

**RE-ENGINEERING SUSTAINABLE RURAL ECONOMY THROUGH  
SOCIAL INFRA STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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**Abstract**

*The paper is titled "Re-engineering sustainable rural economy through social infrastructure development in Nigeria" The objective of the study was to establish the nexus between social infrastructure like basic education, health care facilities, provision of clean source of drinking water, housing, poverty reduction, human capital development etc. and sustainable rural economy. Relevant literature was reviewed to link the study with the existing views on related topics. The paper adopted the people centered approach propounded by Korten (1984) as a framework of the work. The key element of the approach is provision of infrastructure through (a) the empowerment of the people (b) participation and (c) sustainability among others. The choice of the approach was based on the fact that the components of people centered approach are vital factors for sustainable in the rural economy. The researchers found that poor condition of life in the rural areas is as a result of inadequate provision of social infrastructural facilities and therefore recommended a total overhaul of government approach to developmental Participatory approach should be adopted. Government should improve access to education, healthcare facilities, quality road network in the rural areas. To improve the economy of the rural people and make it sustainable, they must participate in taken developmental decisions that affect their life as development is a learning process.*

***Keywords: Development, Sustainable development, Infrastructure and Social infrastructure.***

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**Introduction**

Efforts at rural development in Nigeria dates back to colonial period. Since then to date, bold attempts have been made to open up the rural areas of the country where over 75 percent of the population live and earn their livelihood, but in spite of the

efforts rural areas of the nation have still not shown much in response. It is still marred by many disabilities. These range from remoteness, inaccessibility, relative isolation, poverty and unbroken monotony of daily life, loss of active population through rural urban migration, malnutrition, diseases and relative lethargy (Adefolalu, 1997).

We are concerned about the development and growth of rural economy because no meaningful national development can take place without a strong based rural economy, this understanding perhaps, motivated successive governments in Nigeria to embark on rural development effort in the pursuit of sustainable national development. A sustainable rural economy is the pursuit of an efficient mobilization and utilization of available human and material resources in the rural area to produce goods and services to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations from meeting their own needs. According to Lasisi (1992), this involve the mobilization and allocation of resources so as to reach a desirable balance over time between welfare and productive services available to the rural population, mass participation which requires resources allocation to low-income earners region and classes and that productive and social services actually reach them: and making the process self-sustaining which includes development of the appropriate skills and implementing capacity, and the presence of institutions at the local, regional and national levels to ensure the effective use of existing resources and foster the mobilization of additional finance and human resources for continued development of the subsistence sector.

Re-engineering rural economy will largely focus on the Agricultural Sector. This is because up to 80 percent of the over 160 million population in Nigeria resides in the rural areas. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, contributing about 40 percent of GDP. The Agricultural Sector employs approximately two-thirds of the country's total labour force and provides livelihood to about 90 percent of the rural population. About 90 % percent of Nigeria food is produced by small-scale farmers who cultivate small plots of land and depend on rainfall rather than irrigation system. Although statistics show that an estimated 70 percent of Nigerians live on US \$1.25 per day. Nigeria was rated 40<sup>th</sup> out of 79 on the 2012 Global Hunger index and 15<sup>th</sup> out of 187 on the 2011 UNDP Human Development Index. Poverty is especially wide spread in the rural areas, where 80 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (World Bank and IFAD. 2012).

Successive governments of Nigeria have embarked upon different types of Rural Development programmes aimed at developing the rural economy. These include: Operation feed the Nation (OFN) associated with the Obasanjo reign: the Green Revolution of the Shagari administration. 'The War Against Indiscipline (WAI), of the Buhari reign and the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) of the Babangida administration. To implement these programmes many organization and institutions were established. These include the River Basin and Rural Development Authorities (RBRDAS), Agricultural Development Projects (ADP); Community Banks, peoples Bank of Nigeria, Better life Programme.

