe Emirate, North-Eastern state, Nigeria, 1990-1968*. See also *Business Opportunities in Gombe State*, A Publication of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry Tourism and Solid Minerals Development state, September, 2008. P 9. Also mentioned in Sani Abba et-al,P.1

The foregoing geographical description is critical in understanding the history of Gombe State, because without it, the people, the makers of history would seem to be walking in the air as observed by Akin Mabogunje. Moreover, Michelet opines that, the land too must not be looked upon only as a scene of action. Its influence appears in a hundred ways such as in the food and climate. As the nest, so is the bird. As the country, so are the men.⁶² In spite of the deterministic undertone of Michelet's statement, there is no doubt that, history of various areas could be better understood when set against the background of the character of the land on which the events took place⁶³ as succinctly captured by Ajayi. Thus:

We need to emphasize the extent to which our culture... Social and political institutions are influenced by our geographical environment. The concept of Geographical environment is critical to the understanding of historical processes of different nations

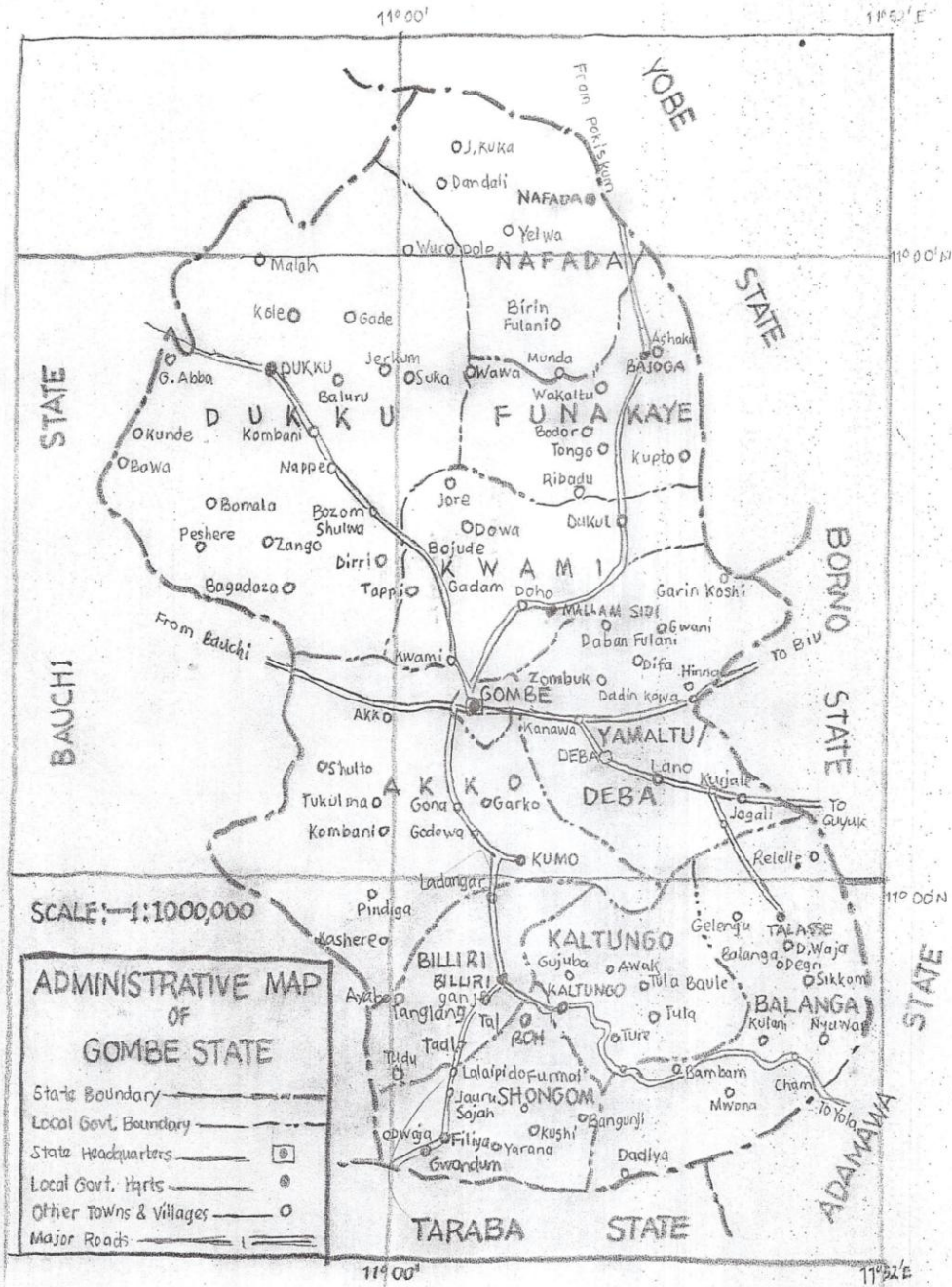
Above quote has shown that, environment influences not only our people's culture but also their political institution. Based on this, it may be asserted that, the rocky-hilly environment of Gombe South may account for the proliferation of "Mini State"⁶⁴ systems in what later becomes the independent district of Tangale-waja.

⁶² J.F. Ade Ajayi (Ed), *History of West Africa, Volume One*, Second Edition, Longman Limited London, 1976,p.1

⁶³ Ibid

⁶⁴ Ibid,

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF GOMBE STATE



Compiled, Drawn and Printed by: Land and Survey Dept.
Gombe, Gombe State. December 2003

2:3- MINERAL RESOURCES IN GOMBE STATE AREA

Geological surveys have shown that, there are thirty five (35) known mineral deposits existing in commercial quantities in Gombe State area. Some of these minerals include limestone, clay, gypsum, kaolin, silica sand, granite, tale, diatomite, hulites, barietes, mica and calcite. Other minerals (metallic ores include) galena, sphalerite, iron ore, opal, felspar and copper (see table 2:1) However, much of these minerals are not yet exploited. The exceptions are limestone, gypsum, clay and much later coal. Limestone is used by Ashaka Cement Company as its principal raw material in cement production. As far back as the 1990s, Gombe State area has been accounting for 34% of Nigeria's total production of limestone. But considering the huge quantity of this mineral,(about 35.4 million tons) some sources revealed that, for this resource to be fully utilized, three or more additional cement factories apart from Ashaka cement plc ought to be established.

Furthermore, evidences have shown that, as at 2009, Gombe State accounts for 90% of gypsum production in Nigeria with total of 100,000 tones per annum. Although, it is said that, some quantity of this mineral is being imported from Egypt,⁶⁵ it is not an exaggeration to believe that, the bulk of the mineral is being exploited locally. Coal is mined at Maiganga Village coal, located some 8 kilometers off Gombe-Yola road immediately after Kumo town. Again this mineral is being utilized by Ashaka Cement Plc. In addition to Maiganga coal, Doho area is also

⁶⁵ Interview with Alhaji Salihu Ajiya, Sales Administration Manager, Ashaka Cement Company, aged 50 on 20th April, 2010

endowed with huge quantity of untapped coal⁶⁶ another mineral fairly utilized in the State is clay with one in Kwadon area being the best in terms of block-making.

What emerged from the foregoing is that, most of the mineral deposits in Gombe State area are untapped. In fact, even those currently tapped such as the aforementioned, are actually underutilized. For instance, as at 2008, the national production of cement was put at 8 million tones per annum as against a national requirement figure of 9.6 million tones. This shows that, the shortfall could be met locally and the limestone and gypsum deposits in the state are capable of doing this.⁶⁷ Therefore, investment opportunities exist for both local and international companies including AYU, Dangote, Dantata and Sawoe, Lafarge among others.

In addition to the above minerals, Gombe State has crude oil deposit proven to be in commercial quantity. As such, this is confirmed by Alhaji Aminu Sale-led Elf and Shell Petroleum delegation to Gombe in early 1993.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Interview with Dr.Garba Muhammad Bajoga, aged 60, a retired Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture,Gombe State on 6th March,2015

⁶⁷ Business Opportunities in Gombe State,Op.Cit,P. 30-32

⁶⁸ Usman Faruk ,*The Making of Gombe state: A Historical Panorama*, Ahamdu BelloUniversity Press Limited, Zaria, 2009, P.15

TABLE 2: MAJOR SOLID MINERALS FOUND IN THE ELEVEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF GOMBE STATE

S/No	LGA	Type of Mineral	Industrial Use
1.	Akko	i.Bentonite	Drilling clays in Oil & Gas Exploration, base for insecticides, carbonated papers, absorbents etc
		ii.Limestone	Cement, Limes production, flux, polished stones, filter, fertilizer, steel production.
		iii.Gypsum	Cement, dental othopse, discplaster, suspended ceiling board, School Chalk, Fertilizer, Mouldings
		iv.Talc	Paints, ceramics, toiletries, insecticides, pharmaceuticals etc
		v. Hulites	Culinary, glass, soap making etc
		Vi Sphalerites (Zinc//Lead)	Coating steel product, alloy with lead, copper manganese, aluminium etc
		Vii Coal	Source of energy for industrial, domestic, transportation and production of coke
		Viii Uranium	Nuclear energy, fuel and source of radium in medicines
		ix. Zircon	Gestone
		x. Agate	Polishable rock/ stones
		Xi Galena	Syorge batteries, electrical cables, pipes, ammunition, pigments in paints.
		Xii Amethyst	Gemstone, jewellery and abrasive
		xiii. Mica	Electricity conductors, paint sand also use as extender and filter
		Xiv Halites	Salt for tanning hides, source of sodium chlorine weed killer
2.	Balanga	i. Limestone	As above
		ii.Bentonite	As above
		iii.Talc	As above
		iv.Tourmaline	Jewellery and abrasive
		v.Topaz	Jewellery and microscopic abrasive
		vi.Bog iron	Source of iron
		vii.Calcite	Source of lime and cement
		viii.Amethyst	As above
		ix.Dolomite	Building, manufacture of cement, potential ore of metallic magnesium.
3.	Billiri	i.Silica sand	Foundry, ceramics, glass, manufacture of flux and linings for tube mills
		ii.Talc	As above
		iii.Granite	Floor tiles, slabs, quarrying poles, construction & building aggregates
		iv.Sapphire	Manufacture of jewellery and abrasive
		v.Tourmaline	As above
		vi.Topaz	As above
		vii.Bog iron	As above
		viii.Calcite	As above
		ix.Galena	As above
		x.Amethyst	As above
		xi.Garnet	Jewellery
		xii.Aquamarine	Abrasive and jewellery
		Type of Mineral	Industrial Use
		xiii.Dolomite	As above
		xiv.Quartz	Gemstone
		xv.Corundum	Gemstone

S/N	L.G.A	Type of Mineral	Industrial Use
4.	Dukku	i.Bentonite	As above
		ii.Kaolin	Paints,paper,plastic,pharmaceuticals,school chalk, as well as filters in various industries,tyres,ceramics etc
		iii.Silica	As above
		iv.Clay	Ceramics,chalk,whitening,tables,wares,burnt bricks
5.	Funa-kaye	i.Limestone	As above
		ii.Gypsum	As above
6.	Gombe	i.Bentonite	As above
		ii.Limestone	As above
		iii.Gypsum	As above
		iv.Kaolin	As above
		v.Granite	As above
		vi.Amethyst	As above
		vii.Diatomite	Polishing powder,carrier of DDT and fillers absorbent,filtration for breweries and bottling companies
		viii.Felspar	Glass making
		ix.Flourite	Flux for steel,hydrofluoric acid,opalescence glass
		x. Mica	As above
		xi.Aquamarine	As above
		XiiUranium	As above
7.	Kaltungo	i.Kaolin	As above
		ii.Silica sand	As above
		iii.Granite	As above
		iv.Galena	As above
		v.Amethyst	As above
		vi.Sphalerite	As above
		vii.Uranium	As above
		viii.Iron ore	Steel production,alloy with Nickel and manganese
		ix.Barytes	Petrochemical drilling rock,manufacture of white paints,glasses,pigment for cosmetics and other chemical uses
		x.Sapphire	As above
		xi.Tourmaline	As above
		xii.Topaz	As above
		xiii.Bog iron	As above
		xiv.Felspar	As above
		xv.Opal	Semi-precious stone for jewellery
		xvi.Dolomite	As above
		xvii.Calcite	As above
		xviii.corundum	As above
		xix.Quartz	As above

S/N	L.G.A	Type of Mineral	Industrial Use
8.	Kwami	i.Bentonite	As above
		ii.Gypsum	As above
		iii.Coal	As above
9.	Nafada	i.Bentonite	As above
		ii.Limestone	As above
		iii.Gypsum	As above
		iv.Kaolin	As above
		v.Diatomite	As above
10.	Shongom	i.Bentonite	As above
		ii.Gypsum	As above
		iii.Granite	As above
		iv.Sapphire	As above
		v.Quartz	As above
		vi.Barytes	As above
		vii.Corundum	As above
11.	Y/Deba	i. Bentonite	As above
		ii.Limestone	As above
		iii. Gypsum	As above
		iv. Silica sand	As above
		v.Iron ore	As above
		vi.Barytes	As above
		vii.Calcites	As above
		viii.Uranium	As above
		ix.Sapphire	As above
		x.Tourmaline	As above
		xi.Topaz	As above
		xii.Bog iron	As above
		xiii.Garnet	As above
Source: A Handbook on Gombe State Investment Potentials, produced by the Ministry of Industry&Tourism, Gombe State-Nigeria,1999,P.1-5			

2:4 -DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF GOMBE STATE AREA

Gombe State area was peopled by over twenty six (26) diverse ethnic groups⁶⁹ with twenty one (21) languages spoken as first language⁷⁰. This diversity owed much to centuries of migrations and intermingling exemplified by intermarriages and other forms of intercourse. Some of the major ethnic groups in the state include Tera, Tangale, Waja, Fulani, Bolewa, Jukun, Jara, Pero, Tula, Chamawa, Longuda, Dadiya, Kumo, Awak, Kanuri, Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo. Most of these groups claim Middle Eastern origin, given that; a common feature in their traditions of origins is Migration from the East, especially Yemen.

Although, there are variations as to the period when these groups arrived at their present locations, a critical appraisal of their accounts of origins suggest that, the first wave of migrations started during the turbulent years of the Kanem-Borno Empire and completed during the 19th century Jihad led by Modibbo Bubayero in Gombe area.⁷¹

The claim of migration as contained in the tradition of origins of the people of Gombe state is further reinforced by A.Y Abubakar when he opines thus:

The expansion which occurred during the silent beginnings of the Kanem-Borno Empire gave rise to series of waves of migration as various peoples, subsumed under the rubric of the So were pushed gradually south-wards in to the area they came to inhabit prior to the 19th century⁷²

⁶⁹ Excerpt from “Gombe State Vision 2020 Final Report”, Published by Government Government, 2009, P 162

⁷⁰. Muhammad Nur Alkali1, Abubakar Kawu Monguno and Ballama Shettima Mustafa ,*Overview of Islamic Actors in Northeastern Nigeria* ,Nigeria Research Network (NRN) Working Paper No. 2, January,2012 produced for Oxford Department of International Development Queen Elizabeth House ,University of Oxford, P.4

⁷¹ Isa Alkali Abba,“Changing Pattern of Local Authority and the Evolution of the District Head System in Gombe Emirate (1804-1960”, Department of History, Bayero University, Kano, 1985),P. 57

⁷² Ibid,P.56

However, it is worth-mentioning at this juncture that, archaeological and linguistic evidences did not support the claim of migration from the Middle East. Because excavations carried out at Jos plateau, Daima and Shilma as well as Iwo Eleru revealed that, the antiquity of various groups inhabiting Nigeria predates the 16th /17th centuries arrival dates as contained in oral traditions. But Murdock and other linguists concurred with the claim of migration of the Fulani from the Senegambian region on account of striking similarities in language and cultural practices between the Fulani of Nigeria and those of the Senegambia region⁷³. Abdullahi Smith provides a comprehensive account on the migration into the Gongola Valley. Thus:

*The desiccation of the Sahara which led to the North-South Eastern movement of people was the cause of the oft disputed basis of many legends of Eastern origin, or ancient migration which characterized the orally preserved traditions of the peoples of Hausaland and Borno-Kanem in the present day*⁷⁴

However, historian cast some doubts on the historicity of the stories contained in the accounts of origins of various groups. For instance, in his seminal work entitled “*The origin of the Seifuwa: A study in the origin of tradition of origins*”, Smith highlights some of the major problems associated with accounts of origins. Thus:

One central problem which attempts at analysis of tradition of origins (as these stories are collectively called) continue to face is that of the origin of the traditions themselves; the problem of describing the intellectual conditions which gave rise to these stories and placing their origin in time. Another largely unresolved problem is that establishing to what extent these stories refer to actual fact of history: the problem of

⁷³Isa Alkali Abba, Op .Cit P.46

⁷⁴ Ibid

*separating what is literary romance belonging to the artistic world of poetry and drama from what are descriptions of actual events of the past*⁷⁵

It becomes obvious from the above that, final words are yet to be pronounced on the actual ways through which many societies came to be peopled. This is compounded by the fact that, ancestors of the people left no record of their activities. However, it is pertinent to quickly admit that, absence of written documents is not a valid excuse for sentencing the history of Pre-colonial societies to death as authenticated oral traditions could be used for historical reconstruction as demonstrated by Abdullahi Smith⁷⁶

Based on the above positions, the tradition of origins of the people of Gombe state cannot be dismissed in their entirety given that, they contribute to our understanding on the peopling of Gombe. First, the stories demonstrate that, migration has been a recurrent theme in the history of Gombe State. Therefore, this plus intermarriage showed that, it is a sociological impossibility for any community including the Fulani, Tera, Tangale, Bolewa and Jukun to claim racial purity. For instance, a revered founder of Gombe Emirate, Abubakar (Modibbo Bubayero) was actually a product of marriage between a Fulani father and Kanakuru wife as narrated by Sani Abba and others.⁷⁷ Some evidences even suggest that, there were intermarriages between “Tangale” and “Kaltungo” even during the period of internecine fratricidal wars.⁷⁸

⁷⁵ George Amale Kwanashie, (Eds), *A little New light: Selected Historical Writings of Abdullahi Smith*, Abdullahi Smith centre for Historical Research, Zaria, 1980 ,P.22

⁷⁶ This fact has been reaffirmed by Professor Mahmud Hamman during Our Master of Arts lecture, on either 15th or 16th April, 2013 at the Department of History, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. Hamman argues that “failure to develop written sources is not a sufficient reason for sentencing the history of people to death” This is because authenticated oral traditions could be used to reconstruct the past.

⁷⁷ ,Sani Abba, Op.Cit,P.33

⁷⁸ .Usaini S. Gwani, *Administrative Systems in Tangale kingdom Before and since colonial rules in Nigeria*, Vol I.University of Maiduguri Press,1999, P.9-10

Based on the 1991 census figures, Gombe State area had a total population of 1,489,122. By 1998 and 2004, the population was projected to 1,895,597 and 2,174,118, respectively.⁷⁹ While the 2006 census put the population of the state at 2,353,879.⁸⁰ The 1991 census revealed that there were slightly more males than females in the State, the sex ratio being 100 males to 98.9 females. This suggests that, the gender distribution was almost equally distributed. Three local Governments account for 41.86 percent of the total population, namely Akko (15.24%), Yamaltu Deba (14.79%) and Gombe (11.33%). While the least populated three local Government areas accounted for 15.21 percent of the head counts, with Shongom totaling 4.37%, Nafada making up 5.01% and Billiri grossing 5.83%. About 46 percent of the population belong to the adolescent group (i.e less than 15 years of age level), while 51 percent fall within the working group (between 15-64 years) and about 3.0 percent belong to the aged group (65 years and above).⁸¹

By 1998, the overall population density of Gombe state was put at 89.8 persons per square kilometer (Sq.Km). Gombe and Kwami local Government areas, both with about 19.4 percent of the total population, have population density of about 275 persons per square Kilometre (Sq.Km).⁸² However, most of the other local Government areas were sparsely populated, being far below the state average. In Akko, it was 0.058%, and in Yamaltu-Deba, it was 1.28 people per square Kilometre (Sq.Km)⁸³

⁷⁹ Excerpt from the “Final Report of Vision 2020 Committee of Gombe State”, Op.Cit. P.214

⁸⁰ Excerpt from “2006 Population Census: Partial Analysis of Provisional 2006 Population For Gombe State” Produced by Statistics Unit, Budget and Planning Bureau, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2007,p.3

⁸¹ Final Report. Op.Cit 214-214

⁸² Ibid

⁸³ .Ibid

TABLE 3: 2006 GOMBE STATE POPULATIONS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND GENDER

S/N	L.G.A	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	AKKO	175200	162653	337853
2.	BALANGA	109236	103313	212549
3.	BILLRI	102264	99880	202144
4.	DUKKU	106529	100661	207190
5.	FUNAKAYE	123784	112303	236087
6.	GOMBE	141947	126053	268000
7.	KALTUNGO	80377	69428	149805
8.	KWAMI	99576	95722	195298
9.	NAFADA	709576	67227	138185
10.	SHONGOM	76105	75415	151520
11.	YAMALTU DEBA	144746	110502	255248
	TOTAL	1230722	1123157	2353879

SOURCES: Land and Survey, Gombe State. See also 2006 Population Census Partial Analysis of Provisional 2006 Population For Gombe State Produced by Statistics Unit, Budget and Planning Bureau, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2007. And National Population Commission Gazette No.24 of 15th May, 2007

A look at the religious structure of the state shows that, Muslim and Christian groups predominate. However, traditional religion also exist, but at a lesser degree. For instance ‘Eku’ among the Tangale communities; and ‘Nabakwa’ among the Tula.⁸⁴ Evidences have shown that, the last Nigerian censuses that gathered data on religious affiliations were those conducted in 1952 and 1963. According to Philip Ostien, the 1952 population of Gombe Division based on religious affiliation was as follows: Muslims 70.1%, Christians 2.5% and Animist and others 27.4%. While the 1963 figures were: Muslims 75.0%, Christians, 6.2% and 18.8% others.⁸⁵ A critical look at the two censuses showed that, the number of animist had drastically reduced by about 8.2%. This could be attributed to the conversion campaigns waged by the two religions in the state: Islam and Christianity.

2.5 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOMBE STATE AREA

Prior to the creation of Gombe State in 1996, there were two major administrative units: Gombe Native Authority and Tangale Waja Native Authority. The two units were joined to form Gombe Division. Thus, between 1976 and 1996, the then two native authorities had metamorphosed into the present eleven (11) local government areas. Some of the local government areas notably Akko, Dukku and Gombe have been in existence since 1976. While the rest of the local government areas were created in 1989. These included Yamaltu/ Deba, Balanga and Nafada/Bajoga Local Government areas. Kaltungo and Billiri Local Government

⁸⁴ Excerpt from the “Final Report of Gombe State Vision 2020 Committee”, Op.Cit. P.215

⁸⁵ Philip Ostien, *Percentages by Religion of the 1952 and 1963 Populations of Nigeria's Present 36 States*, Nigeria Research Network (NRN) Background Paper No. 1 ,Oxford Department of International Development, Queen Elizabeth House University of Oxford, January 2012,P.3

Areas were created in 1992. While Nafada, Kwami and Shongom Local Government areas were created in 1996.⁸⁶

The state is headed by a chief executive called a governor, twenty four (24) members of the state House of Assembly, and the state Chief Judge. The state has about fifteen (15) emirs and chief and two (2) Senior District Heads.

Gombe State has three senatorial Districts and Six Federal Constituencies. The senatorial Districts comprises: Gombe Central Senatorial District, Gombe South Senatorial District and Gombe North Senatorial District. While the six federal constituencies include Akko Federal Constituency, Yamaltu/Deba Federal Constituency, Balanga/Billiri Federal Constituency, Kaltungo/Shongom Federal Constituency, Dukku/Nafada Federal Constituency, and Gombe/Kwami/Funakaye Federal Constituency.⁸⁷

2:6 – “TRADITIONAL” ECONOMY

It is important to start by erecting a warning sign around our discussion on what can be termed as a “traditional economy” of Gombe State. This is because, colonial writers and their agents described the economies of pre-colonial Nigerian societies as traditional in the sense of being static, but which only began to change with the coming of colonialism. However, scholars like Umar Bappah and Ahmed Yaro have shot this view into pieces by showing the dynamism and diversity of the economic activities engaged by the people of Gombe Emirate and those of the Independent District of Tangale Waja. Y.B Usman further exposes the poverty of this

⁸⁶ Mohammed Babayo Umar Deba, *Icons and Achievers in Gombe State*, SkillPath Development Consult, Kaduna, 2012,P.iii

⁸⁷ Ibid,P;iv

eurocentric claim by a critical examination of the various stages in the political development of pre-colonial Katsina⁸⁸. Therefore, we use the term traditional only to refer to the pre-colonial economy of Gombe state not the said eurocentric colouration of stagnation.

2.6.1-AGRICULTURE

Land was the most important factor of production because no economic activity was divorced from it. According to Monday Mangwvat, even secondary and tertiary economic pursuits including services and manufacturing in spite of their sophistication were not carried in the societies derived from the claim of the respective ground territories in question. Since all human settlements and economies have been carried out on the ground – on the earth surface, the significance of land cannot be overemphasized.⁸⁹

With the success of the Jihad in Gombe region, all lands in the emirate belonged to the emir by virtue of his being *Sarkin Kasan Gombe*,⁹⁰ while the *Kwawuli* Family unit in collaboration with Billiri-sub clan was responsible for ownership and distribution of lands in Tangale-Waja area of Gombe State.⁹¹ The land distributed was then devoted to cultivation of crops and rearing of animals, because agriculture was the dominant economic activity engaged by the inhabitants of Gombe State area. However, it should be noted that, hunting predate agriculture.

⁸⁸ George Amale Kwanashie, *Beyond Fairy Tales*, Op.Cit, P.47

⁸⁹ Monday Y. Mangwvat, “A History of Class Formation in the Plateau Province, 1902-1960: The Genesis of a Ruling Class” Ph.D History thesis, ABU Zaria, 1984, P.8

⁹⁰ Ahmed Yaro, Op.Cit, P.63-64

⁹¹ Hussaini S.Gwani, Op.Cit, Usaini P.11

Gombe State area was known for the cultivation of food crops like maize, millet, sorghum, cotton, Cowpeas, groundnut, tiger nut, beniseed, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. The latter was cultivated by the “Tera”. Fruits and vegetables such as guava, mango, orange okra, Spinach, and sorrel etc. were also grown in various parts of Gombe State. While in the southern polities of Gombe, sorghum was used both as food and for brewing of beer.

All the farming activities involved human resources: The clearing of the Farmland (Sharar-gona), sowing (*shuka*), harvesting (*girbi*), transportation (*Jigila*), and even storage (*adana*).⁹² According to Danjuma Yakubu, there were many forms of labour organization among the Tangale. Thus *Lakara* (Clan labour), *Shashake* (communal labour), and *Lafelou* among others. However, all these labour organizations were later subsumed by the name *aikin gayya* (communal labour).⁹³ The point being made here is that, human labour was critical in the economy of pre-colonial Gombe State.

However, British colonial economic policies in the old Gombe Division (present Gombe State) had turned agriculture upside down and inside out given that, it led to the disarticulation and reorientation of the local economy to serve the imperial interest of Metropolitan Britain. This could be seen in colonial land policies which systematically rendered peasants landless as confirmed by Abdulkadir Adamu as well as the imposition of cash crop-oriented regime on the people of Gombe State as meticulously argued by Umar Bappah and Ahmed Yaro.⁹⁴ The

⁹² Muhammed Babayo Umar Deba, *The Socio-Political and Economic History of Deba 1800-2000*, Skill Path Development Consult, Kaduna, 2005.P81

⁹³ Danjuma Yakubu, “The Mobilization and Organization of Labour in Food Production: A Case study of Tangale People in Billiri Local Government Area of Bauchi State”, B.A History Project, ABU-Zaria, 1992,P.13

⁹⁴ Umar Bappah, “The Impact of British Colonial rule on Agriculture in Gombe Division, 1990-1945: A Case study in Agricultural Underdevelopment”, M.A Thesis, ABU-Zaria, 1988,p. 16

forceful switch from food crop to cash crop production led to series of famines locally referred to as *Jan Fari* (i.e Whiteman-induced famines), cancerous hunger, grinding poverty, vicious rural indebtedness and other forms of silent and open violence as revealed in separate studies by Michael Watts and R.A. Alkali.⁹⁵

The brutality that characterized the production of cash crops in Gombe State area can be illustrated in groundnut and cotton productions. Our interviews showed that, the British colonialist composed songs to “woo-force” peasants to grow cash crops. One of these songs reads thus: A shuka gyada, a’girbe gyada, a’kai a’auna a’ sikeli⁹⁶ (vaguely translated into English as: Plant groundnuts, harvest groundnut and take it for measurement on a scale). Our informant asserts that one of the famous centers for collection and measurement of cash crops was a place called *LandanKano*, which is the present site of Gombe State University Campus. Existing works on Gombe showed that, the said place is the Hausa pronunciation of one of the Colonial Transnational Companies, London and Kano Company.

The years 1920s and 1940s were characterized by tremendous increase in agricultural tonnages and livestock wealth from Gombe Division as shown in the table below:

⁹⁵ Michael Watts, *Silent Violence: Food, Famine and Peasantry in Northern Nigeria*, University of California Press, Berkely and Los Angeles, California, 1983

⁹⁶ Interview with Inna Mamma on 20th August, 2014 at her residence in Jauro kuna Quarters, Opposite Second Gate, Gombe State University

TABLE 4: AGRICULTURAL TONNAGE FROM GOMBE DIVISION, 1920-1940s

CROPS	ANNUAL PRODUCTION:	ANNUAL REPORT:
Guinea corn and Millet	180,000 tons	2,000 tons
Rice	100, 00 tons	100 tons
Wheat	2 tons	-
Beans	10,000 tons	1,000 tons
Groundnuts Oil	30,000 tons	15,000 tons
Sweet Potatoes	50,000 tons	100 tons
Onions	1,000 tons	150 tons
Groundnuts	13,500 tons	10,000 tons
Pepper	200 tons	30 tons
Sugar Cane	850 tons	10 tons
Sources: Umar Bappah, The impact of British rule on Agriculture in Gombe Division, 1900-1945: A Study in Agricultural Underdevelopment, M.A History Dissertation, ABU-Zaria, 1988,p.179.		

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/HUNTING

In addition to farming, livestock like cattle, goat, sheep, dogs, horses and Chicken were raised. These animals supply meat, milk and eggs for human consumption, hides and skins for leather industry, farm power and organic manure for agriculture. According to Sani Abba et-al,

the major food of the inhabitants of Southern Gombe prior to the 19th century was meat.⁹⁷ This implies that hunting was an important activity undertaken by the people of Gombe area. Some of the animals hunted include leopard, buffalo, tigers, and lions among others.

As at 2001, Gombe State had about 1,000,000 heads of cattle, 3,500,000 sheep and goats and 780,000 pigs and rabbits. Horses, donkeys and occasional straying camels add up to over 650,000. Available statistics showed that Gombe State alone accounts for about 25% of cattle trade in Nigeria. While as at 2009, the state has a livestock population of about 0.96 million cattle, 4.2 million sheep and goats, about 2.5 million poultry and 1.95 million sheep is one of the leading livestock producers in the country.

As at 2006 there were 378 private poultry farmers in the state, out of which 90.6% of these were small-scale operators. According to Gombe State statistical year book, 2007-2009, the poultry populations of the state were as follows: 3,551,283 in 2007, 8,619,713 in 2008 and 1,467,388 in 2009

2.6.2-FISHING

The Gongola River and its tributaries which crisscrossed Gombe State made fishing an important economic activity of the riverine communities. According to Ahmed Yaro, Dadinkowa, Hina and Nafada were fishing ports along the Gongola river. The fishermen mostly under the *Sarkin ruwas* (head of fishermen) provide fish for both domestic consumption and trade. Objects like nets, calabash and hook were used in catching fishes. Some sources revealed

⁹⁷ Sani Abba et-al, P.19 Op.Cit See also NAK/96 Report on the social and economic progress of the People of Nigeria (2) Colonial Annual Report, 1938-1940 and NAK/955 Annual Report Gombe Division 1935-1936

that, Gombe Abba had a fish market where traders from Kano, Katagum and Misau obtained their fish.⁹⁸

Evidences revealed that, Gombe State has the largest inland fishing in the North East Geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The total fish yield of 110kg/day/man effort translates to as annual average of 391 metric tones from capture fisheries. While, as at 2004, the total production was put at 411 metric tones per year⁹⁹. As at 2010, there were 127 fish farms with a combined area of 180.3ha. The Dadin kowa and Balanga Dams also provide very large and viable reservoirs for commercial fishing activities.¹⁰⁰

2.6.3-CLOTH-WEAVING

This was important industry after agriculture. Cotton, a principal raw material used in this industry was cultivated in large quantities particularly in Deba, Dukku, and Akko areas.¹⁰¹ Highly emdroided clothes were made for the influential members of the society. Evidences have shown that, spinning was done mostly by women who spent most of their times making threads. These threads were of two types: *Abawa* and *Zare*. The former was a coarse form of thread used in the production of *gwado* and wrapper. While the *zare* type was finer thin and tough threads used in sewing for the production of finer gowns and *Zani*.

