**THE ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN FINANCING SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES**

**ABSTRACT**

The topic of dissertation is The Role Of Commercial Banks In Financial Small Scale Industry In Nigeria. A case study of union bank of Nigeria plc.The major objective of the study is to ascertain the extent to which union bank of Nigeria plc has helped to financial small scale industries Instrument of data collection is questionnaires and research questions which formed the source of primary data, while materials from various published articles, textbooks, journals and newspaper formed the secondary data.The method of analysis is the use of tables, percentages and chi-square .The major finding of the research is that union bank of Nigeria plc has helped to financial small scale industries period under review. The recommendation based on the finding is that in order to reduce the risk in small scale industry lending, the central bank of Nigeria and the government can do more than they are doing currently scheme. The study concluded that if the desired objective of using small scale industries as catalysts of development is to be achieved than the role of commercial banks should be mutually supportive.

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## CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND TO PROBLEM

The successive development plans of Nigeria have laid emphasis on the attainment of self-reliance. The need for this national objective is because much is expected from individuals from the view point of providing employment opportunities self-reliance in basic food and material production high per capital income, foreign exchange earnings and the production of industrial raw materials.

Okporobie (1989:10) observes that Nigeria small scale industries continued to decline despite the so called priority given to the sector

However, the discovery by the central bank that this policy was not enough by it self led to the central bank request with effect from 1970/80 that all commercial bank must reserve a proportion of the minimum credit allocation to indigenous borrowers for small scaleNigeriaenterprises. The target prescribed in 1979 was ten percent (10%) which subsequently raised to sixteen percent (16%).

Even though available data showed that performance of commercial banks against this directive has been disappointing. The central bank intends to spare no effort in ensuring that banks fully couple without compromising the smooth functioning of the nation banning system.

He observed also, that without the development of small scale industries inNigeria, the nations quest for industrialization will certainly remain forever at stake. It is the opinion of the researcher that future development in our industrialization must address the basic issues of creating linkages without the economy to begin to produce real inputs to our manufacturing activities .

Priority attention must therefore be given to these industries for which domestic inputs could easily be produced. This will bring about agro-allied industries like food processing and other by-products.

The objective should be to maximize the value added in their processing and manufacturing as final goods immediately inputs.

Nzewi and Oze (1985:56) observed that empirical evidence indicates that strong producer incentives to small scale industrialists are necessary not also only to meet the food requirement but also to provide growing input supplies and demand as a foundation for sustained industrial growth.

The present economic constraint may well turn out to be a blessing in disguise to our industrialization effect particularly for dynamic manufacturing sector. For instance, the market determinate exchange rate through seeing with its result and high cost of imported inputs may serve as an impetus for industrialist to intensify their search for local substitutes.

Ekenyong and Nyong (1992) observed that small scale enterprises are regarded an organic part of a viable structure for the attainment meaningful economy development in developing economic likeNigeria.

They are significantly more cost effective in bringing about development than large enterprises because of the perceived linkage and multiplier effects which small scale enterprises have on the performance of the economy and economic growth in general.

Osayameh (1989) observes that the strength that make small scale enterprises more amendable for assistance areas as follows.

1. Personal commitment of the proprietor whose life savings usually form the start up capital.

2. Low initial capital out lay requirement

3. Ease of entry and exit and prevalence of just minimal legal constraints

4. Amenability to business advisory services because of their small size which makes than more responsive to improvement suggestions.

Olashore (1987) Observes that the four main sources of enterprises financing open to small scale industry inNigeriaare.

i. Formal financial institutions such as commercial banks merchant banks, insurance companies and the development bank.

ii. Informal financial landlords, credit and savings associations “esus” friends and relations personal savings and .

iii. Other financial scheme, NERFUND NEXIM

in 2001, there was an introduction of small and medium industries equity investment scheme (SMIEIS) in which N359 million was set aside to date by banks under small medium industries equity investment scheme.

Through union bank small and medium scale enterprises (SMES) department, the bank has remain ed in fore front of SMES financing nations was extended to the SMES as at 31st March 2004.

Small scale industry is any industry not exceeding N750,000 including working capital but excluding cost of land.

It is also defined by center for industrial research and development of Obafemi Awolowo university Ile Ife as those industries whose total assets in plant, equipment and working capital do not exceed N250,000 with not more than 50 employees.

### 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of credit to small scale industries may not necessarily be as a result of financing insufficiency but rather for some other reasons among which are.

i. Insufficient preparation on the part of small scale entrepreneurs in their request for credit assistance.

ii. Information gaps as to range of funding institutions and scope of services available in these institution

iii. Moreover, servicing of small business accounts is relatively experience, risky and difficult to monitor with low turnover of account.

However, the parishioners in the sector small scale industry do not display competence in preparing justification for their project. It is are to see most of them coming up with cash flow projections, projected balance sheets, among others. They are based on personal rudimentary in formation and speculation. At times when they seek the advice of consultants, the outcome that are made figures project based on assumptions which are most of their time unrealistic.

As a result such proposals are out rightly rejected by banks.

There are suitable when credit demands in this sector are not in compliance in this government monetary policy and credit guidelines which must be adhered to by banks.

The researcher identifies these problem and considers it necessary to carry our study on them.

### 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study include:

a. To ascertain the extent to which the union bank of Nigeria plc has helped to finance small scale industries.

b. To identify the problems encountered by small scale industrialists in obtaining finance from union bank of Nigeria plc.

c. To evaluate various measures introduced to boost industrial production and its financing and how this has affected realization of the set goals.

d. To determine the causing changes in small scale industrial financing by union bank of Nigeria plc.

e. To make suggestion and recommendations based on the data generated by the study.

### 1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The critical appraisal to give answers to the following questions.

a. To what extent has union bank of Nigeria plc helped to finance small scale industries?

b. What are the problems encountered by the small scale industrialists in obtaining finance from union bank if Nigeria plc?

c. What are the various measures introduced to boost industrial production and its financing and how this has affected the realization of the set goals?

d. What are the causes of changes in small scale industrial financing by union bank of Nigeria plc?

e. Does any linear relationship exist between lending to small scale industries and economic recovery and self-reliance on the economy?

### 1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

a. There is no linear relationship between lending to small scale industries and economic recovery and self-reliance of the economy.

b. there is no relationship between union bank of Nigeria plc lending to small scale industries and the attitude of this customers

### 1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

The scope of the study is the role of commercial banks in financing small scale industries in Nigeria. A case study of union bank of Nigeria plc. It does not cover the role of commercial banks in financing medium and large scale industries.

### 1.8 LIMITATION OF STUDY

However, there we constraint imposed on the researcher this includes the following.

a. Time a study of this nature, needs a relatively long time during which information for accurate or at least near accurate inferences could be drawn. The period of the study was short, hence time posed as a constraint to the researcher.

b. Cost: The researcher would have extent the survey to areas. But limitations here included cost of transportation to source for materials and cost of type setting the already completed work.

c. Dearth (Scarcity) of statistical data:

lack of statistical data from our financial institutions like central bank of Nigeria (CBN) ministry of financial and economic development, commercial and merchant bank posed a constraint.

Commercial banks adhere strictly to the rule of secret, in banking thus they refused to release information.

### 1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will highlight problems associated with the role of commercial banks in financing small scale industry in Nigeria.

It will give information on the possible areas for improvement.

Furthermore, the study will help commercial banks to assess and appraisal their role in financing small scale industry inNigeria.

Moreover, suggestions and recommendations made in this paper will help policy makers formulate new economic policies maintain or modify the existing one.

It will equally serve as a guideline to researchers who may wish too decide with this study in the future.

It will also help small scale entrepreneurs to make sufficient preparation in their request for credit assistance.

It will guide the entrepreneurs in making credits demands that are compliance with government monetary policy.

The last but not the least it will help the entrepreneurs to displayed competence in preparing justification for their project. It is rear to see most of them coming up with cash projections, projected balance sheets.

### 1.9 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Small-scale industry:

Any industry with capital not exceeding N750,000 including capital but excluding cost of land.

It is also defined by center for industrial research and development of Obafemi Awolowo University Ile Ife as those industries whose total assess in plant equipment and working capital do not exceed N250,000 with not more than 50 employees.

2. COMMERCIAL BANK

a financial institution that acquires deposit from savings surplus unit and give out loans to savings deficit units.

3. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER:

Provide management, technical, consultancy and extension services for the small scale.

4. INDIGENISATION DECREE:

A decree that stipulates that most business become, at least 60 percent owned by Nigerians.

5. SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP:

Is a business owned and conducted by one person presumably assisted by one or more persons for intakes wife and children

## CHAPTER TWO

## LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Banking has to do with people and their money or their lack of it, either temporary or permanent. The people who use banks are called ‘customers’, a term which implies something slightly different from a ‘client’. Perhaps the term ‘customer’ emphasizes the need for service, as in a shop and certainly in the present age banking is thought of as a service industry rather than as a profession.

A banker is ‘anybody’ of persons whether incorporated or not, who carry on the business of banking. “Bank” means any firm, incorporated company or society, carrying on banking business as approved by the minister.

J.W Gilbat defined a banker “as a dealer in capital, or more properly, a dealer in money. He is an intermediate party between the borrower and the lender. He borrows of one party and lends to another”.