National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and Guinea Worm Eradication Force; there is also Sure-P, You Win and they defunct NAPEP that also geared towards improving the living standard of Nigerians.

These programme made little impact in terms of re-engineering rural economy. This manifests in low level of development of rural areas in Nigeria. It has been argued that sustainable rural economy requires certain infrastructural facilities.

That was why Development Bank (ADP) has made infrastructure development cornerstone in its development agenda with regional member countries (TMSA, 2012). The bank recognised that lack of adequate social and economic infrastructure is one of the key constraints to development in Africa. Unfortunately, such social infrastructure as good roads, health care facilities, electricity, capacity building institutions, education, training and development center, sanitation services, clean and portable water, etc are not adequately provided especially in the Nigeria rural areas. IFAD in its 2012 report maintains that rural infrastructure in Nigeria has long been neglected. Investments in health, education, and water supply have been focused largely on the cities. As a result, rural population has extremely limited access to services such as schools and health care centres and about half of the population lacks access to safe drinking water. It is against this backdrop that this study became imperative to establish the nexus between social infrastructure facilities and development of rural economy in Nigeria.

### **Statement of Problem**

National development has become a big challenge to Nigeria because of the long neglect of the contribution of rural economy. All rural development programmes targeted at repositioning the status of the rural economy has achieved minimal results because of inadequate social infrastructural facilities and wrong approaches by the designers of these programmes. In most of the contemporary Nigerian rural communities, there is generally low and inadequate provision of basic infrastructure such as electricity supply, portable water, agricultural storage and processing facilities, irrigation and transportation facilities. Also, the rural areas have restricted access to basic education and health facilities because of long distance to traverse to their locations in adjoining towns. Majority of the deep wells/borehole sunk in the rural areas for water supply are not functioning, hence the rural households recourse to fetch water from streams/brooks (Ogunnowo and Odecrinde, 2012). This ugly trend has hindered the development of rural economy in Nigeria. It has negatively affected agricultural production which is the bedrock of rural economy. Unfortunately, the prices of foodstuff have continued to increase over time for example, between December 2007 and March 2009. prices of palm oil, maize, corn, guinea corn and beans rose by 36,28,16,12 and 18 K percent respectively (National Bureau of Statistics, 2009). Lack of infrastructure facilities and degrading condition of life in most rural communities has resulted to increasing migration/inflow of people into the capital cities, thus leading to congestion and attendant urban problems like unemployment, increasing house rent, and general high cost of living amidst low

level of income. Poor road network in the rural areas has compounded the problem of rural dwellers as it has become difficult for them to evacuate their farm produce to various markets where they are needed. The rural area lack adequate training in the area of storage techniques, hence they cannot properly preserve their farm produce. There is also problem arising from wrong approach to rural development efforts in Nigeria. This equally constituted the bane of sustainable rural economy in Nigeria. The extent those who design these programme involve prospective or target beneficiary is worrisome. The "top-hotton" often called blue print approach to rural development has failed. Karton (1980) maintained that first, there is no fit *between* the intended beneficiaries and the programmes, secondly, there is no fit between the beneficiaries and the assisting organisation and thirdly, there is no fit between programmes and the organisation. This is what Okoli (1995) called a blue print approach. A situation whereby a motely group of experts and professionals (planners, administrators and researchers) sit together, deliberate on the critical needs of the rural people, evaluate the resources available, decide on the project, tasks and programmes needed for the rural population. This has resulted to the failure of most of these programmes. This failure which has been widely acknowledged by (Ega. et al 1980; Sanda, Ed; 1988. Ebong, 1973 and Weitz, 1971) is due not only to the poor conceptualisation of rural development programmes but also primarily to the absence of "fit" in critical variables involved in the process and inadequate social infrastructural facilities.

### **Conceptual Clarification**

Some concepts like development, sustainable rural economy, infrastructure especially social infrastructure, among others are defined here to explain their meanings as they are used in the work and to establish the linkages between the variables.