Women used handlooms, because they were convenient to handle. Rough clothing: the *gwado* was produced using this type of loom. But the foot loom was mostly handled by men.

⁹⁸ Ahmed Yaro ,Op.Cit,P.69

⁹⁹ SEEDs Document, Gombe State, Op.Cit, 139

¹⁰⁰ Baba Yusuf Abubakar, OFR“ Up-Scaling Agri-Business in the North-East Through Innovative Value Chains and Agriculture Clusters”: Op.Cit, P.6-7

¹⁰¹ Marry Tiffen, Op.Cit,P.77

They used these looms to manufacture finer strips of cloth.¹⁰² It should be noted that, weaving was carried out by most of the Pre-colonial societies of Gombe State. For instance, the “Tangale” produced weaved products like *Yenge* (wide trouser) and Lanthan *kude*¹⁰³ (flowing gown). While among the “Waja”, finished materials, *farin waja* was produced in a specific place called *Lah Lawan* dedicated for textile workers.¹⁰⁴ In Gombe Doma (Present Gombe metropolis), all of the eight hamlets identified by Isa Alkali Abba engaged in cloth-weaving. These hamlets include: Gabukka, Kumbiya-Kumbiya (Zango), Bolari, Pantami, Herwagana (Wudil), Karangada, Jekadafari and Koran giwa (Malam Inna).¹⁰⁵ Some of the people who distinguished themselves and were referred to as gwanaye (Singular gwani) include: Gwani Audu Katsina, Sarkin Saka Babale, Baba Haruna, Gwani Ya’u Katsina, Baba Mai Kwashe Kumbiya-Kumbiya, Kashi Baban Gambo, Malam Goje, Ba Balama, Ahamdu Daba, Malam Idi, Malam Tanko among others.

This important industry produced wears for men. These include gowns and trousers like Luru, Kasa, Farin Hausa, Barage, Gwado, Sakala, Tsamiya, Bullam and Sakin Maza. Women wears produced include Saki, Kimba, Kantai, Kaferago, Gambi, Mace Kwalla, Bayan kunkuru, Dankale and Gumbori. Some of the women weavers in Gombe include Hafsat of the House of Karagama in Kumbiya-Kumbiya and Aishatu of the house of Malam.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² Alhaji Haruna Maigari, a driver aged 77 interviewed on 20th October, 2014. See also Ahmed Yaro, Op.Cit P.77

¹⁰³ . Usaini S.Gwani, Op.Cit P.63

¹⁰⁴ Aminu Wanme Reme, “History of the Waja People of Balanga Local Government Area, 1900-1960”, B.A History Project,GSU,2013,P.31

¹⁰⁵ Silas James Diwa, “A History of the introduction and Development of Telecommunication in Gombe Town C. 1970-2006”,B.A History Project ,GSU 2011, P.7

¹⁰⁶ . Sani Abba et-al, Op.Cit, P.111.Also Interview with Alhaji Muhammad Baraya, a driver aged 79 on 24th October, 2014

However, the imposition of colonial domination in Gombe starting from 1903, led to the destruction of this local industry. Because, cheap European textiles were dumped in the local markets thereby phasing out the locally-produced materials. Even the establishment of ginneries at Gombe and Kumo by the B.C.G.A and the forceful cultivation of cotton were geared towards reducing the weight of the raw cotton and the feeding of European textile companies at Lancashire.

2.6.4-DYEING (RINI) AND CLOTH-BEATING (BUGU)

One of the three processes involved in cloth-making was dyeing. Indigo plant called *babarini* was the principal raw material used in this industry. Evidences have shown that, red dye was obtained from pounding wood, probably specie of *Tesphesia* Camwood. Dyers of pre-colonial Gombe State also used locally made dyes from various roots, leaves and wood. Some of our informants revealed that, one of the difficult activities in this industry was the construction of dyeing Pits. But generally, dyeing activities improved with immigration of Hausa people from Kano, Sokoto and Zamfara who settled in Nafada, and Kuri.among other towns.

Some of the dyed clothes were beaten. Pestle was used for stretching the cloth and a huge wood to place the cloth during the beating process. One of the interesting observation made in the course of this study, is the resurgence of interest in dyeing and Cloth-beating in Contemporary Gombe State. Reason(s) for this development would be discussed in our next chapter.

2.6.5-BLACK- SMITHING

Our oral interviews showed that, *tama* (iron ore) was used in this industry prior to the introduction of iron. *Tama* was procured from the surrounding hills particularly the ridges that dotted Gombe Emirate. One of these ridges was Bima Hill. Other areas in which *tama* was obtained were Kwadon, Tula and Waja areas that bordered Gombe emirate to the south. Available sources have shown that, iron ore was obtained after heavy rains which softened the hill side and made possible the mining.¹⁰⁷

With the introduction of iron, this industry became increasingly sophisticated as diverse items were produced. These include farming tools such as hoes, cutlasses, axes, sickles; armaments like arrows, spears, and local guns (*bindigan toka*). Among the Waja, a house called *Nyun Kuyaw* was dedicated for blacksmithing.¹⁰⁸

Other industries in Pre-colonial Gombe State include: leather-working, Pot-making, wood-carving, grass-weaving, and Salt-making. Prior to the imposition of colonial domination, there were specialization and division of labour in the pursuits of these manufacturing activities as typified by the emergence of guilds in the said occupations.¹⁰⁹

In addition to the above classifications, we have miscellaneous industries and this group also has its representative in Gombe State. These include cottage industries such as Block

¹⁰⁷ Ahmed Yaro, Op.Cit, P.74

¹⁰⁸ Aminu Wanme Reme Op.Cit,P.31

¹⁰⁹ Interview with Samuel Yila, ex-worker of Manto Processing Company, aged 37, on 10th January,2015

industries, Black smith industries (represented by both *Makeran Farfaru* and *Makeran Babbaku*), dyeing, and embroidery among others.¹¹⁰

All the economic activities examined above have shown that, the people of Gombe State area were not engaged in dancing and singing all the time as claimed by European writers and their agents. However, we can stretch this argument a bit further by arguing that, even dancing and singing symbolized the production of surplus. In other words, inhabitants of our area of study were producing surplus that was why they had leisure time to engage in dancing and singing.

All the distortions and disarticulation in the pre-colonial economy of Gombe State brought about by colonialism were tailored around exploiting her abundant resources for the benefit of Metropolitan Britain. Because Lugard had admitted at the outset that:

*European brains, capital and energy have not been and never would be expended in developing the resources of Africa from motives of pure philanthropy; that Europe is in Africa for the mutual benefit of her own industrial classes, and of the native races in their progress to a higher plane; that the benefit can be made reciprocal, and that it is the aim and desire of civilized administration to fulfill this dual mandate*¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ Interview with Malam Bappayo Masu on 20th September, 2014

¹¹¹ Lugard, F.J, *The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa*, 4th edition, London, Frank Cass & Co. 1965,

2:7 -TRADE AND INTER-GROUP RELATIONS IN GOMBE STATE AREA

Although, most of the crops and craft produced in Gombe State Area were used locally, trade was carried out on small-scale basis. Our sources revealed that, there were exchanges between polities, which became the independent districts of Tangale-Waja with Gombe Emirate and beyond. For instance, the salt mined by the Jukun near the Pindiga Hill was sold to many communities in Gombe state area. As such, this cannot be divorced from the importance of salt in not only food preparation but also processing of hides and skins. Agricultural products produced from Gombe region were sold to traders from Kano, *Kashashen* Bauchi and Damagaram.¹¹²

Craft products such as axe, cutlass, sickle and knife were freely sold and exchange for various items. To further demonstrate the level of intercourse between various communities of Gombe region, Rhoda showed that the Cham people traded with Jessu, Tula, Dadiya, Wja and even the Bachama in Adamawa.¹¹³

Usaini S. Gwani also found out that, “Kwaz Donli”, a particular type of Tangale hoe actually originated from Donli in Dukku Local Government area of Gombe state. Evidences have shown that, “Tangale” frequented Donli for consultation with Bolewa traditional medical doctors and they maintained a cordial relation with Bolewa people of Kwami District. In addition to this, the clothing materials produced through weaving in Tangale Kingdom were of very limited quantity; hence, more of the finished products had to be imported from elsewhere to meet the

¹¹² Interview with Alhaji Yaya Hammari, Opinion leader, aged 73 on 25th September, 2014

¹¹³ Rhoda Kwandi, “An Economic History of Cham C.1900-1960”, B.A History Project, Gombe State University, 2010, P.19

dressing requirement of the people.¹¹⁴ “This elsewhere” must meant the polities of Gombe emirate including Dukku and Deba where cotton was produced in large quantity

It is also a fact that, oral traditions of various communities in Gombe State have numerous weaknesses, including stories which cannot stand the rigours of critical historical scrutiny, their substance cannot be discarded. For doing so, is tantamount to throwing a baby with the bath water and this is injurious to the history of predominantly non-literate societies. This suggests that a number of deductions could be made from these traditions of origins.

Secondly, the stories confirmed that at one point in time, the Sahara contained substantial population, but as a result of it drying up and what Abdullahi Smith calls “climatic fluctuations”, people had to migrate to their present locations. However, the various people that could later moved into the Gongola valley had already assumed cosmopolitan outlook through the agency of fusion, adoption and adaptation.

From the above position, it can be observed that, the present claims of “Tangale Land”, “Tera Land” and “Waja Land” among others, in Gombe State is but a colonial characterization and selfish-elitist bio-ethnic categorization of societies. Because, it assumes that, only language supposedly spoken by the peoples concerned, wrongly presented as sole language. The people are further seen as some sort of natural and biological outgrowth characteristic of a particular ecological area. This is the root of assumptions such as “ethnic homeland” which gradually developed in to the ethnocentrism stereotypes of so-called “ autochnous” or native communities which tend to deny the role of immigration, residency, pluralism and fusion in the favour of

¹¹⁴ Usaini S.Gwani, Op.Cit P.37-38

some eternal, or ancestral attachment to specific areas by given peoples.¹¹⁵ In fact, the term “native” is loaded with a racist ideology.

This study stands to disagree with the views expressed by Usainin S. Gwani to the effect that, the Fulani infiltrated into “Tangale land” and that such led to the underdevelopment of the latter.¹¹⁶ The problem with this perception is that, the very word infiltration means the act of entering a physical location and/or organization secretly. Therefore, it is our contention that, the word is pregnant with many historiographical issues. First; it suggests that, the existing societies now known as Tangale were homogenous but infiltration by the Fulani led to their contamination. This is misleading for existing literature confirmed that, the so-called Fulani sought the permission of the Tangale chiefs before settling in the area in question. More so, British colonialists encouraged the settlement of the Fulani not out of love for them but rather out of their “commitment” to ensure the cultivation of cash crops. What was secretive about this? Related to this is the fact that:

*No human being, no human community, has created, or brought to another place, even a single inch of this earth on which we live. We all found it and have settled to live on it. So we are all settlers. There are only earlier settlers and later settlers, but all the same settlers (emphasis mine)*¹¹⁷

Furthermore, because of the considerable degree of fusion and diffusion through intermarriages, no community in Gombe state can claim homogeneity. For instance, increasing level of knowledge (both religious and secular) and some materialistic considerations have

¹¹⁵ Excerpt from “Emerging Perspectives on the Origins, Functions and Consequences of Ethnocentrism in Africa” Seminar Paper Presented by Professor Sule Bello on 3rd September, 2014 at Department of History Seminar Series, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. We were in attendance.

¹¹⁶ Usaini S. Gwani, Op.Cit, P.105

¹¹⁷ Alkasum Abba (Ed), “Nigeria: Who is a Settler”? In the *Analysis of 3rd August, 2004 Volume 4 Number 3*, P.6

combined to break the bone of endogamous marriage. In fact, even people of Kwami town with their endogamous marriage practice, partly captured in a slogan christened Mana kam mana yakko baare¹¹⁸ cannot claim homogeneity. The extent of this diffusion in contemporary Gombe State is far reaching to such an extent that:

*One could clearly “see” and “feel” the result of the “fusion” in Gombe town and its regions, as well as in the neighbouring areas. Except in isolated cases where one could still see vestiges of the “original tribes”, the entire area is now virtually evolved into a “mega” ethnic group. It is impossible to draw a line between most of the “Fulanis”, the “Jukun”, the “Tera”, the “Bolewa”, the “Tangale”, the “Hausa”, etc. Most of the “Fulani” here could only be distinguished by the “Bubayero” mark. Otherwise, they are hardly distinguished from the other groups...*¹¹⁹

The point being made here is that, no community in contemporary Gombe state can parade itself as being pure, biologically and culturally. To crown it all, when one character from Gombe wrote and published an article in the *New Nigerian Newspaper* claiming that, more than 80% of those involved in the struggle for Gombe State were non Fulani, and went ahead to name them by their tribal leanings, and finally warned the “Fulani” against possible domination of the political and administrative positions by the Habe (non Fulani), when the state was secured. The then Emir of Gombe, Abubakar responded to that divisive article by uncovering the heterogeneous nature of Gombe Society. Usman Faruk paraphrased this response, and we reproduced it below:

¹¹⁸ It is a Kwamanci, a language spoken by people of Kwami Town. It is anchored around a belief that anything from that community is better than foreign/outside one. It is manifested in marriage whereby Women from Kwami are preferred than the “outsiders”. In short, it is a linguistic manifestation of ethnocentrism. However, It should be noted that, all the communities in Gombe State have similar belief though disguised with different names

¹¹⁹ Excerpt from “What Dr. Yusufu Bala Usman Stood For”: Remarks made by Professor Abdullahi Mahadi, Vice-Chancellor, Gombe State University while presenting a book titled *Beyond Fairy Tales: Selected Historical Writings of Dr. Yusufu Bala Usman* on the occasion of his First Memorial Lecture held at Arewa House Kaduna on Saturday, 9th December, 2006 ,P.18

That all the present royal blood members of Gombe emirate were almost an offshoot of the late Emir Umar. All other houses seem to have disappeared. Secondly, that the mother of the late Emir Umar was a Tangale woman. Thirdly, that he, the present Emir Abubakar Ibn Umar was mothered by a Tera woman from Lubo. Fourthly, that today, there was no royal blood of Gombe Emirate in whose veins the blood of Habe(i.e non Fulani) was not running. Finally, he said, if there was any Fulani ruler in Gombe today, he was the one and there is no way that he could boast that his blood does not flow with that of non Fulani tribes in the past two hundred years of the Caliphate!

He then ended up by saying he was an embodiment of all the tribes making up the entire Gombe Division. He had no claim of superiority over other tribes of Gombe except that it was he who Allah had crowned as the present Emir¹²⁰

From the above “royal-blood” confirmed historical multiculturalism of the demography of Gombe State area, the claim of homogeneity being championed by some elites in the north and south of Gombe, together with their recognition-seeking masses has been punctured as well as turned upside down and inside out!

In spite of periodic assemblage at Kundulum, Deba (*Birnin Tera*), and Billiri markets for purpose of trade, there were cases of wars between and among various communities of Pre-colonial Gombe State. This could be seen in the case of Tangale and their brothers in Kaltungo area as well as Jukun and their neighbours. However, it should be noted that, cases of clashes between these groups in contemporary Gombe State is but a by-product of the distortions of what Lipmann calls “the picture in our heads”. The root of ethno-boundary disputes in Southern Gombe State for instance, may be traced to the misrepresentation of history of the area by Christian Missionaries including Hall J. and Mr.Hunter.¹²¹ No wonder, Frantz Fanon observes

¹²⁰ Op.Cit, Usman Faruk, P.161-162

¹²¹ Nappe Hussaini Sariel Ankruma, *Reconstructing African Past: Sources and Prospect of Tangale History*, kummana General Enterprises, 2005,P.58

that colonialism “is not satisfied merely with holding a people in its grip” but rather turns to the past of the oppressed... and distorts, disfigures and destroys it” presenting a people “destined for contempt” and self-contempt”¹²²

2:8- CONCLUSION

We have laboured in this chapter to give an overview on some of the features essential for understanding the formation and transformation of Gombe State. These include geography, topography, hydrology, geology soils as well as vegetation. Since all historical developments occur within time-space context, then, these features are critical in understanding the economic activities engaged by over twenty six (26) heterogeneous communities of Gombe State. We have also demonstrate that, although tradition of origins of people of Gombe State contain information which are of doubtful historical authenticity, the stories cannot be entirely discarded as they shed light on the historicity of migration in the formation of present Gombe State. The mineral endowments of Gombe State as examined in this chapter, demonstrate among other things that, the State has all the essential ingredients for industrialization.

¹²² Kavazeua Festus Ngaruka, “Historical Distortion and Human Degredation: The Tribe as a Eurocentric Mentality than African Reality” in *Human Architecture*, Journal of the Sociology of Self-Knowledge, Binghampton University, 2007,P.2

CHAPTER THREE: BACKGROUND TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE AREA, 1960-1976

3:0 INTRODUCTION

One common denominator in the history of industrial development in the World and Africa in particular, is the sound foundation often laid by Agriculture during the pioneering phase of industrial development. It is within this context that, this chapter examines the genesis and nature of the industrial development in Gombe State area with a particular reference to the role of agriculture, and trade. The discussion is also tailored around identifying the role played by Governments, Indigenous entrepreneurs and international agencies in the development of Agriculture and by extension Agro-allied industries in Gombe State Area.

3:1 “INDUSTRIAL POLICY” IN THE LATE COLONIAL PERIOD IN NIGERIA, 1946-1960

It is difficult, if not impossible, to find in one line, the two adjectives: Colonial and industrial plus a noun: Policy in all the memoranda, reports and other documents relating to colonial domination in Nigeria and Gombe State area in particular. However, when set against the background of the broader British economic policies, and the actual colonial experiences of the peoples of Nigeria, some fragmented features could be identified and named British industrial policy.

The Ten year plan, 1946-1956 of the colonial administration has been described as pseudo plan given the fact that it was crafted to provide a blueprint for the enforcement of

administration of the colony.¹²³ The main thrust of the plan was to engender certain degree of development in the colonies after the Second World War.

L. J. Butler attempts to refute the claim by dependency theorists that Britain had deliberately saddled its colonies with unbalanced economies that failed after independence. He asserts that while this was true at first, by the end of the Depression, colonial governors in West Africa and officials of the Colonial Office supported economic diversification, and even colonial industrialization, as a way to increase the political stability of the empire by eliminating economic crises that caused social unrest.¹²⁴ However, evidences have shown that, the so-called developments were informed more by the pressure exerted by the Labour Government in Britain and the need to douse the increasing tensions generated by the decolonization movements than of any genuine desire to industrialize the colonies.¹²⁵ In fact, doing the latter was antithetical to colonialism.

With regard to the industrial sector, British economic policy tilted towards extractive industries. This was demonstrated by tin mining in the Jos plateau where people of Gombe Division were conscripted as labourers.¹²⁶ Therefore, if there was anything called colonial industrial policy, then it revolved around labour conscription and saturation of the local markets with European manufactured goods. The spiral effect of this was the transformation of Gombe

¹²³ Imrana Yazid, "The Role of Agriculture in the Development of Nigeria" in Abdullahi. Mahadi (Ed), *Nigeria, The State of the Nation and the Way forward, Proceedings of the National Workshop Organized by Arewa House, Centre for Historical Documentation and Research of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria*, 2-3 February, 1994, P.146

¹²⁴ James Jones, *Industrialization and the British Colonial State: West Africa, 1939-1951*, (Book Review), *Journal of African History*, 39.11998: 166-167

¹²⁵ James Jones, Op.Cit.

¹²⁶ Ahmed Yaro, Op.Cit, P.63-64

Division into a dumping ground for all sorts of consumer goods thereby crippling the local industries.

It is pertinent to note that, the nature of the British deindustrialization in Gombe State area could not be properly understood without a critical appraisal of the role played by European Trading companies. Because the said companies were working hand in gloves with the British colonialists in deindustrializing the economy of Nigeria and by extension Gombe State area as demonstrated by Ahmed Modibbo Muhammed in his work titled: “Colonial State and European Trading Companies in Northern Nigeria”¹²⁷ Some of these firms include United Africa Company (UAC), London and Kano, George Ben Ollivant, and John Holt Plc which had been operating in Gombe since 1930. While in the early 1950s ,other European Multinationals(or more appropriately Transnationals) such as Lever Brothers, G and Gold Cork Limited, Peterson Zachonis (PZ), Compagnie Francois d’ Afrigue Occidentale (CFAO), Manufacturers Delivery Service (MDS) and SCAO opened warehouses filled with assorted consumer goods for sale. In the same location, between 1953 and 1958, two financial institutions: British Bank of West Africa and Barclays Bank were established in the Commercial area of Gombe metropolis¹²⁸

The implication of the above development on the industrial sector in Gombe State area is that, colonialism through the agency of trading companies had prevented the development of a balanced and self-reliant pattern of industrial development. No wonder; Monday Y. Mangvwat

¹²⁷ Ahmed M. Modibbo, “European Trading Companies and the Underdevelopment of Northern Nigeria: The Case of R.N.C./U.A.C. 1985 – 1939.” Ph.D. Thesis, A.B.U., 1985

¹²⁸ Shehu Usman (UAT) “*Tarihin Gombe: Littafi Na Biyu*” P.18

argues that, there is very little to discuss about colonial industrialization except at the level of explanation.¹²⁹

3.2 -INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE DEFUNCT NORTHERN REGIONAL GOVERNMENT, 1960-1966

Import Substituting Industrialization was embraced in Nigeria's First National Development Plan, 1962-1968 and this strategy was replicated by the Northern Regional Government under the premiership of Sir Ahmadu Bello. This is evident in the portion of the policy that reads thus:

*Industry must be based primarily on processing the Country's own natural resources to end product but it was also understood that industries using imported raw materials making products destined for Northern Markets and protected by high freight rates from the Coast were of distinct though secondary importance*¹³⁰

The industrial Policy had also envisaged a free enterprise industrial economy rooted in encouraging overseas investment because of its potentials in encouraging northerners for management positions. This is again summarized by Sardauna on the occasion of the attainment of self-Government:

My Government clearly recognizes the vital role that overseas capital and Managerial and technical skills must play in expanding the Northern Region's economy. We warmly welcome the industrialist from abroad whose capital, ability and experience can earn ample reward and at the same time bring progress to the

¹²⁹. Monday Y. Mangwat, "A History of Class Formation in the Plateau Province, 1902-1960: The Genesis of a Ruling Class" Ph.D History thesis, ABU Zaria, 1984 P.8

¹³⁰ An Excerpt from *Industrial Potentialities of Northern Nigeria*", Ministry of Trade and Industry, Northern Nigeria ,Kaduna, 1963, P.12

*North. It is in particular those who come here in a spirit of partnership who are welcome. We do not believe in rigid schemes designed to retain local control of business, but we are prepared to help sound schemes with local capital, especially those which make satisfactory arrangements for the employment, training and advancement of the people of this region*¹³¹

The success of this industrialization by invitation climaxed with the finalization of agreement with a United Kingdom Firm of textile manufacturers to build a textile Mill at Kaduna. The subsequent opening of this Factory in November, 1957 plus the rapid pace of industrial expansion encouraged the planning of new industrial areas at Sokoto, Gusau, Maiduguri, Ilorin and Gombe.¹³² In fact, it was during this period that the area of Gombe State was reconnoitered and its mineral resources like Limestone and Gypsum were identified. Therefore, it is contended here that, the sound basis provided by these policies and surveys that facilitate the establishment of various agro-allied and mineral-allied industries in Gombe State area.

3.3- INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEFUNCT NORTH EASTERN STATES, 1967-1976

North Eastern State was one of the Twelve (12) States created in 1967 following the dissolution of regional government configuration. The newly created state had domesticated the development plans being pursued at the National level in its quest to put its economy on a virile industrial footing. This section demonstrates how the echoes of policy decisions taken at Maiduguri, the headquarters of the new state had reverberated in Gombe State area, which was also part of the defunct North Eastern States.

¹³¹ *Industrial Potentialities of Northern Nigeria*, Op.Cit. P.11-12

¹³² *Ibid.*P.12

3.3.1-CONSOLIDATION BUDGET, 1969-1970

Nigeria's First National Development Plan, 1968-1970 came to an end on 31st March, 1968 but due to the political crisis which culminated into a Civil War, no comprehensive development programme was formulated, instead, works on uncompleted projects continued until 1970.¹³³ To chart the course of industrial development of the state, Ministry of Economic Planning, which was also responsible for Trade and Industry, was created. What follows is a brief discussion on budgetary allocations, and other efforts at industrial development with particular reference to how it affects Gombe State area.

. For the financial year which began on 1st April, 1969, North Eastern State Government budgeted the sum of £12,031,890 for both the recurrent and capital expenditure. The details of the expenditure showed that, the sum of £2.2 Million was provided for the provision of infrastructure critical for industrial development.¹³⁴ While the sums of £17,500 and £250,000 were set aside for general development studies and for Small Scale industries credit Scheme respectively. In respect to Gombe State area, advance stage of planning was reached for the early phase of constructions of Ashaka Cement Company and Gombe Oil Mill.

3.3.2- SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROGRAMME, 1970-1974

This plan was critical in the incorporation of Ashaka Cement Company in 1974, because it led to a shift in paradigm from consumer goods production to capital goods manufacturing. More so, emphasis was placed on project identification and execution of feasibility studies. The

¹³³ Excerpt from *Consolidation Budget, Budget Speech by His Excellency, the Military Governor of the North Eastern State of Nigeria, Colonel Musa Usman (NAF)*, 1969-1970,P.1

¹³⁴ Op.Cit, *Consolidation Budget*, P.9

industrial projects proposed were mainly agro-based and mineral-allied such as Tomato, textile, tannery and shoe, Sugar, Cement, brewery etc. While some projects have passed the stage of feasibility studies and were being implemented (Baissa Saw Mill, Gombe Oil Seed Processing, Nguru Groundnut Oil Mill and the Tannery and Shoe complex in Maiduguri. In addition to this, two corporations were established- Savannah Investment Company and the North Eastern Line Corporation.¹³⁵

By 31st March, 1974, N470, 820 was committed, out of which N353, 217 was disbursed¹³⁶ to small scale industries as part of the larger Small scale industries credit scheme launched during the implementation period of the second National Development Plan programme of the state

3.3.3-THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1975-1980: NORTH EASTERN STATE PROGRAMME

In this plan, the programme and policies for achieving industrial development in the North Eastern State centered on developing three industrial categories viz: Agro-based industries, Building Materials industries and Small Scale industries

Although, there was already a Tomato Factory at Dadinkowa, in which the state had 40% of shares, another feasibility study was commissioned to enquire into the viability of establishing another tomato factory. The result of the study had justified the viability of such project and

¹³⁵ from the *Third National Development Plan, 1975-1980: North Eastern State Government Programme*, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Economic Planning Division, Maiduguri, P.41-44

¹³⁶ Ibid, P.41

hence the allocation of the sum of N1, 358,000 for the project.¹³⁷ This effort was a precursor to the incorporation of Manto Processing Company, Kumo in 1986. In addition to this development, the sum of N430, 000 was allocated for the upgrading of Gombe-Ashaka Road to facilitate transportation of personnel and equipment before the construction of the new road.¹³⁸

Furthermore, the sum of N2.0 Million was set aside to finance, partly or wholly, feasibility studies in respect of various categories of projects including Rice Milling Industry, Plywood and Veneer Sheets, Wheat Flour Mill, Ceramic Industry, P.V.C Tiles Plant, Animal Feed Mills, Fruit Processing Plant, Fish processing and Freezing Industry, Baissa Saw Mill as well as Wire and Nail Manufacturing Factory.¹³⁹ Although, most of these projects were not implemented due to moribund economic regime, poor implementation and corruption, their identification at the first instance, had laid a foundation for subsequent efforts by the old Bauchi State which was created before the end of the implementation period of the Third Plan. Again, twenty (20) years later, some successive administrations in Gombe State reexamined the viability of the projects already identified with the aim of establishing some.

3:4- AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE IN GOMBE STATE AREA, 1967- 1976

Agriculture was the largest contributor to Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product after the country's Political independence in 1960. In this period, Nigeria depended heavily on the agricultural sector to supply her food needs, generate employment for the rapidly expanding population and provide agricultural raw materials to keep the newly established industries going.

¹³⁷ Excerpt from the *Third National Development Plan, 1975-1980: North Eastern State Government Programme*, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Economic Planning Division, Maiduguri, P.39

¹³⁸ *Estimates of the Government of North Eastern State of Nigeria, 1975-1976*, P.20

¹³⁹ Op.Cit, *Third National Development Plan, 1975-1980: North Eastern State Government Programme*, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Economic Planning Division, Maiduguri, P.44

According to Ango Abdullahi, there were four areas of consensus on the role of agriculture by the 1960s. Thus:

(I) It supported the indigenous population with virtually all its requirements for food... (ii) It provided the raw material for the early agro-based processing and manufacturing industries-i.e. the pioneer oil mills and textiles industries which largely depended on groundnuts and cotton. (iii) Exports were dominated by agricultural products which earned up to 95% of the country's foreign exchange... (iv) It was the main employer of labour, providing employment to over 90% of the country's adult population¹⁴⁰.

In the defunct Northern region, agriculture was given a special attention because the region had a comparative advantage over other regions that made up the Federation of Nigeria. The late 1950s and the early 1970s was a period of massive agricultural production in the Northern region as exemplified in the numerous agricultural pyramids that dotted the region. For instance, in the 1970s, North Eastern States produced over one-fifth of the total groundnut and over a third of the cotton crop in Nigeria.¹⁴¹

Gombe State area has been known for the production of high quality cotton from pre-colonial through colonial to post-colonial periods. This was captured by a writer in 1958 who opines thus: "Gombe cotton commands greatest respect in Lancashire."¹⁴² Another writer for the *New Nigerian Newspaper* put it in 1970 that: "Gombe emirate is among the producers of best cotton in the Country, Lancashire Manufacturers as well as Kaduna, Zaria, Gusau and Ikeja

¹⁴⁰ Abdullahi. Mahadi, Op.Cit.,P.132-133

¹⁴¹ Excerpt from *Consolidation Budget, Budget Speech by His Excellency, the Military Governor of the North Eastern State of Nigeria, Colonel Musa Usman*(NAF), 1969-1970,P.7

¹⁴² Sani Abba ,Op.Cit ,P. 111

factories always praise Gombe cotton”¹⁴³ According to Marry Tiffen, cotton production in Gombe had expanded at a remarkable rate between 1950s and 1963. This was due to government regulated prices as well as improved communication exemplified by the extension of railway to Gombe.¹⁴⁴ The aftermaths of the dominance of cotton in the economy of Gombe area were the establishments of cotton ginneries to process raw cotton into lint.

Furthermore, the incorporation of Gombe Oil Mill and Frontline Oil Mill owed much to the availability of groundnut in Gombe State area. While Landa Sack Factory came into being to meet the packaging needs of the local farmers and traders.

In the commercial sector, the State is described as a commercial nerve centre of the North East geopolitical zone of Nigeria with substantial part of her active population engaged in commercial activities particularly distributive trade. With water supplied from the Dadinkowa Dam, relatively stable electricity for domestic consumption, and, networks of roads as well as other infrastructures criss-crossing most parts of the State, the commercial position of the State is not in doubt. Virtually all the major commercial Banks have their branches in the State. There were also multinational Chain stores and Commodity Depots in the commercial area of the State capital. The same goes with telecommunication outfits.

3.4.1-GOMBE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Gombe Agricultural Development Project (GADP) was one of the first three pilot projects in the series of World Bank assisted agricultural development projects in Nigeria. The project was identified in 1972, while World Bank loan agreement was signed in 1975 and the

¹⁴³ Ibid,P.112

¹⁴⁴ Marry Tiffen, Op.Cit,P.6

implementation started in 1976¹⁴⁵. The major philosophy of the project was to encourage peasant farmers to increase their agricultural output through the supply of affordable agricultural inputs. To achieve the set objectives, land was cleared and allocated to foreign transnational and local Nigerian retired and serving public officers. In addition to this, huge investment were made by the stakeholders as shown in the table below

TABLE 5: ACTUAL FUNDS CONTRIBUTED IN SUPPORT OF 3 ADPS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR INVESTMENT PERIOD EXPRESSED AS% OF TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

ADPS			
	<i>Ayangba</i>	<i>Gusau</i>	<i>Gombe</i>
World Bank-----	29.9	29.6	44.8
Federal Government-----	25.0	22.7	24.6
State Government-----	45.1	28.9	30.2
Others.....	0.0	18.8	0.4

SOURCE: Alkasum Abba (Et-al), *The Nigerian Economic Crisis: Causes and Solutions*, Gaskiya Corporation Limited Zaria, 1985, p.29

This agricultural project had registered some level of successes at different times, as evident in the increase in food production as demonstrated by Adesiyan J.O in his field work in 1983. He showed that, millet production stood at 152, 700 kg in 1978 but increased to 318, 800 in 1981. While 293,650 kg maize was produced in 1978, it increased to 423,475 kg in 1981. However, he showed that, there were fluctuations and decline in cotton production in the same

¹⁴⁵ . Excerpt from *Business Opportunities in Gombe State*, Op.Cit, P.10

period.¹⁴⁶ The project also led to the creation of artificial forests .Some of these include Kanawa Forest along Biu road (10Km east of Gombe town), and the Dadin-Kowa Forest.¹⁴⁷

Some of the areas selected for the projects include, Akko, Tangale-Waja, Billiri, Kwami and Gombe. It covers the Gombe local government area, parts of Akko and Tangale-Waja. As at 1976, the population of the project areas was estimated to be about 640,000. While the distribution of population on family basis showed that, Waja with the population of about 23,559 was the most densely populated district in the project area, followed by Kumo with 22,909, and Billiri with 9,941 families. The Gombe Agricultural Development total area was estimated to be 64,500 hectares giving a rough estimation of the cultivable area to 50% of the total area.¹⁴⁸

Another milestone was the construction of three dams at Dadin-Kowa, Balanga and Cham with their combined irrigation potentials of 1.894 million cubic meters covering 29,607 hectares of surface water¹⁴⁹ remain a significant development in agricultural sector in Post-Colonial Gombe State. These projects were carried out as part of the larger world Bank-assisted River Basin Development and the Integrated Rural Agricultural Development Project, (ADP).

