PHYSICAL PLANNING PROPOSALS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ANAMBRA STATE

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AUGUST 1990

DECLARATION

I declare here that this thesis is composed by me out of my research work on Nsukka Local Government Area of Anambra State. It has not been previously accepted in any undertaking for an award of a higher Degree.

Quotation marks and references have been respectively used to distinguish quotations and sources of information.

Signature _____

Date 14th August, 1990

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this thesis entitled PHYSICAL PLANNING PROPOSALS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ANAMBRA STATE by ONYISHI EMMANUEL U. meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of M.Sc. of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

CHAIRMAN, SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE	3/9/90 DATE
MEMBER, SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE	DATE
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT	21.01.91 DATE
DEAN, POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL	6/6/91 DATE

DEDICATION

This is dedicated to my wife, Virginia, my children and other members of the family who in various capacities have contributed to the success of this Course.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My indebtedness for valuable suggestions, advice and other kinds of aids extends in many directions to many groups and individuals. The sense of gratitude for assistance received is especially strong as it applies to my first and second Supervisors, Mr. M. Sani and Dr. J. O. Popoola respectively for their professional advice and guidance. To them I express my profound gratitude.

I also express my heartfelt thanks to Mr. I. D. Suleiman, Head of Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and all other members of academic staff for their fatherly attitude and advice that have contributed to any measure of success which might be credited to this work. They shall be exonerated for any errors of commission or omission found therein as they are exclusively mine.

My sincere thanks also go to my colleagues, friends and most importantly to Mr. Benjamin Ezema who typed all my assignments throughout my hectic stay at this University. To them all, I am grateful.

To my State Ministry, many individuals and groups who in various capacities provided help and information in one way or the other, I express my sincere appreciation for their support, especially J.B. Idoko who helped me both in weight and height during this course.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis focusses on the apparent issues of neglect and poor economic activities in the development process in the rural parts of Anambra State of Nigeria, using Nsukka Local Government Area as a case study. It is the low level of development prevailing in this part of the State which is essentially rural in character that has necessitated the choice of the area as an appropriate place for undertaking a rural development study.

Settlement pattern hero is more dispersed than it is nucleated so that it is not easy to establish where one settlement begins and another ends and as a consequence presents problem or allocation of modern infrastructures because of the required threshold population. In addition most of the remoter settlements from the urban centre of Nsukka are inaccessable by road for many months especially during the rainy season which has resulted to the use of human potterage, bicycles, and a very few motor-cycles as means of transportation - thereby compounding their problems.

Many farmers in this sub-region appear to be living in a closed system and completely isolated. This has drastically affected their income level as their agricultural produce are sold to the middle men at reduced prices who are able to scramble to reach them. This, it is held, dulls the enthusiasm of the farmers to increase their output. Worst of all are poverty, unemployment, inequality in income and gross inadequacy

of infrastructures because of non-tapping of the potentials of the area to generate employment* These remarkable features have caused the youths to migrate to other areas for employment. The situation is now changing owing to the establishment of Okpuje Agricultural development project and other Community development projects. These projects which have contributed to the development of the area were sectoral and proceeded without any definite theoretical guidelines and as a result featured haphazard development.

Thus spatial planning efforts to locate, link and co-ordinate these elements in integrated form are needed. This will utilize both human and natural resources of the area to create employment opportunities. It is obvious that the spill-over benefits from these, will outweigh and reduce the constraints of these rural dwellers who can now set up adult schools for themselves, give formal education to their children and solve their other pressing needs. In view of this and in line with the present government policy in the development of the rural areas, there is therefore much need for new orientation in planning process of the study drea by centralising of functions and services in Hierarchical Centres in order to give rise to a number of economies, external and internal.

This should now form the basis of development approach to be adopted for this area that will link rural problems, proposals and policies. It is envisaged that once this new approach including phasing and implementation of programmes are adopted the issue of rural stagnation and low economic activities in the study area will be minimised.

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CHAPTER ONE

THE RESEARCH SCHEME

1.10 BACKGROUND

It was once assumed that the countryside where about 80% of Nigerians are living required no special help, protection or control and that only towns needed planning as could be seen from many Nigerian development plans. Now, it is realised that this is not true. This is coupled with the fact that towns are growing outwards and upwards, the former destroys Agricultural lands, the latter may be detrimental to urban living.
As a result many of the people from the rural areas regard living in urban centres as temporary because nostalgic attachment to rural homes is very strong and active participation to consideration of one's village gives him satisfaction of prestige and security. In fact housing which are haphazardly erected without proper physical planning form by far the largest item of expenditure in the countryside by the urban dwellers[1]. This is because such homes are where weekends, Christimas or Community festivals are spent.

In Nigeria rural areas have not actually attracted the attention they deserve either in terms of policy formulation or of implementation. In the past most of the goals of the development plans have often not been attained because of lack

1. Umeh L. C. (1984) Housing Policy and practice in Nigeria. A paper presented at an International Seminar on Urban Regeneration, University of Liverpool.

of development strategy for the integration of the Sectoral Components of the plans with spatial aspects of planning. In spite of a quick succession of the development plans, therefore, a weak-link exists between the primary and secondary sectors of the economy and hence rural and urban centres of growth.

Accordingly, interactions between the centres of manufacturing in the country and areas of primary production have never been functionally effective nor has the expected "trickling down" or "spread effects" of development from those centres of growth and manufacturing been appreciably felt in the countryside. As a consequence, the rural areas in Nigeria have for long been experiencing stagnation and thus remained under-developed and poverty striken with attendant problems of out-migration of their productive labour force to the urban areas. Rural development has not been accorded a pride of place in development plans as it has only been mentioned in sub-sectors which have been of lip-service rather than action.

Implementation attempts have been left to the River Basin Development Authorities and integrated Rural Development Agencies whose achievements have been quite negligible because such agencies consider rural development to be simply synonymous with Agriculture and therefore resources allocated for rural development are expended on Agricultural inputs[2]. On the issue of

2. Twentieth Annual Meeting of Nigerian Institute of Town Planners (NITP) 1987 held in Lagos, Nigeria.

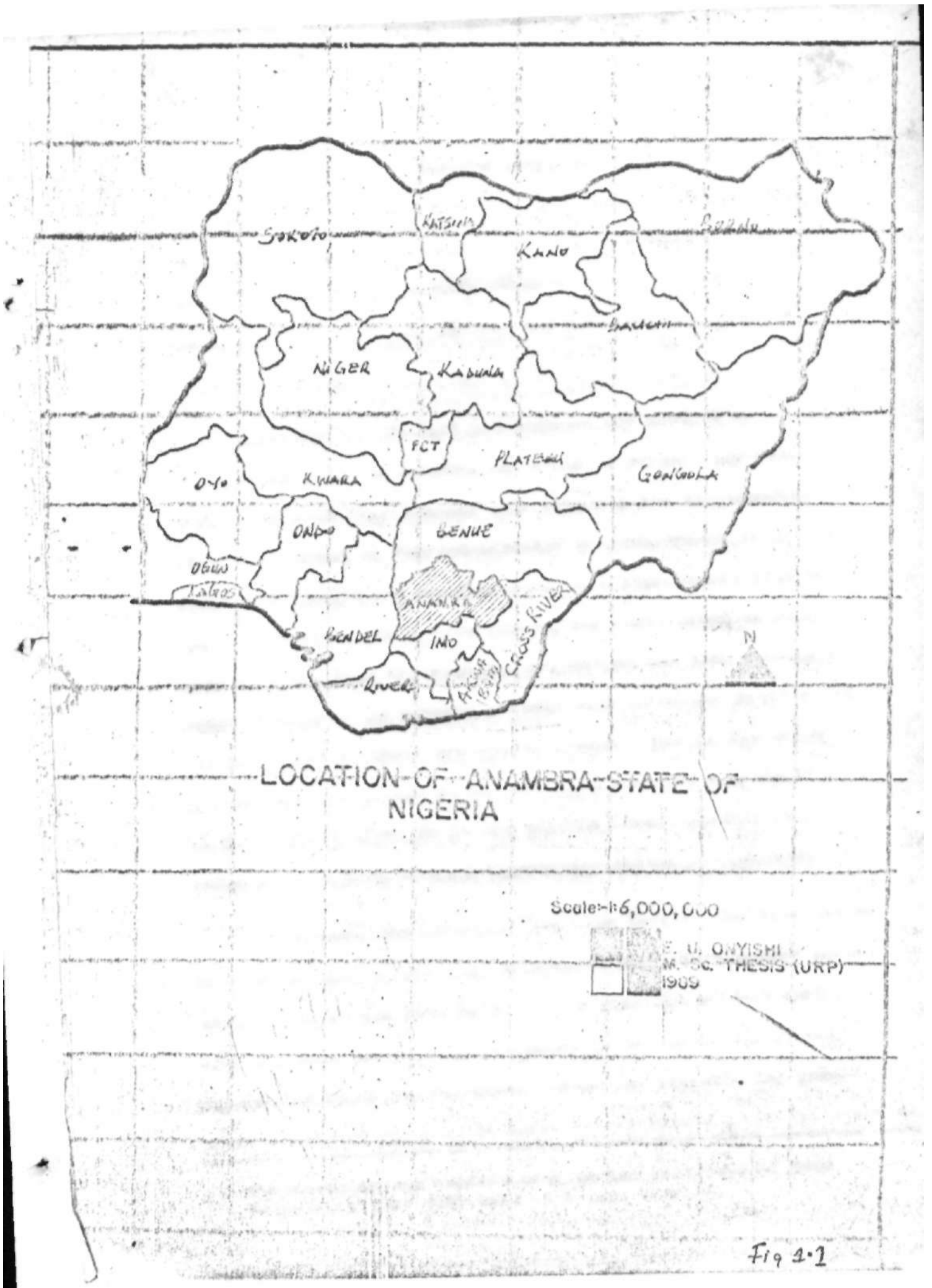

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E. U. ONYISHI
M. Sc. THESIS (URP)
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Fig 1.1

policy, there is no articulated rural development policy for the country unlike what is obtainable in Britain, America and Soviet Union, giving way to large scale stagnation, lack of infrastructural facilities and unemployment as common features of rural economy.

These are more pronounced in Nsukka Local Government Area of Anambra State. Therefore, it is the intention of this thesis to search for an efficient strategy for rural development especially in the study area. This will be a comprehensive approach that considers all aspects of rural development as parts of a system, linked operationally and spatially without of course reducing nature to the status of a museum piece. See Fig. 1.

1.2.0 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM AND JUSTIFICATION FOR STUDY

The colonial administration in Anambra State as in other parts of Nigeria and in developing countries in general, initially created what may be regarded as economic islands and enclaves by concentrating investments mainly in their administrative Headquarters, mineral extraction sites and in major transportation nodes. For instance Enugu as the regional capital of the then Eastern region of Nigeria and the new site for coal mining received substantial amount of developments in basic infrastructural facilities. Kano and Zaria on the other hand were developed originally as transportation nodes.

By these new developments, conditions were created for the first waves of large scale immigration of people from the rural countrysides into these viable economic enclaves for gainful employment. This trend continued after attainment of Nigerian independence in 1960. Today the result is a marked disparity between rural and urban areas which is characterised by the lopsided provision of social amenities in favour of urban areas alone.

Now decogesting these urban areas has become the government's concern in Nigeria as it is essential tool for national development. In this regard, various attempts have been made by Federal, State and Local Governments in different parts of the country. However, most of these efforts have not registered substantial success in achieving effective development of the rural areas by making use of human and land resources. It appears that the reasons are many. The important aspect of these is the lack of infusing the physical planning aspect into these attempts for better spatial organisation of elements on the areal space.

This work strives to identify the various efforts made, the reasons for their failures and advances physical planning measures as useful ingredients towards rural development. Nsukka Local Government Area which is rural in character and lacks modern facilities and employment opportunities as a result of non-tapping of its natural potentials like any other rural area in Anambra State is taken as a case study.

1.30 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

1.31 AIM: The aim is to examine rural development strategies and programmes in Nsukka Local Government Area, find out areas of problems and potentials from the existing physical and socio-economic conditions with a view to making appropriate physical planning proposals for rural development.

1.32 OBJECTIVES

The above aim shall be achieved through the following objectives:

1. To review the concept of rural development and different strategies for rural development.
2. To evaluate the policies and programmes towards rural development in Anambra State with particular reference to Nsukka Local Government Area.
3. To examine the settlement pattern of the people as well as physical and socio-economic conditions of the study area.
4. To review the problems and potentials for rural development in Nsukka Local Government Area.
5. To identify the appropriate physical planning strategy and make planning proposals.
6. To suggest implementation policies and procedure.

1.40 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

Rural areas are found in Anambra State like any other State in Nigeria but development problems are different. These problems are more pronounced in the study area as it is the centre of rural neglect in the State.

The study is limited to twenty one settlements of Nsukka Local Government Area. These settlements should be regarded as a unified body of individuals as they have common characteristics of interests, similar in attitudes, language, cultural heritage and continguous in outlook. But this study does not lay claim to great depths because of lean finances and dearth of data-bank.

1.50 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed for this research is both exploratory and descriptive.

(a) DATA COLLECTION: Data was collected from two main sources namely: Primary and Secondary sources.

(b) PRIMARY SOURCES: The collection of primary information was made possible because in the study area there is a hierarchy of administration through the ward heads, councillors, chief, the local government Council to the State which is answerable to the Federal authority. Therefore, during the field survey, with the assistance of the University undergraduates, the number of wards, average family size and the number of compounds from each settlements were found through various ward-heads. Then by administering five questionnaires to five compounds per ward, three hundred and fifty compound heads were sampled.
This number may be considered inadequate but because the people are homogeneous in culture, language and attitudes and would normally have similar answers to questions asked, it has been therefore, considered that large samples are not necessary.
See table 1.1

TABLE 1.1

SETTLEMENT AND SAMPLE SIZE

S/No	Name of the Settlement	No. of Wards	Sample H H H	Sample %	Population of Settlement
1.	Nsukka	10	50	14.3	10248
2.	Ede-Oballa	5	25	7.1	5852
3.	Lejja	5	25	7.1	5280
4.	Obimo-Ikwoka	5	25	7.1	5018
5.	Ehandiagu	4	20	5.7	4940
6.	Agu-Obiete	5	25	7.1	4704
7.	Okpuje	4	20	5.7	3000
8.	Opi	4	20	5.7	2244
9.	Ehalumona	4	20	5.7	2046
10.	Obukpa	4	20	5.7	2004
11.	Ibagwani	3	15	4.3	1958
12.	Edem Ani	2	10	2.9	1809
13.	Edem	2	10	2.9	1705
14	Alor Uno	2	10	2.9	1680
15.	Okutu	2	10	2.9	1566
16.	Ibagwagu	2	10	2.9	1430
17.	Umabor	2	10	2.9	1320
18.	Enugu-Obimo	2	10	2.9	1128
19.	Okpaligbo	1	5	1.4	1008
20.	Owerre-Obimo	1	5	1.4	912
21.	Anuka	1	5	1.4	728
		70	350		60580

See Appendix 1 for details.

(c) SECONDARY SOURCES

	Sources	Type of Data Collected
i)	Anambra State Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Enugu	Population Statistics, planning and development Policies and programmes in Anambra State.
ii)	Office of the Military Governor (Special Duties)	Policies and Programmes on Rural development in Anambra State. Annual Budget Speech and Activities of Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) in the State.
iii)	Nsukka Local Government Council	Number of Primary Schools, locations, enrolment, facilities and Services. Number of Health Centres, Dispernsaries, Clinics, Hospitals, Programmes on Rural development within the local settlements.
iv)	Ministry of Information, Social Development, Youth and Culture Enugu	Information on Social Clubs, Charitable Organisations and Age-Grades etc.
v)	A.B.U. Zaria Library	Publications, Papers and documents on Rural Planning.
vi)	Anambra State Ministry of Education Enugu	Number of Secondary Schools, Commercials, Teacher Training Colleges, their locations, facilities and services, and Policies and Programmes.
vii)	Anambra State Ministry of Agriculture	Policies and Programmes on Rural Agricultural projects as well as the Extension Services in the Rural Areas of Nsukka.
viii)	Federal Ministry of Mines and Power Enugu	Information on Mineral endowments in Nsukka. Policies and Programme
ix)	Anambra State Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry	Industrial Establishments, Co-operatives, Policies and Programmes.

x)	Ministry of Works Lands and Transport	Maps, diagrams, Policies and Programmes on roads in Nsukka area.
xi)	Nsukka Town Planning Authority	Activities especially to the contributions of rural development planning in rural areas of Nsukka.
xii)	Anambra State Electrification, Water Boards and Housing Corporation	Policies and programmes on electricity, water supply and rural housing.
xiii)	National Directorate of Employment (NDE)	Number of Vocational establishments in the Area.
xiv)	University of Nigeria Nsukka (U.N.N)	Population Statistics and employment generation.

(d) DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected for this work was analysed so as to gain insight into the level of adequacy and quality of the services and facilities. Also the degree of development provided and the type of economic activities in the area. The technique used is a simple weighting matrix in which variables for development were assigned weighted values obtained differently by using a point system. In assigning weights to the variables attempts were made to assess the relative importance of the existing infrastructures to one another in their respective contributions to the development of the rural areas. This method also relates each variable of central functions to a number of settlements which possess that particular function. The method actually assumes that functions present in a few centres are of a higher order than the more common one[3]. This criteria was based on

3. Osayande N.E. (1978) Strategies for Rural development Planning. M.Sc. URP unpublished thesis pp. 16-17

spatial distribution of settlement and the variables considered included Agriculture, Health facilities, Industries, education, feeder roads, economic activities and social services and welfare. The reasons being that:-

(a) Education is a vital force in any development process and should be regarded as an instrument of transformation.

(b) Agriculture is the basis of rural economy, providing food for the growing population while

(c) Industries are for the generation of employment opportunities and raising of purchasing power through which many rural problems can be solved.

The result of this analysis has shown different orders of settlements owing to functionality and threshold characteristics. This has helped in formulation of guidelines in provision of modern amenities that would enhance the living standard of these rural dwellers.

(e) THE FRAMEWORK OF THE THESIS

The thesis is divided into six parts Table (1.2). The first part deals with the conceptualisation of the problems to rural development which are mainly inconsistent policies on rural development. These policies favour urban areas as against the rural areas especially in areas of employment and social amenities.