Development according to Rodney (1986) implies increasing skill and capacity to do things, greater freedom, self-confidence, creativity, self discipline, responsibility and Material well-being. Cavacho (1988) maintains that good development should include compliance with human rights and that human rights should include the right of vulnerable groups and poor countries lo have access to appropriate technology come about. For Ali (1968), development is one that people oriented, involves the people at all stages of the planning and execution process and is committed to bringing about signification qualitative changes in the lives of all the people. Rural development on the other hand entail, improving the living standards of the mass of low-income population residing in the rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining (Lele, 1975).

For Okpata (2004), development as a societal phenomenon is all encompassing and demands the involvement of all sections of the society simultaneously. He further stated that factors in development can simply be, how Government increases her capacity to legitimize herself, innovate political changes, respond to demands from

pressure groups, diffuse social conflict through agency of system maintenance, regulation and adaptation. The capacities of the Government, manifest itself in either the rate or level of literacy/ illiteracy poverty or wealth, employment/unemployment rate of skill, manpower/professionals, infant mortality rate, adequate medicare, provision of social infrastructures (road, electricity, hospitals, good water etc), environmental sanitation better living condition, accommodation and pension scheme for retired workers (Okpata, 2004:171)

The World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their needs" Development can only be sustained in an environment where basic social infrastructural facilities like access road, health care facilities, electricity, education, transportation are provided. We therefore define sustainable Rural Economy to mean the process of enhancing the capacity of rural economy to mobilize and utilize available human and material resources through provision of social infrastructural facilities to efficiently produce goods and services that can meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the generation to meet their own needs. This re-engineering experience is sine qua non to sustainable national development.

**Infrastructure:** The word infrastructure has been used in English since at least 1927 according to online etymology dictionary (2012, originally meaning “ The installations that form the basis for any operation or system infrastructure is the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society like industries, buildings, roads, bridges, health services, and so on. It is the enterprise or the product services and facilities necessary for an economy to function (Sullivan and Sheffirm, (2003). Khan (1979) asserted that rural infrastructural facilities can be classified into three main types namely health and educational facilities, social infrastructure-namely health and educational facilities, community centres and security services, institutional infrastructure like credit and financial. Therefore, our conception of social infrastructure in this study encompasses the three dimensions of rural infrastructural facilities as espoused by Khan (1979). The reason is not far fetched. All these facilities enumerated have direct bearing on the general well being of the rural people, but most importantly on their economic activities. Rural infrastructure facilities is the bedrock /foundation upon which rural industrialization and by extension the development of rural economy is based.

#### **Theoretical framework**

There are theories and approaches which are believed to enhance rural economic development. This paper is anchored in the people centered approach. The people centered approach to development views an individual not as subject but an actor who defines the goals, controls the resources, and directs processes affecting his or her life (Korten, 1984). The key elements in this approach are provision of infrastructure through: (a) Empowerment of people, (b) development of an administrative process, which responds to the needs of the people, (c) human growth

and wellbeing (d) equality, (e) self-reliance, (i) participation and (j) sustainability. White (1987) argued that sustainability is a measure of lasting quality in development programme. An infrastructural development programme can be sustained by creating a felt need among beneficiaries about the efficacy of the programme, developing institution which continually adapt, providing (or self-generating) resources and building support among political elite and community groups.

At the core of this approach is participation of the people. The importance of participation in the development of rural economy cannot be over emphasized. The importance of participation in rural economy development is succinctly captured by the British House Committees on foreign affairs, when it observed as follows:

... It has become increasingly clear that failure to engage all of the available human resources in the task of development only acts as break on the economic growth but also does little to ensure the basic-causes of social and political instability which pose a constant Threat to the gains achieved on economic group ( Hapgood, 1969).