Based on the studies conducted by Adesiyon J.O, Alkasum Abba and others, it is clear that, the aim of ADPs has been defeated. For instead of encouraging small-scale farmers, the programme ended up benefitting the large-scale “progressive” farmers. This was because; the latter had the needed political contacts and the financial and other resources to take advantage of

¹⁴⁶ Adesiyon J.O, “Regional Development Alternatives: Critical Assessment of Gombe Agricultural Development project”, Department of geography, ABU Zaria, 1983, P.260-265

¹⁴⁷ Ibid

¹⁴⁸ Sani Abba, Op.Cit P.2

¹⁴⁹.*Business Opportunities in Gombe State*, Op.Cit, P.10

the services and facilities offered by the project. Evidences have also shown that, the high foreign exchange component of the project has depleted the country's foreign reserve. For instance, huge funds were used in the payment of fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, and machinery from western agribusiness corporations. This was exacerbated by services of foreign "experts" whose huge salaries, fringe-benefits and allowances were paid in foreign exchange. All these have combined to discourage the development of domestic industries for the production of basic agricultural inputs.¹⁵⁰

Some of the weaknesses of the Agricultural Development Project observed above have negatively affected the agricultural sector which was (and still is) an important economic activity engaged by about 80% of the inhabitants of Gombe State. The development has rendered Gombe peasants landless, disillusioned and disaffected. This plus the subsequent serial neglect of agriculture has reduced the sector to a mere footnote in the pages of economic history of Gombe State area.

3:5- THE GROWTH OF INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURS IN GOMBE STATE AREA

Prior to the imposition of colonial domination in Gombe State area, there were numerous traders (most of whom were *Hausawa* or more appropriately *Gombawa* but of Hausa extraction, but all the same *Gombawa*¹⁵¹ who earned their wealth through short and long distance trades. The profit accrued was used in the purchase of assets. Our interviews showed that, other ways of raising capital include inheritance, and gifts (*Kyauta*). Money was kept in a box called *asusu*.

¹⁵⁰ Op.Cit, Alkasum Abba (Et-al),P.28

¹⁵¹ The considerable degree of intermingling via the agency of intermarriages makes it misleading to refer to them as Hausawa, but rather *Gombawa* of Hausa extraction. In fact, even the latter view is one-sided when we delve into the debate of who is Hausa and who is not. See Beyond Fairy Tales, selected Historical Writings of Dr. Yusufu Bala Usman, P.61

While huge capital was raised through weekly, or monthly contributions called *adashe*. For instance, the woman leader of these contributions was called *Uwar Adashe*.¹⁵² Through these media, capital was raised and invested in trade and local manufacturing.

However, colonialism came to create its own class. For capitalism could not exist without capitalist class. It should be noted that, the newly created class acquired their original capital through what Marx calls primitive capital accumulation characterized by robbery, piracy and other forms of exploitation couched in the name of trade.¹⁵³

As in other parts of colonial Nigeria, some indigenous businessmen and other privileged people were drawn into the orbit of colonial economy as agents of colonial companies such as B.C.G.A, U.AC etc as well as Marketing Boards. Just as the groundnut boom of 1912 saw the emergence of Dantata Families in Kano, the emergence of wealthy Families especially those of Alhaji Yahaya Umaru and others owed much to the cotton and groundnut boom in Gombe during the colonial period.¹⁵⁴

The whole mark of the emergence of entrepreneurs in Colonial Gombe was the incorporation in 1952, of Gombe Traders and Transport Company (GTTC) by entrepreneurs such as Alhaji Mamman Yola, Alhaji Musa Wurno, Alhaji Yakubu Babale and Alhaji Shehu Nafada. The firm was incorporated to buy, sell and transport cotton, groundnuts and other agricultural produce within and without Gombe. It had fifty shareholders with not more than

¹⁵² Interview with Alhaji Yaya Hammari, on 20th October, 2014

¹⁵³ Monday Y. Mangvwat, "Federalism in Historical Perspective: A Curse or Blessing?" In C.B.N Ogbogbo and O.O Okpeh (Ed) *Interrogating Contemporary Africa: Dike Memorial Lectures, 1999-2007*, Historical Society of Nigeria, 2008, P.112

¹⁵⁴ Interview with Malam Abubakar Usman, Dealer of GSM Accessories on 20th October, 2014

four shares of twenty five (25) pounds each¹⁵⁵. One of the major reasons given for the incorporation of this firm was to break the monopoly of the Lebanese traders in Gombe. This was successfully done but later the factory was rocked by leadership crisis which led to its demise.¹⁵⁶

In the post-colonial period, government through its policies and programmes created and strengthened this bourgeoisie class as captured below:

“One of the salient features of the post-colonial state was its unflinching commitment to the creation of a local capitalist class. Precisely arising from this class relies on a combination of primitive and ‘modern’ forms of accumulation in their struggle to establish roots in the economy. Historically speaking therefore, in the early 1960s, the state was more active in defense of the comprador class; the import-export magnet; commission agents; licensed buying agents (LBAs) and other intermediaries who were constantly in alliance with and depended on foreign multi-national corporations... in the period since 1973, the state through a number of programmes and policies provided bases and conditions for the emergence of a small but powerful agrarian bourgeoisie. These included the establishment of Agricultural and cooperative Bank in 1973; the launching of the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) in 1976 and the subsequent enactment of the land use Decree in 1977. In 1978, the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF) was created under the Central Bank. This was immediately followed in 1979 with the preparation for the launching of the Green Revolution Programme. All these serve to open the agricultural economy for eventual takeover by capital, both foreign agribusiness and local Kulaks- the gentleman farmers”¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁵ Sani Abba, Op.Cit.,P.115

¹⁵⁶ Interview with Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru on 20th June, 2014

¹⁵⁷ Umar Bappah, “The Impact of British Colonial rule on Agriculture in Gombe Division, 1990-1945: A Case study in Agricultural Underdevelopment”, M.A Thesis, ABU-Zaria, 1988,p. 16. See also R.A Alkali “Open Violence in

The huge capital raised was later invested in the establishment of ginneries, construction companies, landed properties and other assets. This also suggests that, the growth of entrepreneurial classes in Gombe State area was tied up with increase in Government spending.

3.6 SOME FACTORS FOR THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES IN GOMBE STATE AREA

Many factors informed the location of industries in Gombe State. However, it is pertinent to quickly erect a fence of caution on the fact that, although, the factors that would be examined are grouped into political and economic, they overlap considerably. That is, what is portrayed as being purely economic may have political undertones and vice versa. Emmanuel Mounier cautioned us as that “everything is political but politics is not everything”.¹⁵⁸

3.6.1-AVAILABILITY AND VIABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS

History of industrialization in the World has furnished us with evidences that, one of the principal factors for the location of industries has been the presence of raw materials. This is applicable to Gombe State area, because, presence of limestone, maize, cotton and other raw materials led to the establishment, and attempt at establishment, of industries such as the Ashaka Cement Company, Gombe Flour Mill (Relocated to Bauchi), Gombe Asbestos Company and Cotton ginneries among others.

the Country side: Capitalism and Agrarian Transition in Nigeria”, a seminar Paper presented at the Conference on the Future of Nigerian Political System, University of Maiduguri, July 8-12, 1986,P.40

¹⁵⁸ Abdullahi. Mahadi (Eds) *Nigeria, the State of the Nation and the Way forward, Proceedings of the National Workshop Organized by Arewa House, Centre for Historical Documentation and Research of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria,2-3 February, 1994,P.445*

Although some of these industries were subsequently relocated to Bauchi, the earlier factors that informed the design for their establishments were the availability of raw materials. However, availability of raw materials was not enough, for the viability of the raw materials identified during surveys and feasibility studies was also critical. For instance, after Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers discovered the 35.4 million tons of limestone, it later subjects the raw limestone for tests to ascertain its viability.

From the above, it is crystal clear that, Ashaka Cement Company and other industries were sited at Gombe State area on economic considerations, but other factors were equally at play. For instance, our interviews have shown that, there was sort of “raw material bias” in the establishment of industries in Gombe area. This bias was anchored around selecting a place with insufficient raw materials over and above areas with abundant raw materials. A typical example of this was the selection of Kumo over Dadinkowa or Kwadon as seat of Manto Processing Company in 1986.¹⁵⁹

3.6.2 - STRATEGIC LOCATION OF GOMBE STATE AREA

The geographical centrality of Gombe town (formerly called Gombe Doma) was realized since 1919 when it was made the headquarters of Gombe Division. The town was subsequently transformed into the capital city of Gombe State in 1996. Currently, Gombe State shares boundary with all the other states in the North East geopolitical zone of Nigeria namely: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Taraba and Yobe. Therefore, this strategic location plus the proximity to market and availability of labour informed the establishment of companies such as the Niko Plastic Company, and Manto Processing Company in Gombe and Kumo respectively. In addition

¹⁵⁹ Interview with Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru on 10th June, 2014

to the above, relative availability of infrastructures, (especially road) labour and favourable incentives also influenced the establishment of some factories in Gombe State

3.6.3-NEED FOR EVEN DEVELOPMENT

According to Peter Pugh, there was also a strong desire to bring an industry to the defunct North Eastern States of Nigeria. This is evident in the tremendous effort exerted by the Elites of the then State under Colonel Musa Usman to get Ashaka Cement Plant established in 1974.¹⁶⁰ The point being made is that, the desire for even development expressed in Nigeria's Development Plans from 1962 to 1985 showed that a sort of "Federal Character Principle" was critical in the establishment of some Industries.

3:7- SYNOPSIS OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES IN GOMBE STATE AREA,

1967- 1976

When defined as things made by hand, one can assert without fear of contradiction that, manufacturing has been an age old economic activity engaged by people of Gombe State area. This is validated by the proliferation of indigenous industries which were destroyed during colonial period as examined in the previous chapter. However, unlike what is promoted in most of the existing literature that pre-colonial industries were killed by colonialism, we contends that, these industries could be resurrected, because the potentials for reindustrialization are there. Resurgence of interest in dyeing, cloth-beating and embroidery in contemporary Gombe State have shown that, colonialism had administered a dead blow to our local industries but not on their potentials.

¹⁶⁰ Peter Pugh, Op.Cit, P.28

During colonial period, cotton ginneries were established at *Bisije*(BCGA) area of Gombe in 1948.¹⁶¹ While, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, geological surveys were carried out in Gombe area, in the north-eastern corner of Funakaye Local Government in a place called Ashaka. Reconnaissance was conducted by the Associated Cement Manufacturers of Britain (APCM). Other stakeholders were Federal Government, North-Eastern State Government, and Nigerian industrial Development Bank among others. After series of surveys, limestone was finally discovered at Ashaka by team of geologists led by Norman Brindle. With this development, and subsequent testing of limestone to ascertain its viability for manufacture, APCM produced a report on 28th September, 1961 with a caption “Northern Nigeria, The Ashaka Limestone”. Part of its content reads thus:

*A total of 35.4 million tons of limestone of approximately Kiln feed composition has been proved at Ashaka in the Gongola Valley. The limestone occurs gently dipping bed of which the upper 8 to 21 feet is acceptable as a cement raw material. The proven reserves of limestone are over laid by an equal quantity of shale over burden. Greater reserves are available under greater thickness of over burden. A single quarry will provide adequate control of kiln feed requirement, as the upper part of this workable bed is higher in carbonet content and the overall composition of the run of quarry material may, therefore readily be controlled by the depth of working*¹⁶²

Nigeria’s Second National Development Plan, 1970-1974 also facilitated the establishment of Ashaka Cement Company. According to R. Olufemi Ekundare, the total planned public investment in the second plan was 86.1 million and there was commitment on the need for even development and fair distribution of industries in all parts of the country. Also in

¹⁶¹ , Sani Abba, Op.Cit, P.11

¹⁶² Peter Pugh, Op.Cit, P.18

the Second Development Plan, emphasis shifted from consumer goods production to capital goods manufacturing through the establishment of iron and steel, Cement, Fertilizer, Pulp and Paper, Machine tools, Petrochemicals, and motor assembly plant. This paradigm shift plus a strong desire to bring an industry to the North East facilitate the incorporation of the Factory in question in 1974.¹⁶³ Other equally important developments in the manufacturing sector were the extension of the Maiduguri Rail line to Gombe in 1963, and the incorporation of Gombe oil Mill in 1973. For instance, the former facilitate the evacuation of agricultural produce and other goods within and without Gombe. Just as limestone was being discovered at Ashaka, another company known as the Gombe Oil was incorporated.

3.7.1-GOMBE OIL SEEDS PROCESSORS LIMITED (GOMBE OIL MILL)

This company was incorporated and commissioned in 1973 and 1976 respectively, with an initial capital of N1 Million. The technical partners were Messrs B.C.G.A Limited with 28% shareholding. Other shareholders include Bauchi State government, New Nigerian Development Company Limited, Northern Nigerian Investment Limited and the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank. At full capacity, the mill was capable of processing 48,000 tones of cotton seeds or 600,000 of groundnuts annually, employing a total labour force of 200 Nigerians. However, due to Financial Crisis, unstable supply of raw material, and epileptic electricity supply etc, the factory had stopped production before the end of the period of this study.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶³ R. O Ekundare, *An Economic History of Nigeria, 1860-1960*, Methlen and Company Limited, 1973, P.392.

¹⁶⁴ Yusuf Ibrahim Gamawa, "The Impact of State Administration on Bauchi: The Era of Tatars Ali and After, 1979-1999", MA History Thesis, University of Abuja, 2007, P.68

3.7.2- ASHAKA CEMENT COMPANY PLC

Ashaka Cement Company which derived its name from nearby village, Ashaka-Gari, was incorporated and commissioned in 1974 and 1979 respectively. It was established at the initiative of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, the Federal and State governments and other financial institutions in partnership with Blue Circle Group. It uses two kiln dry process of cement production.¹⁶⁵ It is the largest cement producer in northern Nigeria and has been operating continuously since 1979. The factory increased cement production from 850,000 tons of cement to 1,080,000 tons per annum.¹⁶⁶

The ownership structure of the company as at incorporation was: Federal Government of Nigeria 25%, Blue Circle Industries (BCI) 25%, North East state Government 11%, Nigeria Development Bank and Finance Institutions 39%.¹⁶⁷ while as at 2011, the ownership structure of the company was 41.84% Nigerian and 58.016% Lafarge SA held through its subsidiaries, Lafarge Cement UK Plc (formerly Blue Circle Industries Limited) and Lafarge Nigeria Limited.

3:8- CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES IN GOMBE STATE AREA, 1967-1976

Different yardsticks are used in the classification of industries. This range from the point of view of sources of raw materials, technology adopted or based on how capital is raised. (i.e. classification based on ownership). Industries classified based on raw materials could be

¹⁶⁵ Peter Pugh, *Star of the North: Story of Ashaka Cement*, Cambridge Business Publishing, 1994.,P.66 See also Hussaini Umar, SIWES Report on Ashaka Cement Company, Geology Department, Gombe State University, 2009,P.4

¹⁶⁶ Ibid

¹⁶⁷ Ibid

grouped into agro-allied such as the Manto Processing Company Limited, Gombe Oil Mills, Nasara Ginnery, West African Cotton, and Cotton and Agricultural Processors, CAP (BCGA) among others. All these industries are medium-sized and were all privately owned with the exception of Manto Company which was Government-owned.¹⁶⁸ The only large Scale Company is the Ashaka Cement Company incorporated during the Military regime of General Yakubu Gowon in partnership with North Eastern State Governments, Blue Circle Group, (later bought by Lafarge), Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and other stakeholders. The Factory is mineral-allied as it uses limestone as its principal raw material.

Other Companies that dotted the industrial landscape of Gombe State include Landa Polypropylene Woven Sack Factory, Bakeries, (such as Arabi, Miyetti, etc), Gombe Fertilizer Blending Company and Niko Plastic Company. The first two are privately owned, while the last two are government-owned and joint venture respectively.¹⁶⁹

Generally, most of the industries in Gombe State were (and still are privately-owned). And apart from Ashaka Cement, Niko Plastic, Gombe Fertilizer Blending Company, Demmo Aluminium, etc, most of the industries were out of operation before the end of the period of our study.¹⁷⁰ As such reasons for this development would be examined in the subsequent chapters.

Unlike many cities where most of the large scale manufacturing plants are found, the case of Gombe State seems to be different, because the single major factory in the State

¹⁶⁸ An excerpt from *State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS) Document, Government State Government*, 2006, P.123

¹⁶⁹ *Business Opportunities in Gombe State*, Op.Cit, P.18

¹⁷⁰ Interview with Mr. David Soya, Director Industries, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Gombe State on 4th June, 2014

(Ashaka Cement) is not located in Gombe city but rather, in the hinterland, specifically in the North Eastern corner of Funakaye Local Government area of the State. This was due to proximity to its major raw material, limestone. While Manto Processing Company was sited at Kumo, because of the supposed presence of tomatoes. The point being made here is that, the trends of events showed that, Gombe metropolis unlike other state capitals, have only small and medium industries sited in it not large scale factories as obtained in other parts of Nigeria.

However, the industrial map of Gombe South is virtually blank as there were extremely few industries located there. The Sokanje Soap Industry ,Kaltungo established in 1990 has since became moribund¹⁷¹, while the Sugar Company proposed to be established in Balanga has been virtually abandoned. More so, our interviews have revealed that, the Rice Mill once experimented in Billiri has since closed down.¹⁷² The foregoing development could be attributed not to absence of raw materials or mineral deposits, but rather to some factors such as lack of capital, poor infrastructure and industrial apathy.¹⁷³

3.9 - CONCLUSION

It becomes apparent from the foregoing that the process of industrial development in Gombe State had started long before 1974. This is evident in the existence of pre-colonial industries, processing industries during colonial period as well as the agro-based industries of the

¹⁷¹ Excerpt from *Gombe State Empowerment and Development Strategy(SEEDS) Final Draft*, 24th October,2004,P.26

¹⁷² Interview with Mr. Danladi D. Lautene aged 61 on 8th June,2015

¹⁷³ Our interviews at Billiri have shown that, most of the elites of Gombe South are *Yan Boko* (those that have gone through western type schools) who mostly have poor entrepreneurial skills. This development bred disinterest in investment in the establishment of industries.

early 1960s and 1970s. However, as we demonstrated in this chapter, these processes could only be understood when juxtaposed with the industrial policies promulgated during the colonial period, Northern regional government and North Eastern State .We also showed in this chapter that, the foundation of industrial development in Gombe State area was agriculture as cotton boom led to the emergence of more urban *attajirai* who invest in agro-based industries and other. However, we reaffirmed view that, the World Bank-assisted Agricultural Development Projects ended up empowering (or more appropriately re-empowering) the local bourgeoisie class at the expense of the peasantry. This development had severed the linkage between agriculture and industries, depleted the country's foreign reserves and rendered the peasants landless. The chapter demonstrate that, although most of the industrial projects envisaged from 1960s to 1976 were not realized due to poor implementation and corruption, the overall efforts at industrial development in the defunct Northern Regional Government, and North Eastern State could be gleaned from project identification, commissioning of feasibility studies, as well as and construction and commissioning of two major industrial projects in Gombe State area viz: Ashaka Cement Factory and Gombe Oil.

CHAPTER FOUR: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN OLD BAUCHI STATE, 1976-1996

4:0 INTRODUCTION

Since our area of study was once under the Old Bauchi State, this chapter is devoted to the examination of the trends of industrial development in the latter so as to identify and ascertain the impact of the industrial policies pursued in the period on our area of study. Attempt is also made to locate the alleged issue of industrial marginalization of Gombe Division under Bauchi within a broader context of the political economy of development in Nigeria. This would be followed by a conclusion.

4.1 INDUSTRIALIZATION DRIVE IN THE OLD BAUCHI STATE, 1976-1996

4.1.1-INDUSTRIAL POLICY

With the creation of Bauchi State out of the then North Eastern States in 1976, several efforts were exerted in the area of industrial development. This was evident in the creation of institutions, programmes and policies aimed at industrializing the new State. In respect to industrial policy, old Bauchi State pursued a policy that was more or less, a replica of the national policy with minor changes to suit the business environment of the state.¹⁷⁴ The policy had as its cardinal objective, the attraction of industries to the State with relative ease. Priority was given to industries utilizing local raw materials. In addition to this, there was a package for liberal land policy and free advisory services to prospective industrialists. All these efforts were

¹⁷⁴ Interview with Malam Gumel, Staff of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Bauchi State on 10th March, 2015. See also *Investment Potentials, Bauchi State, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, January, 1992, P.12*

made because of the realization that industrialization was a potent tool for laying a solid economic foundation for the new state, which could only boast of just a few mainly Federal Government industrial Projects, namely:- The Bauchi Meat Company and three Cotton Ginneries located in Gombe, Misau and Kumo¹⁷⁵ In addition to this, industrial areas were created in four urban centers of Bauchi, Gombe, Azare and Misau with Infrastructures such as road network, electricity and water supply provided in these and other areas to engender development. Evidences have shown that, the sum of ₦3,000,000 was budgeted for manufacturing and Craft in the 1992 Budget estimate¹⁷⁶ while arrangement have been completed for the shipment of machinery for Manto Processing Company was completed¹⁷⁷

4.1.2- BAUCHI INVESTMENT AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

This development financing institution was established in 1977 to serve as a development finance institution. The Company held shares in many industrial establishments across Nigeria, in addition to establishing an investment forum to enlighten business communities on the industrial potentials of the State.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁵ An excerpt from *Investment Opportunities in Bauchi State of Nigeria*, Ministry of Information and Culture, Bauchi State, 1992, P.8

¹⁷⁶ An excerpt from *A Resolve to Unity and Progress: Governor Dahiru Speaks to the People*, P.1P.22

¹⁷⁷ Ibid, P.15

¹⁷⁸ *Investment Potentials, Bauchi State, Op.Cit,P.13*

4.1.3- INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

An Industrial Appeal Fund was launched in March, 1986.¹⁷⁹ At the launching, total donation worth ₦10,613,690.38 was announced; these comprised cash to the tune of ₦133,803.12, cheques worth ₦3,041,875.50 and pledges amounting to ₦7,438,311.76. However, as at 9th October, 1992, only little over ₦7 Million was realized. In fact, of this amount, the sum of ₦5 Million was said to have been invested in floating the State owned Inland Bank and shares worth ₦1.99 Million were purchased in viable companies which include the Ashaka Cement Company, the Flour Mills of Nigeria, the Unipetrol, the Cement Company of Northern Nigeria, and Impresit among others.¹⁸⁰ The aim was to use the proceeds of these investments for the provision of more industrial infrastructures to create a conducive atmosphere for private sector to thrive.

4.1.4-DIRECTORATE FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

It was observed that, since the days of the defunct North Eastern State, one of the major impediments to the development of small and medium scale industries was access to right type of finance. Therefore, to address this lingering problem, the Directorate in question was established in 1988 with the aim of providing soft loans to small scale industries across the state. By 1992, the Directorate has assisted a total of about two hundred and fifty seven (257) beneficiaries involving a capital investment of about ₦4.6 Million.¹⁸¹ In spite of these efforts, most of the industrial projects envisaged were not implemented. This could be attributed to the

¹⁷⁹ *Investment Opportunities in Bauchi State of Nigeria*, Op.Cit,P.13

¹⁸⁰ *Resolve to Unity and Progress*, Op.Cit,P.44

¹⁸¹ An excerpt from *Investment Opportunities in Bauchi State of Nigeria*, Ministry of Information and Culture, Bauchi State, 1992, P.13

non implementation of projects after fruitful feasibility studies. Tables (6) and (7) provide a graphic representation of the point being made.

TABLE 6: INDUSTRIES WHICH FEASIBILITY STUDIES WERE READY BUT IMPLEMENTATION NOT STARTED AS AT 1985

S/NO	PROJECT STUDIES	DATE OF STUDY	POSSIBLE LOCATIONS OF PROJECT	WHETHER PROJECT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED VIABLE FROM THE STUDY	LAND REQUIRED	AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS IN THE STATE
1.	Glass Industry	July, 1981	Deba	Yes	-	Silico Sand deposit in Deba
2.	Ceramics Project	April, 1983	Misau	Yes	5.920m	Clay deposits in Alkaleri and Misau
3.	Gombe Textiles Limited	1982	Gombe	Yes	122,425 ft 2	Raw materials available locally
4.	Farm Implements	October, 1976	Bauchi	Very Viable	-	-
5.	Leaf Spring	July, 1982	Bauchi	Yes, can also serve as a Linkage	-	-
6.	Tomato Paste	March, 1981	Zigau	Yes	-	Raw materials available within the State
7.	Bauchi Paper Industry	December, 1985	Bauchi	Yes	2,257 sq ft	Raw materials available locally
8.	Tannery Project	June, 1982	Azare	Yes	-	Bauchi Meat project and other sources
9.	Pharmaceuticals	June, 1983	Bauchi	Yes	-	Import

Source: *Investment Opportunities in Bauchi State of Nigeria: A Publication of Ministry of Information and Culture, Bauchi State, P. 30-31*

TABLE 7- PROJECTS CONSIDERED FEASIBLE IN BAUCHI STATE AS AT 1985

	PROJECT PROPOSED	DATE OF PROPOSAL	PROJECT COST	AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS LOCALLY
1.	Surgical Cotton and Bandage	18/10/1985	N1.74 Million	Main raw material(cotton) is available locally- Gombe Bauchi State
2.	Wire Mills	19/10/1985	N1.82 Million	The raw material required is mild steel wire rods which are locally available in Ajakuta and Katsina
3.	Welding Electrodes	10/10/1985	N926,923.08	The main raw material required is electrode mild steel rods and are manufactured in Nigeria
4.	Agricultural Machinery	24/10/1985	-	-
5.	Sugar	19/10/1985	N1.25 Million	The main raw material(Sugar Cane) is available in Bauchi State(100%)
6.	Solid Fuel	1985	N2.3 Million	The raw materials required are available locally(100%)
7.	Tomato Paste and Fruit Juice	1985	N3.0 Million	The raw material required is available locally
8.	Straw Boards	1985	N2.6 Million	Raw material is agricultural waste
9.	Enamelled Copper Wire	1985	N1.3 Million	Available in Zambia
10.	Metal Wood Furniture	-	-	Steel rolling Mills
11.	Jute Bags	-	-	Raw materials can be locally grown
12.	Toilet paper, Towels and Napkins	-	-	Cotton
13.	Gum Arabic	-	-	Available in the State

Source: *Investment Opportunities in Bauchi State of Nigeria*: A Publication of Ministry of Information and Culture, Bauchi State, P. 30-31

4.2-ALLEGED INDUSTRIAL MARGINILIZATION OF GOMBE: AN ASSESSMENT

4.2.1-ECLIPSED INDUSTRIES

One of the instances of the alleged industrial marginalization of Gombe was the neglect and relocation of industries (referred to as “eclipsed industries” in this study)¹⁸². These industries include the following:

4.2.2- GOMBE FLOUR MILLS

One of the lasting legacies of the World Bank-Assisted Agricultural Development Project in Gombe is the popularization of maize production. Prior to ADP in Gombe, millet was the dominant cereal grown in the area.¹⁸³ Following this production switch, a Flour Mills Project was to be established in Gombe to process the quantities of maize being produced. However, the project was modified and transferred to another zone that had not got the same natural endowment for this type of enterprise as Gombe.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸² This is a personal coinage influenced by the terms “Sunrise” (emerging) and “Sunset”(grounded) industries earlier coined by Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, B., ‘NIGERIA Yesterday and Tomorrow: An Economic Perspective of Industrial Regress, Dreams and Visions’. Invited Paper at Lead City University Ibadan,2011. Our study observed that, industries such as Ashaka Cement, Niko Plastic, Modern Bakeries,and Sachet Water Industries could be described as Sunrise. While others like the Cotton ginneries, Azuma, Landa and Frontline Oil Mill could be qualified as sunset, the classification does not captured the relocated industries, hence the term eclipsed industries. The term eclipsed industries is used in this study to describe some of the industries earlier designed to be sited at Gombe based on merit of economic consideration but later relocated to Bauchi on political grounds. They were eclipsed by powerful individuals in the services of Bauchi State. It should be re-emphasized that some of these elites were actually of Gombe State origin

¹⁸³ Interviews with Alhaji Yaya Hammari and Malam Abubakar Usman on 29th November, 2014 .See also Adesiyan J.O, “Regional Development Alternatives: Critical Assessment of Gombe Agricultural Development project”,

Department of geography, ABU Zaria, 1983,P. 260-265

¹⁸⁴ Op.Cit, Usman Faruk,P. 12

4.2.3- GOMBE ASBESTOS COMPANY

On pure economic merits of proximity to, and presence of raw materials at Ashaka Cement Company, the factory in question was designed to be built at Gombe. But with the creation of Bauchi in 1976, this project was transferred to Bauchi.¹⁸⁵

4.2.4- GOMBE TEXTILE

As a result of large cotton seed production in Gombe, and the neighbouring areas of Biu, Guyuk and Numan, Northern Nigerian Government conceived the idea of establishing a textile industry in Gombe.¹⁸⁶ According to Yusuf Ibrahim Gamawa, a feasibility study for the project was carried out by Messrs Polcomex of Warsaw under the former North Eastern State Government (NESG) and Arewa Textile came in as technical partners. However, following a “doubt” expressed by some of the stakeholders on the viability of the project, the then Federal Ministry of Economic Planning Development struck out the project. Although, in subsequent years, the project was reinserted in the fourth national development plan, 1980-1985 and Spinning Mill started, it suffered neglect and thereafter abandoned altogether.¹⁸⁷ However, it is important to note that, relocation of industries was done in collaboration with elites from Gombe, and the climate of neglect of industries was imposed by the moribund economic regime imposed by the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) introduced in 1986.

In addition to the neglect and relocation of industries, there were also claims of bias in the provision of infrastructure. For instance, Usman Faruk revealed that “not a single road contract

¹⁸⁵ Ibid

¹⁸⁶ Ibid,P.11

¹⁸⁷ Yusuf Ibrahim Gamawa, Op.Cit, P.68-69

was completed in Gombe zone since the creation of Bauchi State”. He further demonstrates that, in 1980, urban road contracts were awarded: 32 KM for Bauchi Town, 6KM for Gombe Town and 3KM for Misau. Subsequently additional 15KM road for Azare was awarded and completed together with the aforementioned areas, excluding Gombe Town.¹⁸⁸ There was also a disparity in the distribution of educational institutions whereby Gombe area had only two out of the twelve (12) educational institutions found in the old Bauchi State.¹⁸⁹

First, it is pertinent to also note that, the marginalization of Gombe did not start in 1976, but its genesis could be traced to the early 1960s when the area became politically unimportant as the Emir of Gombe was not in the inner circle of the Northern People’s Congress, led by Sardauna. Marry Tiffen showed that, the Emir of Gombe incurred the wrath of Sardauna after putting forward family candidates to stand against official NPC candidate in the 1959 elections. The economic implication of this development was that, the first Northern Region Cement Factory was later located in Sokoto, when it might have had a greater chance of economic success at Ashaka, where the lime deposits are adjacent the railway, and not 136 miles away from it

Furthermore, our interviews showed that, even the only industry (Manto Processing Company) established in Gombe since the creation of Bauchi State was sited not because there were enough raw materials in the area, but rather it served the interest of the elites in the then Bauchi State Ministry of Trade and Industry. In fact, one of our informants added that, one of those elites was from Gombe.¹⁹⁰ In addition to all this, Gombe was said to have been short-

¹⁸⁸ Usman Faruk, Op.Cit P.13

¹⁸⁹ An excerpt from the *Memorandum on the Demand for the creation of Gombe State*, 1994, P.3

¹⁹⁰ Interview with Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru Chairman, Board of Directors, AYU & Companies on 10th July, 2014

changed during the division of assets with Bauchi. The same trend manifested in the industries co-owned by the two states.¹⁹¹ The point being made here is that, although Gombe zone suffered from discrimination under the Bauchi State arrangement, some elites from the same area benefitted from this industrial marginalization. These elites are referred to as “Marginalization entrepreneurs” in this study.¹⁹²

Secondly, we should also note that, in addition to the abandoned projects in Gombe zone, other projects across the then Bauchi State were equally abandoned. For instance, most of the thirteen projects (see table 7) considered feasible in Bauchi State as at 1985 were not implemented. As such, this could be attributed to corruption and the harsh economic regime occasioned by the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) of the 1980s¹⁹³ otherwise called Structural Entrenchment Programme by Bala Usman¹⁹⁴. The Pre-SAP period saw several manufacturing companies integrating their operations backwards through direct farming. The prevailing economic environment which was characterized by high capital and production costs and very low returns on investment forced most of them to scale down their operations or even close down. As confirmed by J.Y. Maisamari¹⁹⁵ According to Anyanwu:

“The continued naira depreciation at the SFEM/FEM/IFEM has worsened and continues to aggravate the inflationary situation in Nigeria (Anyanwu, 1987). This is so because, since domestic industries depend primarily on

¹⁹¹ Interview with Dr.Garba Muhammad Bajoga, on 6th March,2015

¹⁹² Elites of Gombe extraction who benefitted from the politics of location and relocation of industries from Gombe zone to Bauchi State

¹⁹³ John C Anyanwu “President Babangida's Structural Adjustment Programme and Inflation in Nigeria” in the *Journal of Social Development in Africa* (1992), 7,1,5,24, P.6

¹⁹⁴ M.A Mamman (Eds), *Seminar on Nigerian Economy and Society Since the Berlin Conference, Volume One*, Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited Zaria, 2012, P.620

¹⁹⁵ J.Y. Maisamari , “Ways of Revamping Agro-based Industries in the states”, P.9

imported inputs whose costs have risen via the naira depreciation, costs of production rise leading to higher prices”¹⁹⁶

The point to be deduced from the above is that, the climate of neglect of industries that characterized the industrial atmosphere of old Bauchi State in the 1980s and 1990s was also SAP-induced, not Bauchi authorities orchestrated. Therefore, in this period, it is not an exaggeration to contend that, Gombe State area was wrestling with “double industrial heritage”: Colonial deindustrialization and Industrial marginalization unleashed under the old Bauchi State arrangement.