The second part deals with defining the approaches and strategies of rural development that can be employed to solve

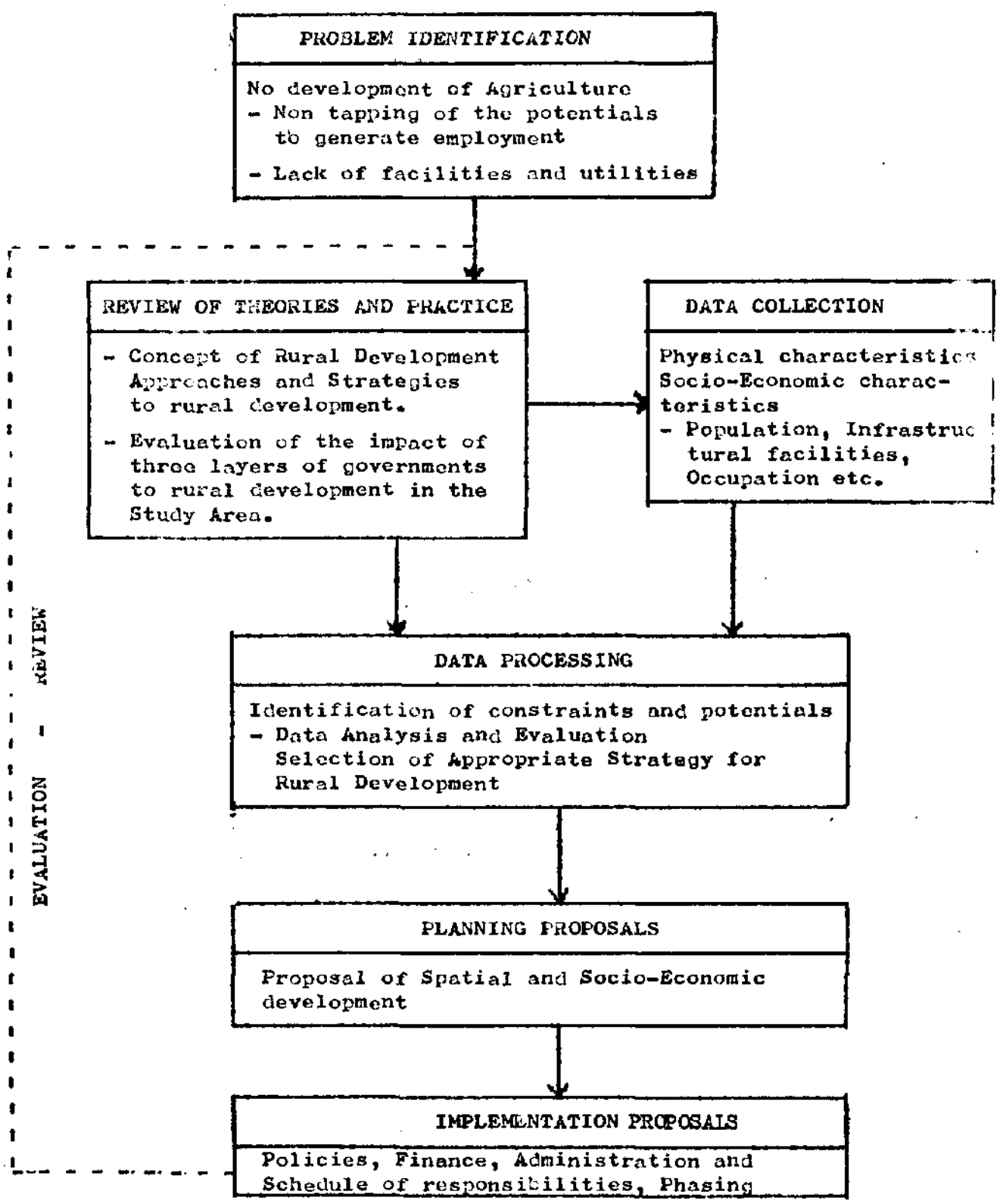
the rural development problems, while the other part shows how different layers of governments (the Federal, State and Local) have expended efforts to solve rural development problems in the Country. Their efforts have been evaluated and results given.

The third part deals with the physical and socio-economic characteristics of the study area. This is important as it provides the researcher with the existing situation that depicts areas of emphasis to bring about spatial re-organisation for attainment of standard of living of the people.

To achieve rural development of the rural areas the fourth part identifies the potentials and constraints as well as the appropriate strategy to be applied in order to minimise these rural development problems in the study area. This aspect leads to the fifth and sixth parts which respectively deals with development proposals and implementation of policies.

Table 1.2

THE FRAMEWORK OF THE THESIS



1.60 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

The term 'development' and the concept of a place being considered rural seems to defy a universal definition. This is because 'rurality' per se is difficult to define and development connotes growth which is measurable in different forms and at different places and cultural situation. A vague and simple definition of rural areas has been settlement up to and including large settlements that tend to be dependent upon primary production usually, agriculture, but sometimes fishing, mining or quarrying, while larger settlements that are dependent upon secondary, tertiary or quaternary industries are recognised as urban settlements.

Nevertheless, an attempt to resolve the problem of definition of a place being rural is found in the various national population censuses which normally emply a legal definition based on designation of administrative areas as rural or urban depending on population size or density established for the purpose. Another criteria commonly used relates to the lower, population limit to define a town. This method is clearly culturally dependent and varies widely from a population of 200 in some Scandinavian countries or 10,000 in Greece to 20,000 in Nigeria.

Some authors like Wibbely, Cherry and Dover referring to land use as the major criterion defined rural areas as those parts of the country which have relatively low population density and in which agriculture, forestry, or upland grazing are the predominant activities. But Cloke produced two summary

categories of rural areas on the basis of his analysis of temporary changes in the rurality index from 1961 to 1971. Category one which he referred to as a "pressured areas" is characterised by the influence of urban encroachment on the countrysides, the intensity of which decays with increasing distance from the urban centres. This area suffers from restrictive planning policies. The second category known as a "remoter-rural areas" is experienting depopulation due to out-migration of youths to urban centres.

According to Floyd the two categories are useful in defining a rural area which in this thesis represents a village settlement "occupied by a number of a common clan" whose hamlets are separated from other clusters of rural residences by their outer rotational farmlands, oil palm 'bush' or stretches of secondary forests and savannah". This definition stresses that in Nigeria a rural settlement in the first place is a hamlet and secondly that the resident population may be conceived homogeneous in a sense that the majority belong to a common clan in which they regard themselves as natives. As a result they attach themselves traditionally to the land and look at it as an inheritance from their ancestors.

CHAPTER TWO

THE CONCEPT OF APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

2.10 THE CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The concept of rural development wears many faces to many people because of various vantage points from which it is conceived. The exact meaning of rural development is very wide but the understanding of it is very useful especially for delineating rural areas that are homogeneous. This regional concept will promote planning and development on areal unit basis. Examples of such units include River basins, Agricultural Areas and Mineralized Zones. This, rural development planning and implementation involve complex research process that requires careful definition in scope and procedure. Various definitions of rural development have been advanced from different approaches.

According to Uma Lele a "new concept or rural development means of improving the living standard of the masses of low income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining"[1]. Seer saw development as "involving not only economic growth but also conditions in which people in the country have adequate food and jobs and the income inequality among them is greatly reduced[2].

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1. Lele U. (1975) The design of rural development: Lessons from Africa. The Johns Hopkins-University of Baltimore.

2. Williams S.K.T. (1978) Rural development in Nigeria Ile-Ife University Press (Nigeria).

In line with Seers, William (1978) equals rural development with changes in social and economic structures, institutions, relationships and processes of the rural population. He believes that rural development is not merely an agricultural and economic growth alone but also involves the creation of necessary conditions for equitable distribution of social and economic benefits emanating from growth while Mabogunje's definition summaries the aspects to rural development when he observed that it is "concerned with the improvement of the living standards of the low income population of the rural areas on a self sustaining basis" through transforming the social spatial structures of their productive activities"[3].

These definitions and those of many other researchers boarder on a common emphasis - that is, "it is a human issue which is concerned with an improvement in the standard of living of the people residing in the rural areas. Through a broad-based re-organisation and mobilization of these rural communities and their productive activities. The improvement in the standard of living is the cream of various interacting components of rural development.programmes and policies designed to enhance the socio-economic and spatial structure of their existence.

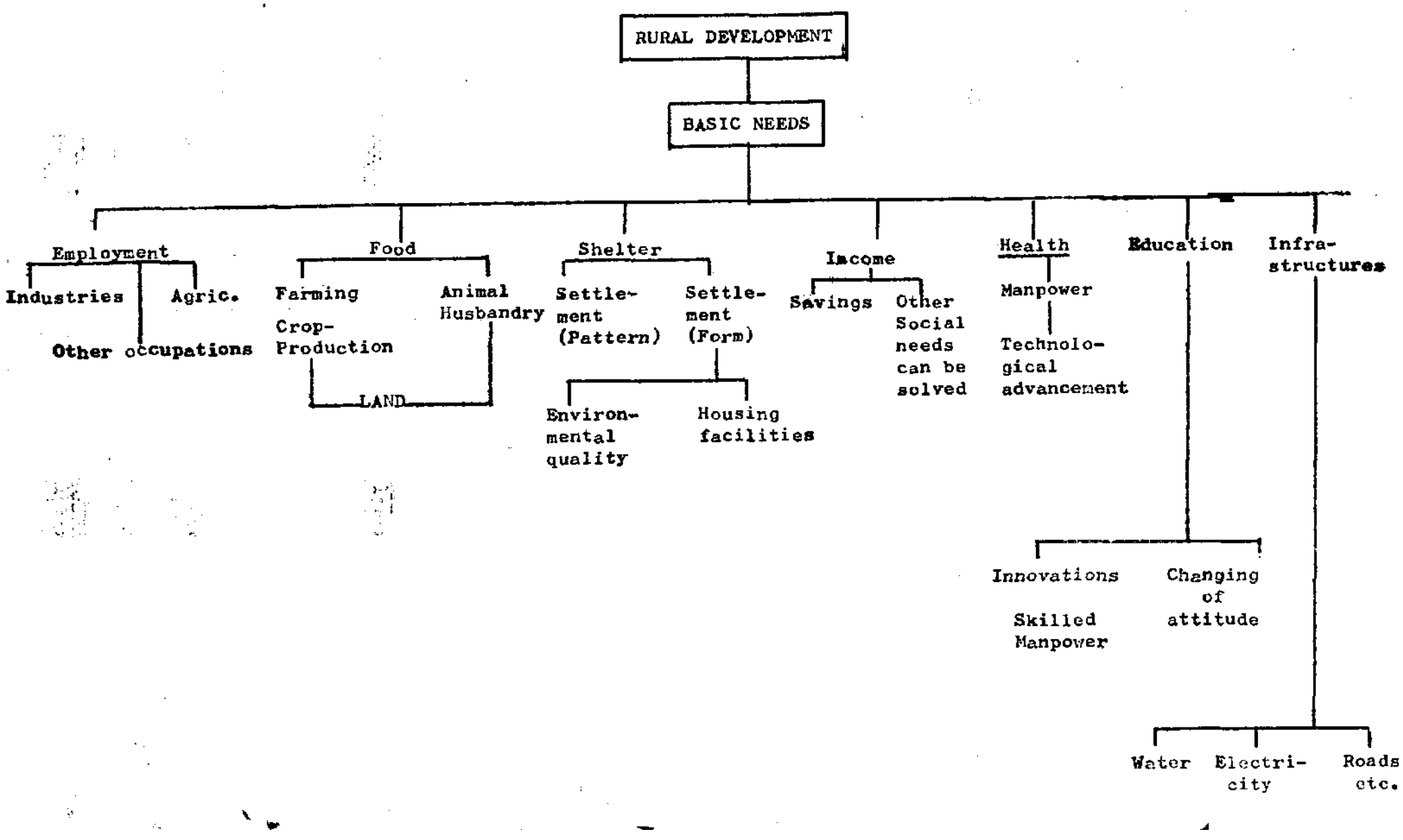
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3. Mabogunje A. L. (1980) The development Process: A Spatial Perspective. Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London

In essence, it can be rightly inferred from the preceeding discussion that the problems of rural development centre on quantitative and qualitative aspects. The quantitative is the low income level per capita while the qualitative is the provision for well-being of the people. Thus, rural development planning and implementation shall focus seriously on the components of the rural development which are the basic needs of the people. These inter-alia include generation of new employment opportunities, Agriculture, Industry, more equitable access to resources of the area, education, equitable distribution of income, health, nutrition, housing, infrastructural facilities, village planning and design. See Fig. 2.1

Fig. 2.1

COMPONENTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT



These rural development components are usually identified at the grass-root level by the people who endeavour within the limits of their resources to satisfy such needs. However, the government is not left out in this regard. The advantages of improving socio-economic conditions in rural areas cannot be over-emphasised.

Effective rural development will surely reduce the stream of ill-prepared under-skilled migrants for success of those who do move. Rural development will reduce overload on public services and facilities in already congested urban areas. There are urban people who wish to return to the countryside as rural development will improve the attractiveness of rural areas and thus, make them comfortable places to work and live in.

The search for these achievements have led many layers of governments to introduce at various levels, different approaches and strategies to rural development planning as discussed here-under.

2.20 APPROACHES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development has its perculiar problems and over the years different approaches have been adduced by both individuals, organisations and governments to solve them but no remarkable success. These approaches often reflect the same manner which these problems were formed as could be seen in the following approaches.

2.21 The Basic Need Approach

Basic needs are fundamental requirements of any human being which are usually supplemented by other amenities. The decision to adopt this approach to rural development will be guided by what aspect of the people's life needs to be improved. These needs include, food, shelter, clothing, employment, access to all social services that make life sweet in the countryside. Promotion of inter-agency and inter-community co-operation and co-ordination in service delivery is also one of the needs.

This approach is of the opinion that if some or all these basic needs of the rural areas are solved, it is certain that rural development is achieved. The approach has attracted international agencies like the World Bank for supply of funds and international labour organisation for labour in solving rural problems. The widely acceptable level of this approach by the developing countries is the spill-over benefit it has over neo-classical economic theory which tries to solve development problems in sectors instead of being spatial. The economic planning emphasises on sectors while this approach emphasises on equity and social justice.

But the problem of this approach is the quantification of basic goods and who sets the scale for it. It is also interested in finished goods for distribution, consumption without production. Therefore, unless these bottle-necks are

removed, the application of this approach as a solution to rural development will be futile. Hence there is need for another approach.

2.22 SECTORAL APPROACH

This approach identifies a major area of emphasis and prepares projects and programmes towards achieving the identified goals. The activities of this approach are usually organised by the government departments responsible for central planning on a national basis. These programmes may or may not meet the specific needs of the rural poor and the low income groups in a particular region. They generally do not by themselves provide basis for self-sustaining increases in productivity, employment or income; rather they are complimentary or component parts of programmes with this objective in mind.

For example, when a market or a school or a road is built in rural areas, it is then used by everybody. Similarly a medical clinic when opened up in a village, can be used by all local children and rural inhabitants. The problems of sector programme or approach are that they reflect inappropriate standards, create elaborate and costly services and poorly structured in terms of overall priority needs of rural communities. Other defects include its major emphasis on one sector at the detriment of other sectors, and therefore, not good for rural development - which is all-embracing of many sectors acting simultaneously in all fronts. Hence a search for a positive alternative.

2.23 COMMUNITY SELF-HELP APPROACH

This approach implies that the rural people themselves exert efforts to improve their standard of living by the use of their local resources without much external influence. It is good to differentiate rural development from Community development. The latter emphasises self-help approach on specific projects of the felt needs of the rural communities while the former is the improvement of all aspects of the rural environment, that is how the villages should be improved physically to create a healthier environment, fulfilling at the same time the social and economic aspirations of the rural population.

Ideally, community development is a bottom-up approach to rural development but by the nature of the latter which embraces all efforts to improve the well-being of the rural people, through comprehensive programmes of action, community efforts do not usually meet these demands because of limited resources and knowledge or research. Therefore, the efforts of the community are to be augumented by that of the government to achieve a desired result. This to succeed, rural development must be based upon sound research that utilizes accurate data of natural and human resources more effectively.

No doubt, researches have revealed that this approach cannot operate in isolation and therefore, rural development is more than this. For instance, the provision of a bore-hole or electricity by joint efforts of the community is only

sectoral and not for the totality of man. This approach has been widely used in Kenya as a movement where both human and materials were mobilized to solve local problems. The movement was spontaneous as it lacked spatial planning perspective. Locations and other implications were not considered before establishment. This lead to no land economy, haphazard development of settlements and duplication of efforts.

This approach is similar to community development in Nigeria for certain aspects. In Kenya the government does not readily intervene unlike Nigeria where government is invited to offer technical and financial assistance but mofe often than not, the communities carry out these projects in isolation which have resulted in haphazard developments, poor locations, linkages and uncompleted rural development programmes. There is the need to infuse physical planning aspect in community development programmes in order to resolve the question of where to build and where to farm.

2.24 THE FIRST SYSTEM APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The first system approach to rural development involved both the Public and Private sectors. In the private sector, the approach was more systematic in the urban centres than in the rural areas because in the later it was only seen simply as movements of interested groups like "farmers' movements or Co-operatives". The intention of these groups is usually to pick one specific nedd and try to execute it, which of course is ad-hoc in nature.

Many countries undertook Agricultural Schemes to increase the productivity of people engaged in Agriculture. In the past, the Nigerian Government regarded the development of rural areas to be synonymous with Agricultural development and thus has constantly tried to stimulate cash production in the rural areas. But rural development should be distinguished from Agricultural development. The latter is the improvement of the Agricultural industry while the former is the total improvement of well-being of man. According to Johnson, the colonial government in 1910 encouraged the farmers to increase their yields per acre and stimulated their hopes by establishment of the Marketing Boards in 1947. The government participated actively in farm production but in later years through the results of Researches of Schools of Agriculture and Institutes, it led to the establishment of Agricultural Extension Services, Co-operative Movements, experimental or demonstration farms and seed multiplication units to enhance agricultural productivity.

The programme was to bridge the gap between the existing situation and the expected result. It concentrated on teaching farmers the modern scientific ways of increasing food output on the farm. Demonstration and model farms as well as group advisory work in village meetings are also employed by extension workers to educate the villagers and peasant farmers about agricultural innovations and related methods, practices and attitudes. The draw-back of this approach is its sectoral emphasis on better yields as opposed to other ingredients like,

food, employment, housing, spiritual satisfaction, social amenities etc. that make life sweet in the countryside. Thus it is not total for rural development.

2.25 RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

To stem the tide of rural-urban migration, small-scale industries are necessary tools for rural development especially those that use local raw materials. Individuals and private organisations are encouraged to establish industries in these areas - as local crafts and skilled workers could be developed. These in turn will provide a basis for further expansion or industrialization and as such industries will improve the revenue base of the area and provide employment to the citizenry especially the youths. This has yielded positive results in many countries but mainly in agricultural sector where processing plants for agricultural products have been set up. For example in Nigeria, meat, fruit and flour mills abound in Zaria there are fish farms, groundnut and tobacco promotion in Tanzania, tea in Kenya, Cotton in Mali and Tanzania and coffee in Papua New Guinea. These schemes operate through a well funded and well-staffed authority.

In Nigeria, Institutions such as Industrial Development Centres (IDC) and the Small Industry Credit (SIC) Schemes are created to assist the industrialists in their efforts to establish but more often than not these credit facilities are difficult to come by. The result of this has extremely crippled the intention for which the schemes were created.

2.26 THE INTEGRATED APPROACH

This approach came as a result of the failures of the other approaches which have had little impacts on the development of the rural areas. While the other approaches are ad-hoc in nature, the integrated approach is inter-disciplinary in approach and multi-sectoral in operation. It has various names by various countries and individuals. For instance, some people regard it as integration of policy and actions, others view it as integration of interests while many others regard it as integration of research. But to a physical planner it could mean integration of the spatial components of development process.

According to Kulshrestha,[5] integrated rural development is defined as the achievement of operational joint decision-taken and action by various agencies necessary for the development process, and it also includes co-ordination and communication at the various levels of planning and implementation programme, the joint harnessing of governmental and private resources and the effective recognition of rural-urban and agricultural-industrial relations[5]. Here it can be seen that integrated rural development is a process which embraces structural transformation towards a positive direction based on changes in the components of development, that include among others, social, cultural, economic and spatial structures.

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5. Kulshrestha S. K., A Seminar Paper titled "Integration Approach to Re-grouping Villages and Development of Rural Areas". 1978.

However, in whatever form it is called and defined the concept and methodology is similar and it has recently become acceptable to many as an ideal approach to rural development. This is due to its broad-based general improvements in standards of living through an increase in different sectors of development. The approach is a highly structured and systematic exercise in which all factors of development process that consists of socio-cultural, political, economic, technological and spatial re-organisation are found within a single development package - the integrated rural development. (I.R.D) interacting simultaneously and interdependently in all fronts of development to produce a desired result.

Therefore, the concept of rural development demands the contribution of knowledge and skill from various operators interested in integrated development process such as governments, ministries, departments, agencies, community organisations and individuals hence assigning to them their areas of operations overtime and space in a combined efforts. The implication of Education, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, Health and infrastructural facilities (water, roads, telephone and electricity) should not be planned and implemented in isolation. This is to avoid duplication of development efforts because the implementation of one rural programme might have spatial effect for the other within the same spatial system.