In Nigeria, banking is rather described rather than defined in our statute books. The banking act of 1969 defined banking as “the business of receiving monies from outside source as deposits irrespective of the payment of interest, and the granting of money, loan and acceptance of credits or the purchase of bills and cheques or the purchase and sales of securities for account holders or the incurring of the obligation to acquired claims in respect of loans prior to their maturity or the assumption of guarantees and other warranties for others or the effecting of transfers and clearings, and such other transactions as the commissioner may, on the recommendation of the Central Bank, by order published in the federal Gazette designate as banking business.

From the above context of definition, any person who carries on banking business as above can be called a bank. This can include a commercial bank, an acceptance house, discount house and a financial institution. A commercial bank is described as a bank whose business includes the acceptance of deposits withdrawable by cheque.

At one time it was assumed that the existence of an account was an essential feature of the banker-customer relationship and in Great Western Railway Co. V. London and County Banking Co. Ltd (1901), it was said that there must be some sort of accounts, either a deposit or current account or some relation, to make a man a customer of a bank. It may be said therefore that a person becomes a customer as soon as an account is opened, and probably as soon as a business relationship is established.

The basic and perhaps most common relationship between a banker and his customer is that of debtor and creditor, as was demonstrated in Foley V. Hill (1848). The range of banking services is now more extensive, however, and indeed is expending all the time, so it must be expected that other relationships will arise beside that of debtor and creditor.

It is paramount important to note that in banker-customer relationship is that unlike in ordinary debtor – creditor relationship where the acceptance rule is that the debtor must seek out his creditor and settle his debt, the bank is not obliged to seek his customer in order to pay his debt. Instead, the customer is required to make a demand on the banker by issuing this cheque whenever he wants part or all his money.

When money is paid into the bank, it ceases to be the money of the principal. It is the banker’s money to do with it as he pleases; to repay to the principal when demanded a sum equivalent to that is paid to him.

When the customer deposits money in his account, such transaction meets offer and acceptance condition of contract. However, the relationship is not restricted to debtor and creditor alone but provided a number of functions and services. A relationship of principal and agent exists when a banker is acting as collecting banker for cheques paid in by customer. Bailor-Bailee relationship exists when a customer keeps valuables with his banker for safe custody. Mortgager- Mortagagee exists when an estate or tangible assets are mortgaged to the bank when granting an advance on loan.

### 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

The end of the barter system due to its attendant problems led to the introduction of medium of exchange called money to facilitate trade. The use of many different commodity or coin money did not help the early establishment of banking companies.

Metal coins form France, America, Spain and Mexico circulated freely with cowries, brass, copper bracelets and Manilla as money especially in the southern part of Nigeria.

This multiplicity of coins and commodity money that circulated freely prior to 1885 did not help in the valuation of goods and services.

To eradicate the problem of multiplicity of coins and commodity money, the British government in exerting its influence in the interior of Nigeria, demonetize the foreign coins and community money in 1880 and replace them with the British silver coins. It must be made clear at this point that the demonetizing was not an easy task since they operated in Nigeria till 1948.

However, both demonetization in 1880 a conducive environment was prepared for banking services in Nigeria, hence the British colonial masters were able to bring banking business into Nigeria as far as 1892.

In Nigeria the earliest banking activities was carried out by Elder Dempster and company, and the African Banking Corporation in 1892. in 1894, the bank of the British West Africa took over the banking business of these concerns and remained as the same bank in the country until 1917, when the colonial bank opened offices in Jos, Kano, Lagos and Port-Harcourt. The Bank of

British West Africa (BBWA) is now the Union Bank of Nigeria Plc (formerly

Standard Bank of Nigeria Ltd.) and the colonial bank is now Union bank of

### Nigeria Plc.

### 2.2 GENERAL OPERATIONS OF THE BANK AND SERVICES OFFERED

The bank witnessed major political events with profound impact on the lives of Nigerians and the entire economy. The institution of a democratically elected government on May 29, 1999, was the peak of these events, and once again the nation began another attempt at building a society with the protection of civil liberty as the focus. Simultaneously, the economy began a re-alignment towards private sector orientation and sensitivity to market forces. During the years government sought to combine political and economic changes with a foreign policy designed to greatly improve the nations image and gain international acceptance.

However, the foundations of the new dispensation are only being established and real-positive impact on the economy may be expected only in the years ahead. The banking industry generally operated in an environment of instability, concretionary monetary polices in a strictly regulated market, and increased competition, all of which have combined to adversely affect the performance of Banks in varying degrees. Union bank of Nigeria Plc has recorded a commendable improvement in all key performance indicators. The bank has become much bigger, more profitable and safer.

Notwithstanding the harsh business environment, the Bank was able to post impressive results for the period ended 31st March, 2003. Gross earnings fro the Group was N44.0 billion representing an increase of 11.8% over the figure on

N39.4 billion in 2002. total deposits for the Group grew by 13% from N222.7 billion in the preceding year to N251.6 billion as at 31st March 2003 the figures for the Bank were N204.4 billion and N224.4 billion, respectively, for the some period, representing a positive variance of 9.8%.

Loans ad Advances for the Group and Bank were N60.6 billion and N54.6 Billion in 2003 compared with N49.4 billion and N45.5 billion, respectively for the year 2002.

Balance sheet grew by 22.3% and 19.8 for the Group and Bank respectively over the preceding year’s figures from N299.8 billion and N275.2 billion to

N366.7 billion and N329. 6 billion respectively. Similarly, the current Shareholders’ funds stand at N35.9 billion reflecting an increase of 11.3% over the N32.7 billion for the year ended 31st March 2002.

A dividend of one Naira and thirty-five Kobo for every fifty Kobo share held, representing an increase of 8% over the amount paid in the financial year 2002. In addition, a bonus of one share for every three shares held is being proposed for your approval.

###### **SERVICES OFFERED BY UNION BANK OF NIGERIA PLC**

Union bank of Nigerian Plc offers a comprehensive range of whole sales banking which include:

##### 1. MOBILIZATION OF SAVINGS AND OTHER DEPOSITS

Union bank of Nigerian Plc act as saving institutions and a financial intermediaries.

The bank provide facilities for the mobilization of savings and the making of funds available for investment purposes by the process of granting credit facilities to customers.

The bank accept three of deposits, they include:

##### (a) Saving Account Deposits

Savings account is an account opened by a customer to earn interest.

Union bank of Nigeria Plc does not use passbook, it only uses withdrawal and deposits form. Interest is paid at the rate determined by the bank.

##### (b) Current Account Deposit

The normal banking account is the current account. It is an account withdrawable by means of a cheque. The balance is shown at the end of any day on which there has been a debit or credit entry.

On opening of an account, a customer is required to provide two referees who must be of satisfactory status. Interest is now allowed in Nigeria on this type of account but the interest rate is very low compared to savings or fixed deposits account.

The customer is expected to maintain credit balance in his account except where he has been granted overdraft facilities. When the bank grants a customer an overdraft facility a limit is usually set, up to which a customer can draw.

Security may be required to support the overdraft.

Bank also charge fees for the services rendered to current account holder.

##### (c) Fixed Deposit Account

The account is operated by customers who want to earn interest on their money. It is relatively easy to open a deposit account since no referees or cheques books are needed to operate the account. An agreement is made between the bank official and the customer as regards the amount to be deposited, interest rate and the length of time for which deposits is kept. The account is for which deposits is kept. The account is opened for either 3 months, 6 months, 9 months or 1 year.

###### 2. LENDING

The primary function of Union bank of Nigeria Plc is the extension of credit of worthy borrowers. The types of credit facilities include:

1. Asset based financing
2. Development finance
3. Equipment leasing
4. Export financing and development
5. Loan syndication
6. Long term loans
7. Short and medium terms loans
8. Overdraft

###### 3. ACCOUNT

The account department of the bank is responsible for the following:

1. Safe keeping of records and assets.
2. Preparation of reliable financial statement for management on a regular basis.
3. Payment of both local and foreign currencies to customers.
4. Proving reliable and accurate information to the regulatory body example

NDIC and CBN.

1. Payment of staff salaries
2. Coordination of branch activities with head office.

###### 4. TREASURY

The treasury perform the following services:

1. banker’s acceptance
2. Call deposits
3. Commercial papers
4. Domiciliary accounts
5. Foreign exchange transaction
6. Money market and funds management
7. Time and current deposits

###### 5. OPERATION

Operation include:

1. Correspondent banking
2. Documentary collections
3. Inward and outward remittances
4. Letters of the credit
5. Performance bid advance
6. Payment guarantees

6. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT a. Investment advisory services

1. Mutual funds
2. Personal and corporate trustee services
3. Portfolio and funds management

###### 7. FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

1. Capital reconstruction
2. Private and public dept equity issues
3. Stock exchange quotation
4. Market capitalization

###### 8. CAPITAL MARKET

1. Company flotation
2. Private and public dept equity issues
3. Stock exchange quotation
4. Market capitalization

###### 9. SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES

Union bank of Nigeria Plc strong rooms are one the safest places to keep valuable articles, such valuable articles include wills, jewellery, certificates of occupancy, government stocks, share certificates, life assurance policies and deeds of conveyance.

In safe deposits, the customer is allocated a box in the strong room. He is taken to the strong room where he personally puts his valuable articles in the box himself. He alone has the key to his box. Although the bank keeps duplicate keys in case of emergency, but does not use them except in the presence of the customer or by his express authority.

### 2.3 CONCEPT OF SMIS

It is important to note that the definition of small and medium scale industries is relative, implying that there is no clear cut definition of SMI universally. Industries that are regarded as small or medium in the developed countries could be large in developing country. Therefore, each country has tried to define small and medium scale industries to suit its environment and the purpose, considering the level of industrial development in the country, and also designed to meet the administrative and other needs of the country. The definition is usually based on criteria such as number of employees capital investment, sales volume (turnover) motive, power and total assets.