4.3 -SYNOPSIS ON THE CREATION OF GOMBE STATE, 1979-1996

Above issues of marginalization have among other things, triggered a movement for the creation of Gombe State out of the old Bauchi State in the late 1970s. However, the seed for self-determination was sowed since 1934 when British colonial officials decided to increase provinces in Northern Nigeria.¹⁹⁷ The first pioneer and founding father of movement for the creation of either Gombe Province or Gombe State was Emir Haruna Umaru (1922-1935). The Emir secured the cooperation of some people from Biu and Fika in 1934 to jointly present a request for the creation of Gombe province comprising of parts of Biu and Fika Emirates with headquarters in Gombe. When this attempt failed, Gombe was compensated with the enclave of Gwani comprising of Gwani, Hinna and Wade in 1936.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁶ John C. Anyanwu, Op.Cit, P11

¹⁹⁷ .Sani Abba, Op.Cit,P.161 See also NAK/97 Northern Provinces, Nigeria Report on 1933-1948

¹⁹⁸ Ibid

In 1976, the next call for the creation of Gombe State was made and again, the movement was led by Emir of Gombe, Alhaji Abubakar Umar (1935-1984) with the assistance of some elites. In fact, the first bold attempt at presenting a case for Gombe State was made by the said emir during President Shagari's visit to his palace in 1982 as confirmed by Alhaji Usman Faruk.¹⁹⁹

However, the movement for the creation of Gombe State formally started on 22nd September, 1980, when a memorandum with affidavit deposed in its support was forwarded to the then House of Representatives during the Second Republic. Some sources confirmed that, Gombe Progressive Association later metamorphosed into Gombe State Movement which eventually became part of the Nation-wide movement for creation of state under the aegis of the National Association of State Movement in Nigeria (NASMON).

After years of struggle (i.e. from 1980 to 1996), Gombe State, the jewel in the savannah, was finally created on 1st October, 1996 during the administration of late General Sani Abacha. However, it is important to mention that, the composition of those involved in the struggle and eventual fruition of the long struggle has been heterogeneous. This then follows that, the struggle for the creation of Gombe State was won following movements which were Pan-Nigerian in nature, not Pan-Fulani, Pan-Tera, Pan-Tangale or other Pan-ethnic enclaves in the North and South of Gombe!

¹⁹⁹ Usman Faruk, Op.Cit, P46-47

4.3-CONCLUSION

It is apparent from the foregoing discourse that, under the old Bauchi State arrangement, efforts were made to engender industrial development ranging from the formulation of policies to the establishment of institutions. However, we have demonstrated that, in spite of the efforts made, some evidences suggest that Gombe State area was industrially marginalized as evident in the neglect of Gombe Textiles, and the relocation of Gombe Flour Mill and Gombe Asbestos Factory from Gombe to Bauchi. This development had among other things triggered a movement which culminated into the creation of Gombe State in 1996. After 1996, what happened to industrial development is the focus of our next chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE, 1996-2011

5.0- INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the factors behind the successes and failures of successive administrations in the new state of Gombe in the area of industrial development. The chapter focuses on policy analysis, budgetary allocations and extent of implementation or otherwise of industrial projects in Gombe State from 1996 to 2011. This is followed by the examination of the role of the private sector in the development of an industrial sector in the State. The chapter also discusses the nature of production, marketing and distribution of manufactured goods, Labour and industrial relations and thereafter draws a conclusion.

5.1-ROLE OF SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATIONS TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE, 1996-2011

Wide spread euphoria and hope for an independent economic development greeted the creation of Gombe State on 1st October, 1996. Available sources demonstrate that, successive administrations have made various attempts at putting the new state on a firm economic footing. Although, commencement and or completion of certain projects could span the tenure/ regime of two or more administrations, for purpose of clarity, this section is devoted to a brief discussion on the roles played by each regime/administration within the purview of the three I's of industrialization (Incentives, Institutions and Infrastructure).

5.1.1-THE REGIME OF GROUP CAPTAIN JOSEPH ORJI, 1996-1998

THE 1997 MAIDEN BUDGET OF VISION

The first budget of the new state of Gombe was anchored around laying a solid foundation for self reliance, economic growth and political stability. The total amount budgeted was One Billion, Six Hundred and Sixty Three Million, Six Hundred and Thirteen Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ten Naira (~~₦~~1,663,613,810). This was made up of Recurrent Expenditure of Seven Hundred and Ninety One Million, One Hundred and Eighty Eight Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twenty Two Naira, and Twenty Kobo (~~₦~~791,188,722.20) and Capital Expenditure of Eight Hundred and Seventy Two Million, Four Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand, Eighty Seven Naira, Eighty Kobo (~~₦~~872,425,087.80). By the end of September, 1997, the actual total expenditure stood at Eight Hundred and Seventy Million, Eight Hundred and Eleven Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty Two Naira, Seventy Eight Kobo (~~₦~~870, 811,152.78). The breakdown further shows that, the actual recurrent expenditure was Four Hundred and Eighty Three Million, Eighty Two Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty Five Naira(~~₦~~483,082,455.00) and Capital Expenditure was Three Hundred and Eighty Seven Million, Seven Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety Seven Naira Seventy Eight Kobo (~~₦~~387,728,697.78). This represents about 44% performance.²⁰⁰

Furthermore, the estimates of the maiden budget under review shows that, the paltry sum of Ten Million, Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Naira (~~₦~~10,000,320) were allocated to Manufacturing and Craft. Some of the industrial projects proposed include the development of industrial estates in all the Eleven Local Government areas of the State, Small Scale Credit Scheme, Feasibility Studies, Manufacturing of Automobile Spare Parts, Pharmaceutical

²⁰⁰ Excerpt from the 1997 *Approved Estimates, Gombe State of Nigeria*, P.i. This is the first budget prepared by the newly created Gombe State under Group Captain J.I.Orji, the First Military Governor of the State.

Company, Mini-Flour Mills, Gombe Spining Mill, Gypsum Processing Company, Solid Minerals Company, Flexible Pipe Company, Fertilizer Blending and Manufacturing Company, Manto Processing Company, Mini Sugar Projects, Establishment of State Owned Insurance Company and Loan to Civil Servants to purchase shares. The sum of Ten Thousand Naira (₦10,000) was proposed for each of these projects.²⁰¹

However, a critical look at the general performance of the maiden budget of Vision shows that, a number of challenges were encountered. Some of which include absence of takeoff grant; relocation of over 15,000 workforce and their families from the Old Bauchi State to Gombe; inadequate offices and residential accommodation; global inflation and low value of the Naira and high expectations of the citizens.²⁰² As a result of this development, most of the proposed projects in the 1997 budgets were not implemented, and by implication, carried over to the subsequent budgets based on the logic of conventional budgeting being pursued by the Federal and State Governments of Nigeria. In addition to the non-implementation of the aforementioned projects, the funds allocated to them were not accounted for. In spite of this obvious deficiency, an effort was exerted during the implementation period of the maiden budgets as evident in the inauguration of an Industrial Policy formulation Committee.

FORMULATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL POLICY

There is a consensus among economic historians that, an industrial policy, sometimes shortened as IP, provides focus on how to develop a viable industrial sector. It is an official strategic effort aimed at encouraging the development of the manufacturing sectors as well as other sectors of the economy. It is pertinent to mention at this juncture that, industrial policy is a

²⁰¹ Excerpt from *1998 Approved Estimates*, Gombe State of Nigeria, P.i

²⁰² Ibid

reflection of the political choices, and interests of the dominant class which controls decision making processes²⁰³

On 25th March, 1997, the first Military Administrator of the State, Group Captain J.I Orji inaugurated a high powered committee on the formulation of an industrial policy for Gombe State. The committee was chaired by Ambassador Ibrahim Yerima Abdullahi (Sarkin Bai of Gombe) and was given the following terms of reference:

- I. To identify the basic ingredients of the State Industrial Policy and enunciate policy objectives with respect to industrial development in the state;
- II. To consider the availability of necessary industrial infrastructures, examine and recommend ways and means for improvement;
- III. To examine critically ways and means of attracting industrial investment in the state and set out clearly the procedure for promoting such industrial promoters;
- IV. To identify various sources of industrial finance for large, medium and small scale industries and recommend how to maximize benefits to industrial promoters;
- V. To plan a conscious pattern of industrial development for the state especially as it pertains even dispersal of industries and to look into ways such industries could be used to attain rapid manpower development in various skills.
- VI. To examine and recommend the roles of the private and public sectors in the industrial development of Gombe State;
- VII. To determine in specific and general terms incentives required to be given to ensure steady and progressive development of industries; and

²⁰³ James A. Robinson Industrial Policy and Development: A Political Economy Perspective, Havard University, Department of Government, May 2009, P.21

VIII. To determine, in general, how best prospective investors can be made to use local raw materials and how industries already existing and using imported raw materials Can be made to function well.²⁰⁴

The committee was given one month to submit its report. However, due to some unstated reasons, the committee could not round up within the said time frame. But the most important point here is that, the report was later submitted.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

1. Utilization of the State's available raw materials for increased value-added and local content
2. Promoting greater investment inflow into the state (Local and Foreign).
3. Generation of industrial mass employment
4. Promotion of accelerated development of rural areas
5. Contributing to local economic growth by increasing the production of goods and services
6. Tackling sectoral level under-employment pertaining to skill age and location
7. Promoting the participation of the state fully in the operation of the national economy
8. Encourage the ownership and organization of industries by the state indigenes
9. Broadening the base of the state economy from pure farming to industry
10. Expanding the growth of exports, originating from the state
11. Improving technological skills and modern production methods
12. Increasing private sector handling of projects in line with world-wide economic trends

Source: An excerpt from the "Report of the High Powered Committee on the Formulation of an Industrial Policy for Gombe State", Volume 1, November, 1999, P.4

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

Based on the recommendations of the committee, industrial master plan would be crafted to include sub-sectors such as Food processing; Textiles and Wearing apparel, Leather and Leather products, Plastic industries, Pharmaceuticals, Education Industry consumables and Machine Tool industry. It was recommended that these sub- sectors should form the early phase of industrialization of Gombe State.²⁰⁵

However, to understand the pattern and direction of industrial policy of Gombe State, some deductions could be made from the recommendations of the industrial policy formulation committee.

First, a critical look at the committee's recommendations showed that, Gombe State industrial policy is more or less, a replica of the National policy with minor alterations to suit the peculiarities of the State. The cardinal objective is to accelerate the pace of industrial development of the state by increasing value-addition at every stage of the value chain.²⁰⁶ The package of the industrial policy include total elimination of initial cost of investment on land acquisition, total exemption from payment of state's taxes for five years and guaranteeing readymade markets for finished goods among other incentives.²⁰⁷

Secondly, Gombe State, being an agrarian state, the policy prioritizes the use of huge agricultural potentials of the state. Because agriculture has been a sector in which the state has comparative advantage. For instance, as at 1970s, not less than seventy Lorries (2,100 tons) of

²⁰⁵ Our various interviews showed that since the submission of the report of the industrial policy formulation committee in November,1999, no white paper was issued by successive administrations in Gombe State. The Implication of this is that, the state has no clear-cut industrial policy containing the details on targets, policies, incentives and other guidelines essential for directing the course of industrial development of the state. Therefore, what is referred to as an Industrial policy of Gombe State as used in this study is but, a conglomeration of economic policies including incentives to industrial establishments. Technically, Gombe State has no industrial policy, but it has a report of industrial policy committee (with comprehensive recommendations) lying in Government House Library and other libraries of Gombe elites.

²⁰⁶ *Investment Potentials of Bauchi State*,Op.Cit 3-4

²⁰⁷ Excerpt from *Business Opportunities in Gombe State*:A Publication of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry Tourism and Solid Minerals Development state, September, 2008. P.12

assorted produce were conveyed from Gombe to other parts of Nigeria.²⁰⁸ This recommendation carries the elements of import substitution industrialization strategy adopted by the Defunct Northern regional government as well as the whole of independent Nigeria.

THE 1998 BUDGET

This budget had as its cardinal objectives, the consolidation of the gains of the 1997 fiscal year, Poverty alleviation, self-reliance and sustainable human development. The budget draws inspiration from the Vision 2010 programme and the perspective development plan, 1998-2010 of the regime of General Sani Abacha.

The sum of Two Billion, Five Hundred and Seventy Seven Million, Seven Hundred and Seventy Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Twelve Naira fifty Kobo (₦ 2,577,776,612.50). The main components of the budget were Recurrent Revenue, Recurrent Expenditure, Capital Receipts and Capital expenditure. The total estimated recurrent expenditure was One Billion, Two Hundred and Twenty Nine Million, Four Hundred and Twenty Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty Two Naira, fifty Kobo (₦1,229,426,362,50) and the Capital expenditure of One Billion, Three Hundred and Forty Eight Million, Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand, Two Hundred and Fifty Naira (₦1,348,350,250.00). By 31st August, 1998, total recurrent expenditure stood at Five Hundred and Nine Million, Four Hundred and Ninety Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty Nine Naira. While the actual capital expenditure as at 30th November, 1998, amounted to One Billion, Three Hundred, and Eighty Seven Million, Two Hundred and Eighty Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Eighty Four Naira, Seven Six Kobo.

²⁰⁸ Op.Cit, Usman Faruk, P.11

It should be noted that, unlike in the maiden budget of 1997, the capital expenditure in the 1998 budget was partly financed by the Seven Hundred and Fifty Million Naira (₦750,000,000) Federal Government Special Grant. Again, like the budget of the preceding fiscal year, the 1998 budget also suffered from poor or even non-implementation. This could be gleaned from the fact that, contrary to the view that, the 1998 budget sought to consolidate the ‘gains’ of the maiden budget, it failed to implement most of the carry over projects such as the development of Industrial Estates in all the Local Government areas, establishment of Pharmaceutical Company and Mini Flour Mills among others. Instead, the same Ten Thousand Naira (₦10,000) budgeted in the first budget were repeated in the 1998 budgets. In addition to this, the sum of Fifty Four Million, Two Hundred and Sixty Naira (₦54,000,260.00) said to have been allocated in 1998 budget for the completion of Manto Processing Company also suffered similar fate.²⁰⁹

5.1.2- THE REGIME OF LIUTENANT COLONEL MOHAMMED INUWA BAWA, 1998-1999

Governor J.I Orji was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Bawa in August, 1998. The new Military administrator opines that his administration “ will consolidate the gains achieved since the creation of the state, as well as provide the infrastructural facilities and social climate necessary for the smooth take off of the civilian administration.”²¹⁰ More so, In his 1999 budget speech, Lieutenant Colonel M.I Bawa assured:

²⁰⁹ Excerpt from *1998 Approved Estimates*, Gombe State of Nigeria, P. 14. The fact that the fifty Million allocated for the completion of Manto Processing Company was not accounted for could be seen in the re-allocation of the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Million Naira (130,000,000) in the 1999 budget.

²¹⁰ ²¹⁰ Asangaeneng T. , *Mohammed Bawa in Ekiti and Gombe State: A Public Policy Analysis* Multi-sector (projects) Limited Ibadan 1999, P7.8

Let me reiterate that our budget of sanity is designed to achieve the twin objectives of bringing about smooth political transition to civil rule and to consolidate our gains in the provision of infrastructures and social services to the people²¹¹

TABLE 8: SECTORAL ALLOCATION PATTERN OF 1999 BUDGET OF SANITY IN GOMBE STATE

S/N	Proposed Projects	Amount Allocated
1.	Rural electrification(to benefit from regional development fund)	₦403,063,512.00
2.	Transport	₦50,400,000.00
3.	Social/Private Sector	₦200,120,000.00
4.	Manufacturing and Craft	₦130,000,000.00

Source: Asangaeneng T. , *Mohammed Bawa in Ekiti and Gombe State: A Public Policy Analysis Multi-sector (projects) Limited Ibadan 1999,P.91*

As shown in table (6) above, manufacturing and craft was said to have been allocated the sum of N 130,000,000.00 out of the 2.6 billion naira budgeted in the 1999 budget.²¹² However, the performance of the budget could not be comprehensively assessed because, five months into its implementation, Bawa handed over power to a Civilian administration of Alhaji Abubakar Habu Hashidu.²¹³ In spite of this, the break down of the approved estimates in the 1999 budgets revealed that, the One Hundred and Thirty Million Naira that was said to have been allocated to

²¹¹ Ibid,P.8

²¹² Ibid,P.91

²¹³ Asangaeneng T., Op.Cit., P.81

the manufacturing and Craft was actually wholly set aside for the completion and commissioning of a ceremonious sunset industry called Manto Processing Company²¹⁴. The implication of this development is that, no amount was expended on the development of other small and medium industries in the 1999 budget.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOMBE STATE INVESTMENT AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

In its effort to engender industrial development in Gombe State, the regime of colonel Bawa incorporated this development financing agency on May 13th, 1999 with an authorized share capital of Twenty Million Naira (₦20,000,000). The capital was increased to Eight Hundred Million Naira (₦800,000,000) in 2007 and Two Billion Naira (₦2,000,000,000) in 2011. The Company was charged with the responsibility of identifying and promoting viable projects in the state and also taking decisions on investments in both quoted and unquoted companies on behalf of the state. Evidence have shown that, the agency has promoted quite a number of industrial projects Some of which include the Gombe Sugar Company Limited, the Jewel Spring Water, the Household Plastic Company Limited, Umolin Water Project, Nasara Agro-Processing Company, Bima Water project, and Oil Milling Plants,²¹⁵

²¹⁴ Excerpt from *Gombe State of Nigeria Estimates 1999 Including Budget Speech*, P.13. The term ceremonious sunset industry (as used elsewhere in this work) is used to describe industries that shut down immediately after their opening ceremony before the commencement of commercial production. Manto is a typical representative of these industries in Gombe State.

²¹⁵ Interview with Alhaji Danladi Umar, aged 54, staff of Gombe State Investment and Property Development Company on 25th February, 2015 See also “The Hashidu Stewardship May 2001” Published by Gombe State Government, P.5 and Corporate Profile: Gombe State Investment and Property Development Company Limited

5.2.3-THE ADMINISTRATION OF ALHAJI ABUBAKAR HABU HASHIDU, 1999- 2003

With the election of Alhaji Abubakar Habu Hashidu as the first executive governor of Gombe State in 1999, some efforts were made to establish new industries and revamp the comatose ones. This was in addition to provision of incentives and infrastructure for the industrial development of Gombe State. Below are some of the roles played by the administration in question in the industrial sector of Gombe State.

COMMISSIONING OF MANTO PROCESSING COMPANY LIMITED

This factory was incorporated in 1986 and was located in Kumo, present Akko Local government area of Gombe State. It derived its name from the initials of Mango and Tomato (Man plus to). The company was jointly owned by Bauchi and Gombe State governments (later owned by Gombe after the creation of the state in 1996) with Messrs INGRA Company of Croatia as technical partners ²¹⁶

The objectives for the establishment of the factory include the following:

- To establish, cultivate Mango and Tomato Farms
- To assist private individuals and other organizations that wish to pursue such ventures
- To undertake irrigation farming on its farm and assist private farmers with irrigation facilities
- To establish factories for the processing and preservation of Mango juice and tomato paste

²¹⁶ Ibid.

- To establish factories for the manufacture of cans and packaging materials for its own use and for sale to others who may need them²¹⁷

Hashidu-led administration completed the factory at the cost of 139 million²¹⁸ and this culminated into the commissioning of the factory on 24th November, 2000 by President Olusegun Obasanjo.²¹⁹ However, after the production test, and the fanfare that dominated the atmosphere during the commissioning, the company never produced a single tomato paste or mango juice. After years of bankruptcy, this ceremonious sunset industry²²⁰ collapsed in 2003.

There are evidences to demonstrate that, the company in question has been ailing since its inception. Our interviews revealed that, Manto Processing Company was poorly sited as there was a sort of raw material bias in the location of the factory. Because, Dadinkowa and Kwadon areas had more raw materials than the Kumo area, but for political considerations, the latter was chosen.²²¹ In addition to this, fiscal constraints exacerbated by alleged corruption led to the collapse of the company.

²¹⁷ Excerpt From Anonymous, “Brief On Manto Processing Company Limited, Kumo From Inception to May, 2003” P.1

²¹⁸ Excerpt from *Governor Abubakar Hashidu’s Mid-term Score Card Two years of Purposeful Leadership in Gombe State* produced by the Committee on the 2nd Anniversary of Hashidu’s Administration in Gombe State (May 1999-May 2001), P. 15 Another source revealed that a total sum of 109.65 million naira was expended. See *The Stewardship of Hashidu* Op.Cit,P.24

²¹⁹ Excerpt From “The Hashidu Stewardship May 2001”: A Publication of Gombe State Government, P.24

²²⁰ L. N. Chete, *Industrial Development and Growth in Nigeria: Lessons and challenges*, United Nations University WIDER Working Paper 2014/019 ,P 14. See also Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, B. (2011). ‘NIGERIA Yesterday and Tomorrow: An Economic Perspective of Industrial Regress, Dreams and Visions’. Invited Paper at Lead City University, Ibadan . The terms sunrise and sunset industries were used by Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, to describe emerging and grounded industries respectively. The former is represented by the ICT while the latter is represented by Textile factories. However, the The term is used to describe industry (industries) that “set” or collapse immediately after their opening ceremony (or commissioning) before the commencement of commercial production .

²²¹ . Interview with Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru, aged 63, Chairman, Board of Directors, AYU & Companies, on 10th July, 2014

GOMBE FERTILIZER BLENDING COMPANY

This company was incorporated in 2000 during the administration of Alhaji Abubakar Habu Hashidu. The factory has the capacity of producing 40 tons of assorted fertilizer per hour. As at May, 2001, the sum of N350 Million has been spent on both the machinery and raw materials²²² in spite of the secrecy which shrouded production process and the dirty politics which often characterized the distribution of its output (i.e fertilizer), the company remains an important contribution of the Hashidu-led administration in the industrial development of Gombe State.

NIKO PLASTIC INDUSTRY LIMITED

This industry was promoted by the Investment and Property Development Company as a joint venture project with a Korean Firm Hyung Sung Company. The name Niko was derived from the first two letters of Nigeria and Korea (South). The company engaged in the manufacturing of polythene bags and was commissioned by the first Civilian Governor of Gombe State, Alhaji Abubakar Habu Hashidu on 28th May, 2001. The Shareholders of the Company included Mr.S.H Lee and Mrs. Gae Soak Lee had 45% of shares, while the remaining 55% was held by Nigerian shareholders; Alhaji Nasiru Aliyu 30%, Alhaji A.B Ahmadu 20% and Gombe State Investment and Property Development Company (GSIPDC) 5%. However, following the departure of the two foreign shareholders around 2010, the shares were shared between the indigenous shareholders and the state investment company.²²³

²²² *The Hashidu Stewardship May 2000, Op.Cit ,P.8-9*

²²³ Interview with Alhaji Mohammed Mohammed, aged 40, the General Manager of Niko Plastic Industry Limited, Gombe on 15th June, 2015. The information obtained from the general manager was later corroborated by Engineer Dadi Simon, aged 40, the Factory Engineer of the company who took us round the company to see the various processes involved in the production of polythene bags, locally called *Leda bag*

In addition to the above efforts, Hashidu-led administration has also inaugurated a committee on revitalization of industries in Gombe State. One of the members of the committee revealed that, entrenched interest prevented the realization of the noble objective for which the committee was set up.²²⁴

To further understand the role of successive administrations in the area of industrial development in Gombe State, it is important to briefly assess the revenue and expenditure from the available years. Statistics on revenue and capital expenditure for Gombe State from 2000 to 2002 reveals that, like many ‘parastatal states’ in Nigeria, Gombe State heavily depends on Federal statutory allocations for its financial survival. It accounted for over 80 percent of the state sources of fund from 2000 to 2002(See table 4:4). The second source of fund for Gombe State was the internally Generated Revenue(IGR) arising from income taxes, licenses, fines, fees etc. it accounted for less than 7 percent of the state’s total revenue from 2000 to 2002. The third source of fund was the Value Added Tax (VAT), which is monthly hand out from the Federal Government. VAT accounted for about 12 percent of the State’s total revenue from 2000 to 2002.²²⁵ The fourth and the smallest source of revenue for the state include the Ecological fund, Education Tax Fund and the Economic stabilization Fund among others

²²⁴ Interview with Dr. Garba Muhammad Bajoga, retired Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Gombe State on 6th March, 2015 .

²²⁵ , SEEDS Report, Op.Cit P.31

TABLE 9: RECURRENT REVENUE OF GOMBE STATE, 2000-2002

S/N	RECURRENT REVENUE	2000	20001	2002	TOTAL	%
1.	STATUTORY ALLOCATION	5.65	7.73	5.17	24.35	80.79
2.	INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE(IGR)	0.36	0.59	0.70	2.05	6.80
3.	VALUE ADDED TAX	0.61	0.92	1.09	3.74	12.41
4	TOTAL	6.84	9.24	8.58	30.14	100
5.	CAPITAL RECEIPTS					
	INTERNAL/EXTERNAL	1.25	-	0.30	1.55	
	GRANT	0.38	-	-	0.98	
	TOTAL	1.53	-	0.30	2.53	

SOURCE: The Final Report of Gombe State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS), 24th October, 2004,P. 31

TABLE 10: PROFILE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR GOMBE STATE, 2000-2002

S/N	SECTOR	2000	2001	2002	TOTAL
1.	ECONOMIC	1,340,000,000 (37.75%)	1,299,000,000 (28.24%)	981,100,000 (65.45%)	4,236,400,000
2.	SOCIAL	709,800,000 (19.99%)	428,400,000 (9.3%)	181,400,000 (12.10%)	1,789,000,000 (14.3%)
3.	REGIONAL	668,600,000 (18.83%)	2,134,100 (46.39%)	62,400,000 (41.62%)	3,401,100,000 (27.1%)
4.	GENERAL ADMINSTR ATION	830,800,000 (23.41%)	738,700,000 (16.05%)	274,100,000 (18.28%)	3,102,500,000 (24.8%)
	TOTAL	3,549,200,000	4,600,200,000	1,499,000,000	12,529,000,000

Source: The Final Report of Gombe State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS), 24th October, 2004

According to the available statistics, the total indebtedness of Gombe State as at 31st May, 2003 was 18,648,950,2334,60. It breakdown showed that the sum of 404, 269, 651.40 was for overdraft facilities, 8,000,967,573.00 for internal Liabilities, 456,225,000.00 for Government Guaranteed Loans and 9,187,570,944.00.²²⁶ From 2003 up to 2011, indebtedness has become a recurring decimal in the state's financial life.

²²⁶ SEEDS Report, Op. Cit, P. 28.

The implication of the above indebtedness is that, only paltry funds were available for the execution of capital budgets. However, it is worth mentioning at this juncture that, the aforementioned figures on Gombe state indebtedness were dished out by the State Transition Committee in 2003. This then cast some doubts about the actual indebtedness incurred. The point being made is that, the figures should be treated with utmost caution for the Committee might have been influenced by the successor-predecessor rivalry syndrome²²⁷ that often characterizes Nigerian politics. Therefore, there was a reason to believe that, the said committee painted the administration of Alhaji Abubakar Habu Hashidu (1999-2003) black to impress the then incoming administration of Alhaji Muhammad Danjuma Goje, (2003-2011). However, our assertion of possible distortion of figures on indebtedness does not vitiate the fact that, Gombe State has been in a vicious cycle of indebtedness with all its attendant effects of low capacity utilization in agriculture and industry.

5.1.4-THE ADMINISTRATION OF ALHAJI (DR) MUHAMMAD DANJUMA GOJE, 2003-2011

With the 2003 elections, Goje became the second civilian governor of Gombe State, he was to remain so till 2011. In his two (2) tenures as governor, some efforts were made in the area of industrial development as could be seen below.

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

²²⁷ Manifestation of this syndrome could be seen in abandoning of projects initiated by a Predecessor (Former Governor) as well as exaggerating their weaknesses to score a cheap political goal by the incoming Governor or any political office holder. I first heard the phrase from Professor Tijjani El-Miskin during one of his lectures in commemoration of ten years of Shari'ah Implementation in Zamfara State in 2011.

The contribution of infrastructure to industrialization is uncontested, for it provides the environment for productive activities to take place, encourage investment, allows wider and easier movement of goods and people, facilitates information flows and help commercialize and diversify the economy²²⁸ Infrastructure falls into two complementary categories, namely; social or “soft-core” infrastructure and physical or “hard-core” infrastructure. Soft-core infrastructure involves the provision of health care and education, types of governance, accountability and property rights. While hard-core infrastructure pertains to physical structures and comprises of telecommunications, power, transport (roads, railways, ports and air port), water supply and sewerage.²²⁹

Governor Goje embarked on a number of projects, particularly construction of road infrastructure. For Gombe State depends almost exclusively on road transportation for intra-city, inter-city, communal Linkage, community-farm linkage and Freight activities. The railway, which was of tremendous assistance in the 1970s and 1980s, has virtually collapsed. This was partly as a result of government neglect and partly as a result of storm and water erosion that have cut off many communities²³⁰

Goje could safely be described as a “road-infrastructure” governor such that one could assert that during his tenure; roads were no longer a problem, only how to use them was. In fact the local expression which goes thus: *zamuci titi ne?* (Meaning do we eat road?) captures this reality

²²⁸ Gafar T.Ijaiya and Saad Akanbi, “An Empirical Analysis of the Long-Run Effect of infrastructure on Industrialization in Nigeria” in *the Journal of International Economic Review* 2:1-2 (2009):135-159

²²⁹ Gafar T.Ijaiya and Saad Akanbi, Op.Cit P.135-159

²³⁰ SEEDS Final Report, Op.cit P. 113-115

in addition to uncovering the weaknesses of successive administrations in Gombe State in the area of human capital development.

As at 2004, Gombe State has about 572.20 Kilometer of rural and semi-urban road network and 302.82 kilometers of urban road network.²³¹ Although we could not get the kilometer of roads as at 2011, it is not an overstatement to believe that there was tremendous increase from the previous years. Other infrastructures provided include but not limited to, the establishment of Gombe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Federal University Kashere, and Gombe International Air port, and the completion of Gombe International Hotel²³²,

PROVISION OF WATER

The inhabitants of Gombe State have also been suffering from acute shortage of water “courtesy” of serial neglects by authorities concerned not until after the completion of Dadinkowa water project by Goje-led administration. But, it is pertinent to also note that, periodic water scarcity continued to affect smooth running of businesses, and household activities in the state. This could be attributed to breakdown of pipes, insufficient fuel for generators that could pump the waters, and obsolete maintenance equipments among others.

PROVISION OF INCENTIVES

Like his predecessor, Goje-led administration has also developed some package of incentives. Some of which include: prompt approval of business proposals, prompt documentation of new businesses, total elimination of initial cost of investment on land acquisition and total exemption from payment of state taxes for five years among others. It is

²³¹ Op.Cit, SEEDS Committee’s Final Report, P.115-116

²³² Some of the Achievements of the Second Civilian Governor of Gombe State, Alhaji (Dr) Muhammad Danjuma Goje, 2003-2011

worth noting at this juncture that, among the three I's of industrialization (Incentives, Institution and Infrastructure), it is establishment of viable institution that received little attention. The by-product of this development is evident in the crisis between stakeholders in the industrial sector.