The main advantage of this approach is its emphasis on broad development and high participation of the rural people. Countries like Ethiopia, China (Taiwan), Korea and Japan have used this approach with a high degree of success. As it is a concept for planning and executing changes in rural areas[6], according to F.A.O. Reports, Ajaegbu with rural-urban relationship in mind advocated for "integrated urban-rural development planning which will be regarded as a co-ordinated approach to both rural and urban sectors of the space economy[7].

The degree of this urban-rural interaction will help to define the areas into planning units on account of their homogeneity and socio-economic functions. Thus, there shall emerge strata of settlements. This spatial pattern of IRD has given rise to the well spaced and planned service centres and District Headquarters such that other settlements are well taken care of and brought to the main stream of essential services, utilities and facilities. In this order, settlements will be balanced and each shall be given facilities commensurate to its social status to ensure even development.

The benefit of this approach outweighs that of all other approaches as it promotes the standard of living of the rural dwellers simultaneously and interdependently as against sectoral activities. However, its success depends greatly on co-ordination of different sectors interested in rural development as well as the active participation of the people.

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6. F.A.O. (1977) Report on the F.A.O./S.O.A. expert Consultations for IRD. Joint report on the Colombo Srilanka 20-30 October 1975. Vol.I FAO of the UN. Rome.
7. Ajaegbu H.I. (1976) Op. Cit.

2.30 PLANNING STRATEGIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Physical planning strategies for rural development are means or ways of trying to explain how to achieve spatial development of human activities, population and resources in a geographic space. They equally attempt to prescribe the appropriate spatial organisation for effective rural development process. Rural settlements are not planned as individual units but as components of a system of settlements taking into account simultaneously of both urban and rural settlements[8]. What distinguishes rural areas from urban centres is the presence of a few modern facilities. Many small towns spring up from expanding villages through the progressive development efforts of the local people or government that have applied different physical planning strategies or approaches.

The effectiveness of this application to any settlements depends on the physio-cultural and socio-economic characteristics of the settlements. This is because certain rural settlements have been designated key villages owing to their viability while others decline due to lack of critical labour supply, transportation and opportunities for low cost-provision of adequate services necessary to sustain growth. They will require out-migration or community to work in other communities.

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[8] United Nations (1969) "Report of the Integrated Seminar on Physical Planning for Urban, Regional and National Development" 22(9-7-(10)69.

Rural planning is an integral part of regional planning and therefore, regional planning is very important as it is at this level that the needs and aspirations of the rural inhabitants are incorporated into the national planning. Rural development programmes cannot be expected to serve every rural settlement effectively and therefore, there should be adequate rural development strategies to solve these problems. The strategies are discussed hereunder.

2.31 CENTRAL PLACE OR HIERARCHICAL CENTRE

The central place theory according to (Christaller, Losch, Berry and Garrison A.C.) "is a comprehensive theory to explain the locational relationships of settlements considered as central places in terms of their size and spacing in their areas. The basic postulate of the central place theory is that a system of central places exists in the landscape to provide goods and services to the rural hinter-lands in accordance with their levels in the hierarchy of settlements within the system"[9]. See fig. 2.2.

Christaller's main problem, therefore was how to advise a system of arrangements of settlements serving as central places on a regional scale. To solve this problem his basic idea in the "regular lattice" model were developed under the following assumptions: an isotropic surface;

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[9]Christaller, W. (1933) (Translated by Baskin C. W. 1960) Central Place in Germany Prentice Hall

LOSCH A. (1954) The Economics of Location Translated by Woglem, W. H. Yale University Press.

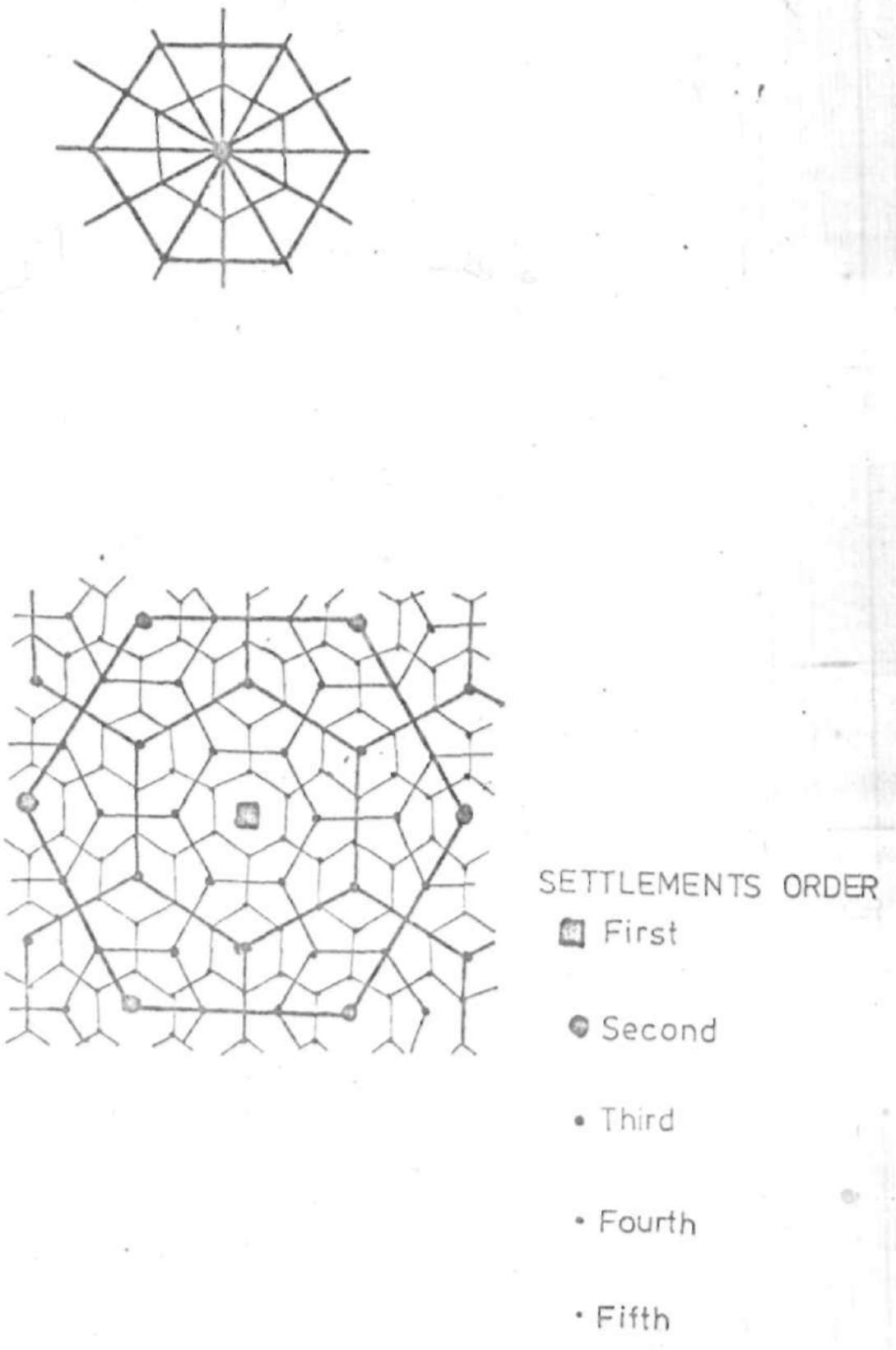


FIG 2.1 : FORMATION OF CENTRAL PLACES

SOURCE CENTRAL PLACE THEORY, BEAVON 1977 .

a uniform distribution of population and purchasing power; a uniform terrain and resource locations and equal transport facilities in all directions. Using this as his premise, he was able to develop a number of theoretical arrangements of settlements on a regional basis. However, looking at the theoretical basis of the "regular lattice" models, it seems that Christaller's approach to organisation of settlements in space may, in practice be difficult to achieve especially in Nsukka Local Government Area.

In this area, for example, the population is not uniformly distributed, the economy is highly competitive and hence the income is not uniformly distributed. Similarly transport facilities are not equal in all directions as stipulated in the theory. Therefore, for Christaller's central place theory which studies discrete settlements serving as central places on a larger economic space or region to have implications and meaning in the study area of settlement development in a smaller region like Nsukka Local Government Area, it may be found necessary to make some obvious modifications since theories are simply "Free creations of the human mind"[10].

First and foremost; the plane need not be isotropic before a hierarchy of central places would arise in the landscape. The assumption of equal distribution of purchasing power should be dropped. As Berry and Garrison rightly

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[10]EINSTEIN, A. (1923): Sidelights of Relativity. New York

argued in their reformulation of the central place theory "whatever the distribution of purchasing power and whether in open countryside or within a larger metropolis a hierarchical spatial structure of central places supplying central goods would emerge". The fact remains that as long as the purchasing power remains constant, but not necessarily uniformly distributed in the rural area / obviously many central places supplying their goods and services will exist, provided there is a threshold population to support the central place goods. In this respect central places whose central activities influence a large area were termed places of higher order whereas central places whose activities were less extensive in influence were described as central places of lower order. Higher order places are found where population is dense while lower order exists where population is sparse.

It is by simplifying the central place theory in this way, to remove many of the obstacles in its application, that the use of the theory in the study of rural development of Nsukka Local Government Area will be much more meaningful. Central place theory is not applicable to all settlements because it is limited to service centres, having no regard for some of the settlement functions like processing and manufacturing industries that create employment opportunities and population; neither does the theory consider the effects of location of raw materials because it assumes isotropic surfaces as if the resources are ubiquitous. Above all,

Christaller's theory is static in the sense that it is set in the 1930s and does not take proper account of the recent social, political and economic changes in the study area, like the rising rural-urban migration and government policies in sectoral plans which tend to concentrate investments in service positions in the major urban centres of the State.

The economic determinism of the central place theory takes no account of random historical or rather cultural factors which could affect modern village integration schemes. It is therefore, very much unlikely to focus exclusively on the central place theory for rural transformation of the study area. Nevertheless, recognition of the limitations of the central place theory does not mean a rejection of it. Mobogunje's work reveals a hierarchical structure which corresponds in some places in Nigeria to Christaller's system and in the developed countries like Britain where there has been a series of attempts to measure and define the hierarchy of settlements ever since Christaller himself produced evidence of a sequence of market centres of different orders in Bavaria - for future development and to facilitate provision of facilities and services[10].

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[10] Monogunje A.L. (1971) Growth Poles and Growth Centres in Regional development of Nigeria. United Nations Report No.II, 3.

2.32 THE GROWTH POLE OR GROWTH CENTRE

In its original formulation, the 'growth pole' hypothesis as enunciated by Peroux . was limited to the firm or industry and its area of influence. Peroux conceived a growth pole as 'large dynamic or propulsive firm, defined in abstract economic space from which growth and change are generated and are transmitted to other sectors of the economy. According to him ... as a field of forces, economic space consists of centres or poles or foci from which centrifugal forces emanate and to which centripetal forces are attracted Perroux[11]. The concept shows that development does not appear everywhere and all at once. Perroux was thinking that the industry creates the change and growth which are then transmitted outwards in other sectors of the economy. He also thought that in every growth pole there is what is known as a leading industry (industrie motrice) which attracts other related firms which he derived the notion of a pole as a vector of economic forces - which was expounded 'as a place of passage of forces' that attracts men and objects to itself and repels them.

Having conceived it originally as an abstract economic space, the growth pole has no regional dimension and for the theory to be realistic in rural development it must be modified to fit into a regional planning context. A growth

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[11] Perroux F. (1964) La Notion de Pole de Crois Sance, L'economie de xxeme Siecle. 2nd edition. p. 143. Paris.

pole is therefore conceived as a location in geographical space in which are concentrated dominating enterprises and propulsive firms or industries which exert a strong influence on their environment. It is the concentration of enterprises in such a centre or growth pole that is responsible for growth being rapid in the pole because of economies of scale and economies of aggregation and marginal returns.

Important aspects of the pole theory which have lent it a support for application in regional development are the various economic concepts it utilises to generate growths which are then transmitted to other sectors of the economy in surrounding regions. The following basic economic concepts and their spatial developments have been identified in various Literatures associated with 'pole de Croissance' or growth pole.

The concept of leading industries ('industrie motrice') and propulsive firms conceives a leading industry or a set of leading industries localised in a place has a strong inter-industry linkage with other firms from related industries. Those industries have the ability to innovate and generate impulses into the environment. The leading industries stimulate the tributary zone of the growth pole through their forward and backward linkages.

The concept of 'polarisation' maintains that rapid growth of the leading industries 'propulsive growth' induces the polarisation of other economic units around the growth pole, thereby allowing the localised complex of propulsive firms within the leading industries to reap the advantages accruing from agglomeration economies and to effect further polarisation of other economic activities around the original location. When investments are concentrated in one place there are certain capital outlays which can be shared jointly by the firms and their operators, leading to reduction in cost per unit output to the firms as the industry expands. Such localisation economies arising from the close locational proximity of the linked firms have greatly helped in rural development.

Essentially the main idea underlying the growth pole as a theory for regional development planning is that investment should be concentrated in selected centres with high potentials for economic growth, because concentration of investments in such centres gives rise to a number of economies, external and internal. Again where there is concentration of industries a market is usually created for their products because of advantages due to aggregations of the industries and population which give rise to urbanisation economies and these tend to reinforce the intial growth.

The concept of 'spread effect' stresses that with time, the dynamic propulsive qualities of the growth pole radiate outwards into the surrounding space. The 'trickling down'

effect , as it is called, are of great importance in regional development and have since contributed very much to the development of the growth theory as a policy tool in regional planning. According to the theory, it is expected that growth generated in the growth poles will be transmitted to the surrounding hinterland/peripheral regions. Applying this concept to Nsukka Local Government Area one may hypothesise a sequence of development stages.

Basically the intial injection of investments into the rural growth centre represents a disturbance of the entire local system and economy through what Gunner Myrdal termed as the process of 'circular causation and cumulative change'[12] in the whole system. The existing infrastructure becomes overburdened and so stretched that adjustments have to be made in view of the concentration of capital and labour cumulatively in the centre subsequent investment in infrastructure by public and private sector provision of additional services, etc necessitates a second set of induced propulsive industries to cope with the expansion, leading to a second multiplier process. This would in turn trigger off a third wave of expansion from induced investments locally and so forth. Thus the multiplier effects in the system operate cumulatively to generate development in the rural areas, providing a chain of employment opportunities.

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[12] Myrdal G. (1957) Economic theory in under-developed Regions London G. Duckworth.

In the long run as the industries grow, the possibility remains that some of them may be deconcentrated with their attendant labour to create further investments in the remoter parts of the rural areas that were not drawn into economic relationships with the centre due to increasing distances from them. At the same time labour and other institutions such as the banks and even the service industries will, of necessity, move along with it into the rural areas. Given sufficient time, developmental impetus will radiate to areas that are drawn into economic relationships with the growth centres. However, Friedman also suggested in the Centre-periphery Model that labour and capital constitute the major flow from the periphery to the centre while from the core to the periphery innovations spread outwards, depending on the beneficial interactions between the two areas. He used the terms "backward and spread effects" to represent the direction of flow. The backward effect refers to a situation where the factors of production are drawn from the periphery to the centre without corresponding reciprocal transmission of innovations and ideas from the centre to the periphery, while 'spread effect' refers to the mechanism by which economic propensity generated in the growth pole is transimitted to the surrounding hinterland (growth space).

Rural development can be effective not only through the planners efforts but also from economic rationalisation by the government. Therefore, for the concept of growth pole to be applied in the development of Nsukka Local Government, there is need for further modifications of the theory.

Growth pole in the content of the study area should be localised and referred to as 'growth centre' so that rural central places namely: rural markets, service centres, important communication nodes etc. and 'core units' or other centres to be sited in the local resource base to tap the utilisable resources and lead to the development of the rural areas, be included. Growth centre however, has its pitfalls as it is only effective in expanding the zone of metropolitan influence of the selected settlement.

2.33 POLARISED ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAC)

The polarised activity centre strategy as developed by Kulshrestha is a combination and modification of central place theory and Growth Poles - which work on the same theoretical assumptions, that is, that development can be achieved through deliberate channelling of activities in selected centres[13]. The assumption of this strategy includes among others that the spatial development results from a complex interaction of socio-cultural, economic, historical, physical and administrative forces which generate different kinds of development impulses, thereby resulting in a variety of activities. These activities are located in space and for them to be generative, therefore, there is need for planners to create adequate facilities and infrastructures and

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[13]Kulshrestha, S. K. (1980) A Proposed Concept of Polarised activity centres for spatio-economic development". An unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, U.R.P. A.B.U., Zaria.

to link them to the resource base to be tapped in order to lead to development.

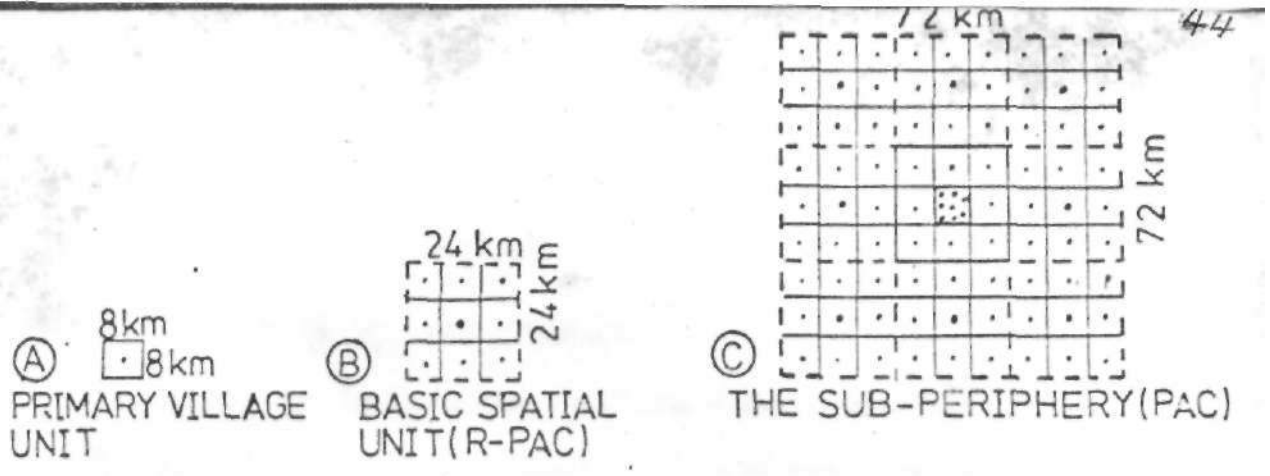
However, the determinants of these activities are usually influenced by the actions of individuals and policies of government. Ideas similar to this concept was also advanced by Hirschman who used the concept of developed region (growth pole) to stimulate growth in a backward region through a process of "polarisation" and 'trickling down'. A polarised region which is similar to Friedman's model as mentioned above comprises of a core and periphery. Each urban or rural centre has an immediate influence area which contains a chain of rural settlements directly depending upon and interacting with it. This idea leads to the concept of generative and parasitic cities. It is generative to the extent it is able to stimulate and generate growth to the countryside. It is parasitic when it is only sapping the surrounding areas of their products without sending corresponding growth impulses in return.

Most of the so-called settlements in the study area are essentially, "census settlements" in the sense that their weak socio-economic structure and lack of basic services and infrastructure that can make them exert development influences on the surrounding rural hinterlands do not enable them to be functionally effective in serving the agricultural communities around them. The major urban centres on the other hand are also parasitic in that the raw material requirements of their

basic industries have no linkages to the products of the surrounding areas, and they rely heavily on imported raw material inputs. Therefore, for these areas to be growth nodes, planners have to manupulate development strategies for these growth spaces.