In Nigeria, as well as in most developing countries, government efforts at development has been directive instead of participatory. This as argued by scholars has become major hindrance to the development of the rural economy. For instance, both Idoha (2002), Eminue (2005) and Obi Nwachukwu and Obiorah (2008) agreed that lack of participation of the poor at various levels of anti-poverty programmes in Nigeria. "Top-down" rather than "bottom-up approach, and lack of involvement of beneficiaries in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation have been the problem of poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria. Also, Lawal and Hassan (2012) maintained that the relationship between the Nigerian government and the citizenry is that of limited interaction, with members of the public. By limited interaction, we mean that members of the public, and indeed the poor population are not given opportunity to participate in decision making process with regards to how they could be assisted. At best, beneficiaries were handpicked for one scheme or the other.

The relevance of the approach to the study is based on the fact that cooperation between the government and the rural people will ensure a robust rural economy through provision of social infrastructure, electricity, education and training, health care facilities among other. Government provision of infrastructural facilities requires the cooperation of the people to be able to provide the right facilities where they are needed Participation is a means of developing an individual total personality. It is a learning process. Rural development programme should be conceived as learning process intended to transform the total personality of their beneficiaries. 'This can be a sure way to re-engineering the rural economy in Nigeria. It is therefore, incumbent on those who design public policies and programme to bridge the psychological and social distance between the government and the masses in terms of involving them in both formulation of policies and programmes as well as citing social infrastructure projects to improve

their well being. Unless the people participate actively in a programme, they are not likely to have a feeling of fulfillment.

### **Re-engineering sustainable rural economy through social infrastructural Development.**

Availability of social infrastructure which includes clean water, decent housing, environmental sanitation, personal hygiene, adequate nutrition, formal and informal education, health care facilities among others is the prerequisite for a better standard of living and sustainable rural economy in Nigeria. Unfortunately, these facilities are lacking in the rural areas. According to Madu (2007), 'The importance of rural infrastructure provision lies on its capacity to sustain daily activities, quality of life and economic base in the rural areas'. In other words the quality of life and means of livelihood of the rural dwellers can be assessed by analyzing the availability of infrastructural facilities at their disposal (Ogunowo and Oderinde, 2012). We now establish the link between these social infrastructure variables and sustainable rural development in Nigeria.

### **Re-engineering rural economy through provision of educational services:**

There is a strong link between availability of education facilities and the development of rural economy. Unfortunately, less attention has been paid to this important sector. Obiekezie and Obi (2002) observed that education is now accepted as a means of meeting other needs and also means of accelerating development and improving productivity by promoting economic growth. Development in this sector would tantamount to rehabilitation of the infrastructure so as to enhance the quality and facilitate raising standards. It will also involve provision of equipment for workshops, laboratories, modern science and technological gadgets and ensuring their sustained operations. The provision of textbooks, exercise books and adequate building of educational institution in order to be able to engage in effective teaching and learning. It should encompass mass literacy and making education affordable to majority of members of the society.

Galadima (2014) maintains that education promotes rural productivity by making the member to be able to decide agronomic and other information so as to carry out other desirable modern production practices, basic education also promotes feeding quality, dignity, self respect, sense of belonging as well as means of political integration of rural people. The above positions of some scholars clearly show that education is a major foundation of any meaningful development effort. However, what obtains in most rural areas is a near total neglect of this sector. There is too very apparent poor quality education in most rural areas in Nigeria (Ele 2006). Ifere (1992) notes in this respect, that rural education is characterized by limited functional or work oriented education and disdain for handicraft and technical subjects Okoli and Onah (2002: 159) make similar observation as they note thus.

The privilege of education which, for instance, is supposed to be a birth right of every Nigerian child is an illusion to many poor rural dwellers. In some places, there are no schools at all while in some others the schools are shabby, ill-equipped and poorly staffed.