However, the above efforts did little in engendering industrial development in the State.²³³ Because of the inadequacy of other basic infrastructure and incentives especially electricity and capital. Added to these was the preference for investment in quick-profit yielding enterprises like the setting up of filling stations, and real estate and hence an apathy for investment in industries among the local entrepreneurs.²³⁴

DOMESTICATION OF THE CLUSTER CONCEPT

This industrial strategy was introduced in Nigeria in 2007, and was domesticated by most of the thirty six (36) States of Nigeria. Its implementation was to be based almost entirely on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP). The strategy was anchored around concentrating industries in a particular area so as to share information and experiences and at the same time enable government to concentrate infrastructure for smooth operations. In Gombe State, the domestication of the concept was proposed by the manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Gombe State Chapter in 2009.²³⁵

²³³ An excerpt from *The Jewel News*, the Publication of Ministry of Information, Gombe State, P.16 Therein, Goje was quoted to have advised the next administration to focus on industrialization in Gombe, because he disclosed that the provision of infrastructural amenities like roads, water supply, bridges, health care and power necessary facilities required for industrialization of any society which he said his administration has put in place at every nook and crannies of Gombe State.

²³⁴ Interview Dr. Garba Muhammad Bajoga, retired Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Gombe State on 6th March, 2015

²³⁵ Interview with Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru, aged 47, Acting Chairman Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Gombe State Chapter on 11th June, 2014

TABLE 11: LIST OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS/ZONES IN GOMBE STATE AS AT 2013

<u>S/NO: NAME OF CLUSTER/ZONE</u>		<u>LOCATION</u>		<u>LGA</u>
I.	Groundnut Oil/ Milling Cluster	Bogo	Akko	
II.	Rice Processors Cluster	Bogo	Akko	
III.	Mechanic Village Cluster	Liji	Akko	
IV.	Makera Metal Works/Fabrication	Main Market, Gombe	Gombe	
V.	Timber and Furniture Cluster	Timber Market, Gombe	Gombe	
VI.	Trading and Exchange Cluster	Timber Market, Gombe	Gombe	
VII.	Grains Depot and Merchandising	Tudun Hatsi	Gombe	
VIII.	Fruits and Vegetable Cluster	Kwadon and Tunfure Tomato Depots	Yamaltu	Deba
	&Gombe			
IX.	Cattle and Livestock Cluster	All LGAS	All LGAS	
X.	GSM Cluster	Pantami		

SOURCE: Ministry of Trade and Industry Gombe: Information Submitted to the Hon Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment, Abuja on 25th April, 2013, P.4

However, a critical look at the revenue and expenditure of Gombe State from 2003 to 2011 also show the same trend of persistent budgets or low capacity utilization in critical sectors of the economy. Again, a study conducted by the Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative revealed that, from 2007 to 2011, Gombe State had received a total sum of N260.06billion from the Federation Account. The study further demonstrate that, the State revenue increased every year except in 2009 when there was a short fall of N11.71 Billion or (21%) from the 2008 level. Furthermore, the State got the highest revenue of N69.90 Billion or

(28.20%) in 2011 while in 2007, it had the least amount of N36.06 Billion or (13.87%) when compared with total revenue received for the five years (2007-2011)²³⁶

TABLE 12: RECURRENT EXPENDITURE FROM 2007-2011 YEAR

S/NO	Year	Total =N='B
1.	2007	23.76
2.	2008	23.43
3.	2009	27.65
5.	2010	34.11
6.	2011	41.73
7.	Total	150.68

SOURCE: *Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (NEITI) Section 4: Report on Revenues, Deductions, and Analysis of Disbursement and Utilization of Funds of Selected State Governments 2007 - 2011 – Gombe State, P.19*

As shown in the above table, the total sum of all the recurrent expenditure for the five years was N150.68 billion. The expenditure increased in 2009, 2010, 2011 by 18%, 23.3%, and 22.3% respectively from their previous years.²³⁷

However, 2007 to 2008 was an exception as there was a slight short fall of N.0.33 billion (1.4%). Further evidences have shown that, in the recurrent expenditure, overhead cost has been

²³⁶ Culled From *Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (NEITI) Section 4: Report on Revenues, Deductions, and Analysis of Disbursement and Utilization of Funds of Selected State Governments 2007 - 2011 – Gombe State, P.7*

²³⁷, NEITI Report for Gombe State, Op.Cit P.19

gulping the largest share of the funds expended from 2007 to 2011. In 2007, it gulped 62%, 69% in 2008, 62% in 2009, 64% in 2010 and 64% in 2011.²³⁸

TABLE 13: 2007-2011 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR GOMBE STATE

S/NO	YEAR	TOTAL =N='B
1.	2007	14.98
2.	2008	27.72
3.	2009	24.67
4.	2010	25.14
5.	2011	26.64
6.	TOTAL	119.15

SOURCE: *Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (NEITI) Section 4: Report on Revenues, Deductions, and Analysis of Disbursement and Utilization of Funds of Selected State Governments 2007 - 2011 – Gombe State, P.27*

Above table showed that, the total capital expenditure of Gombe state from 2007 to 2011 was 119.15 billion with 12.57% of the total capital expenditure in 2007, 23.26% in 2008, 20.71% in 2009, 21.1% in 2010 and 22.36% in 2011.²³⁹

When juxtaposed, the recurrent and capital expenditures in the budgets of Gombe State from the available years, it can be deduced that, the recurrent expenditure has been gulping the largest share of the state budgetary allocations. The multiplier effect of this trend is that, only

²³⁸ Ibid, P.27

²³⁹ ,NEITI Report, Op. Cit P. 27

few funds could be available for the execution of capital projects necessary for industrial development. For, it is only when soft-core and hard-core infrastructures were provided that investors would be attracted to the state. In fact, potential foreign investors often study how local or state owned industries are fairing before making their own investment. This means that, poor budgetary performance could be a disincentive to industrialization.

TABLE 14: GOMBE STATE ECONOMIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE, (2007-2011) YEAR

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Sub-Sector	=N='B	=N='B	=N='B	=N='B	=N='B	
Agriculture1	2.322	2.555	2.032	3.431	3.048	13.388
Commerce & Industries2	-	1.240	0.666	1.481	0.886	4.273
Energy3	0.577	7.428	-	-	-	8.004
Transportation4	6.497	9.045	9.064	8.933	9.949	43.488
Fisheries	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001
Forestry Dev	-	0.053	-	-	0.005	0.058
Manufacturing	-	-	3.104	1.567	1.127	5.798
Total	9.396	20.321	14.866	15.412	19.687	75.010

SOURCE: Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (NEITI) Section 4: Report on Revenues, Deductions, and Analysis of Disbursement and Utilization of Funds of Selected State Governments 2007 - 2011 – Gombe State,P.37

It could be noted from the above table that, transportation had the highest priority in the economic sector. The sum of ₦8 billion was spent on energy in 2007 and 2008 but its nomenclature changed to manufacturing in 2009 and a sum of ₦5.8 billion was spent within three years.²⁴⁰ Agriculture sub-sector gulped N13billion within five years with the highest value in 2010. Ministry of Commerce and Industry did not execute any capital project in 2007 except in 2008 to 2011 with a total of ₦4.2 billion

²⁴⁰ NEITI Report, Op.Cit, ,P. 3

As shown in the foregoing discourse, Goje-led administration, (2003-2011) provide infrastructure and incentives for industrial development of Gombe State, but those efforts did not translate into the establishment of industry (ies) by his administration or under his administration, by the private sector²⁴¹

BANK OF INDUSTRY

Another important agency in the history of industrial development in Gombe State is the bank of industry (BOI) limited. The bank emerged in 2001 from the reconstruction of the erstwhile Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) which was established in 1964 under the guidance of the World Bank. 75% of initial equity was held by International Finance Corporation, while the Federal Government held 25%. It is currently owned as follows: Ministry of Finance, 58.86%, Central Bank of Nigeria, 41.12% and Private Investors 00.02%²⁴². In Gombe State, the bank was introduced in 2012/13, after the terminal period of this study. Some records revealed that, the bank continued to give soft loans to small and medium enterprises in the state to the tune of about 3 billion in one of the phases.²⁴³

However, one fundamental question that needs to be posed (even when not adequately answered) before drawing a conclusion to this chapter reads: To what extent did the creation of Gombe State in 1996 and the inception of democracy in 1999 accelerate the pace of industrial development in Gombe State?

²⁴¹ Interview with Dr. Idris Muhammad Umar on 11th October, 2014

²⁴² Ms Evelyn N Oputu “The Role of Bank of Industry in sustainable Financing in Nigeria” being a paper presented at the plenary session of the inaugural West African Roundtable, Managing Director/CEO, Bank of Industry Limited on Wednesday, May 21, 2008 P.1

²⁴³ *Insight Governor Ibrahim H. Dankwambo's Unsung Story of Trade and Industry*, P.10

After the creation of the state in 1996, the two Military administrators, Group Captain J.I Orji and Colonel M.I Bawa made some efforts to put the new state on a virile industrial footing as evident in the inauguration of Industrial Policy Formulation Committee, Gombe State Investment and Property Development Company and the launching of Gombe Master Plan, 2000-2030 which emphasized an integrated development programme for roads, drainages, electricity and water supply for the capital city and other emerging urban centers criss-crossing the state.²⁴⁴ With the exception of the Investment Company, which is still functioning, the remaining projects suffered at the stage of implementation.

While the first Civilian Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Habu Hashidu, 1999-2003 established the Gombe Fertilizer Blending Plant, Support the incorporation of Niko Plastic Company, inaugurated a committee on revitalization of industries, and began the processes for the establishment of Sugar and Gypsum Companies. In addition to this, his administration has also supervised the collapse of the ailing-since-inception Manto Processing Company in 2003 and the Fertilizer Plant was performing below its rated capacity of 40 tons per hour production.

However, our interviews revealed that, Goje-led administration, (2003-2011) on the other hand, provide infrastructure for industrial development of the State, but as at 2011, such infrastructure did not translate into establishing new industries or revamping the comatose ones.

In all, there seems to be more genuine commitment to industrial development under the defunct Northern regional government and North Eastern State than after 1996. Again, Unlike in the old Bauchi State, where there was cry for marginalization in terms of location of industries,

²⁴⁴ Excerpt from “The Final Report of Gombe State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS)”, 24th October, 2004

in the post 1996 Gombe State, there were virtually no contestations as to where a particular industry could be sited, because there was no strong political will to establish, or attract investors to set up industries in the first instance. This further explains scanty dividends of democracy in the industrial sector

5.2- ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GOMBE STATE

The foundation for the industrial development of Gombe State area was laid by the private sector prior to the creation of the state in 1996. This could be seen from the cotton ginneries established/acquired by Alhaji Abdulkadir Baba Manu (ABM) and Alhaji Yahaya Umaru (AYU). However, the decline in the value of cotton because of its replacement with synthetic fiber in the International market this coupled with the leadership crisis that rocked the Gombe Traders and Transport Company (GTTC) led to the fall in the price of cotton and by extension the grounding of the cotton ginneries in Gombe and Kumo²⁴⁵. Other reasons include corruption, and government policy particularly the trade policy instrument of quantitative import prohibition pursued by the Obasanjo administration was seriously hamstrung by selective application which saw the government not only granting import waivers to some people to be importing the same textile materials which were supposedly under import ban, but also indulging in bilateral trade agreements that encouraged cross-border smuggling of textile materials thereby undermining the effectiveness of the trade policy instrument²⁴⁶

²⁴⁵ Interview with Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru, Acting Chairman, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Gombe State. See also Abba S, (Et-al) *Gombe State: A History of the Land and the People*, Ahmadu Bello University press Limited, Zaria, 2000,P.115

²⁴⁶ S.N Asogwa et-al, "Trade Policy in a Dependent Economy: The Textile Industry in Nigeria, 2000-2006,P.34-51 in Terhemba Wuam and Talla Ngarka Sunday (Ed),*Governance and Economic Development in the Fourth Republic*, Lapai Democracy Series, Aboki Publishers, Makurdi, 2010

Other industries such as Frontline Oil Mill, Azuma Bottling Company and Landa Woven Sack Factory were established by Alhaji Shehu Turaki, Alhaji Abubakar Habu and Alhaji Ibrahim Yerima Abdullahi among.²⁴⁷ Although, all of these industries were not functioning before 2011, their establishment has shown the commitment of the private sector in engendering industrial development in the State. Again records from Gombe State Ministry of Trade and Industry showed that up to 2011 and beyond, most of the industries in Gombe State were privately-owned.²⁴⁸

The growth of the private sector was greatly influenced by increase in Government Spending. This was evident in the award of contracts and other patronage to the private sector. The capital accrued from this and other sources were then invested in the establishment of industries. Therefore, the private sector was not private enough. The cut-throat competition between the private sector and the State bureaucracy in getting contracts in the industrial and other sectors of the economy proved our assertion that, it is difficult to separate between the private and other sectors in Gombe State.²⁴⁹

More so, the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986 has radically shifted emphasis from government to the private sector, as the catalyst for economic development.²⁵⁰ This policy was reaffirmed by the cluster concept which is anchored on Public Private Partnership (PPP). Although, successive administrations in Gombe State have made

²⁴⁷ Interview with Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru on 21st July, 2014

²⁴⁸ Interview with Mr. Daniel Soya, Director Industries, Ministry of Trade and Industries, Gombe State on 4th June, 2014

²⁴⁹ Group Interview on 15th July, 2014

²⁵⁰ *Industrial Policy For Nigeria: Targets, Policies, Incentives, Guidelines and Institutional Framework*, Published by the Federal Ministry of Industry, February, 2001, P.10

policy pronouncements on their commitment to create an enabling environment for private sector to thrive, little efforts were made at implementation.

Banks and other insurance companies also played an important role in the process of industrial development in Gombe State. This could be seen in the area of provision of loans and technical services to industrialists in the State. For instance, in 2002, First Bank Plc has provided a loan of 55 Million with an interest margin of 29% to Manto Processing Company Limited²⁵¹

5.3- PRODUCTION, MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

Following the installations of equipments, and machines on one hand, and the successful recruitment of labour force on the other, Ashaka Cement Company commenced commercial production in 1979. The factory had a production capacity of 850,000 tones of grounded cement per annum. However, performance output had increased following a successful completion of project on the two kilns, where clinker was increased from 770,000 tones to 870,000 tons per annum. While the amount of Cement production was increased from 850,000 tons to 1,080,000 tons.²⁵²

Some records have shown that, market conditions of recession, especially in Building and Construction Industries coupled with large stock of imported cements made it impossible for AshakaCem to sell its productions in 1979. Added to that, was the epileptical supply of electricity by the then National Electric Power Authority, (NEPA).

²⁵¹ Brief on Manto Processing Company, Op.Cit,6

²⁵² Excerpt from Hussaini Usman, UGo6/SCGL), SIWES Report on Ashaka Cement Company, Department of Geology, Gombe State University, P.4

Cotton and Agricultural Processors (CAP) produced 5,000 tonnes of lint and 10,000 tonnes of cotton seed per annum while, Frontline Oil Mill, and Gombe Oil Mill, produced 100 and 21,000 tons respectively. Gombe Fertilizer Blending Company on the other hand produces forty (40) tons of fertilizer per hour.

Niko Plastic Industry produces about 100 bags per day and the total of 30, 000 bags per annum. Each bag contains hundred bundles. Our interviewee confirms that the company imports some of its chemical raw materials such as Ellene, Seetec and Master Batch from Egypt and Saudi Arabia. While it purchases another raw material called F6A Nigeria locally from Eleme Petro Chemical Company located in Port Harcourt.

In terms of marketing, the Niko Plastic Industry sold about 40% of its product to customers from Maiduguri prior to the outbreak of Boko Haram Insurgency in 2009. Our interviewee asserts that, Baga route leading to Chad Republic was the most lucrative in the Borno area. While the remaining percentages was shared by Mubi 25%, Yola 15%, Gombe 10%, Bauchi 5% and sometimes Kano 5%.²⁵³

Demmo Aluminium produced 200 to 250 metric tons of aluminium per annum, while the plastic section, which commenced production on 25th January,2012, produced 360,000 pieces of paint buckets per annum. The major customers of Demmo are found in Yola and Biu as confirmed by the Acting manager of the company. The Plastic section of Demmo produced about 30,000 pieces of paint buckets per month and 360,000 pieces per annum.²⁵⁴

²⁵³ Interview with Alhaji Mohammed Mohammed, aged 40, the General Manager of Niko Plastic Industry Limited, Gombe on 15th June, 2015

²⁵⁴ Interview with Alhaji Abubakar Umar Barambu, Acting Manager of Demmo Aluminum Company, aged 31 on 13th August, 2015

It is important to note that, initially, the few existing industries in the state had a low customer base; therefore efforts were put in the area of marketing tours. For instance, Jackson Wilson, the first marketing manager of Ashaka Cement Company embarked on a business tour to Maiduguri, Yola, Jos, Kano, and Kaduna where he established sales offices. By 1981, the factory had appointed 231 distributors all over Northern Nigeria with 60 in Bauchi, 47 in Borno, 30 in Gongola, 42 in Kano, 18 in Kaduna and 34 in Jos.²⁵⁵ At that period, the factory experienced sales increase when it reduced its price from the initial four (4) naira, a ton. In fact, this enabled the factory to outmatch its competitors such as the Elephant (from WAPCO), Burham, Flour Flags and Niger Cem among others.

Furthermore, Ashaka Cement Company could be described as an “industrializing industry”, because its product (cement) is a principal raw material used by Building and construction industries as well as emerging block industries in Gombe State. For instance, its Cement was used in the construction of Bakalori Dam near Sokoto, Dadinkowa Dam in Gombe, Steel Reduction Plant in Katsina, and the NNPC Refinery in Kaduna among others.²⁵⁶ More so, construction companies such as Julius Berger, Sarplast, Public Works (PW) and Dantata and Sawoe etc buy 5% of the production volume of Ashaka Cement Company making it a second largest company in Northern Nigeria with over 25% share of the northern market as at 2011. The company cornered about 70% of market shares in the North eastern states of Gombe, Bauchi, Adamawa, Taraba, and Yobe. Reason for this development was attributed to pathological obsession and passion for Ashaka cement by the residents of the said states and also ethnic and regional attachment to the company as it is perceived and seen as the property of the north.

²⁵⁵ Peter Pugh, Op.Cit, P.113

²⁵⁶ Interview with Alhaji Salihu Ajiya, Sales Administration Manager, AshakaCem, aged 50 on 4th April,2010

However, another reason could also be attributed to the public perception of the quality as well as the availability and affordability of the cement product Cem 1(42.5) which is higher quality than Cem 2(32.5).

5.4-- LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN GOMBE STATE

Nature of the world of work could not be properly grasped without considering the relations between the principal actors- employers (and managers), workers (and their unions and state and their agencies). According to Yusuf Noah, the web of interactions between these parties often results into agreement, compromise, disagreement or conflict and that industrial relations is anchored around this relations.²⁵⁷ In Nigeria, relevant legislations such as the Pension Reform Act 2004, the Trade Unions (Amendment) Act 2005, the National Industrial Court Act 2006, the Employees Compensation Act 2010 and the Constitution (Third Alteration) Act, 2010 were introduced to define, and enhance the relationships between employers and employees.²⁵⁸

Although, there were scanty information on the distribution of labour force in Gombe State, the findings of the Gombe State SEEDS Committee showed that, as at 2004, the private sector or household employed 87.8 per cent of the total labour force in the state, followed by small private enterprises, 2.5 per cent, the state government employed 1.6 per cent, Federal Government 0.6 per cent, local government 2.3 per cent and the service sector 5.6 per cent.²⁵⁹

²⁵⁷ Yusuf Noah, "Assessment of the Evolution and Development of Industrial Relations in Nigeria" In *LIJOMASS* Vol,1,(1) December, 2008,p.1

²⁵⁸ Ahmed, A.B., Abubakar Aminu Ahmad and Nuhu Musa Idris "Emerging Trends in Labour Law and Industrial Relations in Nigeria" in the *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science* Vol. 4, No. 11(1); September 2014

²⁹

²⁵⁹ , SEEDS Final Draft, 2004, Op.Cit P.140

The scanty records found in the library of Ashaka Cement Company revealed that, the factory experienced a strike towards the end of 1985, with the trade union putting forward a list of demands. The annual report of the company for that year showed that the demands included the removal of the then staff manager of the company, Suleiman Gimba and the dismissal of one staff by name A.Y Abubakar. Peter Pugh's records revealed that the immediate cause of this strike was the clearing away on the instruction of Gimba, of the Shanty village, a village barely tolerated by the company, because workers' village was not yet built. In addition to this, the company's annual report for the year 1992 showed that states that, the plant was shut down for a week in 1992 to settle a dispute with the junior staff union.²⁶⁰

Our interviews demonstrate that, the recurrent cause of misunderstanding between the management of Niko Plastic Industry and their workers has been over wages. The source claimed that workers often expected higher wages even if they worked less.²⁶¹ Some of our interviewees revealed that, most of the industrial disputes were resolved via Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms. For resort to litigation brings a bad name to a particular industry.²⁶² However, what can be added here is that, they were weak workers' union in the few functioning industries in the state, and the leaders of which could easily dance to the tune of the management in the face of financial inducement or threats. The foregoing discourse does not suggest that, there were no cases of industrial disputes in all of the then existing industries in the state, the only difference was that of degree and magnitude. Because Marx observed that there is always an inherent contradiction between classes. He then concludes that, the history of all hitherto

²⁶⁰ *Annual Report* of Ashaka Cement Company for the year, 1992, P. 4

²⁶¹ Interview with Mohammed Mohammed, General Manager, Niko Plastic Industry

²⁶² Interview with Malam Maikudi Musa, ex-worker of Niko Plastic Industry on 8th November, 2015

existing societies is the history of class struggle.²⁶³ Michell S. Novit also argued that “labour-management relation is unique in many respects, the two parties are adversaries. But the organization needs the workers, the workers need the organization”²⁶⁴

5.5- CONCLUSION

It becomes clear from the foregoing that, history of industrial development in Gombe State could be better understood when seen within the context of the industrial development in the old Bauchi State, 1976 to 1996. We have shown that the decade under Bauchi State arrangement was characterized by establishment of agencies to put the state on a viable industrial footing. It was in this period that, Bauchi authorities in collaboration with some elites in Gombe State relocated industries (“Eclipsed” Industries) such as Gombe Flour Mills, and Gombe Asbestos Factory from Gombe to Bauchi on Political ground. Although, Infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity and water were provided in addition to the inauguration of an industrial Policy formulation committee after the creation of Gombe State, the same trend of low capacity utilization continued in agriculture and Industry of the new State. We have shown that, this development could be attributed to budget deficits and lack of Political will. This would be elaborated in our next chapter

²⁶³ Congdon Lee, “ Communist Manifesto”, Microsoft Encarta, 2009

²⁶⁴ An excerpt from a Text of Lecture on “ Trade Union and the Concept of Collective Bargaining in the Local Governemnt System: Flexibility, Coordination and Effects by Tony Onyoshi at National Technical Summit For Local Government Carrier Officers Held in Benin From 5th -6th December, 2007,P.1

CHAPTER SIX: IMPACT AND CHALLENGES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE

6.0- INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a balance sheet of the changes brought about by industrial development in the areas of the economy, politics, environment and the general socio-cultural spheres of life of the people of Gombe State. This is followed by a “census” and analysis of the challenges confronting industrial development within the context of the broader economic problems bedeviling North East geopolitical zone and Nigeria in general.

6.1 IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE

There is no gainsaying the fact that, industrial development is a catalyst that accelerates the pace of structural transformation and diversification of an economy, enable a country to fully utilize its factor endowment and to depend less on foreign supply of finished goods or raw materials for its economic growth, development and sustainability.²⁶⁵ However, the industrial development of Gombe State has been a snail pace one and this led to negligible impact on the economy and society as examined below.

6.1.1-POLITICAL IMPACT

The urban bias factor and the entrenched interest which saw the transfer of industries from Gombe to Bauchi has strained the relationship between people of the two areas. According to Usman Faruk “the silent but destructive feelings and actions have taken the form of either

²⁶⁵ Orok B. Arrey “Industrialization and Economic Advancement in Nigeria: A Study of the Role of the Iron and Steel Sector” in the *Global Journal of Management and Business Research Administration and Management*, Volume 13 issue 9,2013,P.3

administrative rivalry between the two supposedly friendly neighbours or even among the majority of ordinary people without any justifiable causes”²⁶⁶

Our oral interviews revealed that, competition for traditional, political and religious leaderships were heightened in areas where factories are located. For leadership in those communities became avenues for capital accumulation. This assertion is validated to some extent, by the cut-throat competition and intrigues by some influential community leaders in Ashaka area to get the periodic handouts from Ashaka Cement Company under the guise of corporate social responsibility. In one of our group interviews at Bage, someone asserts that, *Banda Sarki ba wanda akayiwa aiki* (meaning the company rendered services to the emir only).

6.1.2- ECONOMIC IMPACT

EMPLOYMENT CREATION

Establishment of industries in Gombe State also provides employment to many Nigerians, especially those from Gombe State. For instance, about 1,300 workers were employed following the launching of the recruitment and training programme in 1976 by Ashaka Cement Company.²⁶⁷ In addition to this, few materials found in the library of Ashaka Cement Company showed that, the factory was the largest employer of labour in the whole of Northern Nigeria.²⁶⁸ Our informants at Ashaka-Gari confirmed that, some of them were employed as casual, unskilled

²⁶⁶ Usman Faruk, Op.Cit, P.4

²⁶⁷ Excerpt from a Document titled “ Success Story”: Ashaka Cem at the 8th Kaduna International Trade Fair, 1986,P.5

²⁶⁸ *Annual Report of Ashaka Cement Company, 2005,P.28*

and skilled workers²⁶⁹ In addition to that; industries such as Frontline Oil Mill, Gombe Oil Mill and Landa Sack Factory employed about thousand workers before their collapse²⁷⁰

TABLE 15. SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING BY GENDER AND LGA, 2013

S/ N	LGA	MANAGERIAL STAFF		TECHNICAL/PROF SSIONAL STAFF		SUPPORTING STAFF		OTHER STAFF		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
1.	AKKO	115	1	313	0	268	3	35	0	735
2.	BALANGA	12	1	0	0	70	9	0	0	92
3.	BILLIRI	17	11	23	10	106	22	13	2	204
4.	DUKKU	43	6	1	11	256	22	0	0	339
5.	FUNAKAYE	15	1	8	0	38	6	50	0	118
6.	GOMBE	116	11	413	28	501	54	53	1	1177
7.	KALTUNGO	8	5	11	3	25	13	2	4	71
8.	KWAMI	10	4	8	2	26	0	7	1	58
9.	NAFADA	23	0	3	0	108	0	36	0	170
10.	SHONGOM	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	12
11	YAMALTU-DEBA	9	2	39	3	19	4	154	18	248
	TOTAL	371	42	819	57	1418	133	354	30	3,224

SOURCE: Gombe State Business Establishment Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning, Gombe State, 2013, P 19

²⁶⁹ Interview with Malam Ibrahim Bulama aged 41 on 21st February, 2010

²⁷⁰ Maxwell J.O, *Op.Cit,Discovering Economic Potentials of Gombe state*, Jimi Lithojos, 2000,P.29-30

As shown in table 15 above, Gombe, the state capital, has 1177, which is the highest number of persons employed in the manufacturing sector, followed by Akko 735 while Kwami and Shongom are the least with 58 and 12 respectively. What this means is that, substantial number of the over 3000 small and medium enterprises in Gombe state are found in the state capital. This form of urban bias could be ascribed to the “dense concentration” of infrastructures in the state capital vis-à-vis local government areas. As such, urban bias could be said to have added another dimension to the politics of relocation of industries from Gombe to Bauchi in the 1980s.

TABLE 16: SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE CEMENT INDUSTRY IN GOMBE STATE AS AT 2013

S/N O	LGA	MANAGERIAL STAFF		TECHNICAL/PROFESSIONAL STAFF		SUPPORTING STAFF		OTHER STAFF		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
1.	AKKO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	BALANGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	BILLIRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	DUKKU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	F/KAYE	99	7	490	22	25	0	0	0	643
6.	GOMBE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	KALTUNGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	KWAMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	NAFADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	SHONGOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Y/DEBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: *Gombe State Business Establishment Statistics*, Ministry of Economic Planning, Gombe State, 2013, P

As shown in the above table, only Funakaye Local Government has a cement factory (Ashaka Cem) which employed a total of 643 workers covering different levels including managerial, professional and supporting staffs. However, it is pertinent to mention at this juncture that, the 643 workers were drawn from the eleven local government areas of the state and beyond.

REVENUE GENERATION

Statistics on the taxes paid by the few existing companies in the state in the period covered by this study are not available. However, figures released by National Bureau of Statistics showed that as at 31st December, 2010, the internally Generated Revenue (IGR) of the state was put at ₦2,954,868,571.34. While in 2011, the IGR stood at ₦3,153,362,788.35.²⁷¹ Although, the IGR increased in 2011, the state has one of the lowest revenue bases in the country. This could partly be explained by the existence of very few industries in the state. In spite of this challenge, it could be said that the establishment of industries and their continued operation provide a source of revenue to the Federal and State governments. For instance, at the 33rd Annual General Meeting of Ashaka Cement Company, a turnover of ₦16.47 billion was declared for 2007 and the profit before tax was ₦2.5 billion²⁷² Again the annual reports of the

²⁷¹ *Gombe State of Nigeria: 2011 Approved Estimates*, P.5 See also Internally Generated Revenue at State Levels: A Publication of National Bureau of Statistics, Federal Republic of Nigeria, P.1

²⁷² Culled from “Ashaka Cement has been unfair to the host communities”: An article written by Dennis Mernyi in Sun News On-line of Monday, November, 24th, 2008, P.1

same factory showed that in 2001 ₦2,089,365 was paid as tax; ₦570,782 in 2002, ₦1,012,327, in 2003, ₦1,512,220 in 2004 and the sum of ₦2,089,365 in 2005²⁷³.

REDUCTION IN CEMENT IMPORTATION

Ashaka Cement Company could be said to have contributed in closing the gaps of cement needs in Nigeria, therefore, indirectly reducing the country's dependence on importation. Pugh reveals that, in 1946, about 80,000 tons were imported. This figure almost doubled to 154,000 tons by 1950, and quadrupled to 626,000 tons by 1960.²⁷⁴ Records of the company indicate that, it produces over a quarter of Nigeria's cement need.²⁷⁵ Its production level had increased from 850,000 tons of cement to 1,080,000 tons per annum.²⁷⁶

6.1.3-SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT

Socio-cultural in the context of this section is seen as social welfare, social services, social relations, culture, dressing and eating habits, western versus traditional residential systems etc

URBANIZATION

History is replete with conclusions that industrialization and urbanization are two sides of the same coin. That is one leads to the other. All over the world, industrial centers are urbanized. In Nigeria, cities like Lagos, Kano, Kaduna, Aba etc are good examples. In respect of Gombe

²⁷³ *Annual Reports and Accounts, 2005*, P.35. However, some of our interviewees at Niko Plastic industries declined to comment on their profits but admit that, the company has never paid tax to the state's tax collecting agency. That, the only tax consistently paid by the company is the Value Added Tax (VAT)

²⁷⁴ *Annual Report of Ashaka Cement Company* for the year 2005, P.35

²⁷⁵ *Annual Report of Ashaka Cement Company*, 1992, P.4

²⁷⁶ Ibid

State, this study argues that, the breath-taking urbanization in Gombe State and Gombe metropolis in particular could be ascribed more to trade and commerce than to industrialization. Other equally important pull factors were the creation of Gombe State in 1996 and the inception of democracy in 1999. There is evidence to show that, the former led to the influx of people including about 14,000 Civil Servants²⁷⁷, traders and other professionals (most of whom were indigenes of Gombe State) back to the new State of Gombe.²⁷⁸ While the latter stimulated what may be termed as the “inception-of-democracy migration” whereby those aspiring for political offices in the future (then) struggled to come back and settled at their newly created state. Most of these elites erected various structures (such as houses, shopping centers, offices etc) in the state capital and their respective local government areas. This strategy of “effective presence” was a significant factor in the rapid pace of urbanization of Gombe State.²⁷⁹ For instance, Kumo was listed among the few towns in Northern Nigeria with population above 20,000 as at 1963,²⁸⁰ while Gombe, Bajoga, Kaltungo, Deba and other urban centers in contemporary Gombe State did not make the said list. This reaffirms the view that urbanization in Gombe State had little to do with industrialization. Because, it demonstrates that the process of urbanization in Kumo began long before the establishment of Manto Processing Company in 1986.

However, the Establishment of Ashaka Cement Factory in 1974 had led to the influx of large group of people, most of whom were labourers, traders, and skilled workers into Ashaka

²⁷⁷ Excerpt from, “The New State Capital Gombe” by Heiko Balzerek, Department of Geography, University of Heldeberg, P. in Heiko Balzerek Et-al, “Man-Made Flood Disaster in the Savanna Town of Gombe / NE Nigeria The Natural Hazard of Gully Erosion Caused by Urbanization Dynamics and their Peri-Urban Footprints”, P.5

²⁷⁸ One of the Impacts of the creation of Gombe State observed in the course of this study.