In the Polarised activity Centre (PAC) the basic spatial unit as applied by Kulshrestha consists of eight settlements which is the smallest unit, each having a field of influence of 8 km by 8 km and is being distributed around a higher order settlement - Rural Polarised Activity Centre (R - PAC). This arrangement of the settlements minimises the number of settlements served for the distance between the R-PAC and the furthest village. The distance between two (R-PAC) is 24 km and a set of eight (R PAC) for the influence area of the PAC. Each PAC serves all the R PAC with its area and covers an area of 72 km by 72 km. See fig. 2.2.

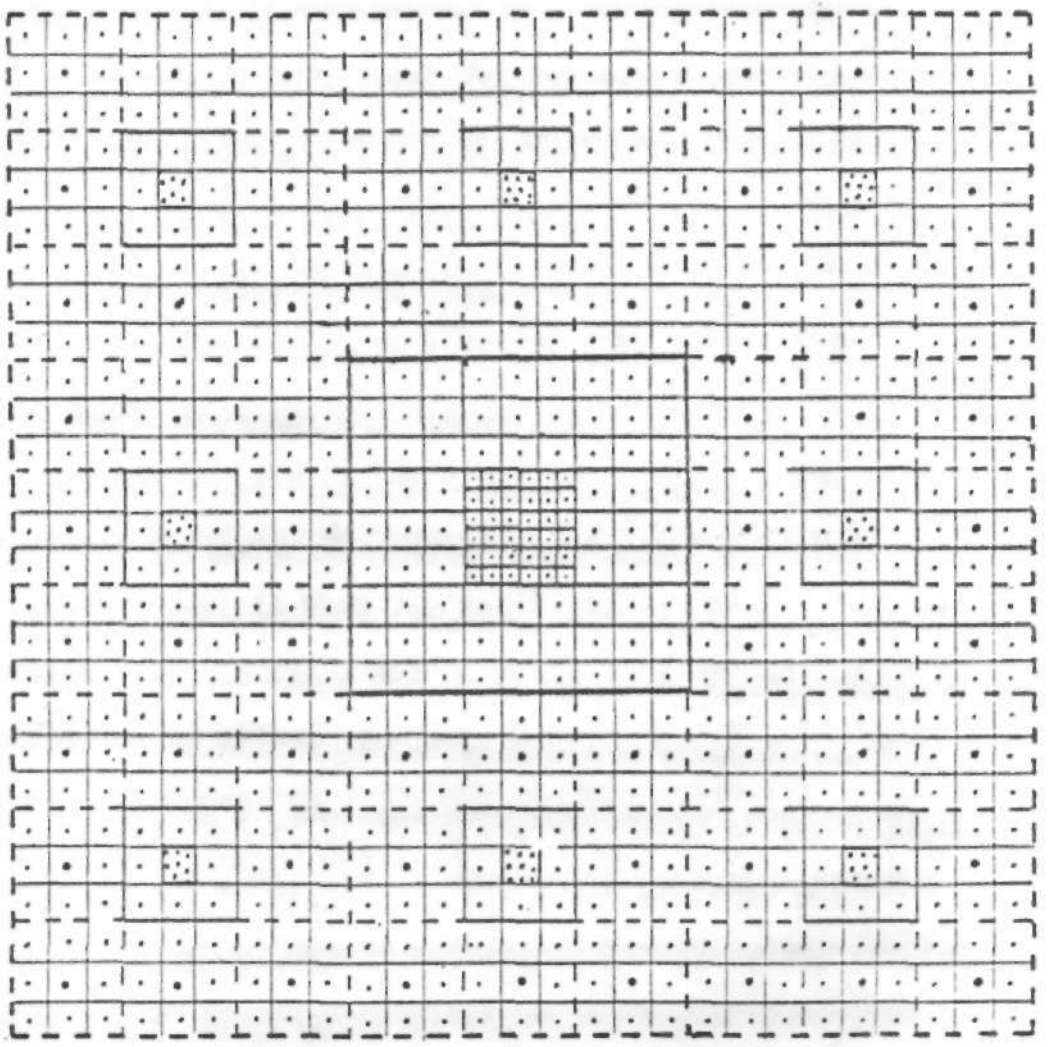
The highest settlement on the hierarchy is the Dominant Polarised Centre (D PAC) which serves about eight PAC. Based on these assumptions, the population of different sizes of settlements was proposed to support a small and large Primary Schools, a Secondary School as well as tertiary activities. While this model depicts an ideal situation, it is not always possible that the development of a region should take this order because of physical, social and political constraints. Therefore, the advantage of the model is that it can exist at any scale within a region.



Ⓐ PRIMARY VILLAGE UNIT

Ⓑ BASIC SPATIAL UNIT(R-PAC)

Ⓒ THE SUB-PERIPHERY(PAC)



Ⓓ THE PERIPHERY AND CORE (D-PAC)

KEY

- Rural Settlements
- R-PAC
- PAC
- D-PAC
- Core Boundary
- Periphery Boundary
- Sub-Periphery Boundary
- Rural Sub Peripery Boundary
- Rural Boundary

FIG 2·2: POLARISED ACTIVITY CENTRES

SOURCE: POLARISED ACTIVITY CENTRES FOR SPATIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KULSHRESTHA 1980.

2.40 A REVIEW OF SOME RURAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES

The development of rural areas as a basis for national development has been the concern of many countries like, Isreal, Tanzania, Kenya and China. These countries have on several occasions initiated programmes for this purpose which have either failed or had a marginal success. The failures have been a combination of factors ranging from inadequate objectives, scarcity of trained local manpower to most importantly the lack of attention of spatial planning and non-participation of the beneficiaries. Therefore, in trying to find solutions to these rural problems certain programmes are appraised hereunder for purpose of identifying the most policy framework in solving rural problems. Such programmes should focus on integrating all sectoral components with spatial aspects of planning for rural development.

2.41 The Kibbutze of Isreal as an Example

This is a collective colony and represents a method of settlement and a special framework for social life and administration. It operates on the principles of equality where all the proceeds especially from the Agricultural products are shared among the members to up-lift their standard of living. Their physical security is central and the felt needs of the people such as food, housing, education, spiritual welfare and other social amenities are met by joint institution. This is achieved through central place principle where the gap of social amenities between the urban centres

and rural areas is highly reduced. This planning and implementation is usually done through the inter-disciplinary teams between the regional and local offices[14]. To this end, over concentration of people in urban centres has to be prevented thereby creating a hierarchy of dispersed settlements capable of performing the required central place functions of even development. This attempt has succeeded in providing a hierarchy of farm-settlements that have become points for location of essential services. These points when linked up spatially will enhance even development in the area.

2.42 Re-grouping of Villages

In view of the scattered nature of the rural settlements and the small sizes of the most nucleated types in some parts of Nigeria it may not be possible to provide all the settlements with all modern amenities without integrating all the scattered hots into modern villages. Re-grouping is always met with resistance due to cultural attachments. Izz village integration in Anambra State of Nigeria is a case in point.

According to Orwin the use of service centres will be economically viable provided there is a required threshold to justify the cost. In this regard, the Federal GOvernment of Nigeria in its third Development Plan emphasised this planning of the rural areas where basic amenities like water,

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[14] Aziz S. (1978) Rural Development: Learning from China. The Macmillian Press, London.

electricity, health centres, feeder roads[15] would be provided. But the success of this out-cry has not been met owing to the dispersed nature of rural settlements and other militating factors like finance and cultural affiliation. However, the cost of the provision of these amenities has to be reduced when settlements are re-grouped. This shall equally attract small scale industries that shall increase the purchasing power of the rural dweller and enhance their standard of living.

2.43 Ujamaa Villages Programme in Tanzania

This is sectoral or community development approach taken by Tanzania government. It aimed at encouraging the local village settlements to mobilise themselves in attempt to improve their inherent potentials and contribute favourably to National development. This is similar to China in self-sustainence. It was initially a movement for the transformation of the people of Ujamaa but later it became a programme. The goal of Ujamaa is an evolution of communal farm units based on social equality (Co-operatives), self-reliance and non-exploitation. This concept opposes private ownership of property and recognises the villages as areas of implementation.

The Ujamaa villages rural development programme has been described as the most successful in Africa because of its integrated approach (grass-root participation).

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[15] Federal Government of Nigeria (1975) p.292

This enables all and sundry to participate in planning and decision making in production, marketing and distribution of goods and services. This government decentralized policy aimed at creating growth poles or centres of social and commercial development for the surrounding smaller villages while the big cities like Dar-es-Salaam remain distinct urban centres, the immediate settlements exist as liaision growth poles between the urban centres and the peripherial zones.

However, the failure of Ujamaa came as a result of its top-down approach. The participation of the people has been negligible and at the same time, the movement of people from where they have established their cultural attachment to another area for sake of amenities is always difficult. In Nigeria this has caused the failure of many village integration projects. . Also there is no legislative power in Nigeria to mobilize the people. There is the need for administrative competence for planning, implementation and co-ordination if programmes of rural development are to succeed.

2.44 NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of rural areas as a basis for national development has been the concern of many layers of governments, organisations and individuals. The governments and people

have on several occasions initiated programmes for this purpose which have either failed or had marginal success. The failure have been a combination of factors ranging from inadequate objectives, scarcity of commited local manpower or non-participation of the rural people in formulation and implementation of the plans to most importantly the lack of attention of spatial planning. The plans have been on ad-hoc basis and project planning from different sectors have had no co-ordination and integration.

In Nigeria rural development has been equally undertaken by various levels of government namely Federal, State and Local through their Ministries and Agencies which have been found to be sectoral. These include river basin authorities, farm settlements, Agricultural Extensions Services, fish farming projects, demonstration farms and rural housing because government considers rural development to be simply synonymous with Agriculture and therefore, resources allocated to rural development are expended on Agricultural inputs.

At times, the government inherits projects from communities and continues to equip and promote the projects on behalf of the communities. These sectoral or project developments often lead to haphazard establishments of Agro-industries, like Gari, Maize, Yam, tomato processing, groundnut and cake mills etc. that would demand physical

planning requirements in the countryside. It must be understood that in Nigeria and in many developing countries what initially created Rural-Urban disparity was colonial administration. The colonial approach was basically geared towards economic development in their home country with emphasis on mineral expoitation and evacuation of primary products to the "mother-country".

As a result, a cultural landscape with profound economic and social differences between the Government enclaves with investments and the traditional settlements was set up. This marked the beginning of rural-urban differentiation in Nigeria. For instance, Enugu, Ibadan and Kaduna became regional capitals of their respective regions. By these new developments, conditions for migration from rural to urban were created. On attainment of independence, this situation continued until in the 1970-74 development plan when the Federal Government emphasised the development of rural areas through promotion of balanced development among various communities[17]. A close examination of the plan reveals that rural areas are places where resources are produced and diverted to other areas of the economy - through the help of government agencies like the marketing boards. However, the third National development plan 1975-80

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[17] Federal Republic of Nigeria (1970) Second National Development Plan 1970-74. Government Printer, Lagos.

emphasised more on rural development in order to decongest these urban areas - which have followed the concept of growth poles with the hope that development will trickle down to the grass-root.

This trickling down has not been achieved in Nigeria because of obvious reasons. There is no articulated rural development planning in Nigeria, and much concentration of planning machinery is in the portfolio of government authorities, providing little or no room for public participation. Additionally, many of these plans have more or fiscal planning than development planning with the result that spatial consequences of such projects are hardly taken care of. The propsed projects like bridges, culverts, roads to be constructed may not be defined or siting of such projects may entirely be left out in the plan owing to absence of spatial planning perspective. This is what is obtainable in Nigerian National development programmes and there is need for rectification of this omission by infusing physical planning in development plans to maintain not only orderly development but also to co-ordinate and integrate the spatial planning with fiscal and sectoral planning.

A better direction would have been the development of the urban centres together with the traditional settlements to ensure, at least, that rural areas were not completely

devoid of basic amenities and regular employment opportunities and to encourage the participation of the local people in the development process. This country, Nigeria has to learn from the above examples of Tanzania, Isreal and China in respect of policy, planning, approach and implementation. It is pertinent that imposition of policy on the people will not yield favourable dividend as people have perceived the need to develop themselves and their environment. It is the people who initiate and execute most development projects in the rural areas of the State - under the auspices of the government. It is in this regard that the Federal Government set up the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI) on January 7th 1986. The Directorate knows that nations are built by the people themselves and for the (DFRRI) to be effective, the people have to be mobilized on the issues that affect them so as to participate fully on the development process. This is because the failure of (DFRRI) has been its non-involvement of Town Unions in execution of its programmes. When this is achieved, their potentials can easily be tapped to enhance development because according to Olatunbosun D. "the most dominant and common features of Nigeria are poverty, unemployment and inequality in income and social amenities, particularly in the rural sector. The transformation of these handicaps at the base is the key to any meaningful programme of development and social change"[18].

[18] Olatunbosun D. (1975) Nigeria's Neglected Rural Majority (Ibadan: Oxford University Press.

CHAPTER THREE

EXAMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ANAMBRA STATE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE STUDY AREA

In Nigeria both the Federal and State Government's policies for the country's accelerated economic development, as contained in their various development plans, have all favoured concentration of investments in industries and infrastructural facilities in the urban centres. Therefore, pull and push factors have been created between the urban and rural areas which in recent times has become the concern of various layers of governments - to bridge the disparity.

3.10 EFFORTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The First National Development Plan 1962-1968 started with the Federal Government paying much attention exclusively to the Federal territory of Lagos. The Federal Government's efforts in favour of the urban centres was greater in the second National Development Plan, 1970-74 by providing funds for study of infrastructural needs of 20 metropolitan areas in the country as well as for State governments to engage in designing of at least their respective capital cities. Again the National Plan failed to include proposals for rural development. The only mention of the rural areas was in passing when it was said that the growth of the rural areas in Nigeria is more of a process of mobilizing un-used land and labour, and that the proceeds to be generated would be

Local Government Councils etc. The organ is more spatial than the River Basins, Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) and other industries because of their sectoral activities. Initially, DFRRI was not performing because of its neglect of town unions but now it has much regard for Town Unions and Associations as they are bedrock of rural development. Failure of rural development programmes can be attributed in part to lack of development powers vested in Local Government and in the failure to bring participation of rural public in these programmes.

3.20 EFFORTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

In an attempt to stimulate cash crops production in Nigeria, the colonial government geared its efforts towards encouraging farmers to increase their output per acre (1910), establishment of government marketing boards (1947) and direct involvement in production process in 1949 (G.L. Johnson et al 1970). Later, when the need to increase crop production arose, government directed its intentions to research and education rather than participating directly. In this regard emphasis was to educate the farmer on the modern scientific ways of boosting their produce. In doing this government worked out a number of programmes which included the following

(a) Tractor hiring services

(b) Extension services

(c) Supply of inputs - facilities, seeds, seedlings and credits

(d) Veterinary and livestock services

(e) Provision of basic infrastructure

(f) Involvement of indigeneous experts in decision making (E.O. Ijere).

Although this colonial agricultural policy basically consisted of cash crops production for export but at least it pointed at the way to follow in the development of the rural economy and this has since constituted the basis for rural development in Nigeria.

On attainment of independence the Nigerian government endeavoured to continue with this trend but each region made modifications. In the East, a new approach was adopted. From the Mid-1960s, the Eastern Nigerian government began to shift emphasis in her rural development programmes from more provision of social services and development of infrastructures to a balanced agricultural project in the rural areas, and rural development in the 1960s was synonymous with agricultural development.

Model farm settlements were established in all parts of the region as part of rural development strategy and government provided a number of social services - housing, schools, hospitals, roads etc. Farm settlers were then located and engaged in modern agricultural production - but unfortunately the farm settlements were short lived because of the Nigerian civil war.

After the war, the government could not re-establish the farms. But later in 1971, the East Central State government established Divisional Administration Department (DAD) by Edict No. 18 of that year. This department laid emphasis on the community development at community level, with the sole aim of uniting the efforts of the local people with those of the government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities so as to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them contribute meaningfully to national progress.

Under the D.A.D. system the local administration, the instrument establishing each community Council constituted it into a development agency on behalf of the government. By this arrangement, rural development was given a new impetus, and there was a major shift from un-coordinated traditional community development efforts to that of greater co-operation of the local people with the government in general development of their areas. Implied in the inclusion of community development functions in D.A.D. was an integrated approach to rural development.

However, the community development strategy of early 70s was abandoned on introduction of local government reforms in 1976. One of the cardinal reasons of abolition of D.A.D. system was the problems associated with size and threshold of the administrative units for which the 1976 reform stipulated.

It emphasised that local government area should be as far as possible to serve a total population of between 150,000 and 800,000. Inspite of this directive and abolition, the D.A.D. system has started to yield dividends in Nsukka area - as many communities have already started to float community projects. These included construction of Primary Schools, roads, bore-holes and Health Centres.

Generally, rural development policies in Anambra State and particularly in Nsukka area have consistently followed a number of strategies aimed at accelerating food production in rural areas in accordance with Federal Government directives as this has been synonymous with rural development.

These attempts included, the National Accelerated food production programme (NAFPP), the World Bank sponsored Rice Projects, Operation Feed the Nation (May 1976) and the Green Revolution. Apart from the World Bank Rice sponsored projects others have been doomed and died woefully. The failure of (NAFPP) was as a result of policy assumption that one trained extension worker would effectively transfer technological innovations to 10,000 farmers which never succeeded. Similarly the Green revolution programme did not succeed because money meant for this was diverted to the hands of the traders, civil servants and absentee farmers.

Another strategy that did not succeed was village integration in Abakaliki Area of the State - which presents a depressing feature of scattered settlements. The scheme to integrate these dispersed settlements came up in 1963 by providing a layout plan by the Government for homesteads at Abakaliki, Izza, Ikwo and Ishielu areas. There was a tremendous progress in this area but these settlers were however, constrained to disperse and return to their original homes as a result of the civil war - (1967-70). After the war efforts were made by the Government to re-integrate them but failed because of a number of reasons.

1. The government lacked finance to put the layout into enviable situation
2. The people were reluctant because of translocation which affected their way of life in socio-economic structure. The translocation lacked the transfer of their economic trees, immovable shrines which they considered as a taboo.
3. There occurred social malpractices like theft and denial of traditional rights of land-tenure.
4. Scarcity of portable water and amenities.

These and many other reasons caused the failure of the scheme. This reveals that it should not always be correct to assume that any innovation in the rural area must be acceptable to the traditional people.

In Nsukka area like other parts of the State farm settlement was established because emphasis was then placed on mechanised agricultural development projects as the basis for the regional ecohomic development. The farm settlement near Nsukka had an area of 4152.4 Hectares (HA) of land which was devoted to rice production. This farm settlement served as growth pole from which development would have been stimulated to the surroundings through extension services. The farm settlement died with the Nigerian civil war and could not be revived after the war because oil boom in the 1970s ruined the emphasis on Agriculture and its extension services. Therefore, the expected 'trickling down' development from the centres to the peripheries did not materialize again.

Thus it is evident from the foregoing that ever since rural development policies were formulated for Anambra State, there has been an endless quick succession of strategies aimed at improving conditions in the rural areas through Agricultural production. Yet, it does not appear that if successes had occured at all with respect to any of the policies, they were not very significant. The reasons for these failures have been lack of credit facilities to farmers, no articulated rural development programmes and planning and no co-ordination of State and Federal Government policies.

However, in recent times, there is a new orientation from the Federal Government by establishing Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI) in all parts of the Federation for up-liftment of rural dwellers. In Anambra State, a policy structure comprising the Executive Council, the DFRRI and all Local Government Councils for formulating and directing policies in rural areas for the improvement of rural dwellers has been formed. This body has made a number of strides after the edict No. 22 known as the Rural Development Fund (Management) Edict, 1986 has been enacted. The (DFRRI) has been charged with improvement of the rural areas in areas of water supply, accessable roads, electricity, industries, education etc. and the table below depicts the much achieved in Nsukka area (table 3.1 and fig. 3.1)

The Achievement of DFRRI in Nsukka L.G.A.