In Indonesia, small scale industries are defined as all enterprises whether household or cottage employing less than 10 full-time workers and not using motive power or machinery. While medium scale industries as enterprises employing between 10 and 50 workers.

The Centre for Management Sciences Delf University Netherlands define small scale industries as establishment employing 10 – 99 employees and medium scale industries as those employing 100 -249 employees. The Centre also defines small scale as “an industry in which the manager personally performs all functions of management without taking actual part in production”.

Here in Nigeria, small and medium scale industries have been defined in many ways. The industrial research and development unit of Ife in 1973 defines a small-scale industry as “one whose total assets in capital equipment, plant and working capital are not less than N50,00, and not more than N500,000 employing no fewer than 50 and not more than 250 employees.”

The Federal Ministry of Industries define small-scale industries as those with total capital of up to N60,000 and employs up to 50 persons in 1973, N250,000 in 1979 and N500,000 in 1986 that is just prior to Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). The capital investment includes building, machinery, land, equipment and working capital. The third national development plan (1975 – 80) put capital investment of a small-scale industry at N150, 000. The CBN defines a small-scale industry as one that has an annual turnover not exceeding N500, 000.

The World Bank on the other hand says that small scale industry is one with total capital outlay. (Excluding land) of N100000 to N2 million and a medium scale industry as one with a total capital (excluding land) of N2 million to N5 million.

The most recent definitions are from National economic reconstruction fund (NERFUND) and World Bank small and medium scale enterprises II scheme.

NERFUND defines small and medium industries as firms with total capital outlay of below N5 million at 1989 constant price and medium scale industry of N5 million bellow N10 million same 1989 constant price.

While the World Bank scheme defines small and medium scale enterprises as enterprises whose total fixed assts (excluding land) plus cost of investment do not exceed N10 million in 1988 constant prices.

However, for the purpose of this research the Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry’s definition will be adopted.

The word industries has been used interchangeable with enterprises, firms, companies and businesses in this project which can be assumed for purpose of this project to mean same thing.

### 2.4 FEATURES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

According to Watts, the features of small and medium scale industries are illustrated below:

1. The manager performs all functions of management himself, that is he handles financial, production, marketing and personnel decision of the enterprises.
2. The manager finds it difficult to borrow short and long term finance from organized financial institutions and therefore rely so

much on personal savings, relations, money lenders or profit of the enterprise for finance.

1. The business enterprises cater or meet only the immediate demands of the local community where the business is carried out without knowledge of wider or distant markets.
2. The managers are usually conservative and suspicious and unwillingly divulge information regarding their business from fear of inviting unwelcome tax investigations.
3. Low level of management skills, poor marketing information and technical condition of production due to low level of education among managers weaken their establishment and also the proprietors are reluctant to combine in partnership or limited liability companies due to mutual distrust. All these lead to high mortality rate among them.
4. Little or no proper record keeping and they do not utilize banking services. Some of these features enumerated by watts are still applicable to these categories of enterprises but some are not. Due to level of literacy now in the society and awareness of division of labour which will eventually lead to specialization, many proprietors or mangers of small and medium scale industries whom themselves are not capable of carrying out managers duties do employ trained personnel to handle or run the business for them.

The trained or skilled manager who is aware of the importance of keeping and maintaining records to keep correct records of the affair of the business. He also utilizes bank services by keeping the company’s money in the bank and most of the company’s transactions are done through the bank by means of cheques. This will even aid the company to secure credit facility from the bank easily.

2.5 SOURCES OF FINANCE TO SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Finance sourcing refers to the various ways through which capital is raised for business enterprises. The sourcing could be done either internally or externally. Internal sourcing requires sourcing involves a third party. Funds could be provided by entrepreneur by introducing capital or providing assets for the business. As for the third party, government, financial institutions like banks and individuals provide loans, grants and subsidies for the enterprise.

**2.5.1 INTERNAL SOURCES**

##### (i) PERSONAL SAVINGS

Personal savings is defined by Bullion as “fund accumulated from personal saving.” It forms the primary part of fund to most enterprises or entrepreneurs setting up small and medium scale business.

It is very cheap source of fund but when business commence operations, the expansion will depend on increase in personal savings of the owner and the profit of the organization. When this source is depended upon, limited rate of expansion will be experienced.

##### (ii) RETAINED EARNINGS

Bullion defined retained earnings as “undistributable profit of the company which is plough bank to the business.” The individual(s) (owner) will therefore wish to maximize the value of his consumption overtime and in terms of cash. In order to do this, he may wish to differ the consumption of part of his income or wealth in order to be in a position to consume more at a later date, or may wish to spend more than he has now anticipating future income or wealth by borrowing on the strength of what he has. When part of profit is not used or is reserved. The enterprise always resort to it when the need for finance arises. This is also called potential cash flow trading operations.

##### (iii) DISPOSAL OF ASSET

Assets are disposed when they become absolute and this is a source of fund to the organization. Also, liquidation, surplus asset, it represent a once-off

(overtime) internal sources of fund which becomes available from time to time. Examples are outright sales of building, plant, machinery equipment, or other investments, the on going performance of which no longer justifies the continued employment of the liquidation value of finance locked up in them.

##### (iv) DEPRECIATION

It is a reserve of costless source. It is another cheap source of fund to small and medium scale enterprises. It is a secret reserve because when it is changed to profit and loss as an expensed, no actual cash movement out of the business is involved. It can also be defined as part of the cost of asset consumed during its period of use by the organization.

Most small and medium scale industries sticked to internal source because they are good for planning, flexibility, no incumberances attached, less bureaucracy involved, from risk of relaying on external sources. However, if additional financing is required. There is often an irresistible desire to look outside the firm immediately. But internal sources should be considered especially to small and medium scale industries because they are normally cheaper than external sources. In addition, financing from within provides the opportunity to redeploy existing funds so as to achieve a more efficient

utilization of capital.

###### **2.5.1** **EXTERNAL SOURCES**

As stated above, the external sources of finance are sources of fund which the firm resort to through the third parties. This is as a result of inadequacy of internal sources, that is where internal sources fail to provide the needed finance for business organization and also fail to meet the seasonal demand of the business. These sources are further divided into short and long term sources.

I. THE SHORT TERM SOURCES OF FINANCE

##### a. DEPOSIT FROM CUSTOMERS

This is a system in which payment is made awaiting the provision of goods or services as another time. According to Nua ‘’deposit represents funds received by a firm to supply goods and services at agreed future date. This receipt increases the enterprises liquidity on form of cash which is a source of short term finance to small and medium scale industries.

It is always due to shortage in of supply of the product or services or when the demand of the product has gone up. It could also be as a result of lack of working capital hence need for additional money for operation and

production. This source is costless as it is a deposit in advance.

##### b. TRADE CREDIT

Trade credit refers to transactions which allows for the cash settlement to be done at a different period. It is based on conditions called credit terms which include the credit period, the size of the cash discount, the discounting cash period and credit begins. The advantage here is that it is easily detained and an excellent source of short-term finance to small and medium scale enterprises.

###### c. EQUIPMENT LEASING

As known “a penny saved is a penny earned.” Also “capital that doesn’t have to be spent or used is capital that does not have to be raised.” This philosophy is what makes equipment leasing such an attractive way to modernize and improve you establishments, without going over board in undertaking heavy capital outlays.

In this system, the company instead of buying and owing assets, the company enters into an agreement with a leasing firm whereby the borrower is allowed to withdraw funds tin excess of the balance in his account. They also grant loans (mostly short-term) to small and medium scale industries.

##### e. HIRE PURCHASE

Hire purchase according to Watts (1975) is “a financial arrangement between a hire-purchase company (hirer) and its customers whereby the later (hiree) is allowed to take possession of an equipment or nay goods without immediate cash payment.” The legal title of the equipment remains with the owner until the hiree exercises his right of option to purchase, then the ownership passes to him.

Some of the long-term sources of finance are debenture, preference shares, ordinary shares, development banks and Esusu. I will dwell more on Esusu and development banks.

##### a. ‘ESUSU’

Esusu, susu or isusu are the different names given in Nigeria to the arrangement under which people contribute money at periodic intervals and distribute themselves in agreed succession. The member of people jointly contributing in equal or in unequal sums differs from group to group. Usually all involve are, at least, acquaintances or workmates. Esusu is basically a method of saving but because it has always been useful on the finance of business by individuals in Nigeria, it is worthy mentioning here. Many Nigerians have either started off their businesses or expanded them with collections from this kind of organization.

The Esusu arrangement is helpful in business finance as it provides members or contributors with a lump sum that can be employed in their business. As most of the contributors are friends and workmates, it is usually easy to obtain one’s collection well in advance of one’s turn if there is an urgent need for business investment or other expenditure. The flexibility and informality about the process of obtaining and using money from Esusu provide added advantage that few other sources of business finance offer.

##### b. DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Small and medium scale enterprises obtain financial assistance form development banks such as:-

(i) NIGERIAN BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (NBCI)

It was established in 1973 to ensure successful implementation of the indigenization decree promulgated in 1973. The bank has contributed in financing small and medium scale enterprises as it introduced special scheme for them. 1991, the bank approved a total of N700 million to small and medium scale of industries and N300 m were disbursed to beneficiaries by the end of the year.