²⁷⁹ This is one of the major arguments we advanced in this study. The idea was crafted from the principle of effective occupation during the Berlin Conference of 1884/85

²⁸⁰ Enock Oyedele, “Urbanization and Development in North East Nigeria, 1900-1960”: A lead Paper Presented at the North East Summit of the Historical Society of Nigeria held at Taraba State University, Jalingo 2nd-5th September, 2012, P.8

area. According to Bello Umaru Pindiga, Jalingo, a village close to the cement plant grew as a settlement for traders, drivers and labourers following the establishment of Ashaka Cement Factory.²⁸¹ By 1991, population of Jalingo was put at 2,226 for male and 2357 for female making the total of 4583. While Ashaka-Gari had a total of 2,974 inhabitants, Bajoga had 23,139 consisting of 12056 males and 11,083 females.²⁸²

Available records revealed that, Bajoga was the only principal town around Ashaka area, but the siting of the Company has transformed the hilly bush area with wild beast into modern big villages with European type of settlement, with pipe borne water; schools and other infrastructural facilities.²⁸³ This is because, industrialization in the sense of establishment of industries entailed provision of infrastructural facilities especially in an area like Ashaka which had no modern road networks. Before the factory commenced production in 1979, Gombe-Ashaka and Ashaka-Potiskum roads were constructed to facilitate the movement of construction equipments. This has opened up the area to the outside world.²⁸⁴ However, it should not be assumed that it was the siting of the factory that transformed areas like Bajoga into what may be called urban centers overnight. Increasing evidences demonstrate that, urbanization process has already started in this area long before the establishment of the Company. This is evident in the

²⁸¹ Bello Umar Pindiga, "A Survey of Community Health Activities and Problems of Residents of Ashaka and Jalingo Villages Around Ashaka Cement Works, Near Gombe, Bauchi State", Bsc. Project, Department of Health Education, A.B.U Zaria, 1988,P.60

²⁸² Interview with Mr Jude Maigari , staff of National Population Commission, Gombe State on 3rd June,2010

²⁸³ Peter Pugh, Op.Cit,P.42

²⁸⁴ Op.Cit, Peter Pugh, P.42

migration of groups such as the “Hausa” and “Kanuri” traders into the area since the 18th and 19th centuries.²⁸⁵

Therefore, what the siting of the factory did was to accelerate the pace of urbanization in the area in question. All these explanations have reaffirmed the view that urbanization involves complex interplay of socio-economic, political, technological, geographical and cultural factors.²⁸⁶

Furthermore, prostitution and cigarette- smoking are some of the by-product of urbanization process in Gombe State. Our interviews revealed that, these “social developments” were more evident in Funakaye Local Government where Ashaka Cement Company is located. Some accounts has it that, the inhabitants of Ashaka area engaged in cigarette-smoking in emulation of the Foreign expatriates particularly in the early phase of the development of the factory²⁸⁷

As parts of its corporate social responsibility, Ashaka cement company has also built schools in Maza, Jalingo, Ashaka-Gari, Bage, Badabdi and Feshingo among many others. In 1999, the sum of 600,000 was provided in grants to 200 students from the area who were studying in various institutions of higher learning across Nigeria under Grema Mustapha Scholarship Scheme²⁸⁸

²⁸⁵ Isa Alkali Abba, “Changing Pattern of Local Authority and the Evolution of District Head System in Gombe Emirate C.1804-1960”. Ph.D Thesis, B.U.K, 1985,P.34

²⁸⁶ Douglas Gollina, Op.Cit, P.1-2

²⁸⁷ Interview with Malam Abubakar Ibrahim , aged 39, a farmer on 20th December,2014

²⁸⁸ *Annual Report of Ashaka Cem*, 1995

Ashaka Cement Company has built a clinic and dispensaries for the treatment of their workers and residents of its host communities. In 1995, over 800,000 was spent on the provision of social amenities. It is worth mentioning here that, when compared with the huge profits earned by the company, these projects were grossly inadequate.²⁸⁹

6.1.4-ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT

Establishment of industries entails confiscation of large track of land. This led to the confiscation (with compensation) of many farmlands in Ashaka area thereby crippling agricultural activities. Our interviews showed that, the so-called compensation exercises were characterized by corruption and irregularities as some farmers (in collaboration with those in-charge) received compensation more than once on a single farmland while others received almost nothing.²⁹⁰ However, because of scanty sources, this study could not find who collected what, when and how many times. This awaits further research.

Furthermore, youths and other productive members of the society left farms to serve as labourers during the period of the construction of the company and even after. This development further drained labour from agriculture.

According to Roi Watar Marc, retrenchment and retirement of workers by Ashaka Cement Company over the years had created an army of landless people within the affected communities whose means of livelihood seems to hinge on the degraded land. What further worsened this squalid economic condition was the fact that nomadic Fulani herders (rearers) who formed part of the support zone communities were left with only few grazing lands and therefore were forced

²⁸⁹ Ibid

²⁹⁰ Interview with Malam Ibrahim Jalo Sale on 23rd March,2010

to travel far distance in search of pastures; otherwise they perpetually clash with farmers on the farmlands for pastures. While thousands of people lost their jobs following the collapse of Gombe Oil Mill, Frontline Oil Mill, Landa Sack factory and Manto Processing company among others²⁹¹

Furthermore, with the commencement of mining activities in Ashaka area, marginal lands, which were close to the mine site had to be abandoned. Our field work at Ashaka area showed that, mining activities still encroaches onto farmlands such that the distance between the mine site and the nearest farmland was less than 500 meters.²⁹²

Our informants confirmed that, the mine pits got enlarge upon exposure to rainfall thereby developing gullies. The removal of the root system of plants which act as binding mechanism further accelerates both wind and water pollution.²⁹³

WATER POLLUTION

Water and reagents used in crushing and grinding of cement materials were later discharged along with solid waste into the environment eventually found their ways into River Gongola. This made the water unsafe for drinking and unsuitable for fishing.²⁹⁴ More so, working in oil mills, Sack factory and aluminum companies exposed people to various forms of bronchial ailment in addition to environmental degradation caused by the discharge of industrial waste.

²⁹¹ Interview with Malam Yakubu Abdullahi on 9th December,2014

²⁹² Roi Watar Marc, “Enviromental Effects of Ashaka Cement Plc, Funakaye Local Government, Gombe State”, Bsc Project, Department of Geography,GSU,2009,P.56

²⁹³ Watar Marc, Op.Cit Roi P.56

²⁹⁴ Interview with Malam Ibrahim Jalo Sale aged 50 on 23rd March,2010

AIR POLLUTION

Research conducted on Ashaka Cement Company revealed that, the dust being emitted by the factory affect the health condition of the inhabitants of the host communities. Findings revealed that, cement dust carries a fibrous mineral substance called asbestos, which can be easily inhaled to the lungs because of its small fiber. An exposure to high levels of these fibres over time leaves a serious condition of asbestosis. The condition takes 30-40 years before it appears.²⁹⁵ Several of our informants confirmed that, prior to the installation of filter bags in 2006²⁹⁶, many people got infected with asthma, cancer and other air-borne diseases. Although, we could not get the exact number of those infected, we can concur with their assertion because cement dust is dangerous and carcinogenic. Akin Mabogunje also confirmed that, air pollution both indoor and outdoor, exposes the population to serious health hazards, especially from suspended Particulate Matter.²⁹⁷ In addition to affecting the health condition of the host communities, dust emission also stunted the growth of various crops in Ashaka area especially before the replacement of electrostatic precipitator with filter bags in 2006.

This upgrade led to the drastic reduction of dust emissions to a level far below the standard set by the Federal Ministry of Environment. Nevertheless, the fact that stark emission has changed the micro climate of Ashaka area could not be denied.

²⁹⁵ Bello Umaru Pindiga Op.Cit,P.60-61

²⁹⁶ *The Star*, Official Newsletter of Ashaka Cement Company, 2006, P.7

²⁹⁷ Akin Mabogunje, *Enviromental Challenges of Sub-sharan Africa*, CASS Monographs No1-9, Malthouse Press Limited, 1996,P.22

NOISE POLLUTION

The moving bodies such as the cement and raw mills, fan blowers and compressors generate excessive noise in companies such as Ashaka Cement Company, Gombe Oil Mills, Niko Plastic Industry and Frontline Oil Mills among others. Therefore working in areas like the aforementioned where noise level often exceeds 80 decibels for more than 8 hours endangers ones' sense of hearing by causing a permanent damage to the delicate hair cell sensors located in the cochlea.²⁹⁸ However, due scanty sources, this study could not ascertain the exact number of workers whose senses of hearing were impaired.

6.2- SOME MAJOR CHALLENGES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE, 1974-2011

Challenges of industrial development in Gombe State cannot be divorced from the general economic problems facing the state. It is against this backdrop that, this section examines some of the major impediments to industrial development in Gombe State.

AMBIGIOUS INDUSTRIAL POLICY

There is no doubt that an industrial policy is critical to any industrialization drive, because, it provides a guide line for charting the course of industrialization as confirmed by James A. Robinson.²⁹⁹ Our interviews on this subject showed that, since the submission of the report of the industrial policy formulation committee in November, 1999, no white paper was issued by the successive administrations in the state to declare and define the industrial policy for

²⁹⁸ Op.Cit, Roi Watar Marc,P.56-57. See also Misbahu Sa'idu, A History of Ashaka Cement Company,1974-2004, B.A History Project, GSU 2010,P.93

²⁹⁹ James A. Robinson Industrial Policy and Development: A Political Economy Perspective, May 2009

Gombe State.³⁰⁰ However, some sources revealed that over the years, some of the recommendations of the committee were implemented. But even this, does not puncture our argument that, the state lacks a clear-cut industrial policy which should be reviewed after 3-5 years as recommended by the industrial policy formulation committee. The ambiguous nature of the industrial policy creates and sustains a persistent confusion over objectives to be attained, the general and specific measures to be taken to attain them and the devices and organs to be used to implement these measures.³⁰¹ Our puzzling finding was that, some of the major stakeholders in the industrial sector in the state, could not state the exact industrial policy being pursued by the state.

PERSISTENT BUDGET DEFICITS

From the maiden “budget of Vision” of 1997 to the “budget of Achievement and Gratitude of 2011”, Gombe state has been having persistent budget deficits with its negative multiplier effect of vicious indebtedness and low capacity utilization in critical sectors of the economy especially agriculture and industry. For instance, the debt of 18,648,950,2334,60 incurred by the state government as at 31st May, 2003³⁰² and 7,170,419,200.78, representing 0.58% of the domestic debt incurred by the 36 states of Nigeria as at 31st December, 2011³⁰³ were the typical case of persistent budget deficits. Regardless of economic colourations attached

³⁰⁰ Interview with one of the major stakeholders in the industrial sector in Gombe State on 12th November, 2014

³⁰¹ Excerpt from *Are You serious About NEEDS, Mr. President?, An open Letter to President Olusegun Obasanjo on National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy* by Dr. Yusufu Bala Usman on 13th April, 2004, P 4

³⁰² *Final Report of Gombe State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS)*, 24th October, 2004, OpCit ,P.28

³⁰³ Excerpt from the *Full Report of the Debt Management Office*, Federal Republic of Nigeria, P.10

to loan collection by government, loans (both foreign and local) were sourced principally to finance budget deficits. Some of the factors that caused this development were: Unrealistic budget estimates typified by a tendency for officials to present an exaggerated estimate of expenditure while the revenue is often grossly underestimated. The exaggeration of expenditure is to allow the admission of as many projects as possible into the budget out of desperation to reduce political tension in the various constituencies.³⁰⁴

The point we are laboring to make is that, overdependence on federal statutory allocation, and low internally generated revenue of the state coupled with mismanagement of state funds as evident in lack of accountability by the successive administrations. This development promoted a request for loan to a status of cardinal state policy. In addition to this, some of the feedbacks obtained from the questionnaires distributed showed that, the loaded profile of indebtedness of the state could be ascribed to the fact that, some of the debts incurred were available only on paper³⁰⁵

INADEQUATE BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

One of the cardinal requirement for industrialization is the availability of critical infrastructure especially roads, water, electricity and security. The United Nation report on Millennium Development Goals in respect to Sub-Saharan Africa noted the following:

...notoriously deficient infrastructure exacts a heavy toll on competitive industrial development. Its quantity is inadequate, its costs high, its quality poor and its reliability deteriorating. Not only does this hobble the growth of enterprises able

³⁰⁴ Enimola Henry Bamidele, “ Analysis of Budget Performance Profiles of Some State Governments in Nigeria 2007-2011” in *International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research (IJSBAR)* ISSN 2307-4531 (Print & Online),P.113

³⁰⁵ Interview with some stakeholders on 25th October,2014

*to compete in world markets, but also prevents global production networks from setting up facilities in Africa.*³⁰⁶

The above report aptly describes the situation in Nigeria and Gombe State in particular. The absence of these vital infrastructural facilities no doubt negatively affects industrialization efforts. One of the major cost components of the high operation costs of the manufacturing sector in Nigeria is the exorbitant expenditures on energy. There is evidence to show that, the massive interruption in electricity witnessed nationwide between 1996 and 1998 could be said to be a contributing factor to the fall in the index of industrial production and capacity utilization from 162.9 in 1990 to 131.8 in 1998 and 73.3 percent in 1981 to 32.4 in 1998 respectively.³⁰⁷ According to the figures by the National Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), of the N796 billions spent to fuel generators in 2008, members of MAN spent over ₦350 billion. This excludes amount spent on maintenance and repairs and acquisition of new generators.³⁰⁸

In respect to Gombe State, electricity supply has been erratic and hence grossly inadequate for domestic use, let alone industrialization. Even though, the state has the North East region distribution station located in it. Out of the 132/33 KV allocated to the North Eastern region from the national grid power line from Shiroro Dam in Niger State, the installed capacity of electricity to the state remained 30 MVA as at 2004. While in the same period, electricity consumption was 500 MWH³⁰⁹. Again, from 2005 to 2009, the total units that was said to have been produced (000 KWH) was 823,547,797 and out of that, the commercial and industrial unit

³⁰⁶ Excerpt from *Industrial Development Report 2004 Industrialization, Environment and the Millennium Development Goals in Sub-Saharan Africa :The new frontier in the fight against poverty* United Nations Industrial Development Organization Vienna, 2004, P.125

³⁰⁷ Gafar T.Ijaiya and Saad Akanbi, “An Empirical Analysis of the Long-Run Effect of infrastructure on Industrialization in Nigeria” in *the Journal of International Economic Review* 2:1-2 (2009):136

³⁰⁸ B. Chima Onuoha “Factors Militating Against the Global Competitiveness of Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria” in *the American International Journal of Contemporary Research* Vol. 3 No. 4; April 2013,P. 58

³⁰⁹ SEEDS Committee’s Final Report, Op.Cit , P. 121

consumed as percentage of the total unit was 256.02.³¹⁰ Evidences have also shown that, diesel fuel consumed in the Savannah integrated Farms at Dadinkowa accounted for 98% of the total energy inputs from 1998-2004. The balance of 2% was in the form of manual energy. In this agro-allied industry, some energy use lapses were observed that led to fluctuating patterns of the energy use values. This implies that a lot of energy might have been wasted which production could cost.³¹¹ According to Yakubu Abdullahi, chronic shortage in the supply of electricity was one of the major challenges that led to the collapse of Landa sack Factory in Gombe State.³¹²

Although, successive administrations, especially Goje-led administration constructed roads in various parts of the State and provided water to the state capital from the Dadin-kowa Dam, the state continue to suffer from inadequacy of basic infrastructure as far as industrialization is concerned. Our sources have shown that, one of the major challenges of “water-intensive industries” in the state such as Cotton ginneries, Tomato Paste Factory and Sachet water industries is water.

Other infrastructural problems included deficits in housing, health care system, and education. The negative multiplier effects of all these deficiencies was that, investors became increasingly unwilling to venture into business of establishing industries in the state and the few existing industries experienced high operational costs.³¹³ What exacerbates these challenges was

³¹⁰ An excerpt from *Gombe State Statistical Year Book, 2007-2009*, Ministry of Economic Planning, Gombe State, P.104

³¹¹ Mohammed Shu'aibu Abubakar et-al, "Energy Use Patterns in Tomato Paste Production: A case study of Savannah Integrated Farms Limited, Dadin-kowa, Gombe State, Nigeria" in the *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* Vol: 10 No:0114, P.4

³¹² Interview with Malam Yakubu Abdullahi, aged 68 Retired Civil Servant and the Head of Administration and Finance of Landa Woven Sack Factory, Gombe on 9th December, 2014

³¹³ Interview with Alhaji Mohammed Mohammed, aged 40, the General Manager of Niko Plastic Industry Limited, Gombe on 15th June, 2015.

the fact that, Dadinkowa Dam was (and still is) underutilized, other sources of power remain largely unexplored forcing the state to have a generator-driven economy.

WEAK AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The oil boom of 1970s has signaled the dwindling fortunes of the agricultural sector in Nigeria. This negative trend has continued up to the end of 2011 and beyond. At the national level, allocation to agriculture was far below the 10% stipulated in the 2003 Maputo declaration signed by African Heads of states and 25% recommended by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).³¹⁴

Gombe State is described as a natural candidate for agricultural industrialization due to its vast arable land and the fact that, about eighty (80%) of its population engaged in agriculture.³¹⁵ In fact, an estimate showed that, 945,116 hectares were put under cultivation yearly by about 230,000 households. Farmers in the State produce over 1,513,593 metric tons of assorted grains annually.³¹⁶ In spite of this, agricultural sector suffered from violence of paltry budgetary allocations. For instance, in 2012 only 5% of budgets were allocated to agriculture.³¹⁷ From 2007 to 2011, the sum of ₦13billion was said to have been spent on agriculture with the highest amount of ₦3.431 billion in 2010. Ministry of Commerce and Industry did not execute

³¹⁴ Olatomide Waheed Olowa and Omowumi A. Olowa, “ Policy interventions and public expenditure reform for pro-poor agricultural development in Nigeria” * Vol. 9(4), pp. 487-500, 23 January, 2014 DOI: 10.5897/AJAR2013.8122 ISSN 1991-637X ©2014 Academic Journals <http://www.academicjournals.org/AJAR> *African Journal of Agricultural Research*

³¹⁵ Interview/Brief discussion with Alhaji Yaya Hammari, Wazirin Yeriman Gombe on 20th August, 2014 See also. “Business Opportunities in Gombe State, A Publication of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry Tourism and Solid Minerals Development state, September, 2008. P.10

³¹⁶, Final Report of SEEDS Committee, Op. Cit, P.123

³¹⁷ Nasir Ahmad El-Rufai, *State Budgets: Wrong priorities, pathetic outcomes (2)* in Premium Times of Saturday, 6th December, 2014

any capital project in 2007 except in 2008 to 2011 with a total of ₦4.2 billion.³¹⁸ Therefore, the disturbing trends of poverty and unemployment have a watertight relationship with poor public spending to the sector.

Other problems bedeviling agricultural sector include poor storage facilities, lack of access to credits, influence of Foreign Agribusiness, and outdated agricultural implements among others. All these hampered the stable supply of agricultural raw materials badly needed by agro-allied industries in the state. For instance, because of paucity of raw materials, Manto Processing Company had to import its raw material (tomatoes) from Zaria at the cost of Seventeen Million Naira (₦17,000,000)³¹⁹

In the area of livestock production, sources revealed that poor funding led to low value addition in poultry production in the state

It could also be argued that, another major challenge of this sector is that, over the years, commissioners of Agriculture have suddenly but deliberately transformed or were being transformed into commissioners of “Fertilizer” with their presence only being felt during the season of fertilizer distribution in the state.

CORRUPTION

One of the common issues observed in the course of our interviews is that, corruption was one of the major factors that led to either collapse or drastic reduction in capacity utilization of the few existing industries in Gombe State. The study found out that, most of the managerial

³¹⁸ *Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (NEITI) Section 4: Report on Revenues, Deductions, and Analysis of Disbursement and Utilization of Funds of Selected State Governments 2007 - 2011 – Gombe State*, P 38

³¹⁹ Excerpt From Anonymous, “Brief On Manto Processing Company Limited, Kumo From Inception to May, 2003” P.5

positions in privately-owned industries in the state were manned by the close relatives of the owners. It was alleged that the relatives entrusted with managing these industries often embezzled the factories' fund thereby leading to their collapse. Some of the industries cited during interviews were Mana Aluminum, Landa Sack Factory and Frontline Oil Limited among others.³²⁰ While in the case of Manto Processing Company, it was alleged that, substantial amounts were diverted from the loans collected from the First Bank of Nigeria.³²¹ It should be noted that, these were not the only factors that led to the collapse of industries in the state. Others were lack of spare parts, epileptic electricity supply and hostile operating environment among others.

INSECURITY

Insecurity is another challenge for rapid economic development and industrialization in particular, because it had negative repercussions on country's economy as captured below:

Armed conflicts impose enormous costs on countries and create uncertainties for all economic agents. Studies have found that political, social, and government instability raised the investment risk in... African countries and thus was a disincentive for foreign investors (Collier and Hoeffler, 1998). They also inflict costs on neighbouring countries by generating refugee flows, prompting increases in military spending, interrupting key communication routes, and reducing trade and investment. The resources diverted from development uses by conflict are estimated at \$1billion a year in Central Africa and more than \$800 million in West Africa. This calculation does not include the cost of environmental degradation occasioned by the disruptive movements of large number of people³²²

³²⁰ Group interview with some Ex-workers of Landa Sack Factory on 25th October, 2014

³²¹ Ibid

³²² Industrial Development Report, 2004 Op.Cit,P.23

There is evidence to demonstrate that, one of the devastating challenges facing the manufacturing sub-sector of the economy of Gombe State in the period covered by this study is the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East geopolitical zone of Nigeria, of which Gombe is part of. This development made investment in the state equally dangerous³²³ For instance, the bulk of the polythene bags produced by Niko Plastic Industry was sold to traders from Maiduguri, but the outbreak of Boko Haram crisis in 2009 has negatively affected the output of the factory in question.³²⁴

Furthermore, in the wake of Boko Haram insurgency, many international agencies and countries began to issue travel warnings to their citizens about the dangers involved in traveling and doing business in some parts of the country. For instance, United States of America warned her citizens of the risks of coming to Nigeria, with particular emphasis to Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta, Rivers, Abia, Edo, Imo, Jos, Bauchi, Gombe, Yobe and Borno states; and the Gulf of Guinea³²⁵

As a result of the above developments, no investor could invest in North East Nigeria with the current security challenges. There is evidence to show that many local and international investments were forfeited due to insecurity and this had a negative multiplier effect to the local economy. According to World Investment Report (WIR) of the United Nations Conference on

³²³ Interview with Mr. Daniel Soya, Director, Industries, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Gombe state

³²⁴ Interview with Alhaji Mohammed Mohammed, aged 40, the General Manager of Niko Plastic Industry Limited, Gombe on 15th June, 2015

³²⁵ Eme, Okechukwu Innocent and Jide Ibietan, "The Cost of Boko Haram Activities in Nigeria" in the *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review (OMAN Chapter) Vol. 2, No.2; Sep 2012* 27 2012:1-2).P.27

Trade and Development (UNCTAD) the domestic economy lost a whopping N1.33 trillion Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), owing to the activities of ‘Boko Haram’³²⁶

The above incidences of insecurity have rendered all the foreign trips embarked by successive administrations in the state to woo foreign investors, a mere futile exercise. Secondly, it further widened the gap between the North and the south of Nigeria in terms of education and general economic growth and development.

It is pertinent to note that, before the Boko Haram insurgency, the North and North East geopolitical zone in particular also suffered some series of security challenges crises as exemplified in Maitatsine crisis of the 1980s, Jukun-Tiv conflicts, and the Jos crisis on the plateau. Moreso, the activities of *Udawa* (Nomadic cattle rearers) and political thugs locally called *EnKalare* has added another dimension to the insecurity challenge in the period covered by this study.

COMPETITION FROM IMPORTED GOODS

With the destruction of the indigenous industries during colonial domination, and the poor manufacturing value added after independence in 1960, Nigeria has been transformed into a dumping ground for foreign manufactured goods. Because post-colonial cities became mainly consumption centers instead of production centers.

The challenge this dumping posed to industrial development are quite enormous. It breeds consumer apathy for locally manufactured goods while at the same time encourage mad patronage of foreign consumer goods to the point of conspicuous consumption. Because, with

³²⁶ Ibid ,P.20

the saturation of local markets with cheaper foreign goods, the locally manufactured goods were systematically ejected. The importation of tomato paste is one among many examples of dumping in Gombe State. The “cluster” of multinational stores in commercial area of Gombe metropolis also confirms the assertion that, the state has already been transformed into a dumping ground for all manner goods; second-hand clothes, second-hand electronics, second-hand ideas, as well as second-hand people who present themselves as consultants! Usman Isa gave a historical summary of some of the earliest multinational (Transnational) companies in Gombe when he opines thus:

The United Africa Company (UAC), London and Kano, George Ben Ollivant, and John Holt Plc had been operating in Gombe since 1930. In the early 1950s ,other European Multinationals such as Lever Brothers, G and Gold Cork Limited, Peterson Zachonis (PZ), Compaignie Francois d’ Afrigue Occidentale (CFAO), Manufacturers Delivery Service (MDS) and SCOA opened warehouses filled with assorted consumer goods for sale. In the same location, between 1953 and 1958 two financial institutions: British Bank of West Africa and Barclays Bank were established in the Commercial Gombe³²⁷

NEGLECT OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Absence of genuine human development project is another impediment to industrialization drive in Gombe State. The manifestation of this development could be seen in high poverty and unemployment rates in the state. This in turn erodes consumer purchasing power. Prior to the creation of Gombe State in 1996, her poverty headcount had been lumped

³²⁷ Shehu Usman Gombe (UAT) “*Tarihin Gombe*”, Littafi Na Biyu,a typescript ,P.18 See also Usman Isah Ya’u , “The British and the Creation of Divisional Headquarters in North-Eastern Nigeria: Gombe Town, 1918-1960”,P.14.Paper presented at the North East Summit of the Historical Society of Nigeria, held at Taraba State University, Jalingo between 2nd-5th September,2012

with the old Bauchi State. Percentage distribution of the poor rose from 43.31% in 1980 to 68.9% and 83.5% in 1985 and 1996.³²⁸ While the rate of unemployment in Gombe state was 13.4 in 2002, it declined to 7.6 in 2003, but increased to 38.7 in 2011³²⁹

WEAK TECHNOLOGICAL BASE

Another challenge of industrial development in Nigeria and Gombe State in particular is a weak technological base. There is a consensus among economic historians that developments in technology and innovations are the portent tools propelling industrialization today. But after colonialism had administered a fatal blow to the indigenous technology, no effort was made to genuinely develop the necessary technology for industrialization. Although, technical colleges were established at Gombe and Kumo, the training provided tends to be obsolete, weak and dissociated from industrial needs. In addition to that, artisans did not receive the needed financial support and encouragement from the government. Even the loans which successive administrations claimed to have been given to associations were discriminatory in nature. Because *abokanan hamayya* and *wake wake*³³⁰ among the artisans were excluded. This discriminatory tendency was at the root of the low technological base of the state. This is an illustration of how politics overtaken economics!. However, as noted in the case of other

³²⁸, Final Report of SEEDS Committee, Op.Cit, P.107

³²⁹ John O. Aiyedogbon, "Poverty and youth Unemployment in Nigeria, 1987-2011" in the *International Journal of Business and Social Science Vol. 3 No. 20 [Special Issue – October 2012], P,273*

³³⁰ *Abokanan hamayya* is a Hausa word for those considered political opponents while *Wake Wake* is also a local Hausa expression meaning diluted loyalty to a particular political party or politician

challenges, the issue of low level technology was also a national and continental one. C. M. Anyanwu laments that:

*... Industries in Nigeria cannot acquire modern machines that have reduced processes. Most of them, especially textiles, cement, bakery, leather, paper manufacturing and many others are all producing with machinery that were procured in the 1960s and 1970s, giving rise to frequent breakdown and reduction in capacity utilization rates. Low technology is responsible for the inability of local industry to produce capital goods such as raw materials, spare parts and machinery, the bulk of which are imported. Hence there is very low value added and low productivity.*³³¹

LACK OF POLITICAL WILL

It is our contention that most if not all of the challenges highlighted above were brought about and exacerbated by lack of political will. Studies have shown that, industrialization is achieved when there is strong political leadership which could provide direction on the course of industrial development.³³² However, the fact that politics has overtaken economics in the state because of successor-predecessor rivalry syndrome and other political problems, more than a decade after the creation of the state, there was no clear-cut industrial master plan for the state. Our interviews revealed that, there was also crisis between the state bureaucracy and the private sector in the state with the latter blaming the former for crippling government initiative aimed at empowering the private sector.

³³¹ C. M. Anyanwu, *Productivity in the Nigerian Manufacturing Industry*, Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, P.129

³³² Leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi of India, Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, and Mahathir Muhammaed of Malaysia are good examples of leaders who catapulted their respective countries from Third world to First world countries through the vehicle of industrialization.

Considering the above problem, it could be said that, the two military administrations of Orji and Bawa have made attempts to formulate an industrial policy for the state, and provide some badly needed infrastructures. The first civilian governor of the state, 1999-2003 commissioned the Gombe Fertilizer Blending Plant, established Azuma Bottling Company and at the same time supervised the liquidation of Manto Processing Company. While the second civilian administration of Muhammad Danjuma Goje, 2003-2011 succeeded only in providing massive infrastructure which did not translate into accelerating the pace of industrialization of the state.³³³ This assertion is further reaffirmed by the fact that, the Governor himself advised the next administration in the state to focus on industrialization, because he had laid the solid foundation necessary for the industrialization of the state.³³⁴ This was a diplomatic way of acknowledging the fact that, there was no industrialization in the balance sheet of his achievements. It is the contention of this study that, a major manifestation of the lack of political will of successive administrations in Gombe State is the failure to define in clear-cut terms, the industrial policy being adopted by the state.

Other equally critical challenges facing industrialization drive in the state include, lack of access to right type of finance, particularly by small and medium-scale industries; distress in the banking sector, multiple taxes as well as high costs of funds arising from depreciation of the Naira against major currencies coupled with high lending rates³³⁵

³³³ Interview with Alhaji Shehu Turaki on 20th November, 2014

³³⁴ Excerpt from the *Jewel News* Volume 3 Number 7, August, 2010: A Publication of the Ministry of Information, Gombe State, P.16

³³⁵ B. Chima Onuoha, Factors "Militating Against the Global Competitiveness of Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria" in the *American International Journal of Contemporary Research* Vol. 3 No. 4; April 2013 54, P.5. Based on our theory of political economy, all the challenges of industrial development in Gombe State gushed out from lack of political will to put the state on right industrial footing particularly from 1999 to 2011. This does not in any way suggest that, the role of the private sector is downplayed but rather demonstrate that, committed political leadership is essential for private sector to effectively thrive. Examples abound where state played a critical

6.3 CONCLUSION

The chapter has so far demonstrate that, industrial development has impacted on the economy and society throughout history. In the case of Gombe State, the chapter showed that, the process has brought about employment creation, revenue generation, environmental degradation and urbanization among others. However, as demonstrated in the inner core of this chapter, urbanization in Gombe State was brought about more by the creation of the state in 1996, and the inception of democracy in 1999 than by industrial development. This could be attributed to the snail pace nature of the latter as typified in the collapse of industries including Frontline Oil Mill, Gombe Oil Mill, Landa Sack Factory and Manto Processing Company among others. What further decelerates the pace of industrial development was the low capacity utilization in most of the few existing industries in the state. This development was brought by challenges ranging from infrastructural deficits, to policy inconsistency and financial constraints. To break the tyranny of orthodoxy of armed chair criticisms that characterized most historical writings, our next chapter attempts to provide among other things, some strategic plans for industrial development of Gombe State

role in the early phase of industrialization of countries of the north, in spite of the dubious calls for liberation or private-sector led industrialization and other deceptive economic prescriptions periodically dished out to the so-called third world countries as a necessary condition for their economic development and industrialization in particular

CHAPTER SEVEN: GENERAL APPRAISAL OF THE PREREQUISITES AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE

7:0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is devoted to the identification and assessment of the essentials for industrial development in Gombe State. Since, it is fact that, economies of the world are increasingly integrated, our appraisal would start by an overview on the general trends in world manufacturing and the position of Africa, Nigeria and North East Nigeria in that world industrialization equation. This would provide a broader context for locating our discourse on Gombe State, where variables such as Agriculture, Infrastructure, strong political leadership, and viable private sector would be discussed. This would be followed by a conclusion.

7.1- GLOBAL CONTEXT AND TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

As a result of piracy and buccaneering on the Mediterranean and other seas on one hand, and the imperial robbery of resources in Africa, Asia and Latin America on the other, capitalists got the original capital which they invested in capitalist production.³³⁶

The byproduct of this development otherwise known as the primitive capital accumulation was the establishment of cottage industries and enclosures which ushered in the industrial revolution in Britain and which later spread to other parts of Europe and America.³³⁷ But those other parts developed faster than Britain because they did not reinvent what had been

³³⁶ Monday Y. Mangyvat, “Federalism in Historical Perspective: A Curse or Blessing?”, Being a text of Dike 2007 Memorial Lecture delivered at the University of Calabar, 12th November, 2007, P.11

³³⁷ Excerpts from Monday Y. Mangyvat, Compiled Lecture Notes on HIST 105: Introduction to World History Up To 1890 and HIST 106: Introduction to World History Up To 1890-1985, Department of History, Gombe State University, 2010, P.13

invented in Britain but rather consolidate on them.³³⁸ However, industrial revolution was not a sacrosanct commodity warehoused only in Europe, but other parts of the world especially Asia and Latin America have also experienced unprecedented pace of industrialization. This was exemplified by China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Malaysia among others. While Europe and America's industrial hegemony was being challenged by Asian tigers and Latin America, African continent is virtually missing in the world industrialization equation. Regardless of the statistics that could be dished out by the self-appointed international stakeholders on industrialization, this represents the historic picture of trends of industrial development in the world, particularly in the 20th and 21st centuries.