Table 3.1

PROJECTS	Total for the State	Total for Nsukka L.G.A.	Completed and Commissioned/ Rehabilitated for Nsukka LGA	Nearing Completion for Nsukka L.G.A.
1. Rural Roads	2,900 km	331 km	166	-
2. Electricity	117 towns	15	-	6
3. Comprehensive Hospital	23	1	1	-
4. Industry	23	1	-	-
5. Water Supply	250 bore-holes	9	2	2

Source: Field Work (Office of the Military Governor, Special Duties Enugu) August 1989.

ACHIEVEMENT OF DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, ROAD AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE (DIFRRI) IN ANAMBRA STATE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (LGA) (IN PERCENTENGES)

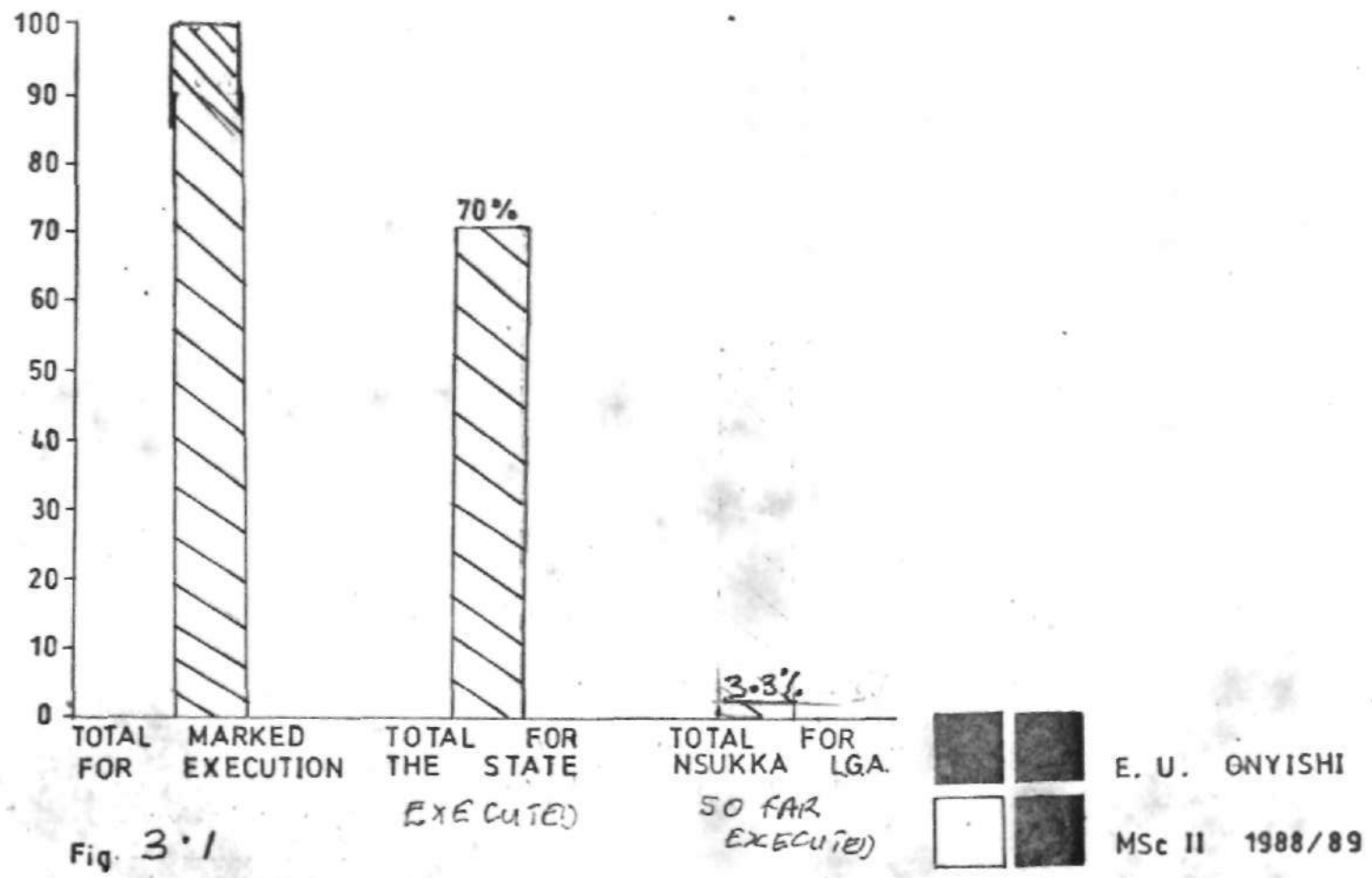


Fig. 3.1

SOURCE: FIELD WORK AUGUST 1989

development like health, education, water supply and communication. They, also focus on provision of facilities like community roads, bridges and culverts, community hospitals, markets, schools and colleges, town halls and club houses, post offices and postal agencies and a few agricultural projects like small scale co-operative farming. A wide range of small scale processing industries also feature among the projects undertaken by communities through self-help.

Most of these projects are executed through direct labour, cash contributions, or donation from local unions, age grades, and affluent "sons and daughters of the soil". As usual community participation is involved. Essentially some planning considerations are absent in the local efforts as follows:

1. Location of community projects are not properly determined and guided at the early stage of development.
2. Community efforts and competition among neighbours require economic, social and spatial considerations.
3. Provision of facilities is not deliberately planned to strengthen the role of the existing settlements in serving the agricultural communities in their rural areas.

All these predicaments arise out of the fact that in Nigeria there is no national frame-work for rural development planning and an alternative could be to devise an appropriate

strategy to provide the most effective spatial bias or framework for development.

Rural development planning has been considered on the State basis and there is no articulated co-ordination between rural development programmes in one State and those in another. In Anambra State rural development is carried out under the community development programmes. The role of the former Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, now Office of the Military Governor (Special Duties) in this regard is basically to approve development programmes submitted by communities and to inspect the progress after the projects might have taken off. The Ministry also gives technical and material guide to various community efforts.

As such, there is no comprehensive rural development planning for the State and the community. Therefore, Council projects are hardly well co-ordinated and evaluated in their interdependence to one another, and in their relation to other areas of development outside their immediate surroundings.

3.40 Result of the Analysis:- The Problems of Rural Development in Nsukka

From the analysis of the policies and programmes of government in the State, it has been found out that many factors militate against rural development process in Nsukka Area. These include among others no meaningful policy and programmes to tap the potentials of Nsukka that comprise petroleum, coal, glassy sand, iron ore, koalin etc. The only existing Agricultural Development project at Okpuje has not made much expected impact in the local government area owing to lack of finance while the Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority which could have exerted some developments in the area unfortunately limits its influence to riverine areas and thereby does not extend its influence to the study area. The farm settlements which could have served as Hierarchical Centres from which development would have "trickled down" to the surroundings had a natural death during the war and in the same vein the D.A.D. system that had motivated communities to float self-help projects died immediately after the 1976 Local Government Reforms. In light of the later, many communities abandoned their already initiated projects because kiths and kins were separated by an administrative policy. This hampered rural progress.

Poor attitude of the people to embrace innovations, poor litracy level of the farmers, reluctance of the youths to accept agriculture as a career, land fragmentation and

land tenure system, all constitute predicaments to rural development in the area. But more importantly lack of co-ordination and integration of government policies, personnel, and that the rural majority are not drawn into the main stream of the development process are inimical to rural development in the study area.

Therefore, it may be considered timely at this point to emphasise by way of conclusion that unless every local government area in Nigeria is constituted a development planning unit by decree with adequate funds being made available to them and unless active participation of the local people is fully involved in the development planning process, and all these are well articulated into future plans, Development Plans in Nigeria will continue to fail due to lack of mass participation of the rural masses - in the rural areas. These are where common bonds of kinship and cultural affinity constitute an asset. When this is done rural development in Nigeria will be meaningful, although it is still too early to assess the success of DFRRI. But it is hoped that DFRRI will succeed if it recognises Town Unions and age grades.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: POTENTIALS AND CONSTRAINTS OF THE STUDY AREA

4.10 SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

4.11 The Physical and Human Setting of the Area

4.11.1 The Location of the Study Area

Nsukka Local Government Area which is one of the twenty nine local government areas of Anambra State lies between latitudes 06° 44' and 07° 00' North and between longitudes 07° 12' and 07° 35' East. It is bounded on the East by Isi-Uzo Local Government Area, on the North West by Benue State, on the South-West by Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area and on the North and South by Igbo-Eze and Igbo-Etiti Local Government Areas respectively.

It situates on a plateau and is about 64 km North of Enugu, the State Capital. It is a nodal town with a net-work of impassable roads owing to haphazard locations and erosion menance. (See figs. 4.1 and 4.2).

4.11.2 POLITICAL HISTORY

Nsukka is presently the administrative Headquarter of Nsukka Local Government Area. It is also one of those towns in Nigeria whose progress has been enhanced by the establishment of a University but it has not attained that structural maturity marked by a distinct separation of areas of work

from areas of residences, characteristics of a large city[1]. However, the siting of the University has not by any standard affected the structure of the village society and Nsukka villages are still typically rural in structure[2].

Before the re-organisation of the local government system in Nigeria in 1976, it was the Headquarters of Urban Division of Igbo-Etiti and Nsukka areas, yet it was earlier the provisional Headquarter of the split five local government areas namely Nsukka, Igbo-Etiti, Igbo-Eze, Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani. The people of these areas still look out to Nsukka for leadership.

4.11.3 SIZE OF THE AREA

The study area has an estimated population of 81,221 in 1989 as revealed by the survey with a land mass of 463 square kilometres. This gives a population density of 175 persons per square kilimetre while the State has an estimated population of about 5,273,560 living in an area of approximately 16,727.1 sq. km of land. The population density is therefore 215 persons per square kilometre.

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[1] T. O. Okoye: *A Seminar Paper on Nsukka Environment*, 1975.

[2] Nsukka Handbook Published by the Nsukka District Union 1960 pp. 32 - 34.

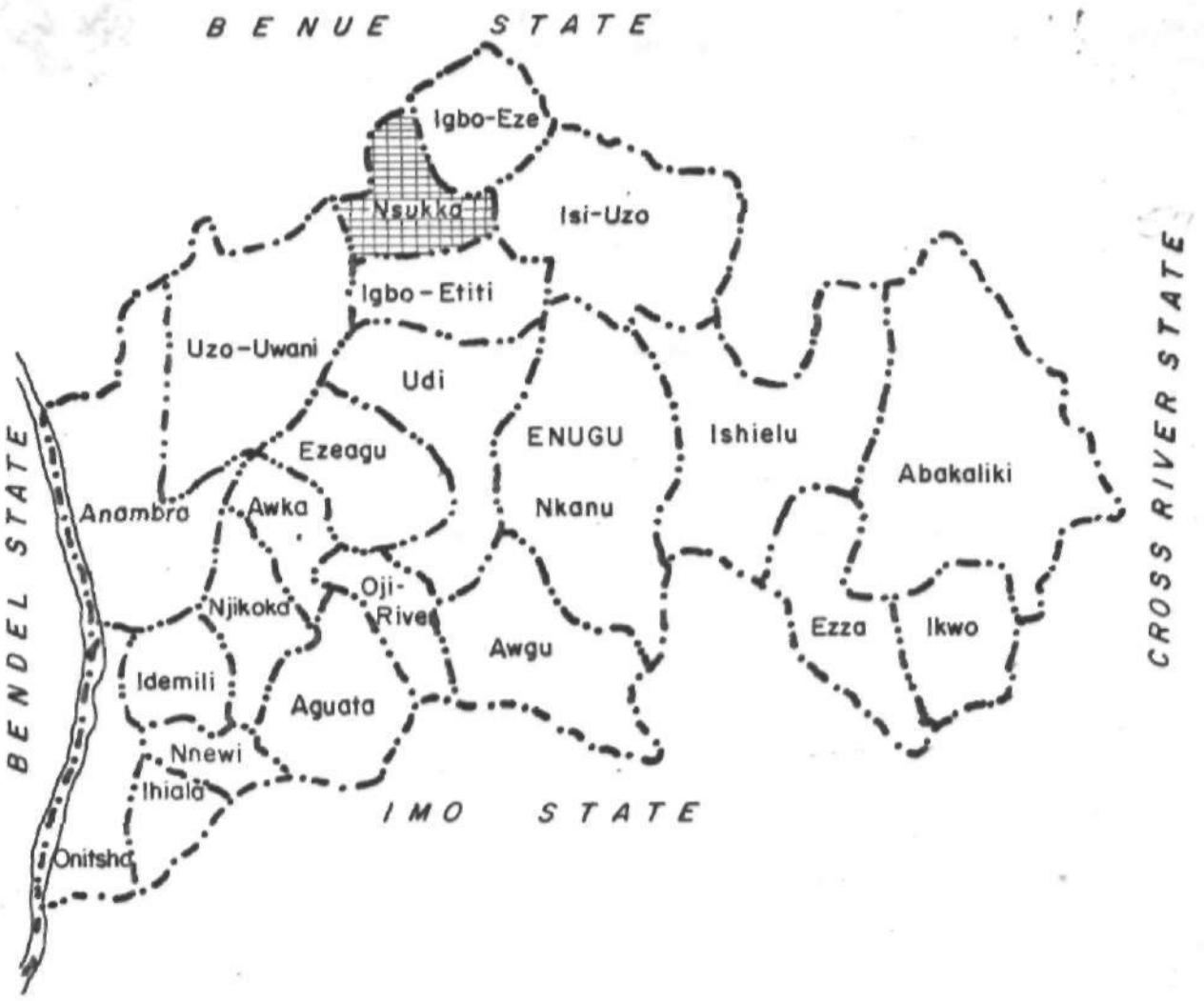
4.11.4 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Nsukka area has a cuesta landscape (a prominent landform that resulted from differential resistance to erosion of varied rock components of the area) running from Okigwe in Imo State to Nsukka area in the North. This cuesta landscape forms an escarpment and plateau zone in the middle with eastern and western lowlands. In essence, it creates a hydrological divide separating most of the rivers flowing into the flood plains to the West and East respectively. The plateau is prominent in Nsukka Division where it is about 48 km wide and slopes from 459 metres along the escarpment to about 213.5 metres to the west merging with Anambra River plains. The area has basement rocks, with upper coal measures of iron stone (durricrusts). This has also underlying highly porous false-bedded sandstones that has resulted to dry valleys and residual hills owing to a general denudation of the entire area Ofomata[3]. These features present difficulty to circulation.

However, it has been found out that while the lowlands are fertile for rice production, yet they are unhealthy for human habitation as they are liable to flooding and malaria infestation. On the other hand, the plateau which is condusive for agricultural purposes suffers from water

[3]Ofomata G.E.K. (1975) Nigeria in Maps of Eastern States pp. 35 - 37.

MAP OF ANAMBRA STATE SHOWING LOCAL GOVT. AREAS



The map does not reflect the newly createted (L. G. A.) in Anambra State

LEGEND

- ENUGU State Capital
- Nsukka Local Govt. Area
- State Boundaries
- L. G. A. Boundaries
- ENUGU State Headquarter

N

Scale 0 20 40 Km.