##### (ii) NIGERIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (NIDB)

NIDB was founded in 1964 to promote the development of new industries and expansion of existing ones among other functions but does not finance small scale industries individually due to its limit of N20,000 financial participation. Its operation was later reviewed and the limit lowered to cover financing of small and medium scale industries and the Federal government in 1990 directed the bank to henceforth grant no less than 80% of this loan to indigenous industries.

##### (iii) NIGERIAN AGRICULTURAL AND CO-OPERATIVE BANK (NACB)

NACB was established in 1973 to specifically finance the agricultural sector through provision of loan to individual farmers, co-operative organizations and agro-allied industries. It operates other scheme such as lending, small holder direct loan scheme, workers scheme and market loans.

III. OTHER SOURCES

##### (i) NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION FUND (NERFUND)

NERFUND was introduced by the federal govern in 1989 aimed at financing small and medium scale industries. The objective is to provide finance on both enterprise especially to those in manufacturing, industrial, mining, quarrying and wholly owned by Nigerians.

##### (ii) NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT (NDE)

Established in 1987 to minimize the high unemployment rate in the country. It operates under four main schemes, the youth employment and skills, small scale industries and graduate employment programme and a special public works programmes.

##### (iii) SMALL AND MEDIUM-SCALE II SCHEME (SME II SCHEME)

It was established in 1989 when the World Bank provided some huge amount of money through the apex unit of central bank of Nigeria (CBN) to promote small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria.

### 2.6 NIGERIAN BANKS AND THE PROBLEM OF FINANCING SMEs NIGERIAN BANKS AND THE PROBLEMS OF FINANCING SMEs

Countries all over the world, no matter the stage of their development recognize the importance of promoting small and medium scale firms as the engine of growth and industrialization. Past studies of SME development and their problems have concluded that they suffer from identical weaknesses in developing countries. There are three major problems effecting the growth of SMEs: namely: inadequate access to finance; unfavourable macroeconomic environment and poor infrastructure facilities:

Banks in Nigeria are known to be highly liquid and report that they would like to make loans available to SMEs but they are put off by the very risky nature of SMEs in Nigeria. Because banks do not provide the required credit to SMEs in Nigeria. Because banks do not provide the required credit to SMEs, they rely on personal assets for working capital thus making it difficult to operate at fully capacity and increase output and sales. The shortage of finance also limits investment to improve technology and to expand operations. The source of major risk according to banks in Nigeria are lack of information on the SMEs true financial conditions and performance, the judicial system is reportedly inefficient, banks cannot easily enforce contracts, the business environment is generally risk prone and uncertain and firms are not able to service debts. As a result of the foregoing banks resort to heavily asset-based lending rules.

2.6.1 ASSET-BASED LENDING RULE: AN ASSESSMENT

The predominant facility available to small and medium scale businesses in Nigeria is bank overdrafts, and short-term loans (asset-based loans).

Banks prefer overdrafts and short term loans for the simple reason that:

1. They are easily rolled over
2. They attract almost market interest rates
3. They are fully collaterized

These points are clearly brought out by a summary of a survey of

Nigerian firms’ access to finance conducted by World Bank in 2001.

See tables below for further illustrations in respect of external financing **Percentage of Firms Having Access to External Credit.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Full sample | Micro | Small | Medium | Large | Very large | Foreign owned | Indigenous |
| 80.3 | 51.7 | 81.8 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 70.1 |

Source: World Bank Report 2001

Table 2.1 presents the percentage of firms that ordinarily have access to external funding. About 52% of the micro firms have access to external finance, while 82% of small and 89% of medium scale firms also have access. It is interesting to note that large firms have almost 100 percent access to external fiancé. We must note that having access to external fiancé does not translate into procuring the loan and the important point to note is that large firms that require large amounts of capital may crowd out smaller firms in the credit market.

**Percentage of Firms Reporting Being Credit Constrained.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Full sample | Micro | Small | Medium | Large | Very large | Foreign owned | Indigenous |
| 38.5 | 48.2 | 38.6 | 36.7 | 36.1 | 25.0 | 33.3 | 42.5 |

Source: World Bank Report 2001

In table 2.2 almost 50% of the micro, 39% and 37% of the small and medium scale firms sampled respectively, report being credit constrained, as opposed to 25% of the very large firms. This suggests that small and medium scale firms are discriminated against in the credit market. Another implication of this result is that the stringent conditions attached to loan availability may scare small firms away from applying for such facilities. Since most SMEs rely heavily on bank loans this can frustrate their growth.

**Interest Rates on Over Drafts:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Full sample | Micro | Small | Medium | Large | Very large | Foreign owned | Indigenous |
| 23.5 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 20.8 | 21.8 | 25.4 |

Source: World Bank Report 2001

Table 2.3 presents percentage of firms that are constrained because of the interest rates charged on both overdrafts and short-term loans. 25.2% of the small business and 23.2% of medium scale businesses sampled complained of high interest charges and claimed that because of this they could not secure loans. This against 20.8% of very large firms. This suggests that high interest charges do not constrain big businesses in Nigeria. Because short-term loans are usually rolled over, there is effectively little difference between them and overdrafts in terms of interest charges.

Another interesting point highlighted by the survey is that the average level of collateral for the firms in the sample was in excess of 151% of the value of the loan. This has serious implications for accessing external finance especially for the majority of Nigerian SMEs because of their weak asset base.

**Firms Receiving Long Term Loans:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Full sample | Micro | Small | Medium | Large | Very large | Foreign owned | Indigenous |
| 15.6 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 10.3 | 21.3 | 11.3 |

**Source: World Bank, Report 2001 (Nigeria) Business Day 05/09/2001**

The above confirms that Nigeria banks do not provide long-term loans to SMEs. Banks prefer to givers short terms loans in the forms of overdrafts where they charge market interest rates on the amount they borrow.

For instance, 20.4% of medium scale firms sampled reported being constrained in receiving long-term loans as against 10.3% of very large firms.

Short-term facilities accompanied by high interest rates and high collateral can hardly aid the growth of small and medium enterprises. They cannot make long term plans because of the shortness of the facilities available to them.

The lack of long-term credit facilities forces small and medium scale businesses to fiancé investment with internal finance, which is highly unsustainable. SME’s are often forced to delay investment until they have built up the necessary capital. Some managers of SMEs reported that since they had to rely on short-term funds, they were hesitant to under take major investments because they could not be certain that they would have the funds to complete them. This might engender cost overruns and the eventual collapse of the

projects.

### 2.7 THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF SMIS IN THE ECONOMIC

**DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA.**

The manufacturing (including micro, small and medium enterprises) sector is acknowledged to have huge potential for employment generation and wealth creation in any economy.

According to Philip (1989) at a national conference on small industries and development held at Ibadan “small scale enterprises are said to be bedrock of any national industrial development especially in a typical developing country like ours.”

The role small and medium scale industries play in a developing economy is so vast and enormous that they cannot ordinarily be relegated to the background. This was noticed in countries in counties like India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea to mention just a few, where small and medium scale industries (SMIS) abound in the agro-based sub-sector, textile manufacturing, leather and leather products work etc. in some of these countries, small scale industries are funded and operated by single family employing more than 60 percent of the population. The role and importance of these firms according to Philip, in any nation are as follows:

1. They form starting point for industrialization which calls for the

establishment of industries of all types and sizes.

1. Small and medium scale industries provide more employment

per unit of capital invested because they are generally labour intensive.

1. They aid large-scale industries by manufacturing raw material

inputs and generally acts as a catalyst to them, therefore generating the desire to build a healthy industry base.

1. They are often the sources of new ideas and invention that is,

they will help to form technological base where they start operating as small unit innovating indigenous goods and services to suit our particular needs using local resources, product, equipment and manpower.

1. They serve as a training ground for managerial and labour

training.

1. Their promotion leads to the building up new indigenous

undertaking in major economic activities so far dominated by foreign interest.

1. They generally source their raw materials locally thereby

conserving foreign exchange.

1. They are less vulnerable in period of depression and this have

greater degree of flexibility than large scale industries.

1. The promotion leads to industrial decentralization and tapping

of resources which other wise would remain untapped.

1. Their establishment provides an increase in the revenue to the

state and local government areas which may be used to provide social amenities.

At an international symposium of small businesses in Washington D.C in 1977, Kishida states that “out of thirty-nine million people employed in a private sector in 1972, those employed by small business enterprises number thirty millions. And in the field of manufacturing industry like automobile, electronics, ships and cameras, smaller enterprises play an indispensable supporting role either as parts suppliers or as subcontractors on the machinery.

According to Okubanjo, a former President of Lagos Chamber of

Commerce and Industries at a seminar organized by the United Nations

Development Programmes at the Nigerian Institute of International Affaires

Victoria Island, he advocated for the needs of development. He reiterated that, that would pave the way for coordinating and mobilizing potential and existing entrepreneurs throughout the country towards the promotion of economic growth and development. It will enhance them to adequately utilized local raw material, provide employment and develop local technology.

As at present the contribution of our small and medium scale industries to the nations development is immense. They have contributed greatly to the gross domestic production of the county over the year. To build a truly indigenized economy, Nigeria will lean to rely on her enterprises. The government have actually realized the importance of those forms of business enterprises by previous policies being made but the implementation of these polices is a thing of great concern.