However, available fact showed that, the seeds of Africa's industrialization woes were sown during the colonial period, when the extractive nature of African colonialism left behind structures, institutions and infrastructure design to enhance extraction. This means that at independence, the structure of African economies was not geared toward transformation and value addition but rather commodity extraction and export.³³⁹

While colonialism sowed the seed of Africa's de-industrialization, political leadership of Post independent Africa, watered the seeds (in addition to applying local manure) thereby hastening its germination period and by extension its rapid growth into edible plant of underdevelopment. This analogy sheds light on the moribund economic structures, corruption and culture of impunity

³³⁸ Ibid

³³⁹ Industrialization for an Emerging Africa: Issues paper United Nations Economic and Social Council Economic Commission for Africa, African Union Commission *Forty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Africa Eighth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance Sixth Joint Annual Meetings of the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance* Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire 25 and 26 March 2013, P.6

which characterized Post-independent Africa thereby reaffirming Bello Umar's Africans-are-not blameless-thesis.³⁴⁰

Despite the adoption of the structural adjustment programs (SAPs) administered by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), neither the promised "accelerated growth," nor market equilibrium, nor new foreign investment has been forthcoming.³⁴¹ Similarly, the acceptance of western prescribed economic reforms by African states has not addressed the menace of external debt thereby making genuine industrialization drive a mirage, for funds were diverted into servicing loans and into private coffers of African leaders. Between 1965 and 1986 industry's share of GDP grew from 19% to 25%, mostly from petroleum expansion, while the more significant manufacturing sector grew only from 9% to 10% of GDP.³⁴² The foregoing discourse has confirmed the arguments of the nationalist school of thought that:

*Structural Adjustment Plans "deindustrialized" Africa further by deflating urban incomes, closing parastatal industries, and thus lowering per capita rates of industrialization, for currency devaluation made imported raw materials and inputs too expensive, liberalization tariffs increased competition when demand from urban income groups was falling, and privatization policies eliminated state industries or raised the cost of subsidized inputs like petroleum or electricity*³⁴³

³⁴⁰ *Africans are not blameless* is a title of book authored by Bello Umar Gusau in which he argued that it was not only Europe that underdeveloped Africa but also African Leaders. The 425-page book was published by Intellect Educational Concept, Gusau in 2009

³⁴¹ Op.Cit Industrialization for an Emerging Africa: Issues paper united nations economic and social council economic commission for Africa,P.6

³⁴² The Crisis of African Development: Conflicting Interpretations and Resolutions Author(s): Paul M. Lubeck Reviewed work(s): Source: Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 18 (1992), pp. 519-540 Published by: Annual Reviews Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2083465>,P.3

³⁴³ Ibid

According to a document issued by United Nations Economic and Social Council Economic commission for Africa, a number of deductions on industrialization could be drawn from the SAP period. First, addition to its focus on creating macroeconomic stability and structural reforms to create a conducive environment, especially for foreign firms (e.g. protection of property rights and ensuring contract enforcement), SAP paid little effort in addressing market failures and externalities that had historically constrained economic activity in Africa. Second, the withdrawal of Government support even in the presence of pervasive market failures and the liberalization of trade without taking account of the capabilities of domestic firms, exposed African firms to foreign competition at a time when they were not mature enough.³⁴⁴ To further stretch these deductions, we can say that, SAP had also led to “miscarriage” of the industries conceived by the Defunct Northern Regional Government of Nigeria, and the North Eastern States Government. However, as argued in the previous chapters, it was the elites of the old Bauchi state that administered the drug that led to the complete “miscarriage” of industries in Gombe in the period, 1976 to 1996.³⁴⁵

³⁴⁴ Industrialization for an Emerging Africa: Issues paper United Nations Economic and Social Council Economic Commission for Africa, African Union Commission, P.7

³⁴⁵ . This is one of the major arguments advanced in this study. It is anchored around the view that, industrial marginalization of Gombe State was not only as a result of manipulation by the elites but also induced by moribund economic regime imposed by a western economic dosage called Structural Adjustment Programme introduced in 1986

**TABLE 17: TRENDS IN GLOBAL MANUFACTURING, 1970-2007: PERCENTAGE
SHARES OF SELECTED COUNTRIES**

	1972	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
Nigeria	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05
US	25.76	23.29	22.89	22.52	21.43	23.76	25.70	19.83
Brazil	1.39	2.60	3.27	2.14	1.96	2.21	1.28	2.23
China	4.04	3.85	4.18	3.12	3.69	6.84	10.01	11.97
Japan	9.96	11.18	11.07	16.51	19.10	16.94	14.10	10.03
India	0.86	0.85	1.06	1.01	0.83	1.09	1.24	1.81
Indonesia	0.12	0.28	0.51	0.40	0.74	1.22	0.98	1.31
S Korea	0.20	0.48	0.73	1.10	1.73	2.29	2.51	2.86
France	3.98	4.42	4.41	4.37	4.68	4.03	3.36	3.21

SOURCES: Ukwu I. Ukwu, OFR, A Strategic Plan for Industrialization of South East Nigeria, a Paper Presented at the South East Economic Summit Organized by the South East Economic Summit Group, Enugu, September 1-2, 2011, P.4

The above tables showed that US has the largest share of world manufacturing with 25.76 percent in 1972 and 19.83 percent in 2007. It was followed by China with 11.97 per cent. While Nigeria's share was 0.12 per cent in 1972 but declined to 0.05 in 2007 unlike south Korea, Indonesia ,India, Japan and Brazil whose shares in 1972 were 0.20, 0.12,0.86, 9.96 and 1.39 respectively, but increased to 2.86, 1.31, 1.81,10.03, and 2.23 respectively as at 2007. This spectacular transformation experienced by especially the Asian countries could be attributed to

among others, strong leadership, least incidences of budget deficits and export diversification encouraged by their heterodox economic policies.³⁴⁶

7.2- INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: NATIONAL CONTEXT

According to Ekudara, Industrialization became a major development objective in Nigeria with the enactment of Aid to pioneer industries Ordinance of 1952.³⁴⁷ By 1957, Nigeria had in conjunction with the then British government introduced Laws such as the Industrial Development (Import Duty Relief) Act of 1957 and the Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Act of 1958. Under the latter, there was pioneer industrial status guaranteeing tax holiday of period range of between three to five years depending on amount of investment³⁴⁸. The other government policies on industrial development in Nigeria include: the New Industrial Policy, 1988, up-dated twice: The SME Apex Unit Loan Scheme; the establishment of the defunct National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND); Nigerian Export – Import Bank (NEXIM); Small –Scale Industries Corporation (SSIC); Bank of Industry (BOI); Industrial Development Centers (IDCs); the defunct National Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI); Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NPC); the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC); Export Free Zones (EFZs)' Small and Medium Industries Equity Investment Scheme (SMIEIS); Tax and Port Reforms; Bonafide Manufacturers Scheme (BMS); Manufacturers-In-Bond Scheme (MIBS); Export Expansion Grant (EEG); Sector-Specific Concessions/Waivers for sectors, such as, Pharmaceuticals, educational materials, agro-allied industries, etc; Removal

³⁴⁶ Malaysia under Mahathir (1980-2003) is a typical example of country that adopted heterodox economic policies to her advantage. Some of these Policies include “The Buy British Last Policy” “The Look East Policy” and a number of fiscal policies that shocked the then orthodox economic World. These policies culminated into the industrialization of Malaysia

³⁴⁷ B. Chima Onuoha , Op.Cit , P.56

³⁴⁸ . Ibid

of VAT on industrial machinery; establishment of Fast Track Yearning Procedure at the ports for bonafide manufacturers; the adoption of the Common External Tariff (CET); the establishment of such research institutes as Centre for Industrial Research and Development (CIRD), Project Development Agency (PRODA), Federal Institute for Industrial Research Oshodi (FIIRO), National Council of Industry (NCI), Raw Material Research and Development Council (RMRDC), Industrial Training Fund (ITF), Veterinary Research Institute (VRI), Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR), Independent Power Projects (IPP), Nigerian Economic Policy (NEP, 1999), etc.³⁴⁹

In spite of the avalanche of policies and incentives introduced to fuel industrialization in Nigeria, the country is yet to join the club of industrialized countries. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP was 4.21% in 2009, 4.19% in 2010 and 4.5% in 2011, all below 10%. It is still a far cry when we compare it with some other countries like South Africa (16%), Singapore (24%), Malaysia (17%), and Egypt (15%) etc³⁵⁰

The zonal distribution of manufacturing in Nigeria has been very uneven as confirmed in the separate studies by Ladi Hamalai and Ukwu I. Ukwu. Table 6.2 computed from the 1995 Industry Directory summarizes the said pattern. Thus, the South West has 45.1% of the establishments making her the most industrialized parts of Nigeria. Then followed by the South

³⁴⁹ B. Chima Onuoha, Op.Cit P.56. The writer gave a comprehensive list of economic (industrial) policies adopted by Nigeria from the late colonial Period to 1999

³⁵⁰ Ibid,P.57

East (17.9%), the South-South (14.8%), the North West (10.6%), the North East (6%) and the North Central (6%)³⁵¹

TABLE 18: DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 10 PERSONS AND ABOVE BY TYPE AND ZONE, 1995

(PERCENTAGE SHARES)								
		NORTH		NORTH		SOUTH		NIGERIA
		CENTRAL	NORTH EAST	WEST	SOUTH	SOUTH WEST	EAST	
1	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	7.1	14.5	16.0	16.0	26.5	20.0	100.0
2	Textiles and Clothing	4.6	3.3	7.2	20.5	41.5	22.9	100.0
3	Wood, wood products and furniture	8.8	7.4	6.0	21.8	46.1	9.9	100.0
4	Paper, Paper Products and Printing	4.3	4.1	11.1	13.9	50.6	16.0	100.0
Chemical Products, Petroleum Rubber								
5	and Plastics	2.3	0.8	7.0	6.1	66.9	17.0	100.0
6	Nonmetallic Mineral Products	8.8	12.8	23.2	8.2	27.5	19.6	100.0
7	Basic Metal Industries	13.0	0.0	13.0	4.4	65.2	4.4	100.0
Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery								
8	and Equipment	2.6	3.6	11.4	7.9	57.7	16.7	100.0
9	Other Manufactures	8.1	1.6	6.5	4.8	72.6	6.5	100.0
TOTAL		5.5	6.2	10.6	14.8	45.1	17.9	100.0

³⁵¹ Source: Ukwu I.Ukwu, Op.Cit P.13 .See also “Ladi Hamlai Distribution of Industrial Enterprises in Nigeria and National unity in Abdullahi Mahadi (Ed) *Nigeria, the state of the Nation and the Way forward, Proceedings of the National Workshop Organized by Arewa House, Centre for Historical Documentation and Research of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, 2-3 February, 1994, p. 343*

7.3 PREREQUISITES AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOMBE STATE

Final words have been pronounced regarding the fact that, the development of viable manufacturing sector is essential for economic growth and development. The 10th African Union (AU) Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2008, devoted to Africa's industrialization, at which African Heads of State and Government affirmed that "No country or region in the world has achieved prosperity and a decent socio-economic life for its citizens without the development of a robust industrial sector"³⁵² this view was reechoed during the 2nd North East Economic Summit Meeting held in Gombe³⁵³

However, the bone of contention has been in what manner it should take place. This informed the adoption of different policies by various regions or countries of the world. Therefore, what is attempted in this section is to explain some suggested prerequisites and strategies for industrialization in Gombe State in the light of its peculiar historical experiences as well as the global, continental, regional and national manufacturing environment

³⁵² Industrialization for an Emerging Africa: Issues paper united nations economic and social council economic commission for Africa, Op.Cit, P.5

³⁵³ Excerpt from the *Handbook of Investment Potentials of North-East Nigeria*. www.NEES.com.ng

SOUND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND CRITICAL FOLLOWERSHIP

History of industrialization is littered with evidences which suggest that, responsible and committed political leadership and critical followership are behind the spectacular transformation of many countries into industrialized ones. For instance,

Successful industrialization requires leadership and Government commitment to industrial development that will set the right tone at the top and make industrial development a top priority. It is crucial that Governments translate the strong political will for industrialization into action and provide leadership at various levels to support certain strategic sectors in the overall long-term development. First, Governments need to set up the right policies and use the right policy mix to facilitate industrial development and secondly, the private sector should be confident about its political commitment to industrialization. In terms of choosing the right strategy, based on internal and external realities, Governments should also emphasize the critical role that industry plays in national development and must unequivocally and fully support industry and the private sector through demonstrable commitment to private sector development and by providing the visionary and effective leadership needed to carry it through³⁵⁴.

What could be deduced from the above is that, since the political economy theory proposes that, it is people with economic and political clout that determines course of industrialization, from policy formulation to implementation, then it follows that, political leadership is an essential prerequisite for industrialization as confirmed by Obi Iwuagwu thus: “industrialization would only take place once there is a focused administration capable of

³⁵⁴ *Industrialization for an Emerging Africa: Issues paper Op. Cit* ,P.16

wielding the necessary political will to implement clearly defined policies that can transform the nation's processes away from primary production³⁵⁵

In addition to strong political leadership, critical followership is also critical in industrialization. For, citizens with have a participant political culture often priotizes issue-based politics by posing fundamental questions to the political leadership or those seeking it from among them. Some of these questions may include: How do you intend to formulate a viable industrial policy for the State and what would be the policy's priority? How do you propose to lift the poor out of poverty and unemployment to increase their purchasing power? How do you intend to revive(in collaboration with private sector) at least one comatose industry in the state and establish at least one before the end of your tenure? By which year do you intend to achieve these projects? It should be noted that ,the question on specification of time within which a particular project could be completed is essential. Because it reduces the proliferation of uncompleted projects across the state and their further use as campaign tool by the same characters that failed to complete them in the first instance. Other questions may read thus: what are your plans for Dadinkowa, Balanga and Cham Dams in relation to the industrialization of Gombe State? How many percent of state's budget would you allocate to Agriculture and manufacturing? What are your plans for local manufacturing outfits found across the eleven local government areas of the state? What are your plans for the three I's of industrialization (Incentives, infrastructures and Institutions)³⁵⁶ to encourage private sector participation? It is

³⁵⁵ Obi Iwuagwu "The Cluster Concept: Will Nigeria's New Industrial Development Strategy Jumpstart The Country's Industrial Takeoff?" In *Afro -Asian Journal of Social Sciences* Volume 2, No. 2.4 Quarter IV 2011 ISSN 2229 – 5313, P.16

³⁵⁶ Francisco Veloso and Jorge Mario Soto ,*Incentives, Infrastructure and Institutions: Perspectives on Industrialization and Technical Change in Late-Developing Nations*, North-Holland,P.93

only when these and other questions are answered that Gombe state could be said to be psychologically and strategically ready to industrialize.

Any government that fails to create these essential conditions for industrialization has no political muscle to say that it is pursuing genuine industrialization programme anchored around the so-called trade liberalization as dished out by the self-appointed international referees of economic development.

However, one major problem facing projects in Nigeria and Gombe State in particular is that of implementation. Therefore, to ensure effective execution of projects in the industrial sector, “a highly competent organization to be called the industrial Project Implementation Bureau should be set up. Its functions will be to supervise the execution of all programmes of industrialization from policy to implementation. It should be under the supervision of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry”³⁵⁷ This point leads us to another crucial issue: Civil Service reform. Efforts should be channeled towards creating an efficient civil service with a good implementation record, and ensure that civil servants operate free of pressure-group politics.³⁵⁸ It is only a strong and committed political leadership that would have a historical spectacle to see the fact that, what the industrialized countries of the North are doing is kicking away the very ladder they used in their development to avoid further use by the so-called developing countries.

³⁵⁷ An excerpt from the Report of the High powered Committee on the Formulation of an Industrial Policy for Gombe State, Volume 1, November, 1999, P.13

³⁵⁸ Eric E. Ronge and Hezron O. Nyangito “A Review of Kenya’s Current Industrialization Policy”, *Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis, KIPPRA Discussion Paper No. 3, March 2000, P. .viii*

Abdullahi Mahadi captures this phenomenon when he says that:

The developed countries which used the IMF/World Bank, WTO and other institutions to fashion out new policies and new institutions which they presented to developing countries as good practices,(policies) and “Good Institutions” panacea for economic development for developing countries since the late 1960’s and 1970’s did the very opposite when they were growing economies³⁵⁹

The essential prerequisite for industrialization are not exogenously determined, but rather endogenously programmed in the light of peculiar historical experiences of a people. In most cases, the opposite of western economic prescriptions are the genuine path to economic development and industrialization in particular. Therefore, the point being made here is that, for North East Nigeria and Gombe State in particular to industrialize, she must not follow the western economic dosage. Because even Britain did the opposite of the gospel of trade liberalization preached by World Bank and IMF by practicing protectionism from the middle of the 19th century to the end of the first half of the 20th century.³⁶⁰ Hamilton initiated the debate on industrialization through infant industry protection in 1791 in his famous report to the Congress. Hamilton argued that

Since international trade is not free, Europe is more advanced in manufacturing and its industries enjoy governmental aids, which contributes to the destruction of new industries in other countries (ibid., p. 205); that if the United States followed free trade, it would suffer from "unequal exchange" because competition with established manufactures of other nations on equal terms is impracticable (ibid., pp. 201 and 204/5); and that "it is for the United States to consider by what

³⁵⁹ Abdullahi Mahadi, “Good Policies/Good Institutions” Versus Basic Policies and Basic Institutions: Nigeria’s Transformation Agenda, Lecture read at NIPSS, Kuru, Jos P.6

³⁶⁰ Abdullahi Mahadi, Op.Cit P.6

means they can render themselves least dependent on the combinations, right or wrong, of foreign policy"³⁶¹

ROBUST AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

There are layers of assumptions which suggest that, industrialization is often accompanied by decline in the agricultural sector. However, according Arthur Lewis, industrialization should not be seen as an alternative to agricultural development but as a complement to it. As he put it:

*"There is no choice to be made between industry and agriculture. The islands need as large an agriculture sector as possible, and, if they could even get more people into agriculture, without reducing output per head, then so much the better. But, even, when they are employing in agriculture the maximum number that agriculture will absorb at a reasonable standard of living, there still will be a large surplus of labour, and even the greatest expansion of industry which is conceivable within the next twenty years will not create a labour shortage in agriculture. It is not the case that agriculture cannot continue to develop if industry is developed. Exactly the opposite is true: agriculture cannot be put on to a basis where it will yield a reasonable standard of living unless new jobs are created off the land."*³⁶²

From the above, it becomes crystal clear that there has been a watertight relationship between agriculture and industrialization, for Industry absorbs the surplus labour emanating from agriculture allowing the sector to increase its productivity and standard of living. Nurkse stated

³⁶¹ Mehdi Shafaeddin, *How Did Developed Countries Industrialize? The History of Trade and Industrial Policy: The Cases of Great Britain and the USA* No. 139 December 1998, P.12

³⁶² Excerpt from the Anonymous "Strategies of 'industrialization by invitation' in the Caribbean, 2005, P.3

that “everyone knows that the spectacular industrial revolution would not have been possible without the agricultural revolution that preceded it.” Rostow (1960) argued that “revolutionary changes in agricultural productivity are an essential condition for successful take-off”³⁶³

Gombe State is predominantly an agrarian State; the bulk of the pioneering industries should therefore be agro-based. For the development of the agricultural sector would provide the necessary raw materials such as cotton for textiles, hides and skins for leather industries, and industrial and beverage crops for processing industries³⁶⁴ Therefore, it is proposed here that, instead of the current marathon towards establishing filling stations in the state, the elites should in collaboration with government embark on commercial agriculture or agricultural industrialization. This would go a long way in harnessing the huge potentials in the agricultural sector. As at 2001, Gombe State had about 1,000,000 heads of cattle, 3,500,000 sheep and goats and 780,000 pigs and rabbits, Horses, donkeys and occasional straying camels add up to over 650,000.³⁶⁵ Available statistics showed that, Gombe State alone accounts for about 25% of cattle trade in Nigeria .While as at 2009, the state has a livestock population of about 0.96 million cattle, 4.2 million sheeps and goats, about 2.5 million poultry and 1.95 million sheep is one of the leading livestock producers in the country.

As at 2006 there were 378 private poultry farmers in the state, out of which 90.6% of these were small-scale operators. According to Gombe State statistical year book, 2007-2009, the poultry populations of the state were as follows: 3,551,283 in 2007, 8,619,713 in 2008 and

³⁶³ Keita Kamei and Hiroaki Sasaki “Is Agricultural Productivity Growth Good for Industrialization? Infrastructures and the Welfare Maximizing Tax Rate”, *Munich Personal RePEc Archive Paper No.53606* Posted on 12th February,2014
<http://mpa.ub.uni-muenchen.de/53606/>

³⁶⁴ Eric E. Ronge and Hezron O. Nyangito A Review of Kenya’s Current Industrialization Policy, *Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis, KIPPRA Discussion Paper No. 3, March 2000, P.ix*

³⁶⁵ State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS) Document, Published by Gombe State Government, 2006, P.115

1,467,388 in 2009.³⁶⁶ It is also worth noting that, government played a tremendous role in the poultry industry through its Poultry Production Unit (PPU)

Evidences have also shown that, Gombe State has the largest inland fishing in the North East Geopolitical zone of Nigeria with the total fish yield of 110kg/day/ man effort translates to an annual average of 391 metric tones from capture fisheries.³⁶⁷ as at 2010, that there were 127 fish farms across Gombe State with a combined area of 180.3ha. The Dadin kowa and Balanga Dams also provide very large and viable reservoirs for commercial fishing activities³⁶⁸

Furthermore, the state's Poultry Production Units (PPU) should be equipped with sophisticated machines to enhance performance.³⁶⁹ In addition to that, the unit should also establish its branches across the eleven local government areas of the state. Government should collaborate with the private sector to end the imports of day old chick, as well as the waste of inedible slaughter house by-product by establishing modern tanneries in the state

When the foregoing potentials are properly harnessed, there would not only food security but also the gradual revamping and development of the agro-allied industries. This would translate into reducing overdependence on food importation, agricultural raw materials, and agricultural inputs.³⁷⁰

³⁶⁶ Culled from *Gombe State, Nigeria: Statistical Year Book, 2007-2009*, Printed by Ministry of Economic Planning, Gombe State,P.20-22

³⁶⁷ , SEEDS Document, 2006, Op.Cit P.116

³⁶⁸ Baba Yusuf Abubakar, OFR “ Up-Scaling Agri-Business in the North-East through Innovative Value Chains and Agriculture Clusters” at the North-East Economic Summit Held in Gombe 3-4 December, 2013,P.7

³⁶⁹ The terms Layerization and broilerization are used in the thesis to mean the application of newer technologies to increase the output of layer and broiler chicken production in the state.

³⁷⁰ Abba A, (Et-al) *The Nigerian economic crisis: causes and solutions* Gaskiya Corporation Limited Zaria, 1985,P.20-21 Retired civil servants may also be motivated by government to engage in commercial agriculture.

ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF POWER

Economic historians have concurred with the view that, the use of energy is a close indicator of industrial activity and a significant index of standard of living.³⁷¹ This follows like night follows the day that, stable power supply is critical to the success of any industrialization drive. Because machines used in factories need efficient energy supply to operate. In fact, it is not only the industries that need energy but also all areas of life because:

*Energy is important for everybody, the housewife, the office worker, the industrialist and the pepper grinder. Without energy, your foodstuff gets rotten in the refrigerator, your clothes cannot be ironed, your drinking water become oven-hot, your factory grinds to a halt, your industries fold up, the unemployment queue lengthens, prices of goods and services go up and everybody trips on the staircase and falls.*³⁷²

However, in a country where electricity infrastructure has virtually collapsed as in Nigeria, the search for alternative sources of energy becomes essential for genuine industrialization to thrive, especially now that the production and provision of electric power from renewable energy (wind, solar, biomass, etc) is now a global focus.

The tables 3 and 4 showed the potentials for wind power potentials of fourteen states. As shown in the table, Gombe state has an effective wind area of 17,428 KM capable of generating 2290 MWh

³⁷¹ Ubi Peter Samuel and Effiom Lionel, "The Dynamic Analysis of Electricity Supply and Economic Development: Lessons from Nigeria" in the *Journal of Sustainable Society* Vol. 2, No. 1, 2013, 1-11,P.1

³⁷² Ibid,P.124-125

TABLE 19: SHOWING CSP POTENTIAL IN NIGERIA

<i>CSP Potential in Nigeria</i>					
State	DN Area	DN Area with Slope	Height	Potential Electricity Production TWh/Year	Potential CSP Capacity (MW)
Adamawa	50%	9,489	474	857	14,233
Bauchi	100%	14,459	722	1,306	21,688
Borno	100%	65,490	3,274	6,991	98,235
Gombe	95%	13,245	662	1,196	19,867
Jigawa	60%	11,239	561	1,015	16,858
Kaduna	50%	11,054	552	998	16,581
Kano	100%	16,311	815	1,473	24,466
Katsina	90%	17,151	857	1,549	25,727
Kebbi	60%	17,433	871	1,574	26,150
Niger	50%	25,222	1,261	2,278	37,834
Plateau	80%	16,984	849	1,534	25,477
Sokoto	50%	11,251	562	1,016	16,876
Yobe	80%	32,313	1,615	2,919	48,470
Zamfara	100%	23,566	1,178	2,128	35,350
Total				26,841	427,820

SOURCE: Sambo, A.S.; Olayande, J.S.; Lamin, S.H.; Hamisu, S. and Idris, N.A , Renewable Energy Options for Industrialization: Prospects, Challenges and the Way forward , A Paper presented at 5th Annual IAEE/NAEE Conference on the 23 and 24 April, 2012 at Sheraton Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria

TABLE 20: SHOWING WIND POWER POTENTIALS OF FOURTEEN STATES IN NIGERIA

<i>Nigeria's Wind Power potentials of fourteen states</i>						
Selected State	Area (km²)	Windy Area (%)	Effective Wind Area (km²)	1% Area (km²)	Potential capacity^a (MW)	Potential Generation^b (MWh/yr)
Adamawa	37,957	45%	17,080	170	854	2244
Bauchi	48,197	50%	24,098	240	1204	3166
Borno	72,767	100%	72,767	727	3638	9561
Gombe	17,428	100%	17,428	174	871	2290
Jigawa	23,415	100%	23,415	234	1170	3076
Kaduna	44,217	60%	26,530	265	1326	3486
Kano	20,389	90%	18,350	183	917	2411
Katsina	23,822	100%	23,822	238	1191	3130
Kebbi	36,320	25%	9,080	90	454	1193
Plateau	26,539	90%	23,885	238	1194	3138
Sokoto	32,146	90%	28,931	289	1446	3801
Taraba	59,180	40%	23,672	236	1183	3110
Yobe	44,880	100%	44,880	448	2244	5897
Zamfara	33,667	80%	26,933	269	1346	3539
Total				3,808	19,043	50,046

Sambo, A.S.; Olayande, J.S.; Lamin, S.H.; Hamisu, S. and Idris, N.A , Renewable Energy Options for Industrialization: Prospects, Challenges and the Way forward , A Paper presented at 5th Annual IAEE/NAEE Conference on the 23 and 24 April, 2012 at Sheraton Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria

While exploring other sources of energy, the untapped potentials of the Dadinkowa Multipurpose Dam could be harnessed. Because our sources revealed that, the Dam is a second largest in Nigeria, after Kainji and it has sufficient hydro-electric power generation capacity to meet the requirement of the six North East states of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba, Bauchi and Gombe. The six states should work assiduously under the aegis of the North East Economic Summit Group to ensure the supply and installation of the necessary turbines.³⁷³

³⁷³ Business Opportunities in Gombe State, Op.Cit ,P.12

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS

Evidences have shown that, the bulk of Research and Development in Africa is conducted in public institutions; most is of poor quality and irrelevant to the needs of industry.³⁷⁴ Therefore, to avoid degenerative industrialization, Industry-oriented researches should be genuinely encouraged in higher institutions in the State, including Federal College of Education (Technical), Federal College of Horticulture, Dadinkowa, Gombe State University and Federal University Kashere among others. This would enable our higher institutions to not only have a viable linkage with industries but also feed the incubators with latest findings relating to industrial development

FINANCE

One of the important ingredients for successful industrialization is dependable sources of finance. In Nigeria, the locomotion for industrialization has been the Federal Government and its agencies. States and international organizations have played a part in providing funding.³⁷⁵ Therefore, to ensure stable industrial financing, Banks, State Investment Company, Bank of Industry and other relevant agencies should be reformed in such a way that, substantial portions of their loans are given to agriculture and Industry. When this is properly done, the lingering problem of disconnect between Financial institutions and these two critical sectors would be resolved.

³⁷⁴ United Nations Industrial Organization, *Industrialization, Environment and the Millennium Development Goals in Sub-Saharan Africa: The new frontier in the fight against poverty*, Vienna, 2004, P. 82

³⁷⁵ The Report of the High powered Committee on the Formulation of an Industrial Policy for Gombe State, Volume 1, November, 1999, P.6-7 Op.Cit,

7.3.1 THE ADOPTION OF STRATEGY OF INDUSTRIALIZATION BY INVITATION

The strategy of ‘Industrialization by Invitation’ was formulated by the Saint Lucian economist and Nobel Laureate Arthur Lewis (1915-1991) to accelerate the pace of industrial development of the English-speaking Caribbean and Puerto Rico.³⁷⁶ The strategy consists of three elements: the creation of a customs union; the creation of a special agency, the Industrial Development Corporation, to drive the industrialization process; and the provision of special incentives. The Industrial Development Corporation would put in place the necessary infrastructure and would offer the required incentives (protection, subsidies, or tax holidays) to attract foreign investment.³⁷⁷

When applied to Gombe state, this strategy has the potential of attracting foreign capital which would in turn overcome the limitations to industrial development imposed by the low capital base of the state. It can also serve as a means of acquiring entrepreneurial skills and capital resources which are lacking in small developing economies. However, the expansion of foreign direct investment may be accompanied by a stagnation of domestic investment. Therefore, in this case, government should not jettison the idea of inviting foreign capital, but rather devise means of cushioning its effects by employing the services of patriotic indigenous industrial experts that would negotiate on its behalf. These negotiations should be guided as

³⁷⁶ Op.Cit, Excerpt from the Anonymous “Strategies of ‘industrialization by invitation’ in the Caribbean, 2005,P.3. The adoption of this strategy is pregnant with many repercussions, one of which is the domination and exploitation of the local economy by foreign capital. However, this could be tolerated in the early phase of industrialization pending the building of strong indigenous capital base. The establishment of industries such as the Ashaka Cement Company, Niko Plastic Company, Gombe Fertilizer Company, are the typical examples of industrialization by invitation considering the share of foreign capital in their establishments. For instance, over 50 percent of shares of AshakaCem is held by the Lafarge Group, a French multinational company with subsidiaries in Nigeria

³⁷⁷ Ibid

much as possible by the fact that, the economic independence of Gombe State should not be compromised on the altar of desperation to industrialize.

The above strategy could be implemented over a two-stage period. In the first phase, the government should selectively encourage labour-intensive, resource-based and light manufacturing industries, where the state enjoys comparative advantage. In the second stage, policy should target intermediate and capital goods industries that are more technology and capital intensive but that must wait until constraints of infrastructure, technology, human capital and savings are removed. These industries, which include metallurgical, non-petroleum-based chemical, petro-chemical, pharmaceutical, machinery and capital goods industries are expected to produce initially for the domestic market and eventually for the export market. If successful, this strategy will result in a diversified and dynamic industrial base.

In addition to the above, a genuine enabling environment should be created to encourage community-based industrialization. The strategy should be tailored around craft funding of projects by various communities in the state.

7.3.2- GENUINE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLUSTER CONCEPT

This is a “new” industrial strategy adopted by Nigeria in the year 2007 and domesticated by various if not all of the thirty six states of the Federation. , its implementation was to be based almost entirely on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP). The strategy is predicated on the notion of creating a community of businesses located together in which members would seek enhanced environmental, social and corporate performance towards effective global trade competitiveness.