### **Re-engineering rural economy through adequate investment in Agriculture**

Adequate investment in agriculture is necessary to ensure sustainable rural economy since majority of the country's population reside in the rural areas and are largely farmers. This has never been the case because the basic infrastructural facilities to drive this sector are lacking. This outstanding sector of rural economy is also Nigeria's biggest employer of labour with about 70 percent of the population engaged in it. But, suffices to mention that agriculture production in Nigeria *is largely* concentrated in the hands of peasant farmers that use crude implement and technology. Agriculture which used to be mainstay of the nations economy in the early years of independence and produced enough to feed the nation has later been relegated to the background with the ascendancy of crude oil (Petro dollar) in the 1960s and 1970s (Ogunovo and Oderinde 2012). There is a very weak production structure in the agricultural sector that need to be strengthened by machinery infrastructure in order to enhance agricultural production. The Nigerian farm landscape is dominated by subsistence farmers who still use crude equipment and operate traditional cum-inefficient methods. Such large subsistence agricultural sector has failed to keep up with the rapid population growth. The use of different agricultural machineries is still very low with the entire country having only 30,000 tractors (Abba, 2009). This means that food security status of the nation continues to be threatened with very low agricultural production.

It is worthy of note that the provision of an efficient and effective transportation system in the rural areas is germane to the development of rural economy. However, rural Nigeria is generally characterized by poor and inefficient transportation system.

According to Ogunnowo and Oderinde, (2012) The condition of transportation in agricultural sector of Nigeria is quite appalling. For instance, road is an asset to any rural settlement as it provides the farmers access to their farm and makes for free flow of farm produce to urban markets. In some cases the bridges/culverts linking the rural areas have been damaged, Such situation has made many rural areas suffer varying degrees of remoteness, inaccessibility, relative isolation, and backward effects of development.

Also, storage and processing infrastructure as well as market platforms in the agricultural sector are grossly inadequate and inefficient, thus reflecting high level of pre-harvest and post-harvest losses in the country due to poor storage facilities. Nigerian farmers receive less for their produce in terms of bumper harvest and this will impact negatively on productivity. Most rural areas are characterized by deplorable road network and absence of all year round reliable road. This situation is made more critical as the topography of some rural communities are characterized by ubiquitous valleys and hills and other geographical challenges like clay and swampy areas. This poses enormous challenge in road construction (Olayiwole and Adeleye, 2005). Ele (2006) too observes that there is indeed, a problem of rural transport as mostly all the rural roads are not accessible and the bridges are dilapidated and in some cases even non-existent and since accessibility is a necessity

for development, its lack in most rural areas holds them back in dungeon of underdevelopment.

### **Re-engineering rural economy through Adequate health care provision**

A robust health care is capable of improving the rural economy and living of rural people. Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Development in this sector would mean removal of all biological, environmental and social, cultural, psychological factors that could cause health hazard in the society.

Unfortunately, the reverse is the case in the rural areas. Health related environmental problems in Nigeria vary with the social and economic development achieved by different states and even different towns and villages within individual states. They are linked to poverty, absence of adequate water supply, lack of sanitation services, and poor housing problems associated with poor environmental sanitation, exposure to communicable disease, and poor personal hygiene predominate and are often compounded by malnutrition which reduces resistance to diseases especially among vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the aged. Malaria, cholera, diarrhea and other diseases transmitted by mosquitoes and other vectors such as filariasis and parasitic infections like guinea worm and onchocerciasis are still major public health problems. Onah and Okoli (2001) observed similarly that in most rural areas of Nigeria, no medical institution of any sort at all and that where they do, the people have to travel very long distances to get them. The revelation of the National Strategic Health Development plan (NSHD) 2010-2015 summarized the health status in Nigeria thus:

The health indicators for Nigeria are among the worst in the world. Nigeria shoulders 10% of the global disease burden and is making slow partners towards achieving the 2013 targets for health related MDGs. The health indicators in Nigeria have largely remained below country target and internationally-set benchmark weaknesses due to the inherent in its health system. The life expectancy at birth has been reported to be 47 year, according to the 2008 NDHS report. This is below the least developed countries (LDC) average of 53 years. The disability adjusted life expectancy at birth is 38.3 years Nigeria has the highest number of HIV infected persons in African continent and the fourth highest TB burden in the world. One out of every 7 to 8 Children dies before his birthday and one out of 6 before his fifth birthday.