Due to the importance of these small and medium scale industries in developing nation, viable avenues for financing these companies therefore have to be south to keep them liquid all time to prevent them from being insolvent and subsequent wining up

## CHAPTER 3

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**3.1** INTRODUCTION**:**

Academic research is often undertaken to maintain, further and promote knowledge. In doing so, research seeks to delve into the unknown, seeking answers to questions and solutions to problems. In-so-far as this involves circumstances, ideas and at times guesses, gut feelings and definitions all of which must be submitted to scrutiny and subsequently, agreement. A research consequently opens the door for a debate, especially about claims on contribution to knowledge as well as about methods and meanings.

Research, according to Dr. Osuala (1982) is “the process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems through the planned and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data”.

In the process of providing an understanding to this situation, research again inevitably raises philosophical questions, fundamental among which are; How do you choose a topic for research? How do you define the research problem? How do you put that definition into operation? What philosophy of science should it adopt? What is the definition of knowledge? Given an agreed philosophy, what methodology is appropriate?

In this research work, the methodology is geared towards studying the financing of small and medium scale enterprises/industries by Commercial Banks using Union bank of Nigeria, Plc as a case study.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUESwith the hindsight of a thorough literature review that has been influenced by the research philosophy of the researcher, it would have been clear that different researchers have adopted varying techniques in studying apparently similar projects what any research tries to do is to remove bias in his data collection and analytical approach such that inferences and conclusions drawn from the research work will be a true reflection of the population.

The main techniques used in this research work are discussed below:

### 3.3.1 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is a sequence of questions designed to collect data on a specified subject, usually from respondents. In this case, the respondents fill the questionnaire which covers many areas especially the protocol observed before loan is granted to small and medium scale industries, duration of such loans, recovery of such loans in case of defaulters and problem encountered during this loan processing.

##### 3.3.2 PERSONAL INTERVIEW

This technique involves one to one interview of respondents or persons considered particularly relevant to the topic of research interest. Personal interview was made at Union bank Plc and IDC offices where discussions concerning the activities of the bank regarding loan granting to small and medium scale industries with the staff and management of the two organizations. The major difference between the personal interview and questionnaire is that in addition to the gains of the use of questionnaire, the interview schedule allows the researcher to “probe” further specific areas where original questions as designed failed to bring out the desired information. This was done by asking the respondents to expantiate, give opinion, what would you add e.t.c.

### 3.3.3 STUDY OF DOCUMENTS

These are usually very good sources of published data for research. This involves existing records and documents which relate to the subject under study. Data were extracted from financial statements and other related documents such as Journals, Newspapers, Balloting and Annual Reports. These will serve as back-up to the information collection through oral interview.

##### 3.3.4 TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data will be sorted out and represented in a tabular form. This will make all collected data easy to understand and analyzed in the next chapter.

The statistical tools, frequency and percentage of the population will be used for analysis and interpretation. After analysis, all relevant information obtained will be compared with that from other sources of information to ensure a good research.

3.4 POPULATION SIZE

The population comprises of the entire group that contains all the sources of the information that are being examine. In other words, population deals with the volume of sample dement being considered in a particular situation.

Although a lot of Commercial Banks in Nigeria today are involved in financing small and scale industries, in this research only Union bank Plc has been considered to serve as a representative of the entire population.

### 3.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Random sampling technique was employed in this research because of the large population size, taking constraints such as time and money into consideration. One advantage of this technique is that everyone in the population has an equal chance of being selected or drawn.

In this research, the management staff and lending officers of the bank selected at random and also the small and medium scale industrialists who are duly registered members of NASSIS were analyzed.

### 3.6 JUSTIFICATION OF TECHNIQUES

Considering the large population size involved in this study, the employment of questionnaires, personal interviews and study of existing

literature is justified.

The questionnaire was drawn up purposely with the objective of finding out the underlying problems associated with obtaining funds or financial assistance for setting up or improving small and medium scale enterprises from Commercial Banks. The personal interviews covers up the lapses of the questionnaire because it provides one on one contact with the individuals concerned.

The researcher gets a chance to talk to some of the bank staff and entrepreneurs, opinion of professionals and analysts in the field is also sought. The interviews give union hand information regarding the subject under study.

Study of documents from literature is important because the sources used can provide very useful data on which the research can be hinged. Those three methods of collecting data are used because of their efficiency in providing relevant information in a short period of time.

## CHAPTER FOUR

## DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The questionnaire administered and interview conducted with both the bank, the I.D.C officials and the small and medium scale industrials were used for the analysis and interpretation of data collected.

A total of 100 questionnaires were administered out of which 55 were administered to the bank and the remaining 45 to the small and medium scale industrialist. Out of the 55 questionnaires administered to the bank, 50 were returned duly completed and 5 uncompleted. The duly completed

questionnaires represent 90.9% of the total questionnaires administered to the bank. Out of the 45 questionnaires administered to the industrialists, 40 completed questionnaires were returned. This implies that 33 were duly completed and represent 88.89% of the total questionnaires administered.

## 4.3.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA FROM THE BANK

**QUESTION 3:** Educationalqualification

Table 4.1a: Educational background

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| SSCE/WAEC/GCE O’LEVEL  NCE/OND/GCE A’LEVEL  B.Sc/HND  Masters  Professional qualification | - 2  30  17  1 | - 4  60  34  2 |
| total | 50 | 100 |

Source: fieldwork

**QUESTION 4:** How long have you worked with the bank?

Table 4.1b Working Experience

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| 0 – 5 years above 5 years above 20 years | 18  29  3 | 36  58  6 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Source: fieldwork

**QUESTION 5:** Have you been or are you directly involved in granting of loan in your bank?

Table 4.1c: Involvement with lending

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| YES  NO | 35  15 | 70  30 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Source: field work

Comment:

Tables 4.1a, 4.1b and 4.1c shows the educational qualification, the number of years spent and the involvement in granting loans of the respondents respectively. These information were used to verify the authenticity of the answers or responses given by the respondents in the questionnaire.

Table 4.1a shows a very high level of educational background of the respondents as it is seen that only 4% have qualifications below B.Sc/HND, while 60%, 34% and 2% have B.Sc/HND, Masters Degree and professional

qualifications respectively.

58% of the respondents have worked for more than 5 years, 6% for more than 20 years and 36% worked for less than 5 years.

Table 4.1c shows that 70% of the respondents have experience with loan granting procedures. This implies that the information gathered using above parameters can be strongly relied on.

**QUESTION 6:** Do you have lending program for small and medium scale industries in your bank?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| YES  NO | 50  - | 100  - |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Comment: To verify whether bank operates a lending programme for small and medium scale industries, the bank officials surveyed, i.e. the respondents were asked whether they have lending program. As seen in the table above, the response was 100% yes. This implies that the bank has lending programme for small and medium scale industries.

Other questions were also asked, such as the specification of the type of loans. The response shows that Agric. loan and small and medium scale enterprises loans are most common.

**QUESTION 8:** On the average, what percentage of the populace would you say is aware of the loans and advances services being granted by commercial banks?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| 0 – 20%  21 – 40%  41 – 60%  61 – 80%  81 – 100% | -  - 5  10  35 | -  -  10  20  70 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

**QUESTION 9:** Do small and medium scale industrialist apply for loans and advances in your bank?

Table 4.4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| YES  NO | 47  3 | 94  6 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Comment: table 4.3 shows that there is high level of awareness of the loans and advances services among the industrialists. 70% of the respondents indicated 81-100% level of awareness of the industrialist, 20% indicated 61-80% while 10% indicated 41-60%.

When asked whether small and medium scale industrialist apply of loans and advances, 94% of the respondents indicated yes while the remaining 6% said no. See table 4.4. The 3 respondents out of 50 are of the opinion that even if the smlists apply for loans they may at the end of the day not be able to meet the banks requirement in securing loans. It could also be that the long procedures to be followed in securing loans and the time taken before the loans is finally granted by the bank are among other factors that could discourage smlist from applying for loans. Instead, the smlists go for an alternative source of funds. This view is further revealed by asking question 10 bellow.

**QUESTION 10:** what percentage of the industrialists take advantage of

this services?

Table 4.5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| 0-20 | 35 | 70 |
| 21-40 | 15 | 30 |
| 41-60 | - | - |
| 61-80 | - | - |
| 81-100 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100 |

Majority of the respondents, 35 out of 50 indicated 0-20% of the industrialists benefit from the service. This implies that even if 94% as seen in table 4.4 agree that the industrialists apply for loans, only few of them endure to fulfil all the requirements of the bank.

**QUESTION 11**: Do you specify how loans are to be used?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Yes | 11 | 22 |
| No | 39 | 78 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

From information gathered through interviewing bank officials, they stated that problems usually arise when it comes to loan recoveries from smlists. These problems usually cut across inadequate planning on the part of the entrepreneur, diversion of funds to other uses and delay in repayment. From the above table (4.6), it can be seen clearly that these problems arise from the fact that the banks do not specify how these loans should be used. Also the banks after disbursing loans do not monitor how they are being used as was the response of 7% of the respondents in table 4.6 above.

**QUESTION 12:** From 2000-2004, how much was marked aside by your

bank for this project? Please specify amount for each year.

**QUESTION 16:** Do you have problems with disbursing the funds?

Table 4.7

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Yes | 35 | 70 |
| No | 15 | 30 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

From the above table, there is an indication to problems faced by the bank officials when it comes to disbursing the funds as indicated by 70% of the respondents. This might be as a result of the criteria for payments mated out to the smlists and their inability to meet certain conditions.

**QUESTION 20:** How long does it take your bank to process loans

indications?