E. U. ONYISH
M Sc. THESIS
1989

FIG 4.1

MAP OF NSUKKA LOCAL GOVT. AREA. ANAMBRA STATE

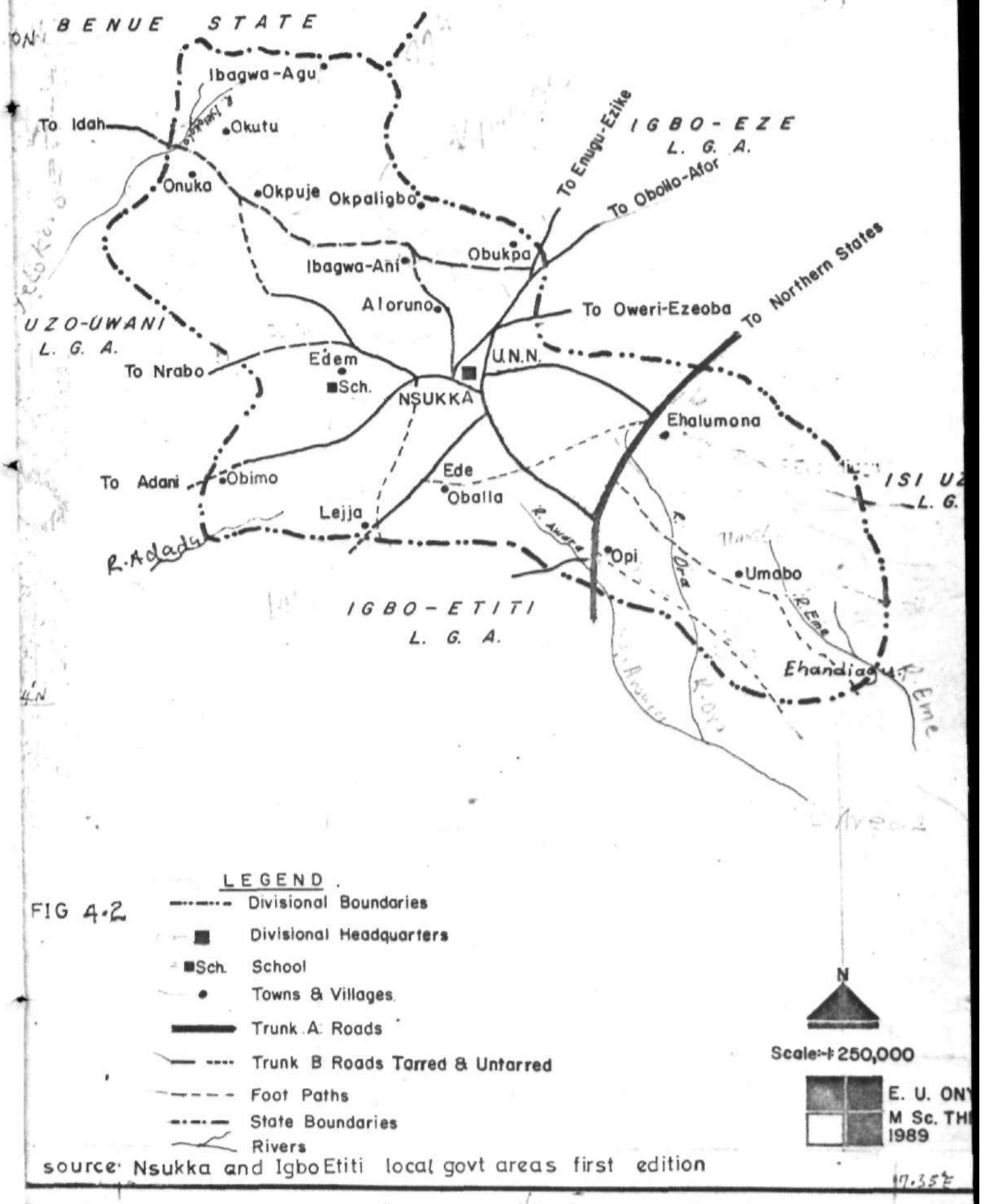


FIG 4.2

source: Nsukka and IgboEtiti local govt areas first edition

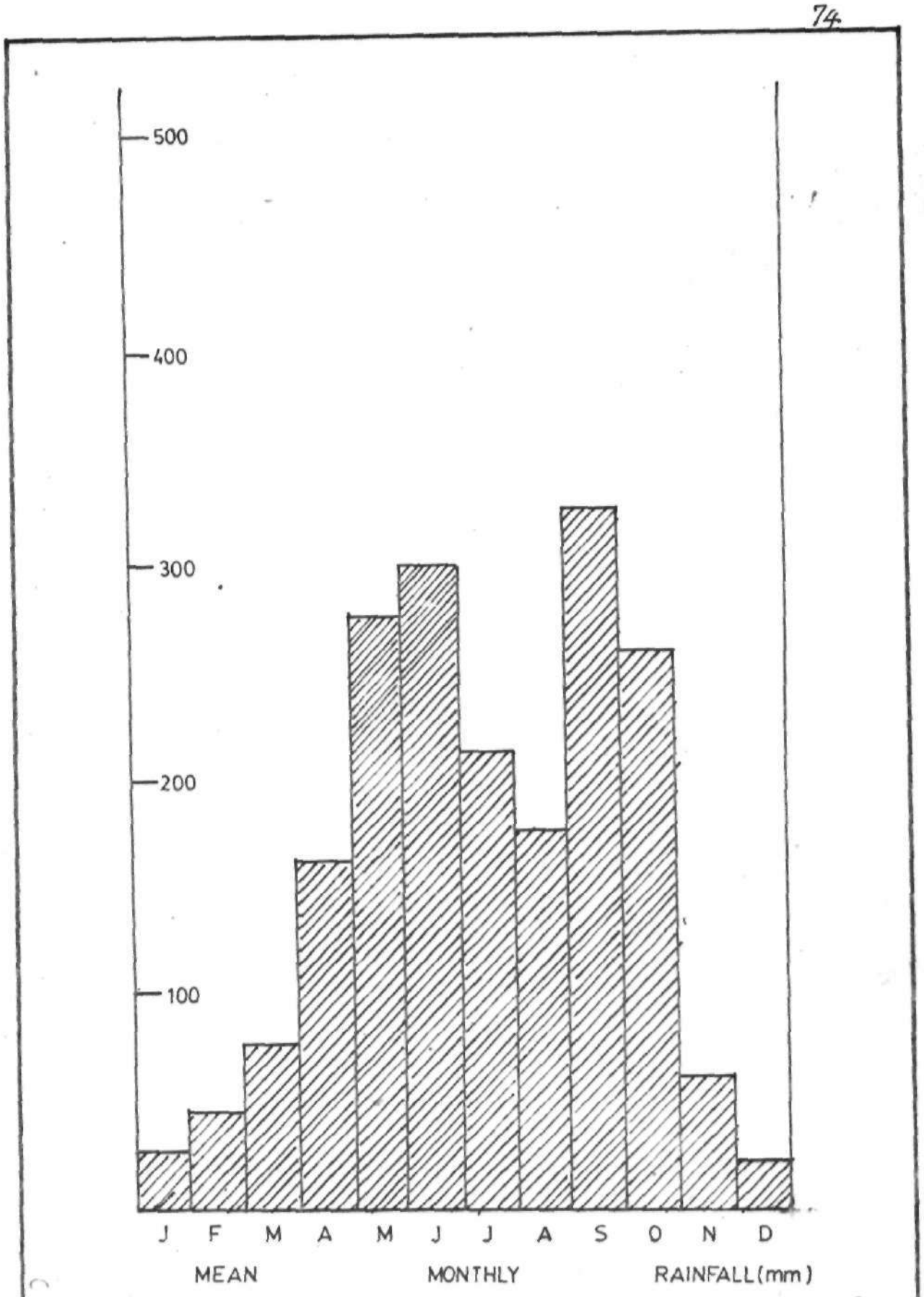


fig 4.8.

NSUKKA - RAINFALL

source Macmillan social studies atlas 1980

ONYISHI, E. U.
M.SC(URP)
1988/89
A. B. U - ZARIA

scarcity as the water table lies between 100 and 122 metres. Therefore, planning perspective is needed here for reclaiming these areas by afforestation or market gardening in these sparsely inhabited plains. Efforts should be geared also to locate roads away from valley floors that may be prone to erosion menance.

4.11.5 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Lying partially within the semi-tropical rain forest belt of the South, the State spreads in a North-Eastern direction with its physical features and vegetation changing gradually from the tropical rain forest belt to open woodland and then to Savannah land as it approaches its northern extremity at the boundary with Benue State.

The climatic conditions are controlled by two air masses, the North East trade winds from Sahara desert and South West trades from the Atlantic ocean. The area has two seasons, dry and wet seasons. The dry season is only four months from November to February while the rainy season lasts for eight months, beginning from March to October. It has its peaks in July and September. The area has an annual mean rainfall of between 1524 - 2032mm (figs 4.3 and 4.4). The mean annual temperature is between 25°C and 29°C. These climatic conditions help to determine the planting periods of early rains and harvesting time which is within the dry season.

It is at the harvest period that the income per capta of the rural dwellers whose main occupation is farming is raised through the sale of their agricultural products. The natural vegetation which os open wood land contains some pockets of forest plantations with high potentiality for timber. Mahagony, Opepe, Iroko and other tropical hardwoods are utilized by local timber dealers in the area. Oil palm bush exists with the domestic oil hand-squeezing activities making use of those palm bush for local consumption.

4.11.6 SOILS

Five different types of soil are identifiable in the area - which include

Lithosols, loamy soil, Furruginous, Ferron Llitic and hydromorphic soils. These soils are of high value as they support economic activities. For instance, the lithosols soil is very fertile and shallow and supports root-crops like cassava and yams. The loamy soil is very good for both root crops and cereals. The Ferrallitic soil which is known at Nsukka and Okigwe areas as red-earth or acid sand supports heavy population for construction and farming.

The ferruginous and hydromorphic soils can conveniently support ceramics and pottery industries respectively - see fig. 4.5. These soil types have given way to scattered cottage industries in the study area.

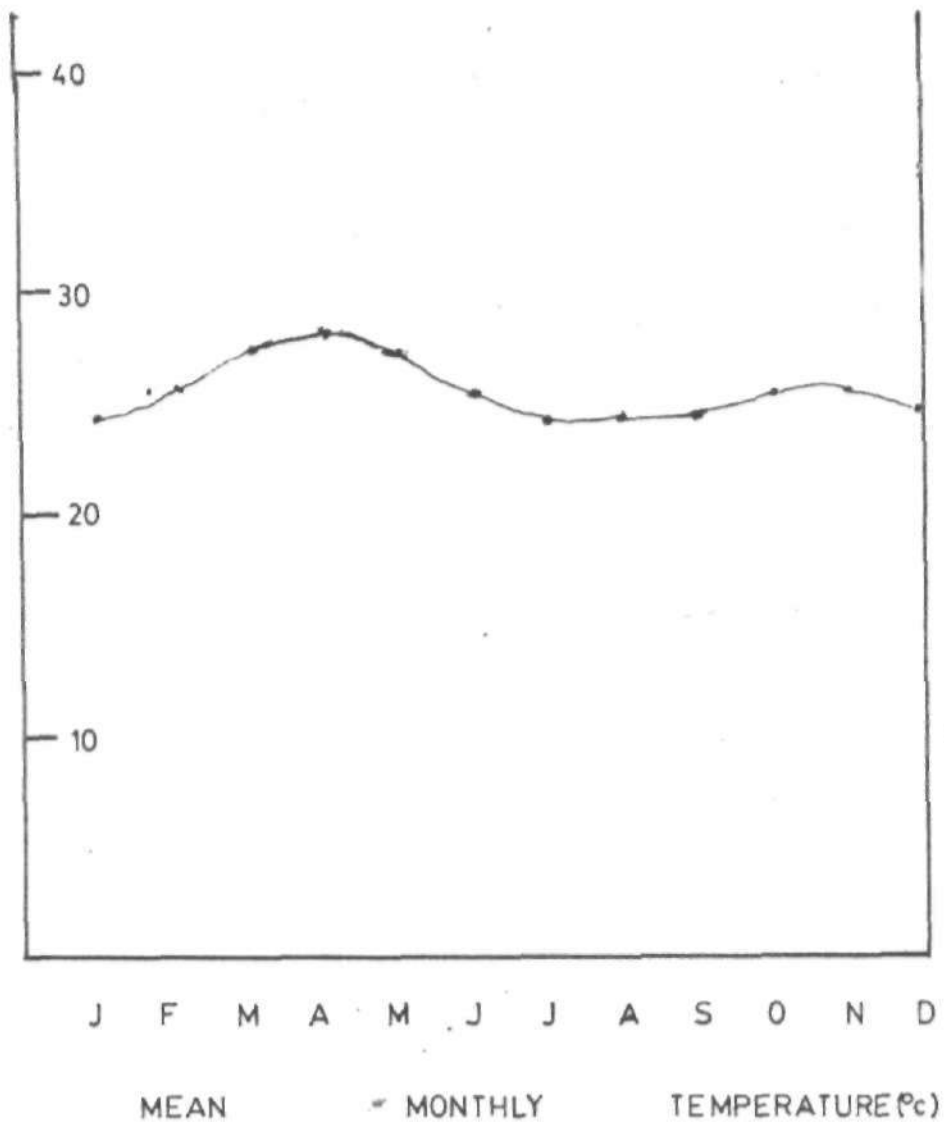


FIG. 4.4

NSUKKA – TEMPERATURE

source Macmillan social studies atlas 1980

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1988/89
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SOIL MAP OF ANAMBRA STATE

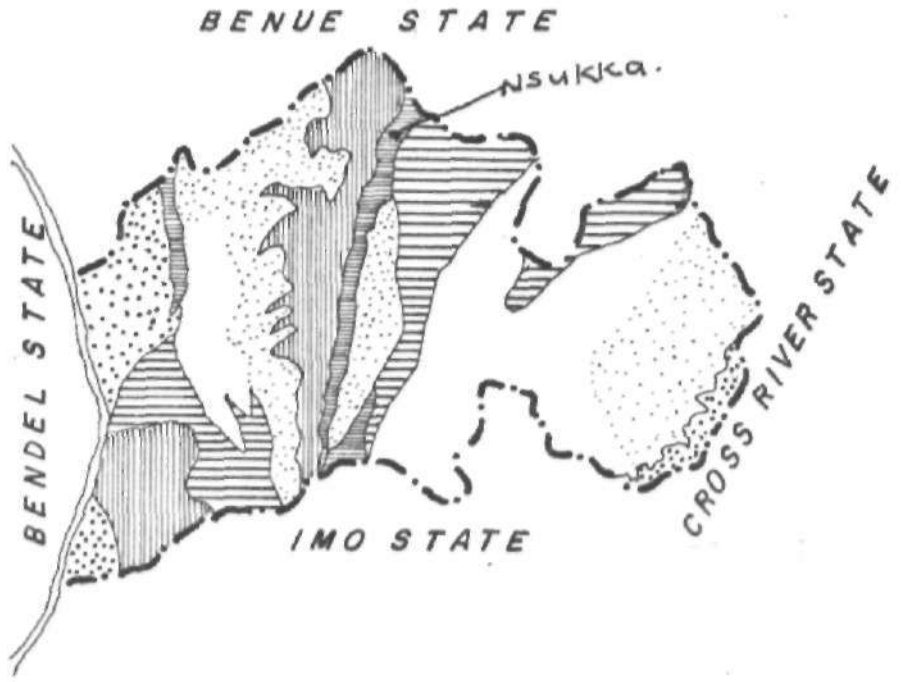


Fig. 4.5

LEGEND

- Loamy alluvial soils (flooded)
- Clayey (hydromorphic) soils
- Shallow brown soils
- Red brown soil (ferralitie)
- Porous red sandy soils

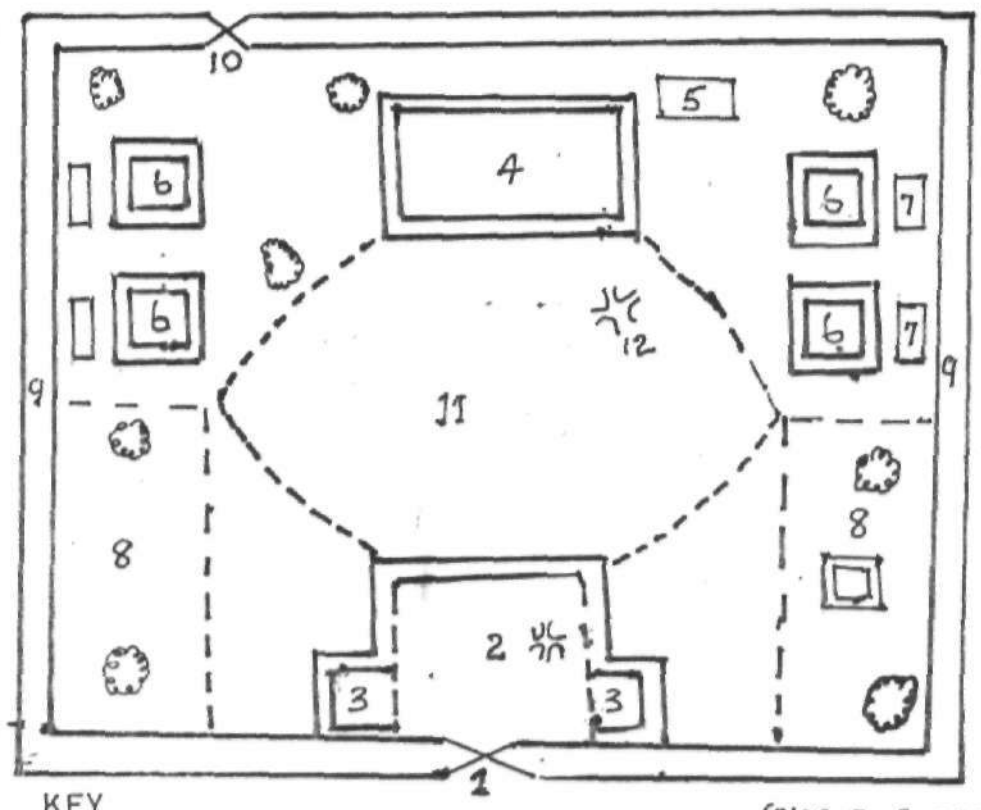
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Scale 0 10 20 30 40KM

E. U. ONYISHI
M Sc. THESIS
1989

source Ofomata G E K Nigeria in maps Eastern states 1975

THE PLAN OF A TRADITIONAL IGBO COMPOUND



KEY

1 Entrance
2 Visitors reception room
3 Slave huts
4 Head of Households House
5 Yarm Barn
6 Wives Houses
7 Cocoyarm Barn
8 Space reserved for Sons House
9 Compound wall or fence
10 Small gate
11 Open space
12 Family Alter or Shrine

(NOT TO SCALE)

N

Source: FIELD OBSERVATION

FIG. 4.6

4.20 EXISTING SETTLEMENT FORM AND PATTERN

Anambra State falls into three major landform divisions comprising a western lowlands, a plateau and escarpment zone in the middle and an eastern lowlands. The western lowland area consisting of the River Niger and Anambra River flood plains has a gentle rolling topography generally below 122m above sea-level. The plateau occupies central position with dry valleys while the eastern plains is a part of the Northern Section of the Cross River flood plains. This topography has a great influence on the pattern of settlements in the State.

In Nsukka Area, similar landform divisions are identifiable according to Ofomata the Western lowlands (or Anambra Plains), the Nsukka Plateau - the Escarpment Zone and finally the Eastern lowlands. These physiographic zones constitute distinct settlement regions - which have consistently tried to avoid low lying areas. Two main reasons have been advanced for this location pattern: one that the lowlands are liable to flooding and two, the lowlands are malaria infested. This is because the lowland plains are transversed by many rivers and on the plateau, on the other hand, the false-bedded sandstones are highly porous and permeable. Thus, a large part of the plateau is marked by dry valleys. The consequence of this location has not been pleasant.

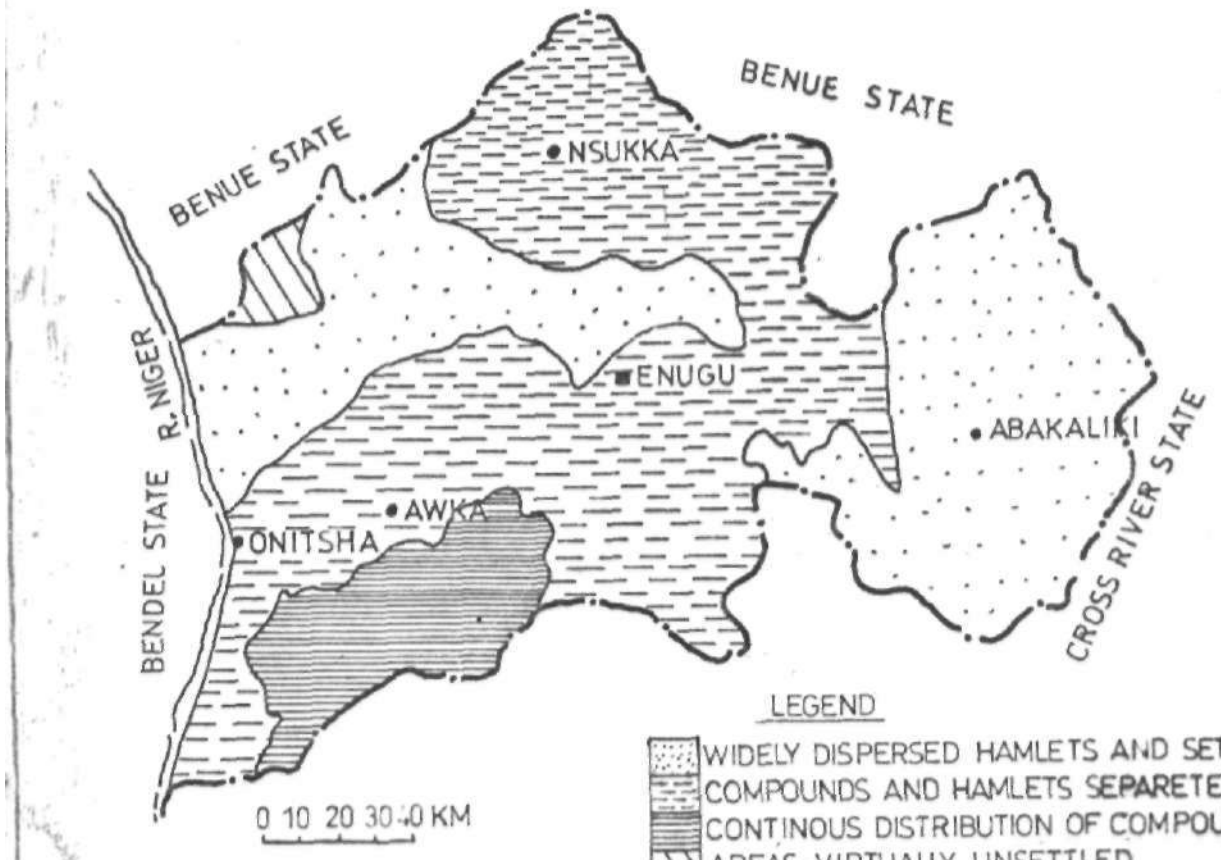


FIG 4.7

SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND DISTRIBUTION IN ANAMBRA STATE

E.U. ONYISHI.
MSc. II THESIS.

source Ofomata G E K Nigeria in map Eastern state 1975

MAP OF NSUKKA L. G. A. SHOWING SETTLEMENT DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