The poor outcome are not only due to the high increase in the poverty level but

also to the weakness in the health sector, especially in the delivery of primary health care services for immunizable diseases.

Ogunnowo and Oderinde (2012), maintain that the health status of rural dwellers is prosy for measuring their ability and agility to effectively participate in Agricultural

production. Once the rural farmers are constrained health wise with dearth of health services, their productivity level will surely drop.

The rural dwellers are the worst hit of this negative trend in the Nigerian health care system. This has not only affected their daily life but has worsened the economy of the rural people. Undoubtedly, productive activities in the rural areas are affected by the poor health care condition in the area, and moreso farming requires physical energy and rural farmers must be in good health before they can contribute meaningfully in the development of their immediate family and the society at large.

### **Re-engineering rural economy through Adequate Poverty Reduction Programmes**

There is high rate of poverty in Nigeria which has affected rural development in Nigeria. Investment in the agro allied businesses has been very low as the rural farmers hardly feed their families let alone investing in profitable ventures. Data from the Federal office of Statistic poverty in Nigeria (1999) show that majority of the poor were located in the rural areas and that poverty increased from 28.9% in 1980 to 51.4% in 1985 and dropped to 46.0% in 1992 but increased to 69.8% in 1996. urban poverty on the others increased from 17.2% in 1980 to 37.8% in 1985 and increased to 58.2% in 1996. However in 2014 the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) revealed that the poverty level in Nigeria is 69%. This ugly trend reflects in virtually all aspect of our life. For instance, the United nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Nigeria as the 142<sup>ND</sup> with HDI of 0.41 among 174 countries listed in 1997. By 1999, the country ranked 151<sup>st</sup> while Nigeria's human poverty index (NPI) was 41.6, which placed her among the 25 poorest nations in the world (UNAP, 1999)

Poverty destroys aspirations, hope and happiness. In Nigeria, as in other poverty stricken nations, this is the poverty one can feel. Poverty affects tolerance of others, support of civil liberties and openness towards foreigners, it also affects tolerance of others, support of civil liberties and openness towards foreigners, it also affects ones disposition to participate in community activities, interpersonal trust and self satisfaction (Amoo, 1997, Fairbacks 2000). Amidst abject poverty rural economy dwindles and lacks basic support because people must eat before they think of satisfying other needs. Government support policies and programmes in this direction have been faced with a lot of challenges, poor coordination of activities dwindling of resources flow; failure to build in sustainability mechanism; lack of complementary efforts from beneficiaries; low accountability; absence of well articulated target; absence of well articulated policy for poverty eradication among others (NPEP-Today, 2017). Also, poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria which aim at improving the living condition of people especially the rural dwellers have adopted directive approach, the programmes are designed without involving the prospective beneficiaries and has been one of the major causes of its failures.

### **Re-engineering rural Economy through Decent Housing Scheme**

Another basic social infrastructure which is required for sustainable rural economy is decent housing. However, in rural areas as well as urban settlement,

housing has become a major social problem in Nigeria. There have been minimal efforts targeted in housing problems in the rural areas. If sustainable development of rural economy will be achieved, it must *be* a holistic process. The activities of the Nigerian government through the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing are highlighted under the relevant programme areas: providing adequate shelter for all, improving human settlement, management, promoting the targeted provision of environmental infrastructure such as water, sanitation. Drainage and solid waste management; promoting human settlement, planning and management in disaster prone areas, promoting sustainable construction of industrial activities, and promoting human resource development and capacity building for human settlement development. The government decision to implement these programmes was based on the resolution adopted at the third United Nations Conference on Human Settlement (Habitat) held in Vancouver, Canada in 1976.