Table 4.8

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| 1-3 months | 10 | 20 |
| 4-6 months | 25 | 50 |
| 7-12 months | 15 | 30 |
| Less than a month | - | - |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

From the table above, it can be seen that over half of the

respondents indicated that it takes the commercial banks more than 3 months to process loan applications of smlists although this delay might be as a result of the inability of the entrepreneur to meet certain specified conditions, at stipulated times; yet the mere fact that it takes the entrepreneur over 3 months to know whether his application is successful can be highly deleterious to the start-up or survival of a business.

**QUESTION 22:** What are the condition for granting loans to small and medium scale industrialists?

Table 4.9

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Collateral | 30 | 60 |
| Guaranter | 10 | 20 |
| Nature of business | - | - |
| Registration of business | - | - |
| Others (specify) | 10 | 20 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

In question 18 of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to indicate the criteria used in disbursing the loans. The response showed that the intending borrower has to satisfy certain terms and conditions which are as follows; being a customer of the bank, proper completion of application form, ability to put the loan into proper use, frasibility study, means of repayment, the applicants initial contribution to the project, collateral security and guaranter. This implies that the loan cannot be given until these conditions are fulfilled, from the table above it can be seen that a lot of the respondents (60%) say collateral security is required before a loan can be given.

**QUESTION 23:** What constitutes the collateral securities required?

Table 4.10

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | (%) | PERCENTAGE |
| Land property  Educational certificate  Others (specify) | 20  -  30 |  | 40  -  60 |
| Total | 50 |  | 100 |

From table 4.9, it showed that more emphasis was placed on

collateral security from responses. The respondents were then further asked to indicate what constitutes the collateral securities required in table 4.10 above. From the summary of their responses it reveals that most of the loans given by commercial banks to small and medium scale entrepreneurs in Nigeria are secured on highly valuable securities. In the above table, 40% of the respondents indicated landed property, while the remaining 60% fell under others indicating life assurance policy, certificate of ownership (c of v), guaranter and lien over deposit were also mentioned. Educational certificate is not accepted.

**QUESTION 24:** Have the small and medium scale industrialists been meeting such requirements?

Table 4.11

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Yes | 15 | 30 |
| No | 35 | 70 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Comment

Question 24 asked whether small and medium scale industrialists have been meeting the bank requirement on securing loans. The response shows that 70% of the respondents indicated that the industrialists do not meet the collateral security requirements. This reveals that most of the small and medium scale industrialist can not obtain loans from the commercial banks due to lack of collateral and other requirement. Table 4.11 illustrates this.

**QUESTION 25:** what kind of loan is available for these small and medium

scale industrialist.

Table 4.12

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Short-term loan  Medium-term loan  Long-term loan | 50  -  - | 100  -  - |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Comment:

Table 4.12 above shows that 100% of the respondents indicated that the small and medium scale industrialists get short-term loan from the banks. The repayment period is between 1-6 months according to the respondents implying that the banks, due to the short repayment time discourages the smlist. The duration could also cause default in repayment. This was the assertion of the respondents when they were asked the duration of repayment in question 26.

**QUESTION 27:** in case of default by the borrower what do you do to

recover the loan.

Table 4.13

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Auction the pledge  Legal action  Other (specify) | 38  3  9 | 76  6  18 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Comment: From the above table, 76% of the respondents indicate that in a situation where the borrower cannot pay up at the stipulated time the bank can auction the pledge (securities) of the defaulter. Legal action can be taken if the pledge is not enough. On the other hand, the bank can also sell off the business venture for which the loan was taken on conditions that proceeds from the sale will cover up. This is what the remaining 18% indicated as ‘others’ in the table above represents. This can also help in discouraging potential borrowers from defaulting as they would not want to lose their business.

**QUESTION 28:** Would you say that the CBN also influence the bank

lending policies.

Table 4.14

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Yes  No | 40  10 | 80  20 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

When asked in question 28 whether the CBN influences the lending policies of the bank, 80% of the respondents indicated yes while 20% said no. These responses conforms with some findings that in 1999, the bankers committee at the initiative of the CBN developed an interventionist strategy called the small and medium industries equity investment scheme (SMIEIS). This scheme requires banks to set aside 10 percent of their profit before tax to fund

SMEs in an equity participation framework. (See bullion, CBN publication October -December 2004.)

Question 29 asked how far is it true that the commercial banks do not follow the federal government directives concerning loanable fund to these subsectors of the economy.

To this response, 70 percent of the respondents said this is false accusation while 20% agreed with the accusation. The remaining 10% did not respond to this question.

In my opinion, I agree with the 20% that agreed with the accusation as the 70% would want to favour their organization. This assertion could be related to the facto that the respondents did shy away from the question demanding the allocated fund and amount actually disbursed in the year 2000-2005. So the CBN has to come up with SMIEIS.

In response to question 30 which asked whether the collateral securities demanded from borrowers are too rigid or hard to come by, 90% of the respondents indicated yes. Based on this information and the one gathered from IDC this is my opinion could be the reason why some of the smlists find their way through their “god fathers” either in government or the banks to secure loans without actually pledging any tangible assets and most atimes such loans are used for unproductive venture.

**QUESTION 31:** How would you rate the performance of Union bank of

Nigeria in financing small and medium scale industries in Nigeria?

Table 4.15

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Good  Satisfactory  Poor  Very poor | 35  10  5  - | 70  20  10  - |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

70% of the respondents rated the performance of the bank as good, 20% said it was satisfactory while 10% said it was poor. None of the respondents said it was very poor. From this table above it can be deduced that the commercial banks are trying their best to make their impact felt in the areas o f helping out smlits but there is still a lot they can do to improve their services.

**4.3.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA FROM SMALL AND**

#### MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES. QUESTION 2: FORM OF OWNERSHIP

Table 4.15

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
| Sole proprietor  Partnership  Company | 30  3  7 | 75  7.5  17.4 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

A large number of the respondents expressed an overwhelming

preference to the sole proprietorship form of business. From the above table, it is shown that 75% favour sole ownership while 17.5 are owned by private companies only 7.5% of the businesses are joint partnership which makes it the most unpopular form of ownership. This might be as a result of the entrepreneurs mistrust for each other so they avoid partnerships. This will definitely result in the trend of low capital base as indicated by the answer given to question 5 of the industrialist’s questionnaires. The answer showed that most of the entrepreneurs have small capital base which could have been improved if at least tow people had put their capitals together to start up a business.

**QUESTION 3:** Number of employees.

Table 4.16

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
| Skilled  Semi-skilled  Unskilled | 90  248  162 | 18  49.6  32.2 |
| Total | 500 | 100 |

A breakdown of the total work force of the small and medium scale industries was taken and is represented in table 4.16 above. The workers were grouped into skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled.

A skilled worker is one who has learnt some form of techniques or has acquired some knowledge resulting from apprenticeship or some other form of training. A semi-skilled worker is one who is in the process of learning a technique or undergoing some on-the-job training to acquire some technique or knowledge as an apprentice. An ‘unskilled worker is one who hasn’t any knowledge or knows any technique, and the work he is involved with does not require any skill.

The sample unit indicated in table 4.16 above shows that out of 500 persons employed, about 49.6% are semi-skilled, 32.4% are unskilled whereas only 18% are skilled. The result shows that small and medium scale industries are mostly made up of semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

**QUESTION 4**: Raw materials used in the industry or company

Table 4.17

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Local  Imported  Both | 36  - 4 | 90  -  10 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

When the entrepreneurs were asked the source of their raw materials, from the above table it can be seen that about 90% of them get their materials from within the country. Only 10% of them get their materials from local and imported sources and none acquire materials from external sources. This might be as a result of the high exchange rate of most foreign currencies from where they are likely to get viable materials. Most of these smlists might find it unaffordable.

**QUESTION 5:** Market for finished products of the company or enterprise.

Table 4.18

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Within the country  Outside the country  Both | 40  -  - | 100  -  - |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Table 4.18 shows that 100% of the respondents market their finished products in Nigeria. This might mean that, their goods are made to suit the Nigerian markets on the other hand, it might also mean that their finished products cannot compete for foreign users due to market research carried out which revealed their products are needed most within the country. This definitely shows the level at which our small and medium scale industries are functioning presently.

**QUESTION 6:** Do you keep daily or weekly records of business

transactions.?

Table 4.19

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Yes  No | 40  - | 100  - |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

**QUESTION 7:** Do you have accounts into which business receipts are paid?

Table 4.20

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Yes  No | 40  - | 100  - |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

All the respondents responded in the affirmative when asked whether they keep records as indicated in table 4.19. This is an advantage since there is always a need to keep records in a business whether big or small. On further enquiries, it was discovered that there was no particular format in which accounts were kept, but all records where recorded haphazardly as no financial experts like accountants were employed. This will usually result in the commercial banks being reluctant to give them loans because their books do not normally reveal their true financial positions.

Table 4.20 reveals that all respondents have accounts with commercial banks where they keep profits of transactions. It was discovered that most of the small and medium scale industrialists (with particular reference to the small scale industrialists) do not separate personal and business accounts. These results in them using the money in solving personal problem which will ultimately result in liquidation of the company that was barely staying afloat.

**QUESTION 8:** Source of initial capital

Table 4.21

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Commercial banks  Personal savings  Relations and friends  Government | 5  25  7  3 | 12.5  62.5  17.5  7.5 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Comment: in response to the question of the source of their initial capital, the small and medium scale industrialists indicated that the initial capital is sourced mostly from the personal savings followed by sources from friends and relations. Table 4.21 shows that 62.5% comes from personal savings, 17.5% from friends and relations, 12.5% from commercial banks and 7.5% from government.