It is argued that the strategy would enable government to concentrate infrastructure and other amenities necessary for the smooth operation of business in identified locations.³⁷⁸

According to the policy, the Cluster Concept would operate on five planks: Free Trade Zones; Industrial Parks; Industrial Clusters; Enterprise Zones; and, Incubators. It defined Free Trade Zones, as oases of economic activities usually situated close to seaports or international airports (entry and exit points) so that goods are brought in or taken out of the country without being subjected to the usual duties, since it was considered to be outside custom's territory. Federal Government would therefore establish more of such zones across the country to complement existing ones, while the zones would grant special incentives to attract foreign direct investments (FDI). Industrial parks were described as mega parks covering areas of not less than 30 – 50 square kilometers for large manufacturing companies with high value addition in the production of finished products. The plan according to the policy was to locate at least one park in each of the six geo-political zones, with such parks focusing on processing products, in which the zones had both comparative and competitive advantages.³⁷⁹

Furthermore, it defined Industrial Clusters as oases of industrial activities and commerce, covering areas between 100 and 1, 000 hectares, which would be controlled by the organized private sector. Usually smaller in scope than the parks, these clusters were to be established by the states and local governments. Enterprise Zones according to the policy are platforms of 5 – 30 hectares, targeted at scaling up businesses from the informal sector to the formal sector. The aim was to tackle some of their problems, which ranged from skills deficiency, funding, access

³⁷⁸ Obi Iwuagwu, Op.Cit, P.17 .Alhaji Musa Yahaya Umaru, Acting Chairman, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Gombe State Chapter also confirmed the domestication of the Cluster Concept in Gombe State

³⁷⁹ Ibid,P.18

to credit to infrastructure.³⁸⁰ The target was to locate at least one of these specialized zones in every state capital, local government and major cities. The last leg of the Cluster Concept are the Incubators, which were described as start-up centers for new and inexperienced entrepreneurs, such as graduates of tertiary institutions, investors and vocational persons wishing to set up their own businesses. In these centers, prospective start-up companies would be equipped with entrepreneurial skills and programs aimed at nurturing them from scratch to maturity. These incubators would be attached to higher institutions and research institutes.³⁸¹

³⁸⁰, Obi Iwuagwu , Op.Cit P.18

³⁸¹ Ibid

TABLE 21: CHECKLIST FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLUSTER CONCEPT

S/N	ITEM	QUANTITY	TO DO
1.	Acquire land (including C of O)	Depending on size required	Government (Federal & State)
2.	Build structures		Private Sector
3.	Power Supply	50/100MW	IPP/Private Sector/Government
4.	Link roads (including internal network)	Several	Government
5.	Rail link	Depending on size required	Government
6.	Water Supply		Government
7.	Sewage treatment		Government
8.	Training School/Vocational Centers	1 in every cluster	Government/Private Sector
9.	Airport		Government
10.	Telecommunication		Private sector
11.	Long term loans		Government (indirect), Private sector
12.	Incentives	Numerous	Government
13.	Mentoring		Government/Multilateral Agencies/Private sector
14.	Microfinance Credit for business development		Banks/Multilateral Agencies
15.	Third Party linkages (Multilateral Agencies)	Skills technology	Government (National Planning Commission)
16.	Establish Businesses	Numerous	Private sector
17.	Security		Government/Private
18.	Baseline Studies (Assessment)	Consultancy Advisory	Government.

Source: Federal Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Nigeria's Industrial Development Strategy: The Cluster Concept (2007), Abuja: Federal Ministry of Commerce & Industry.P.30.

Industrial strategy of most (if not all) of the states in Nigeria, is actually a replica of the national one. It was for this reason that the cluster concept was domesticated in Gombe State around 2009.³⁸² The aim was to enable government provide the required infrastructure for successful industrial take off of the state.

What can be deduced from the foregoing discourse is that, industrialization of Gombe State should be divided into two phases. In the first stage, attention should be focused on light and labour-intensive cottage industries particularly those that are agro-based in nature. To ensure a resurgence of interest in agriculture and manufacturing, policies should be introduced to discourage the current marathon towards the establishment of Filling Stations and provide incentives to woo local investors into the agro-allied sectors. While this is pursued, the state should genuinely implement the Cluster Concept Strategy to address the infrastructural deficits and the strategy of industrialization by invitation to arrest the lingering problem of low capital formation. The evidence of the success of these strategies is the extent to which those living in contemporary Gombe State begin to experience some improvements in their standard of living. Because, no matter the speed with which we would like to advance we cannot build a future merely on promises of a better life for the next generation, immediate and tangible benefits for the producers of today are indispensable.³⁸³

³⁸³ Op.Cit Alkasu Abba, P.67. This is very important, because our political class always claim that, people should not worry, because fruits of development take time to mature (i.e people should not be in haste, because in the long run they would all enjoy the dividend of democracy). However, this rhetoric is but, a procrastination of benefits of development geared towards covering the incompetence of the people with economic and political clouts.

7.4-CONCLUSION

There are many strategies that lead to the attainment of industrialization, hence the validity of the view that, there is no one size fits-all approach to industrial development owing to variation in history and geography of countries and regions of the World. We have shown in this chapter that Africa and Nigeria are virtually missing in global manufacturing equation due to low capacity utilization. While Africa accounts for only about 10% of world industrialization, the contribution of Manufacturing to Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product as at 2011 was 4.5%. As at 1995, North East geopolitical zone had only 6% of industrial establishments in Nigeria. This percentage has certainly gone down due ethno-religious crisis, and worst of all, the Boko Haram Insurgency.

In this apparently hostile manufacturing environment, Gombe State could only industrialize when certain essential conditions are internally created. This include, Committed Political Leadership, Sound Agricultural sector, renewable sources of energy and all the three I's of industrialization(Incentives, Infrastructures and Institutions).It is only when this condition is created that, the Cluster Concept, and the strategy of invitation would yield the desired result. In addition to these strategies, other heterodox economic policies could be adopted when they would lead to rapid industrialization of Gombe State.

CHAPTER EIGHT: GENERAL CONCLUSION

This study has attempted to shed some light on the history of industrial development in Gombe State from 1974 to 2011. It started by giving a general overview on some of the features essential for understanding the formation and transformation of the area. These include geography, topography, hydrology, geology soils as well as vegetation. These features were discussed on the premise that, activities of man within a geographical entity called Gombe State could only be understood when set against the background of the environment in which it took place and we have demonstrated that, there was a strong relationship between environment and human activities in Gombe State in that, the former influenced among other things, the type of crop grown, migratory routes, settlement pattern and ultimately, the nature of Political Institutions developed in the North and South of Gombe State.

The study showed that, one discernible feature in the history of industrial development in the World and Africa in particular, has been the tremendous role often played by Agriculture during the pioneering phase of industrial development. This is typified by Northern Nigeria during the age of agricultural pyramids. Agricultural surplus had midwived the birth of trade and investment in other sectors of the economy, manufacturing sub-sector inclusive. Therefore, the study contend that, the relationship between agriculture and industrial development is complimentary not contradictory. In other words, industrial development is not necessarily accompanied by decline in the agricultural sector.

We have demonstrated in this study that, agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy of Gombe State area with about 80 percent of the population engaged in it. We have equally shown that, cotton was grown in large quantity in various parts of the state, including

Gombe, Deba, Dukku and Akko. In fact, whoever says Gombe in the 1960s and 1970s says Cotton. Similar development in cotton production had led to the setting up of Cotton and Agricultural Processors (CAP) in 1907, Gombe Cotton Ginnery in 1948, the establishment of Gombe Traders and Transport Company in 1952, as well as the selection of Gombe as one of the three pilot projects for the World Bank-Assisted Agricultural Development Projects in the 1970s.

This study concurred with the view that, the aim of ADPs has been defeated. For instead of encouraging small-scale farmers, the programme ended up benefitting the big time-part-time farmers, because they had the needed political contacts and the financial and other resources to take advantage of the services and facilities offered by the project. More so, the high foreign exchange component of the project has depleted the country's foreign reserve. For instance, huge funds were used in the payment of fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, and machinery from western agribusiness corporations. This was exacerbated by services of foreign "experts" whose huge salaries, fringe-benefits and allowances were paid in foreign exchange. The multiplier effect of this capital evaporation was the discouragement in the development of domestic industries for the production of basic agricultural inputs.³⁸⁴

The study demonstrate that the processes of industrial development in Gombe State could only be understood when juxtaposed with the industrial policies of the Defunct Northern Regional Government, North Eastern States Government and the old Bauchi State created in 1976. In fact, the study has argued that, there were more genuine commitments at industrial development under regional and North Eastern State government than after in Post 1996 Gombe State.

³⁸⁴, Alkasum Abba (Et-al), Op.Cit P.28

With the creation of Gombe State on 1st October, 1996, the groundwork for industrial development of the State was officially launched.³⁸⁵ This came with the inauguration of a high powered committee on the formulation of an industrial policy for Gombe State by the Military Administrator of Gombe State, Group Captain J.I Orji. However, as shown in this study, no white paper was issued after the submission of report of the committee in question.³⁸⁶ But we argued that, it is not an exaggeration to concur with the view that, Industrial Policies of all the states in Nigeria are or less, a replica of the national industrial policy³⁸⁷

In addition to efforts made by Orji, other successive administrations played various roles which culminated into the establishment of Gombe State Investment and Property Development Company, construction of roads, provision of pipe-borne water as well as provision of various incentives for industrial development. However, due to low budget performance, which saw the recurrent expenditure gulping the largest share of the State's budgets, government's effort at engendering industrial development did not yield the much desired result. Although, the private sector played their own role as evident in the establishment of various industries from Gombe Oil Mill, Niko Plastic industry(Joint venture) and Demmo Aluminium Company among others.

Furthermore, this study grouped industries in Gombe State using Oyelaran-Oyeyinka's classification of "sunrise" and "sunset industries". The former include all the emerging (or re-emerging) industries in the state such as the service industry, Ashaka Cement Company, Niko Plastic Company, Demmo Aluminium, Gombe Fertilizer Blending Company, Baitul Arus

³⁸⁵ Report of the High powered Committee on the Formulation of an Industrial Policy for Gombe State, Op. Cit, P.1 For details see Appendix I

³⁸⁶ Technically, Gombe State could be said to have no clear cut official industrial policy, but it has a report of Industrial Policy committee (with comprehensive recommendations) lying in Government House Library and other libraries of the elitist class.

³⁸⁷ Excerpt from the *Investment Potentials of Bauchi State*,P.9

Multipurpose Company, Dyeing industries etc. While the latter consist of comatose industries such as the Cotton Ginneries at Gombe and Kumo, Gombe Oil Mill, Frontline Oil Mill, Landa Sack Factory, and Azuma Bottling Company among others. However, considering the peculiarities of the history of industrial development in Gombe State, the said classification failed to incorporate some industries.³⁸⁸ Based on this ground, we coined the term “Eclipsed Industries” to describe those industries that were earlier designed to be established in Gombe but later relocated to Bauchi on political ground. These industries include the Gombe Flour Mill, and Gombe Asbestos Factory.

Although, North East geopolitical zone has been wrestling with security challenges, particularly from 2009 onwards, some sources revealed that, Governor Dankwambo has embarked on a number of industrial projects, from 2011 to 2014. These include: Establishment of Garment and apparel Manufacturing Company, establishment of Industrial Cluster/Entreprise at Nasarawo, establishment of Gombe Chamber of Commerce, Financial service with NEXIM Bank of the establishment of three projects: Mini Cement Plant, Biofuel Plant and Tomato Processing Plant, establishment of Mechanic Village, establishment of Pantami GSM Cluster, General Commodity Deport, Export Crop Conditioning and Preservation Centre, Ultra Modern Market and loan to small and medium enterprises³⁸⁹

³⁸⁸ L. N. Chete, “Industrial development and growth in Nigeria United Nations” University WIDER Working Paper 2014/019 Lessons and challenges,P 14. See also Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, B. (2011). ‘NIGERIA Yesterday and Tomorrow: An Economic Perspective of Industrial Regress, Dreams and Visions’. Invited Paper at Lead City University Ibadan . In the first paper, the terms sunrise and sunset industries were used to describe emerging and grounded industries.

³⁸⁹ Excerpt from “Insight Governor Ibrahim H. Dankwambo’s Unsung Story of Trade and Industry” in the *Total Magazine International* of May,2014 P.10

However, the extent of implementation or otherwise of these proposed projects waits subsequent studies. But in respect to small scale industries, the notion of politics overtaking economics in the negative sense seems applicable in most of the successive administration in Gombe State because, the timing in the release of funds to small and medium enterprises in the state was influenced more by closeness of an election year than by the actual financial needs of the SMEs.

It is also worth-noting that, the concept of isolated development is futile, especially in this era of increased integration in form of globalization. It is in line with this fact that the current initiative of North East Economic Summit must be appreciated. In line with the twenty three (23) resolutions reached at the 1st North East Economic Summit held on 6th-7th December, 2012, in Bauchi State. Article (I) of the resolutions reads thus: the Government agreed to encourage the establishment of industries to reduce the rate of importation and promote import substitution.³⁹⁰

Finally, this modest but pioneering study found out that, most of the industries in Gombe State area from 1974 to 2011 were privately-owned; that the industrial marginalization of Gombe by old Bauchi authorities was done with the connivance of internal collaborators. However, we have demonstrated that, the neglect of industries that characterized the 1980s was not only ‘coordinated’ by authorities in the old Bauchi State, but was also SAP-induced .That, the breath-taking urbanization in Gombe metropolis and Gombe State in general was brought about more by trade and commerce, creation of the state in 1996, and the inception of democracy in 1999 than by industrial development. The study has also found that, industrial apathy is at the root of

³⁹⁰ Excerpt from *Handbook on Economic Potentials of North East Nigeria*, Second North East Economic Summit Committee, Gombe State, P 12.

low industrial development of Gombe State. It is manifested in the preference of investment in trade, real estate, and the establishment of filling stations than in agriculture and industries.

The overall goal of industrial development is not only the increase in the number of industries but also persistent increase in their capacity utilization. The domino effect of this would not be paper reduction of poverty, but rather, genuine improvement in the standard of living of the people typified by low poverty and unemployment rates, as well as a standard education system. Together, rather than in isolation, these significant changes would help in containing the triple industrial heritage of Gombe State as highlighted in this study: British colonial deindustrialization, Bauchi Industrial Marginalization and Post-2003 industrial Neglect.

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3. Mr. Daniel Soya, Director Industries, Ministry of Trade and Industries, Gombe State aged 57 interviewed at his office, along Dukku Road Gombe on 4th June, 2014
4. Hajiya Hauwa'u Daudu (Inna Mamma) aged 69 interviewed at her residence in Jauro kuna Quarters, Opposite Second Gate, Gombe State University on 20th August, 2014
5. Malam Abubakar Usman, Dealer of GSM Accessories aged 40 interviewed at his shop, Opposite Second Gate, Gombe State University on 20th October, 2014
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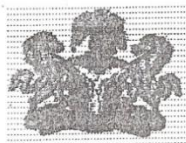
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APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INAUGURATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL POLICY FORMULATION COMMITTEE FOR GOMBE STATE

GOMBE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR



GOVERNMENTHOUSE,
P.M.B. 0011
GOMBE STATE

25TH MARCH, 1997

OUR REF: MOFCLIND/S/I/T

APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN/MEMBER TO THE HIGH POWERED COMMITTEE ON THE FORMULATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL POLICY FOR GOMBE STATE

I am pleased to inform you that His Excellency, the Military Administrator of Gombe State Group Captain . Orji, FSS, MSS, Psc has approved your appointment as Chairman/Member of the above Committee.

Your appointment has no doubt been informed by your outstanding professional qualities, vast experience and remarkable contribution to the development of the industrial sector of the country in general and the State in particular.

The Terms of reference of the Committee is as follows:-

- i) To identify the basic ingredients of the State Industrial Policy and enunciate policy objectives with respect to industrial development in the State;
- ii) To consider the availability of necessary industrial infrastructures, examine and recommend ways and means for improvement;
- iii) To examine critically ways and means of attracting industrial investment in the State and set out clearly the procedure for promoting such industrial promoters;
- iv) To identify various sources of industrial finance for large, medium and small scale industries and recommend how to maximise benefits to industrial promoters;
- v) To plan a conscious pattern of industrial development for the State especially as it pertains even dispersal of industries and to look into ways such industries could be used to attain rapid manpower development in various skills.
- vi) To examine and recommend the roles of the private and public sectors in the industrial development of Gombe State;
- vii) To determine in specific and general terms incentives required to be given to ensure steady and progressive development of industries; and

APPENDIX II: COVER LETTER OF THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY FORMULATION COMMITTEE FOR GOMBE STATE

High Powered Committee On
The Formulation of an Industrial
Policy for Gombe State.
C/o Ministry of Commerce, Industry
And Tourism,
Gombe State.

22nd November, 1999.

His Excellency,
The Executive Governor,
Government House,
Gombe State.

REPORT OF THE HIGH POWERED COMMITTEE ON THE FORMULATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL POLICY FOR GOMBE STATE.

We have the honour and privilege to refer to our appointment as Chairman and Members of the High Powered Committee on the formulation of an Industrial Policy for Gombe State. The Committee was given one month from the date of inauguration to submit its report. Due to the scope of the assignment and unforeseen circumstances, the Committee was not able to submit its report within the stipulated time.

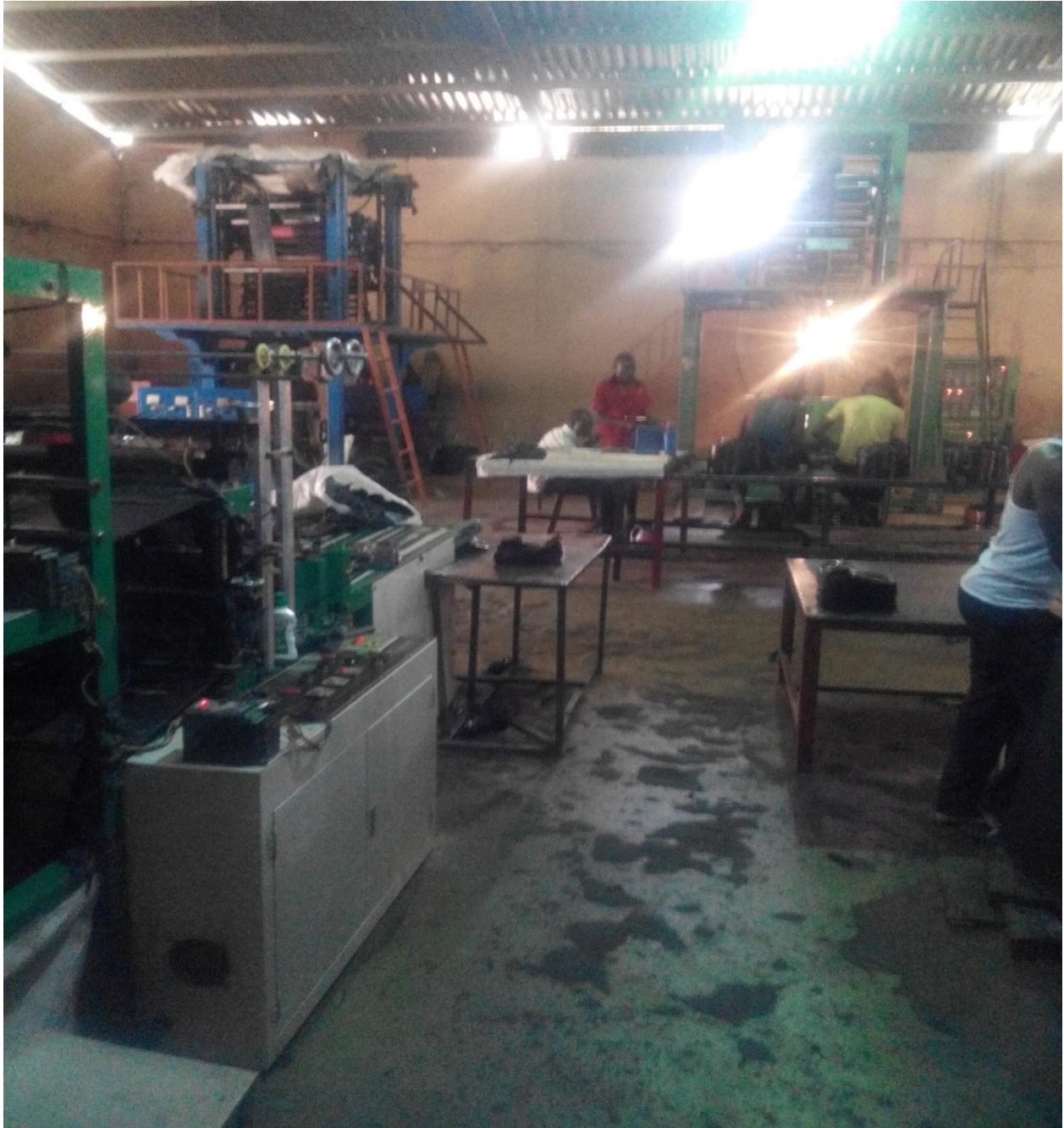
2. It is gratifying to inform Your Excellency that the Committee has now completed its assignment the report of which is being submitted today.

3. The Committee wishes to emphasise the need and importance of the policy to use the incentive schemes suggested in the report and to maximise the use of policy recommendations for the benefit of existing and prospective industrialists.

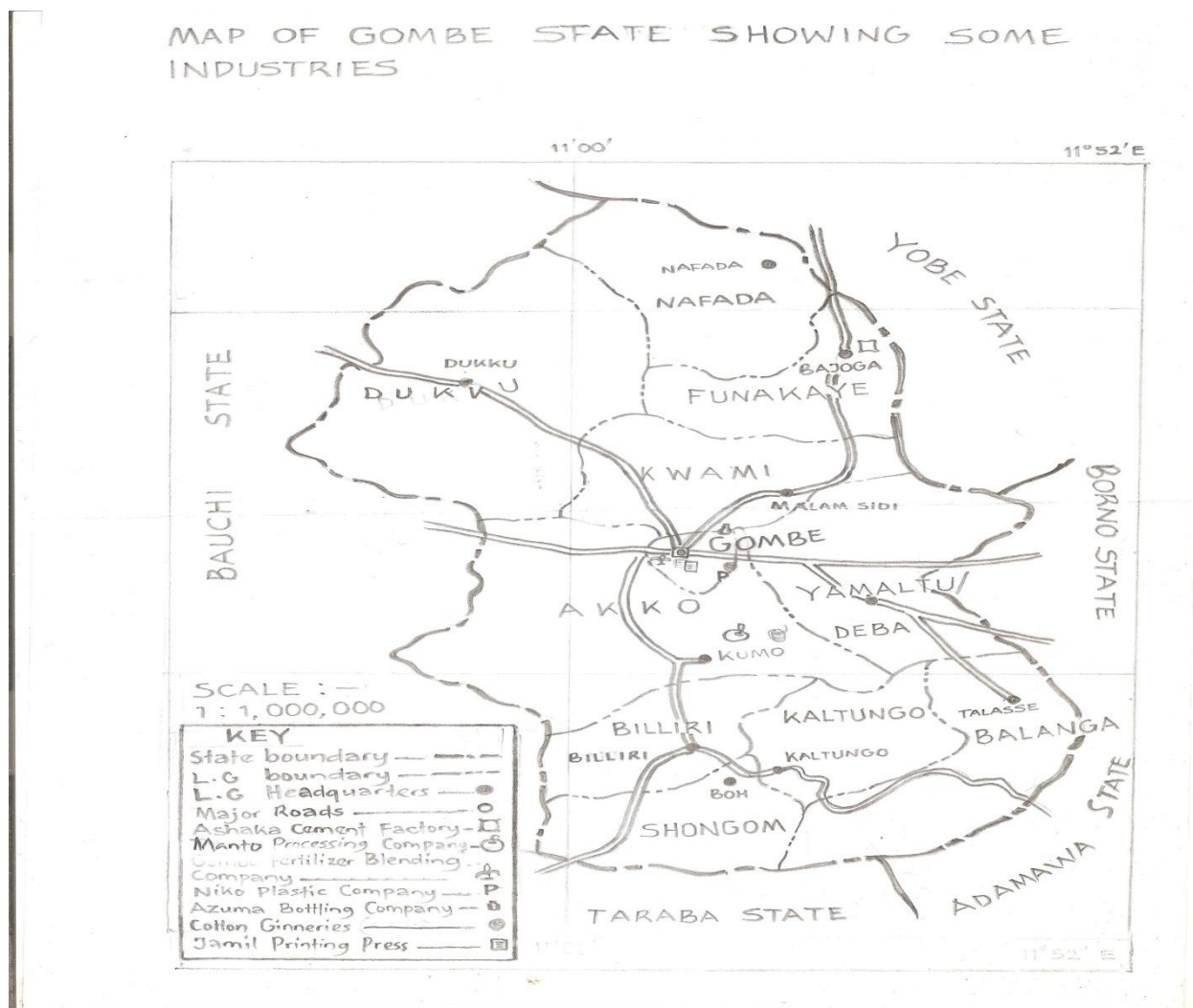
4. The Executive summary contains the salient points of the report while the recommendations give the points believed by the Committee to be useful for decision by the Government towards building a solid foundation for the industrial growth and development of Gombe State.

5. We would like to express our deep gratitude and appreciation to Your Excellency and the Gombe State Government for giving us the opportunity to serve the state on this very important Committee. While pledging our continued loyalty, we wish to express our willingness to serve the State in similar or any other capacity .

**APPENDIX III: SHOWING ROLLING MACHINE AT NIKO PLASTIC INDUSTRY
LIMITED GOMBE**



MAP 2 SHOWING LOCATION OF SOME INDUSTRIES IN GOMBE STATE



MAP 3 : ADMINISTRATIVE MAP/ SOLID MINERALS MAP OF GOMBE STATE

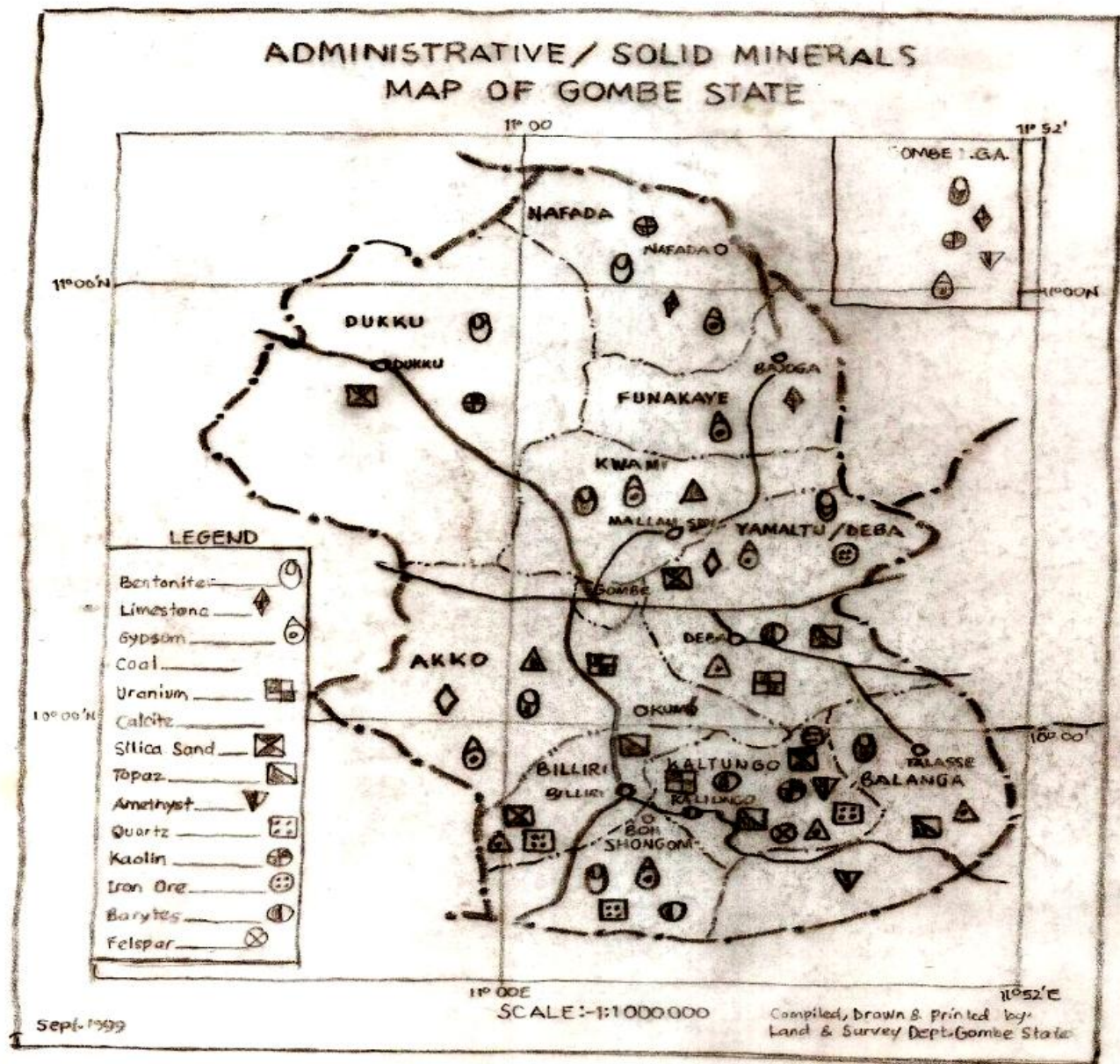


TABLE 23 : SOME MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN BAUCHI STATE AS AT 1980s

S/NO	INDUSTRY	LOCATION	SHAREHOLDERS	PRODUCT/SERVICE	SIZE
1.	Nigerian Asbestos	Bauchi	Government and Private	Asbestos Sheels Present pipes	Large
2.	Alind(Nigeria) Limited	Bauchi	Government and Private	Conductors Electric Cables	Medium
3.	Salama Steel Structure	Bauchi	BASG, Finance Institution	Tanks and Trailers	Medium
4.	Steyr Nigerian Limited	Bauchi	Federal, States, Private	Trucks, Trailers Generating sets	Large
5.	Ashaka Cement	Ashaka, Dukku, L.G.A	Federal Government, State, Financial Institutions, Portland Cement Company	Cement	Very Large
6.	Bauchi Meat Factory	Bauchi	Federal Government, State and others	Fresh and Canned beef	Medium
7.	Yankari Natural Waters Company	Maina Maji, Alkaleri L.G.A	Private	Water	Large
8.	Gombe Oil Seeds Processing	Gombe	Private	Edible cotton/Groundnut Cakes	Medium
9.	Bauchi Bottling Company	Bauchi	Private	Soft Drinks	Medium
10.	Bolori Bottling Company	Bauchi	Private	Soft Drinks	Medium
11.	Abdul Halil Haijag	Bauchi	Private	Terrazzo Tiles	Medium
12.	Katday Modern Furnitures	Bauchi	Private	Modern Furniture	Medium
13.	Cotton Gineries	Gombe, Kumo, Misau	Private	Ginning Cotton	Small/Medium
14.	Arabi Bakeries	Gombe	NIDB, Private	Bread	Medium

Source: *Investment Opportunities in Bauchi State of Nigeria:* A Publication of Ministry of Information and Culture, Bauchi State, P. 10-11

TABLE 24: SHOWING SOME LEADING INDUSTRIES IN GOMBE STATE BETWEEN, 1997-2000

S/N O	NAME AND ADDRESS	OWNERS HIP	TYPES OF GOODS/SERVI CES	SOURCE(S) OF RAW MATERI AL	USES	PRODUCTI ON CAPACITY PER ANNUM	EMPLOYME NT CAPACITY	OPERRATIO NAL PROBLEMS
1.	Ashaka Cement Plc, Funakaye, LGA	Public	Cement	Locally	Building & Construction	About 50,000 metric tone	-	Cash and Lack of spare parts
2.	Cotton and Agricultural Processors Limited, Biu Road, Gombe	Private	Cotton Lints and seeds	Locally	Textile, use surgical cotton, animal feeds, seeds, etc	5,000 tonnes of lint and 10,000 tonnes of cotton seed	20 Permanent Staff and about 210 casual workers	-
3.	Frontline Oil Mill (Nigeria) Limited, commercial Layout, Gombe	Private	Oil, Cake and Soap	Locally	Cooking, washing etc	100 tonnes	-	Inadequate power supply
4.	Gombe Oil Seed Processors Limited, Biu Road Gombe	Private	Oil, cake and Lint	Locally	Cooking, animal feeds and Lints for textile and hospital use	21,000 tonnes	200 workers	Inadequate power supply
5.	Landa Limited, Biu Road Gombe	Private	Prophylene Woven sacks	Locally	Packaging of foods such as maize, sugar, flour etc	-	132 Workers	Shortage of raw materials, lack of spare parts
6.	Azuma Bottling Company, Commercial Layout Gombe	Private	Soft drinks and Beverages	50% Locally, 50% importation	Human consumption	-	-	-
7.	Bauchi Road Gombe	Public	Petroleum product distribution and marketing	Nigerian Petroleum refineries	Energy generating, cooking	-	237 workers in the area office	-
8.	Manto Processing Company Limited, Kumo, Akko LGA	Public	Tomato Paste and Mango juice	Locally	Cooking (Tomato Paste), Drinking (Mango juice)	-	-	-
9.	Jamil Printing Press, Biu Road, Gombe	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Seven Up Bottling Company Plc, Gombe Depot	Public	Soft drinks distribution	-	Drinking	-	15 depot staff	Poor road Network
11.	A.G.E Press Jekadafari, Gombe	Private	Printing services	-	Educational and Ceremonial use	-	-	-

SOURCE: Maxwell J.O, *Disc overing Economic Potentials of Gombe State*, Jimi Lithojos, 2000, P.29-30