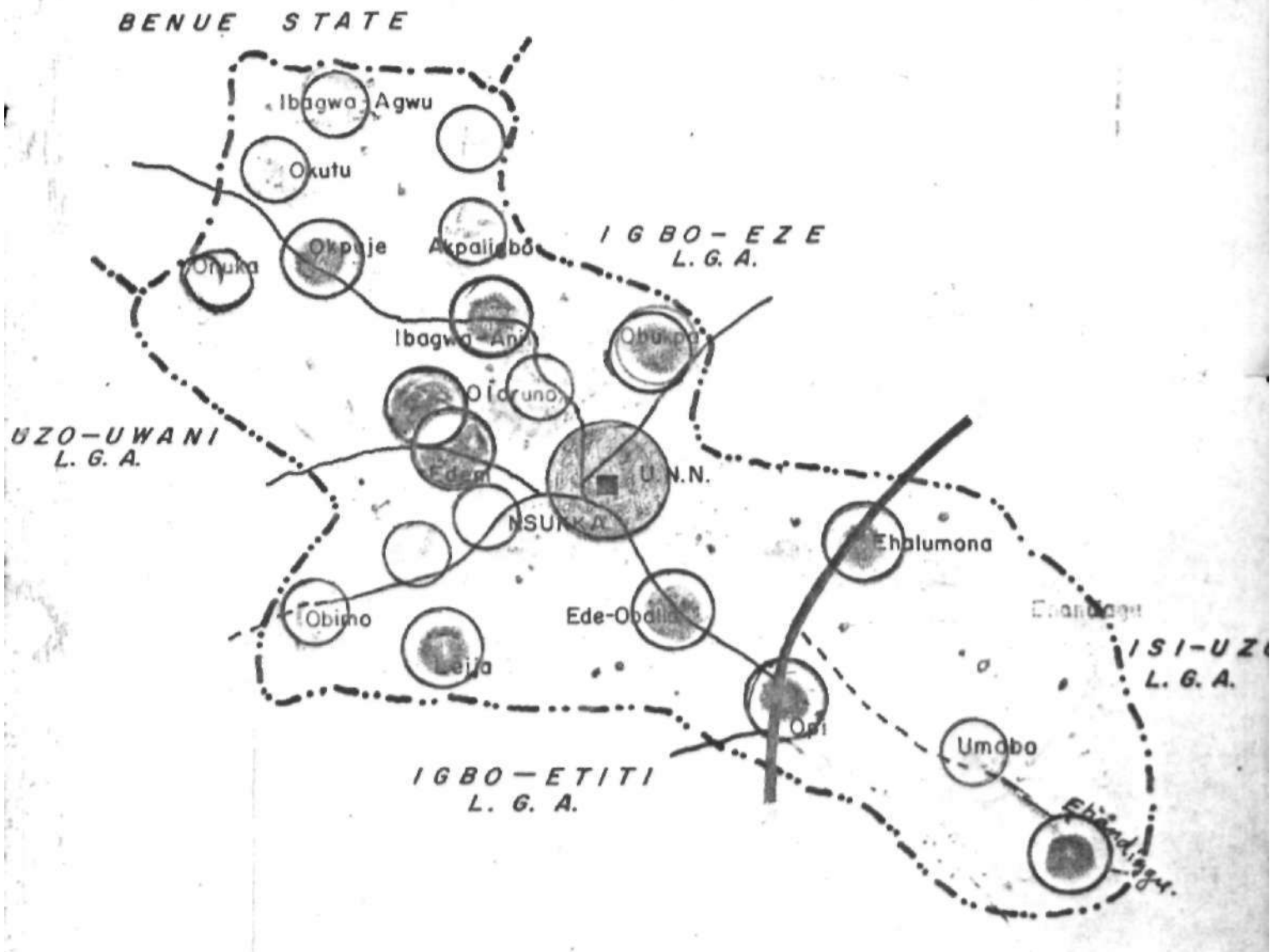


FIG 4·8

30000 +
2000 -3900
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LEGEND

- State Boundaries
- Divisional Boundaries
- Trunk A Roads
- Trunk B Roads
- Foot Paths
- L. G. A. Headquarter

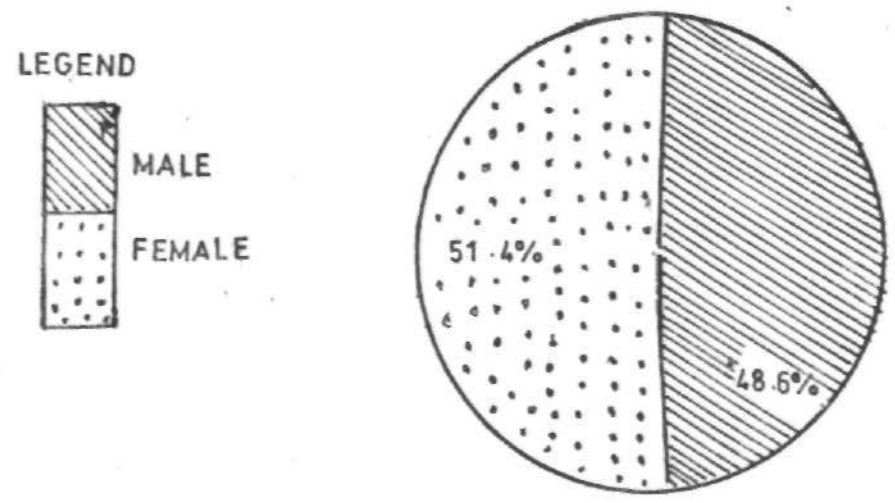
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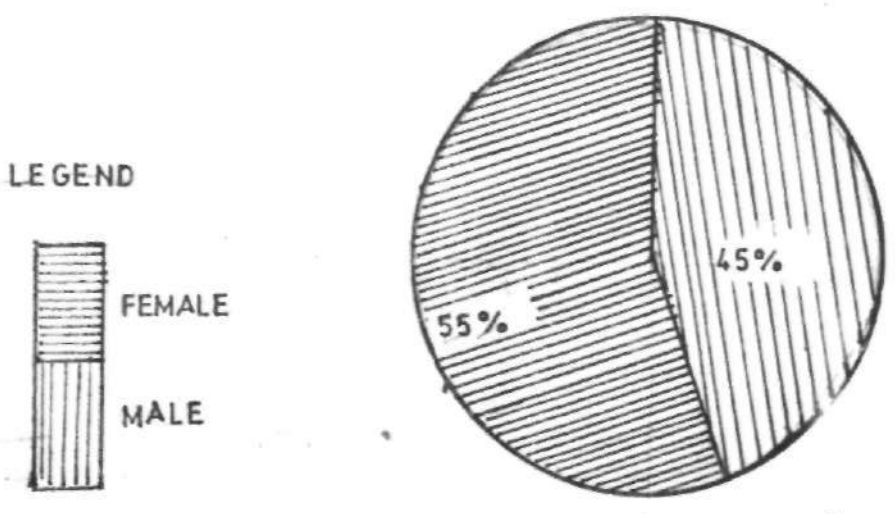
E. U. ONYISHI
M Sc. THESIS
1989

source field work 1989

EXISTING PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT (IN PERCENTAGES)



EXISTING SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT (IN PERCENTAGES)



SOURCE : FIELD WORK AUGUST 1989

fig. 4.9

E. U. ONYISHI
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is as a result of cool climate and fertile agricultural land but characterised by dry valleys that contribute to acute water scarcity in the area.

The nucleated urban centre has a population not well over 30,000 people while other small rural settlements have a population relatively less than 6,000 people each. There are twenty one settlements in the area with a few homesteads. These settlements are located about six kilometres apart on average which has immensely helped them in interactions and easy execution of administrative functions.

4.20.1 Settlement Functions

Apart from Nsukka which is an urban centre other settlements are typically rural and are rural in function with minor differences. Each settlement is an autonomous unit that performs such functions like socio-economic, administrative, and cultural activities for the betterment of its citizens. There are stratification of functions among the settlements and this has helped to graduate them into service centres.

(a) Administrative Functions

Nsukka Urban Centre is serving as the main focus of Administrative, commercial, social and community life in the sub-region and has a wide range of Public Commercial Services. All other settlements have traditional Chiefs and Councillors who are answerable to the Sole Administrator

that occupies the seat of Government at Nsukka. In turn this administrator is answerable to the State Government. Therefore, in disemination of information and development decisions, it starts from the Governor, down to the Local Government Council through the Chiefs and Councillors to the rural dwellers. In many cases, self-help projects are taken and executed by the rural dwellers alone with little or no help from the Government.

(b) Socio-Cultural and Economic Functions

All the settlements have un-organised open spaces called "Otobo" or play grounds. These are where festivals and social functions are carried out. At times, the local markets or Primary School compounds are used for this purpose. Apart from Nsukka the Urban Centre, theatres, cinema halls are non-existent. These open spaces are also used for interactions and for holding important meetings for the development of the settlements.

As regards economic functions, mini-markets abound where primary products like cassava, yams, maize, coco-yams etc. are sold and bought - especially in the rural communities. These are collected at lower market centres like Anuka, Okpaligbo, Okutu and Owerre-Obimo and transported to higher or intermediate market centres of Opi, Ede-Oballa, Eha-alumona, Okpuje and Lejja. These products are later shifted to the sub-regional headquarters of Nsukka for onwarding transmission

to Enugu and Onitsha markets for final processing, distribution and consumption. One interesting feature of these local markets is that apart from Nsukka market all of them are within a walking distance between one another.

4.30 Establishment of Settlement Hierarchies

The establishment hierarchies of each settlement is determined by the function it performs or its comparative advantage over others. Each settlement carries out socio-cultural and economic functions for the welfare of its inhabitants - within the limits of its potentials. These hierarchies exist because of difference in population, physical size, potentials etc.

The following indicators or variables of rural development are examined closely hereunder to bring out clearly the hierarchy or group each settlement belongs. In the study area the variables used as indicators of rural development include: Agriculture, Population, Health, Education (Schools), water supply, social services and welfare.

(i) POPULATION

The population of the people is more at the plateau than at the valleys, where the population is dispersed owing to malaria infestation. Figure 4.2 shows that Nsukka has the highest population because of its Administrative and commercial functions, while all others have scanty population and perform lower functions.

(ii) SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(a) EDUCATION (Schools)

Education is a vital force in any development process and should be regarded as an instrument of change in this particular society. Although all the settlements covered have at least one primary school except Nsukka which has more than one and one University, yet there is a general decline in terms of educational facilities because of economic crunch. Figure 4.9 show the number and percentages of enrolments in the study area. There are thirty primary schools and secondary schools all owned by Anambra State Government. Other factors that militate against low enrolment are poor attitudes of the people towards education especially now school leavers roam the streets inquest of jobs and lack of teachers in the rural areas who refuse their posting owing to lack of social amenities like water, good roads and electricity. Schools are also located far away from built up areas.

However more facilities should be provided when the economy improves and location of Schools are to be located at a walking distance rather than siting schools at meadows. Also needed is encouragement of individuals and private organisations by the government to establish more schools.

Table 4.1

Existing Primary And Secondary Schools Enrolment

Schools	Number	Enrolment		Remark
		Males	Females	
Primary	30	8586 48.6%	9111 51.4%	Females are more in School than males.
Secondary	15	4254 45%	5194 55%	

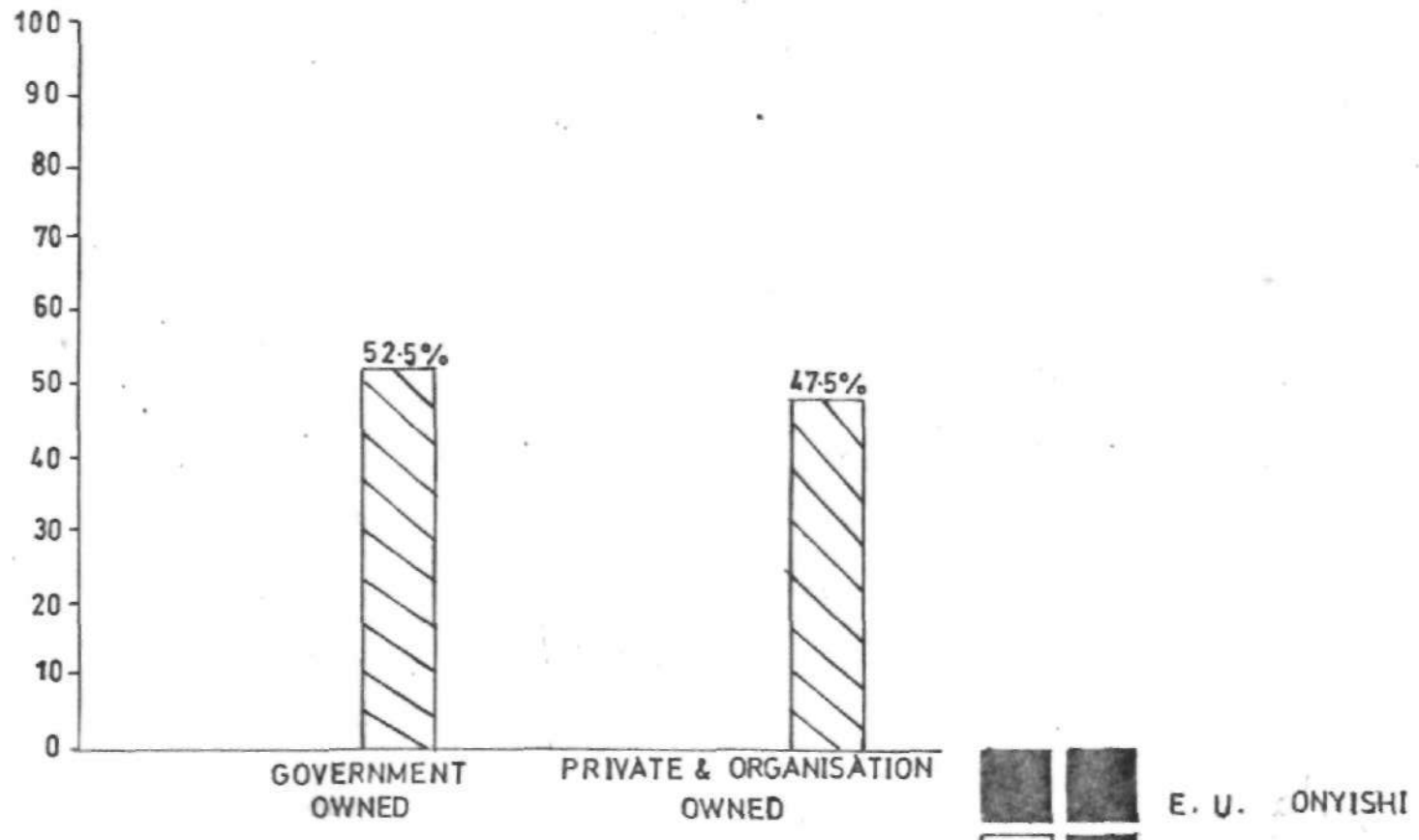
Source: Field Work. August 1989

(b) HEALTH

Within the settlements, there are two general hospitals, eight health centres and eight private hospitals.

The government owns one general hospital and eight health centres (fig. 4.6) while the other general hospital is owned by Roman Catholic Mission. These general hospitals and private owned ones are located within the urban centre alone. The concentration of these private hospitals at Nsukka centre is because of absence of good roads, electricity, better markets and water supply in the other settlements. And from the fore-going it has been found out that the study area lacks health services generally. There is no optical and dental services and in rare cases dispensaries perform dental extraction.

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA (IN PERCENTAGES) 89



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Fig. 4·10

SOURCE : FIELD WORK AUGUST 1989

In general hospitals, the problems are personnel, drugs and equipments - and in many cases patients die because of the above deficits. The problem is compounded on the ground that most of the maternity homes operate in privately rented buildings and these are found to be in very poor conditions with limited facilities. Even some of the old established government Health institutions are found in such substandard conditions with despair. Finally in the background underdeveloped part of Anambra State and mostly in Nsukka Local Government areas are still found many people relying heavily on the use of traditional and currative medicines and there is the need to educate them and improve their value system, attitudes and beliefs towards modern medical innovations.

In view of the above deficiencies in health facilities, the Ministry of Health is intensifying efforts through primary medicare services to reach the grass-root. But this has slim success owing to slim economy. Table 4.2 shows how the study area is served with health institutions.

Table 4.2

TABLE SHOWING HOW NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IS SERVED WITH HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Health Institution	Number	No. of Settlements where located	No. of Settlements not Served
1. General Hospitals	2	1 (Nsukka only)	20
2. Government Health Centres	8	8	13
3. Private Hospitals	8	1 (Nsukka only)	20
Total	18	-	-

Source: Field Work. August, 1989

(c) ELECTRICITY

Nsukka urban centre is the only settlement that enjoys electricity but plans are in advanced stage in six other settlements namely, Edem, Ehandiagu, Eha-Alumona, Opi, Lejja and Ede Oballa in getting electricity supply. However, many affluent homes in various settlements have simple generators for their supplies.

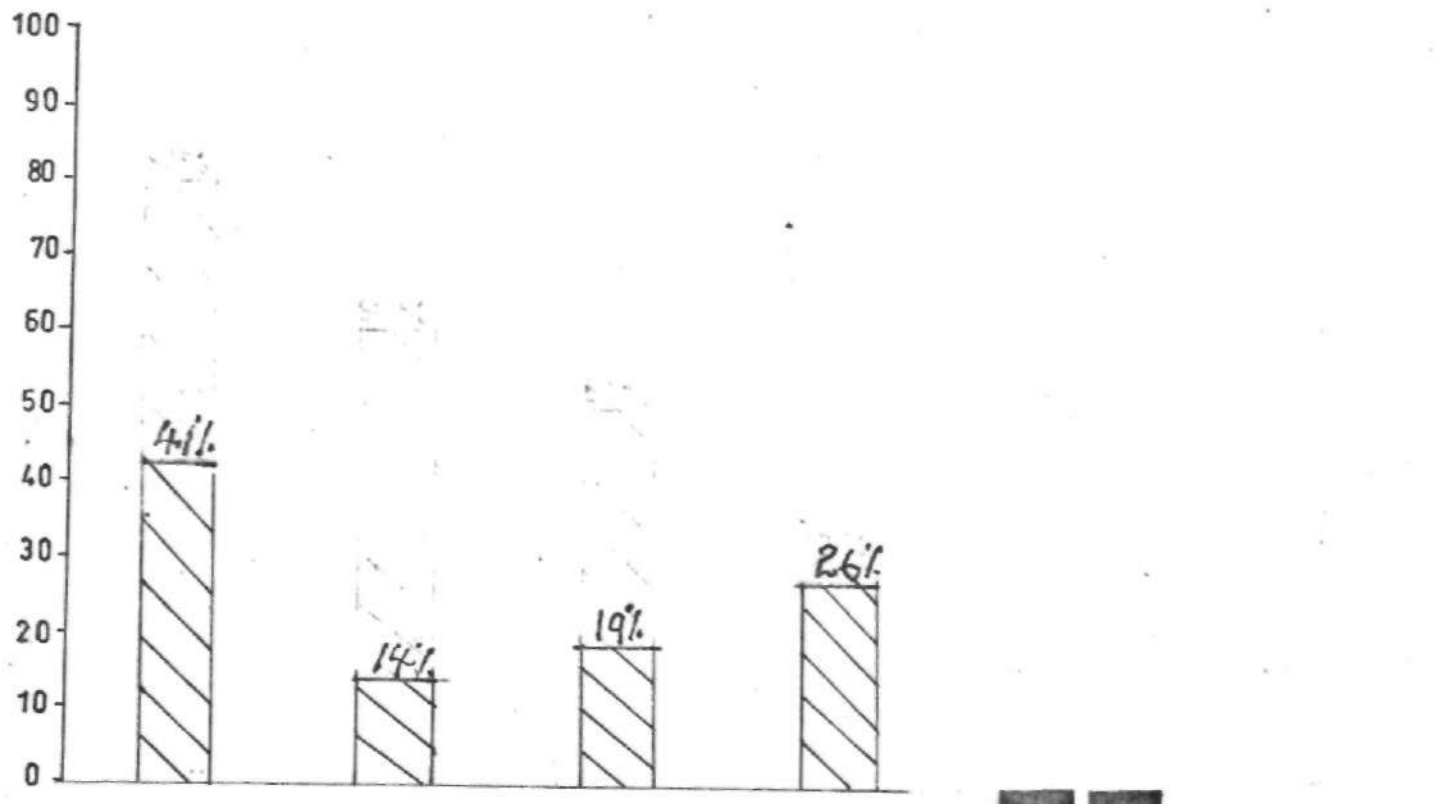
(d) POSTAL SERVICES

In the study area, Nsukka is the only settlement that has a Post Office with telephone services - while twelve other settlements operate Postal Agencies. These postal agencies depend on the Nsukka Post Office for their mails but unfortunately, their services are not dependable because of lack of personnel. This decay in service has affected many people in these rural communities in terms of applications and replies to letters for employment.