There are likely questions that result from the above, one, is these programme, been fully implemented; secondly, why is it that Nigerians still suffer from poor housing facilities amidst these laudable initiatives? Answers to the above questions point to the poor implementation of government policies which has characterized the Nigerian public administration. According to Ekpo and Olaniyi (1995) one of the cardinal objectives of DFFRI was to raise the quality of rural housing, as well as the quality of rural living and working environment in the rural areas. The rural housing unit of the directorate trained about 250 technical personnel from all the states, on how to use locally available raw materials and technology for building houses. In 1992, a total of 8,024 technical extension workers were engaged in various Communities to boost rural housing (Obeta and Okide 2013). The truth remains that the deplorable condition of life in the rural areas as a result of poor housing has constituted the problem of sustainable rural economy development. This has resulted to increasing rural-urban migration with the decline in the labour force of the rural areas with attendant increase rapid rate of urbanization. The rate of urbanization has brought with it some problems including shortage of housing, overcrowding, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, inadequate infrastructure and services, among others.

### **Conclusion**

In this study, there has been a concerted effort to establish the nexus between social infrastructure like education, health care provisions, housing, poverty reduction programmes etc and sustainable development of rural economy. Rural development efforts in Nigeria dates back to the pre-colonial era. However, the notable programmes targeted in the rural people can be traced to the post independence experience like the National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP), Operation Feed the Nation, Green Revolution, Better life for rural Women, National Directorate of Employment among numerous others. These programmes provided little or minimal impact to the development needs of the rural people. Hence, the poor standard of living of the rural people. We equally noted in the study that

Achieving rural development goals is a function of diverse factors such as economic, social, political, cultural etc. and most importantly commitment by government to bettering the lots of the people. Ijere (1990) remarked that rural development will continue to be basic problem to developing countries including Nigeria, because of the following reasons:

Lack of national philosophical base, Lack of integrated pilot demonstration, Lack of local economies, Lack of core project leadership. Inadequate community participation, Lack of grassroots planning, Inability to optimize local resources and Neglect of community structural approach

We therefore conclude that sustainable rural economy has eluded the rural areas consequent upon the inadequate provision of the basic social infrastructural facilities mentioned above which drives the rural economy, and by extension hinders national development since a robust rural economy is a prerequisite for sustainable national economy.

Arising from the foregoing, the paper therefore recommended as follows:

i. Government should adopt a holistic approach that take into cognizance of all the aspects of development in administering development in the rural areas. It has been observed that most of the government's efforts on rural development have as their primary aim, improvement of food, cash crops and agricultural production (Obetta and Okid., 2013).

However, the truth of the matter is that rural development is more than agricultural development. Rural transformation involves a comprehensive, all round structural and fundamental changes not just in the physical conditions in the rural inhabitant, but more so in the mental, psychological as well as cultural aspect of development

ii. There should be robust and regular training and development of rural famers on the new techniques of farming and other agriculturalactivities. Government through this training and human capacity building should provide modern farming equipment to farmers for a mechanized agricultural practices. It has been observed that majority of the Nigerian farmers, especially in the rural areas still use crude farm implements and this has resulted to low produce as they operate at subsistence level.

iii. Government should be more committed to the provision of basic education, health care facilities, access road network, electricity etc. this study has shown that most rural communities lack access to clean water in some areas where they are provided they are inadequate. create incentives for rural growth and employment by improving access to production resources and institutional services.

iv. This paper also recommended that more opportunities should be given to rural people for participation in decisions that govern their lives. Experience in the past has shown that most programmes targeted at the rural people are directive in nature. This has resulted in its failures. Government in fashioning out policies and programmer for rural development should involve the target beneficiaries in the formulation as well as implementation of these these programmes made for them.

v. Kboh (1995) has recommended among others for empowering rural people

through participatory and community-oriented development that is woven around local principles, skills and technologies and protecting the environment by generating and facilitating appropriate resource management systems. This will also enhance sustainable rural economy in Nigeria.

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