This implies that commercial banks and government make little impact on the initial take-off of the smlists business. From their opinion (smlists), it is very difficult to source the capital for initial take off from the banks and some of them are not aware that they can also source funds from the government. Therefore the best option is to source capital from the personal savings and friends and relations.

**QUESTION 12:** What sources do you obtain fund to run your business? Table 4.22

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Personal savings  Retained earnings  Friends and relations  Loans from banks  Government | 11  9  8  8  4 | 27.5  22.5  20.0  20.0  10.0 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

Comment: Question 12 above asked the smlits the sources of funds for running their business. In response, table 4.22 shows that 27.5% indicated personal savings, retained earnings 22.5%, friends and relations 20%, loans from banks 20% and government 10%.

This implies that personal savings still plays greater role in sourcing of funds, to run the business followed by retained earnings. However, the table above shows that commercial banks prefer to give loans to small and medium scale industrialists for working capital to initial capital (see table 4.21). Also using 22.5% of the retained earnings as working capital indicates that the smlists don’t make adequate profit.

**QUESTION 19:** Has your business ever needed advice on certain issues or information concerning your business.

Table 4.23

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Yes  No | 36  4 | 90  10 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

From the above table (table 4.23), it can be seen that 90% of the small and medium scale entrepreneur have needed advice at some point from various sources on how to go about their business. 10% on the other hand have never needed any form of advice.

They were then further asked in question 20: if yes what are/is your source(s) of advice.

Table 4.24

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Friends  Consultants  Commercial banks  Any others (specify) | 15  8  5  8 | 41.7  22  14.3  22 |
| Total | 36 | 100 |

Thirty six of the entrepreneurs responded in the affirmative to question 19. So they were further asked the sources of advice in table 4.24 above. The table reveals that they mostly get advice from friends (41.7%). Consultants are also other source of advice for them. The 22% response under the others column is advice from IDC and NDE officials. Only 14.3% of the entrepreneurs indicated commercial banks as sources of advice. This indicates that the impact of the IDC and NDE’s on advising the industrialist is felt more than that of commercial banks.

On further investigation, it was revealed that the smlits do not approach officials of commercial banks for advice e as a result of their unco-operative attitudes. They mostly get advice from friends which is why they usually run into series of problems as indicated in the questionnaire, such problems include financial, managerial, lack of adequate supply of raw materials etc. this could have been taken care of if they had been able to get good and sound advice from commercial banks instead of friends and relations who might not be in a position to give unbiased advice for a particular problem.

**QUESTION 22:** How would you rate the performance of commercial banks in financing small and medium scale industries in Nigeria?

Table 4.25

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| Good  Satisfactory  Poor  Very poor | 2  14  18  6 | 5  35  45  15 |
| Total | 40 | 100 |

The respondents in the smlists were asked how they would rate the performance of commercial banks in the promotion of smis in Nigeria. They responded as shown in table 4.25.

45% of the respondents indicated that the commercial banks have a poor performance when it comes to financing smis. 35% indicated satisfactory, 15% said very poor and only 5% said good.

They were then asked to comment further on their answers to question 22. The respondents who rated commercial banks as poor and very poor listed the following factors; cumbersome and time consuming procedure in loan approval, bribery, repayment problems and collateral securities requirements. All these make it very difficult or impossible to obtain loans from commercial banks at stipulated times. Those who rated them as good and satisfactory maintained that commercial banks are doing their best though more efforts are needed. Nigeria is just starting up this micro financing and time and effort is needed fro it to work effectively. The commercial banks are not charitable organizations but also business ventures out to make their own profit and they need to have very good reasons to administer loans and advances so their business flourishes and succeeds.

Other questions asked on the questionnaire revealed that 80% of the small and medium entrepreneurs in the sample unit did apply for loans from commercial banks only 42% out of them got the loan. Greater part of those who were unable to secure the loan indicated that it was on the basis of lack of tangible collateral security while the rest indicated improper completion of application form, lack of accounting system in their business records, etc. however, those smlists that succeeded ad were satisfied with the loan procedures still complained of the interest rates being too high and thus, adversely affect their business, they also complained of the duration of repayment time which also is a bottle neck on the progress of the business. This according to the smlists is due to the dwindling nature of the economy. According to them, the profit they make is not sufficient enough so as to repay the loans conveniently. This is also attributed to the government’s policy on allowing importation of goods which are locally made here in Nigeria though cannot effectively compete in the market with the imported or foreign goods. This is one of the major reasons whey banks are reluctant in giving out loans to SME lists.

### TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

a. There is no linear relationship between lending to small scale industries and economic recovery and self-reliance of the economy.

Table 4.15 and 4.25 reveals the respondent’s view from both the bank and SME lists respectively on the performance of commercial banks lending to small scale industries and economic recovery and self-reliance of the economy.

It is seen that in table 4.15, 70% of the respondents rated the performance of the bank as good 20% said it was satisfactory while 10% said it was very poor. While table 4.25 shows that 45% of the respondents from the industrialists indicated that commercial banks have a poor performance when it comes to financing SMEs. 35% indicated satisfactory, 15% said very poor only 5% said good. Although result from table 4.22% shows that 8 respondents out of 40 industrialists, constituting 20% indicate that fund are obtained from banks, 27.5%, 22.5%, 20% and 10% indicate the sources of finds come from personal savings, retained earnings friends and relations and government respectively.

This implies that banks do fund SMEs, to some extent and thus the null hypothesis one above is not accepted.

Hypothesis Two

b. there is no relationship between union bank of Nigeria plc lending to small scale industries and the attitude of this customers

To test the above hypothesis, question 9 was put to bank officials as whether entrepreneurs apply for loans and advances in their banks. The response was that 94% of the respondents indicated yes while the remaining 6% said no. (See table 4.4). The 3 respondents one of 50 are of the opinion that even if the smlists apply for loans they may at the end of the day not be able to meet the bank’s requirements in securing such loan. In addition to this, the long procedures to be followed in securing loans and the time taken before loans are finally granted by banks are among other factors that make securing of loans to be very difficult.

Based on the analysis above, accept the null hypothesis two above that securing loans from commercial banks in Nigeria by entrepreneurs is very difficult and that must of their funds are obtained through personal savings and, friends and relations.

## CHAPTER FIVE

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

# 5.1 SUMMARY

This study sheds light on the problems, roles and importance of small and medium scale industries in the economic development of any country and Nigeria in particular. Attempt was made to evaluate the role of commercial banks of Nigeria through financing these industries. The other sources of finance available to small and medium scale industries were also enumerated. Issues raised by both the bank and the SMEs were analyzed and summary of the findings were discussed in chapter four, in which the primary data were collected through two sets of questionnaires; one to the bank and the other to the small and medium scale industries. Interviews were also conducted in which IDC staffs were included. The secondary data obtained were from annual and financial reports, bulletins, publication of CBN, newspapers, relevant text books

etc.

In an effort to enhance and develop these small and medium scale industries, the federal government of Nigeria at the initiative of the CBN introduced a scheme (SMIEIS) which requires banks to set aside 10 percent of their profit before tax to fund SMEs in an equity participation framework other schemes like NERFUND and SSICS were also established.

The purpose of this research work is to analyze the result of these programs so far and ascertain whether it offers an effective means of solving the problem of funding small and medium scale businesses in Nigeria, whether banks can play the intermediary role.

## 5.2 CONCLUSION

From the analysis of the results in chapter four, one can deduce that the accessibility to credit market for small and medium scale businesses in Nigeria is extremely difficult due to the fact that the macroeconomic instability and uncertainty in the business environment has forced banks to lend short to SMEs. Also such facilities i.e. overdrafts and short term loans are made available at a very high interest rate of over 26 percent and they are heavily collaterised. In a situation in which SMEs are mainly dependent on bank loans, this situation could be very disastrous. The implication is that many SMEs do not have access to bank loans with grave implications for their growth and development. Also the inconsistency in government industrial policies for example the inability of the government to execute budgets on time is a major restriction on the ability of manufacturing firms to factor tariff measures into their trade decisions. The lack of infrastructural facilities is also part of external problems that affect the growth of small and medium scale industries. Here, many banks blame their inability to fund SMEs on the poor economic climate prevalent in the country, citing for instance the low performance of public utilities as one of the factors threatening fund managers.

Apart from the external problems that harm the growth of SMEs, there are also serious internal problems that greatly constrain their growth and serve as a deterrent for banks to lend. These problems include among others poor management practices, high rate of business failure, poor accounting standards, shortage of skilled manpower and financial indiscipline.

On the basis of these problems, some recommendations are made below which , if implemented will improve the dwindling state of our economy in general and the small and medium scale industries in particular.

### 5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no way Nigeria can achieve sustainable funding of small and medium scale enterprises by commercial banks and other agencies such as NERFUND, NIDB etc established for the funding purposes until both the external and internal problems of SMEs are solved. Banks react to the stimulus of the macroeconomic environment and as long as the environment remains unconducive, banks will continue to exhibit risk-averse behavior irrespective of the programs put in place to address this problem including the SMIEIS program that was already highlighted.

The following recommendations in my opinion will help improve the growth and development of the SMEs:

1. The government should cut down the interest rate since interest rates are not favorable to investors in the sense that the cost of funds could undermine profits and cause a loss of the investment.

Interest rates in Nigeria officially are as high as 23.6% and this has a

negative impact on the ability of small and medium scale industries to obtain credit from the banks.

1. The government should be consistent in its industrial policies so as to enable manufacturing firms to factor tariff measures into their trade decisions.
2. The government should provide adequate infrastructural facilities like electricity, roads and water supply for the SMEs as this will reduce the high cost of doing business. This will encourage banks to fund the SMEs as their investment will be recouped.
3. The government should regard SMEs should regard SMEs as the ‘eggs’ that hatch big businesses. Apart from the adequate incentives in (3) above, the government should support SMEs by bulk purchasing their products and retailing them both for the domestic market and for exports.
4. To facilitate their access to bank credits, the government should be issuing LPOs to the SMEs and payment should be made promptly to the SMEs as this will encourage their growth and the banks can also accept such contract papers as collateral.
5. On the issue of the internal problems of the SMEs like poor management practices, high rate of business failure, poor account standards, shortage of skilled manpower and financial indiscipline, the government should set up small business management assistance agencies manned by highly skilled and dedicated workers with the view of tackling these problems. The agencies should compliment the provision of credit by insuring its efficient use through training and counseling of the small and medium scale entrepreneurs.
6. The banks should target potential borrowers for its core operations and form them into groups. Then soft loans should be made available to these SMEs, repayable within a specified period before others in that strategic group can benefit from the scheme. The idea is that with this system, a subtle pressure from other SMEs that are members of this strategic core is mounted on the benefiting group to repay so that others can benefit from the scheme. This will no doubt introduce healthy capitalization among SMEs through

factoring the credibility of the borrowers.

1. The need for capitalization of the banks cannot be overemphasized as capitalization influences the way banks react to GDP shocks.

Also, the credit supply of well capitalized banks is less pro-cyclical. This indicates that well capitalized banks are not risk-averse. Moreover, well capitalized banks can better absorb temporarily financial difficulties on their borrowers and preserve long term lending relationships.

1. If (8) above is achieved, the mega banks such as Union bank should play a more active role in actualizing the objectives of SMIEIs by setting up separate desks to manage the funds and vigorously pursue the idea as with any other bank product and undertaking studies aimed at attracting foreign investors scanning overseas markets and monitoring developments that have implications for

the sector.

1. The banks should adopt relationship lending as a dominant bank rule in funding SMEs. This will mitigate the problem of weak assetbased collateral. However, this can be more effective if the borrowers show some high level of responsibility, discipline and trustworthiness. According to the CEO of one of the mega banks in Bangladesh, they give loans to SMEs without collateral and realize over 96 percent of their investments (CNN CONNECTS, Sept 05). I strongly believe if all these recommendations are given serious attention by both the key players’ i.e. the government, the banks and the SMEs themselves, financing the SMEs by commercial banks will be made a lot easier, more effective and the impact will be felt towards the growth and development of small and medium scale industries vis-à-vis the economic development of Nigeria.

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# APPENDICES

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE**

**ENTREPRENEURS**

**INSTRUCTION:** Fill or tick where appropriate in the space provided.

1. Year of establishment of business……………………………………
2. Form of ownership of business?

(a). Sole proprietor [ ] (b). Partnership [ ] (c). Company [ ]

1. Number of employees of enterprises?

(a). Skilled [ ] (b). Semi – skilled [ ]

1. Raw materials used by the industry or enterprises?

(a). Local [ ] (b). Imported [ ]

1. Market for financial products of the Company of Enterprise?

(a). Within the country [ ] (b) Outside the country [ ]

1. Do you keep daily or weekly records of transactions?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. Sources of Initials Finance?

(a). Commercial Bank [ ] (b). Personal Bank [ ]

(c). Government [ ] (d). Relation and Friends [ ]

1. Appropriate total capital………………………………………………..

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. Do you have a bank account into which you pay your business receipts?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. If No, why do you prefer not to maintain an account with a bank?

…………………………………………………………………………

1. Do you prefer the source of initials funds chosen or is it the only available

one?……………………………………………………………

1. What source do you obtain fund to run your business?

(a). Personal Saving [ ] (b). Retained Earning [ ]

(c). Friends and Relatives [ ] (d). Loans from the bank [ ]

(e). Government [ ]

1. Have you applied for loan from commercial bank (s) before?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. Was the loan granted?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. If Your answer to question 14 is no, what is the reasons for the refusal?

……………………………………………………………………………………… …………………………………………………………………………….

1. If Yes, how long did it take before the loan was granted?………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………..

1. What was demanded from you before the loan was granted?

(a). Collateral [ ] (b). Others (Specify)………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………..

1. How would you assess the rate of the interest charged by the Bank? …………………………………………………………………………………..
2. Has your business ever needed advice on certain issues or information concerning your business?

(a). Yes [ ] (b) [ ]

1. If Yes, what are/is your source of advice?

(a). Friends [ ] (b). Consultant [ ] (c). Commercial Banks [ ]

(d). Any other (specify)…………………………………………………

1. Rank in order of importance, the major problems your business is facing

(a). Financial Problem [ ] (b). Managerial Problem [ ]

(c). Competition [ ]

(d). Lack of adequate and irregular supply of raw materials [ ]

(e). Others (Specify)…………………………….

1. How would you rate the performance of commercial banks in financing small and medium scale industries in Nigeria?

(a). Good [ ] (b). Satisfactory [ ] (c). Poor [ ]

(d). Very poor [ ]

1. Comment briefly on why you gave the answer to question 22?

…………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………...

1. Number of years of experience in the industry ………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………

1. Educational Qualification?

(a). SSCE/WASC/GCE O’Level (b). NCE/OND/GCE A Level [ ]

(c). B.Sc/HND [ ] (d). Professional Qualification [ ]

(f). No formal education [ ]

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BANK OFFICIALS

**INSTRUCTION:** Fill or tick where appropriate in the space provided.

1. Sex

(a). Male [ ] (b). Female [ ]

1. Marital status:

(a). Single [ ] (b). Married [ ]

1. Educational Qualification

(a). SSCE/WASC/GCE O’Level (b). NCE/OND/GCE A Level [ ]

(c). B.Sc/HND [ ] (d). Professional Qualification [ ]

(f). Masters and Above [ ]

1. How Long have you worked with the bank?……………………….

……………………………………………………………………………

1. Have you been or are you directly involved in granting of loan in your bank?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No

1. Do you have lending program for small and medium scale industries in your bank?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. If yes, please specify the type of program…………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………..

1. On the average, what percentage of the populace would you say is the loans and advantage services being granted by commercial banks?

(a). 0 – 20% [ ] (b) 21 - 40% [ ] (c) 41 - 60% [ ]

(d). 61 - 80% [ ] (e) 81 - 100% [ ]

1. Do people (Small and medium scale industries) apply for loan and advances in your bank?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. What percentage actually take advantage of this services?

(a). 0 – 20% [ ] (b) 21 - 40% [ ] (c) 41 - 60% [ ]

(d). 61 - 80% [ ] (e) 81 - 100% [ ]

1. Do you specify how loans are to be used?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. How much was marked aside by your bank for this program from 1998 – 2000, please specify amount for each years?

Year Amount N

* 1. 1999

2000

1. How many organization benefited each year for the period?

Year No of Organization

1998

* 1. 2000

1. How much was actually disbursed from the funds allocated for each year over the same period?

Year Amount actually disbursed

1998

1999

2000

1. If there is a gap between the amount actually disburse, briefly outline the causes…….....……………………………………………………………
2. Do you have problems with disbursing the funds?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. If the answer to 16 is Yes, what problem (s) do you have?

.........................................................................................................................

.........................................................................................................................

1. What are the criteria in disbursing loan?

.........................................................................................................................

.........................................................................................................................

1. Do you supervises loan utilization?

(a). Yes [ ] (b). N0 [ ]

1. How long does it take your bank to process loan indications?

(a). 1 - 3month [ ] (b). 4 - 6 months [ ]

(c). 7 – 12month [ ] (d). Less than a month [ ]

1. What constitute the collateral securities required by your bank for intending borrowers?

.........................................................................................................................

.........................................................................................................................

1. What are the conditions for granting loan to small and medium scale industrialist?

(a). Collateral security [ ] (b). Guarantor [ ]

(c). Nature of business [ ] (d). Registration of business [ ]

(e). Other (specify)......................................................................................

1. What constitute the collateral required?

(a). Land property [ ] (b). Educational Certificate [ ]

(c). Others (specify) ...............................................................................

1. Have the small and medium industrialist been meeting such requirement? (a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]
2. What kind of loan is available for these small and medium scale

industrialists?

(a). Short - term Loan [ ] (b). Medium - term loan [ ]

(c). Long – term Loan [ ]

1. What is the duration of repayment of loan?

(a). Short - Term loan:.............................................................................

(b). Medium - term loan :.........................................................................

(c). Long term loan:..................................................................................

1. Incase of default by a borrower what do you do to recover the loan?

(a). Auction the pledge [ ] (b). Take legal action [ ] (c). Others (specify)....................................................................................

1. would you say that CBN also influence the bank lending policies.

(a). Yes [ ] (b). No [ ]

1. Would you say that the commercial bank do not follow the Federal Government directives concerning loan able to these sub – sector of economy?

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1. The collateral securities demanded from borrowers too rigid or hard to come by?

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1. How would you rate the performance of Union bank of Nigeria Plc financing in small and medium scale industries in Nigeria?

(a). Good [ ] (b) Satisfactory [ ]

(c). Poor [ ] (d). Very Poor [ ]