(e) POLICE STATION

There is only one Police Station in the Local Government area and no police post. Absence of Police Posts within other settlements has stimulated the waves of crime in these areas. There is the need to establish Police Posts at Okpuje, Ehandiagu and Lejja which are among the farthest settlements from the centre.

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY. (IN PERCENTAGES) 92



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Fig. 4-11

SOURCE : FIELD WORK AUGUST 1989

(f) WATER SUPPLY

Water in the study area is supplied through bore-holes, ponds, streams and rivers. Only four settlements, Nsukka, Opi, Eha-Alumona and Okpuje enjoy tap water mainly in the rainy season when water table is very near the surface. But generally there is water deficiency in all the localities because of dept in water table which ranges between 91.5m to 122 metres according to Ofomata[1]. As an alternative remedy to this, the rural dwellers have resorted to storing water by the use of catchment pit (pots). See the picture.



Plate I - Locally made pots for water storage.
Photograph taken at Ede-Oballa in the study area.

The water is stored until the peak of dry season before use. Life is unpleasant that people even make a return journey of

[1]Ofomata 1975, p. 15

six kilometres everyday from streams in seach of drinking water.

This primitive adaptation to the water situation is responsible for the numerous water borne diseases in the area as well as in the State. These diseases include dysentry, typhoid, cholera and Guinea-worms. It is advisable therefore, that efforts should be geared towards provision of portable water supply to rural communities especially now DFRRI and Better Life for Rural Women programmes are in motion.

Table 4.3

Sources of Water Supply in the Study Area

STREAM	41%
RIVERS	14%
TAP	19%
POND	26%
TOTAL	100%

Source: Field Work. August 1989

(g) Administrative Facilities

Nsukka is the Adinistrative Headquarter of the Local Government Area. It is armed with administrative functions and commercial activities over and above all other settlements in the area. It is even the zonal Headquarter for other four

surrounding local government areas and therefore has different government functionaries - like the Police, Courts, Banks, Insurances etc.

(h) Road Network

In Anambra State trunk A roads or Federal government road systems which started in the country in 1926 form the basic road network on which other road systems are constructed. In Nsukka four categories of roads can be identified, the Federal roads, the State roads, the local government roads and the foot-path.

The only Federal Government road which is meant for inter-city transportation is North - South, Kano - Onitsha road. It is in good condition. Next to this are four poorly State maintained roads, local government feeder roads most of them are half tarred. The final category is a cobweb of footpaths. The later form the major links between the settlements and the markets. Hence head potrage remains the major means of transportation.

The survey also revealed that in the rainy season many farmers are cut off from socio-economic activities with their neighbours. This affects their purchasing power because their farm produce are sold at give away prices to any trader who would take the pains of reaching them. As a remedy to this, therefore, a new orientation in location of new roads or maintenance of the exisiting ones is necessary

to minimize the hardship of these dwellers. Table 4.4 below shows that only about 28.6% of the settlements enjoy good roads.

Table 4.4

Condition of Roads That go to or Pass Through Settlements

Condition and Type of Road	Number of Settlements	%
Good condition (tarred)	4	19.1%
Road in bad contion (tarred)	4	19.1%
Road in Laterite form (Good)	2	9.5%
Road in Laterite form (Bad)	11	52.3%
Total	21	100%

Source: Field Work. August, 1989

(i) Industries

To a good number of people, the rural economy of Nigeria is only on traditional Agriculture, gathering, hunting and fishing but to others it is more than that. There are non-primary sector in the occupation mix. Although in the study area, Agriculture tops the rest, yet there are many other scattered small scale industries ranging from processing industries like garri, maize, local gins to timber, blacksmithing, block moulding and soap making. There are no heavy industries like Breweries, car assembly and Cement re-bagging in the area unlike Onitsha and Enugu;

(j) OTHER FACILITIES

There are other facilities like Insurance,houses, Hotels, Banks and Skill Training Institutes. These financial houses concentrate in Nsukka, Opi, Eha-Alumona and Eden while other settlements are devoid of these.

Now in order to establish the settlement hierarchies within the study area as mentioned earlier, scores are assigned to variables and through simple Arithmetic addition of these scores, the hierarchy of each settlement was determined. See tables 4.5 and 4.6. Through this method four hierarchies of settlements emerged. (See table 4.7). Nsukka urban centre is in the first order, while Opi and four other settlements are in the second order of main rural centres. The third and fourth orders of nine and six settlements respectively were established. These settlement hierarchies are too many and ill-equipped to perform effectively the functions expected of them.

Table 4.5

SCORES FOR EACH VARIABLE

VARIABLE	SCORE	VARIABLE	SCORE
1. Administration		2. Water Supply	
(a) Local Government Headquarters	2	(a) Pipe borne water	4
(b) Modality	1	(b) Ponds	1
(c) Others	0	(c) Stream	2
		(d) Rivers	2
		(e) Others	0

VARIABLE	SCORE
3. HEALTH FACILITIES	
(a) Hospital	3
(b) Clinic	1
(c) Dispensary	1
(d) Others	0
5. COMMERCE	
(a) Banks	3
(b) Insurance	3
(c) Daily Market	2
(d) Period Market	1
(e) Others	0
7. RECREATION	
(a) Stadium	3
(b) Civic Centres	2
(c) Gardens	1
(d) Parks	1
(e) Hotels	2
(f) Others	0
9. OTHERS	
(a) Police Station	3
(b) Post Office	2
(c) Court	2
(d) Postal Agency	1
(e) Agricultural Extension Centres	1

VARIABLE	SCORE
4. ELECTRICITY	
(a) NEPA	2
(b) Generator	1
(c) Others	0
6. INDUSTRY	
(a) Small Scale Processing	2
(b) Small Scale Manufacturing	2
(c) Others	0
8. EDUCATION	
(a) Higher Institution	4
(b) Secondary Sch.	3
(c) Teacher Training	3
(d) Vocational	2
(e) Primary	1
(f) Others	0

Table 4.6

VARIABLE SCORE OF EACH SETTLEMENT

Settlements	Administration	Water Supply	Health	Electricity	Commerce	Industry	Recreation	Education	Others	Total
1. Nsukka	3	6	6	3	8	4	8	13	8	59
2. Ede-Oballa	0	3	4	1	5	2	2	4	5	26
3. Umabor	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	9
4. Opi	0	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	17
5. Eha-Alumona	0	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	17
6. Okutu	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	10
7. Ehandiagu	0	4	4	1	3	4	2	4	2	24
8. Ibagwani	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	15
9. Edem-Ani	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	15
10. Anuka	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	6
11. Okpuje	0	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	2	18
12. Alor-Uno	0	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	15
13. Obukpa	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	16
14. Obimo/Ikwoka	0	4	4	1	4	4	2	4	1	24
15. Ibagwagu	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	9
16. Lejja	0	5	5	1	2	2	2	4	4	25
17. Enugu-Obimo	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
18. Okpaligbo	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	8
19. Owerre-Obimo	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	7
20. Agu-Obieto	0	4	2	1	4	3	3	3	2	22
21. Edem	0	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	15

Table 4.7

EXISTING FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS

No.	Settlement	Total Scores	Functional Hierarchy	Order of Settlement
1	Nsukka	59	Main Rural Service Centre	1st Order
2	Ede-Oballa	26	Major Rural	
3	Lejja	25	Service Centre	2nd Order
4	Obimo/Ikwoka	24		
5	Ehandiagu	24		
6	Agu-Obiete	22		
7	Okpuje	18		
8	Opi	17		
9	Eha-Alumona	17	Minor Rural Centre	3rd Order
10	Obukpa	16		
11	Ibagwani	16		
12	Edem Ani	15		
13	Edem	15		
14	Alor Uno	15		
15	Okutu	10		
16	Ibagwagu	9		
17	Umabor	9		
18	Enugu-Obimo	8		
19	Okpaligbo	8	Primary Villages	4th Order
20	Owerre-Obimo	7		
21	Anuka	6		

318855

4.40 SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.41 RELIGION

There is a prolifiration of religion in the study area but the most dominant ones are Christian and traditional religions. While the traditional worshipers are more in the third and fourth hierarchies of settlements, Christians register more in Nsukka Urban Centre and in the second hierarchy of settlement.

The interesting common features among the denominations are that they frequently undertake charitable works of mercy and at the same time help to check moral decadence in the society. They do this by imposition of sanctions on the defaulters. In this way, security, love and respect are restored in the society and therefore, development decisions always flow smoothly.

4.42 Ethnicity

The people of the study area are predominantly Igbos and register about 98%. They are homogeneous in attitudes, language and culture and the impact of this cannot be over-emphasised. Ethnicity is an asset in mobilization of the people for both rural and national development. The other 2% is made up of Igalas, Hausas and Yorubas.

4.43 AGE STRUCTURE

The character of a population's age-sex composition is of fundamental significance. It is to be expected that regions with a high proportion of young adults will tend to have high birth rates. In the study area the dominant age group is between 20 and 50 years for both sexes. (Table 4.8).

This group falls within the productive level which has made their men to be noted for yam and cassava production while the women are predominantly traders. These people have jointly helped in execution of community projects like roads and Primary Schools - with their meagre resources.

Table 4.8

AGE STRUCTURE

AGE GROUP	PERCENTAGE
0 - 5	15
6 - 10	10
11 - 15	9
16 - 20	12
21 - 25	13
26 - 30	20
31 - 40	11
41 - 50	7
51 - 60+	3
Total	100%

4.44 LITRACY LEVEL

Education is known to be a strong determinant in any development. It accelerates the vehicle of change in any society. In this study area the level of education is low inspite of being a local government with a University. This has militated against many Agricultural researches which could have helped to boost agriculture. In the area 54.3% had informal education, 28.9% had Primary education only while 11.1% and 5.7% bagged Secondary and higher education respectively. (Fig. 4.8). However, in recent times efforts have been geared to encourage the inhabitants through Adult Education Services and Agricultural Extension programmes.

4.45 SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

There are numerous social organisations in the study area which are traditionally autonomous in matters affecting them. A group of settlements often shows a corporate policy in matters jointly affecting development of their area. This autonomy and corporate tendency originate from the fact that settlements are each made up of several kindred groups which represent a number of male heads of families who trace their descent to each of the sons of the founding fathers of their village and they can work together because of kinship and cultural affinity.

LITERACY LEVEL IN THE STUDY AREA. 103b

(IN PERCENTAGES)

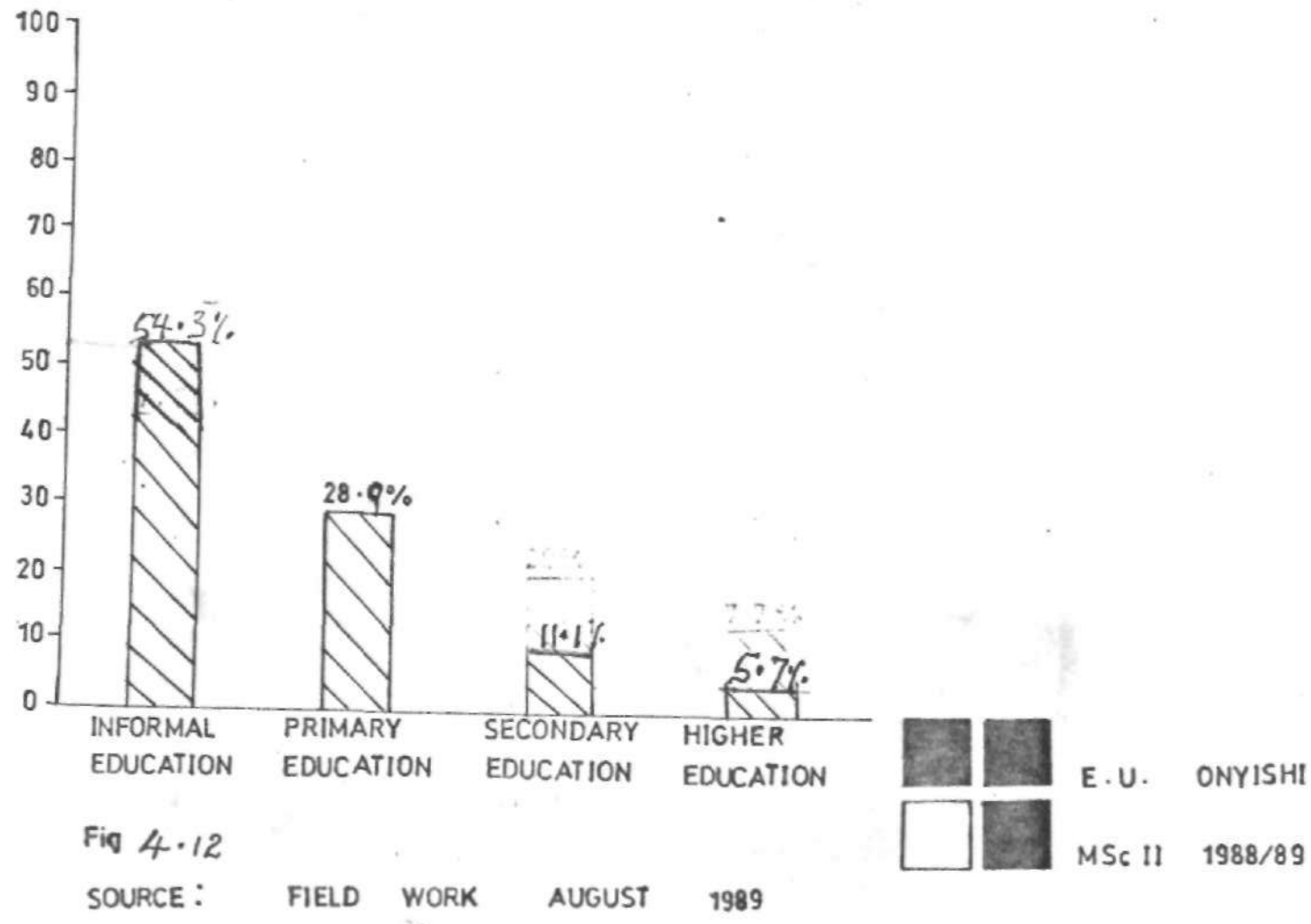


Fig 4.12

SOURCE : FIELD WORK AUGUST 1989

In social system, the family constitutes the smallest social institution and the main agent of this is through marriages of the spouses connected. This kinship system emphasises strong feelings of loyalty among kinsmen. Within the family circle, the man is the primary earner of the family income and responsible for protecting the family while the wife exercises a high degree of economic independence. She engages in farming and trading, thereby providing the family with food, which she combines with bearing and rearing of children.

In matters of politics, each settlement is administered by a council of elders who represent the political institution at the village level. The enforcement group is made up of age-grade organisations usually consisting of people of the same age who were born within a maximum period of three years. This organisation fosters economic and social development of the settlements. They also serve as agents for social control.

The economic institutions comprise the 'ISUSU' and Co-operative groups. The Co-operative Societies help farmers to pull resources together, so as to reap the social and economic profits arising from joint agricultural projects. However, this objective is constrained by the farmers' poor financial base but they alleviate this by raising a kind of revolving loan fund called "Isusu".

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE (IN PERCENTAGES)

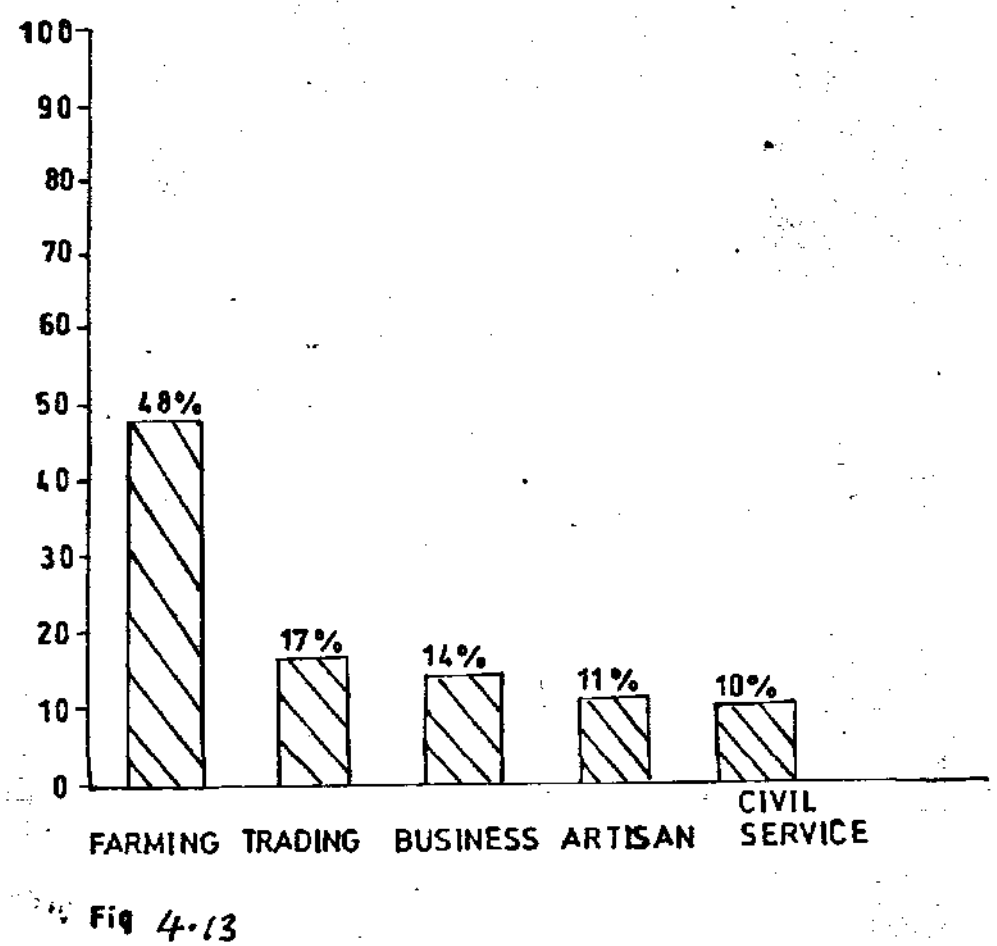


Fig 4.13

SOURCE : FIELD WORK AUGUST 1989

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fragmented and planting instruments consist of axes, cutlasses, knives and hoes. This prevailing phenomenon is not favourable to commercial agriculture and many peasants are in abject poverty even though most farmers cultivate a variety of crops like yams, beans, cassava, coco-yams, yellow yams, maize etc. These are only for subsistence as they always experience crop failures because of poor credit facilities, inputs and techniques.

In view of the later and the need to obtain cash for taxes, school fees and other social amenities, people have developed coping activities in trading, business, civil service and vocational skills. These range from 48% for Agriculture, 17% for trading, 14% for business, 10% for civil service to 11% for Artisans. This points to the fact that the settlements are rural in nature and agrarian in activity. (See fig. 4.9)

4.5% MARKET

The main market in the local government area is Nsukka daily market while all others are periodic. The periodic markets operate once in four days starting from "Eke, Orie, Afor and Nkwo" - (Igbo Language) and provide meeting points for the exchange of ideas, small manufactured goods and primary products between the farmers and the middle men.

The physical form of the rural market centres in themselves present another problem. They operate in the

open places and lack shopping facilities such as refrigerators. Most of the perishable items of trade left unsold in one session tend to decay before the next session, thereby reducing aggregate profits and hence income to the farmers. It would be necessary to incorporate physical planning perspective for convenient location and linkage for the settlers. In this way, transportation cost, noise and pollution will be minimised.

4.53 INCOME LEVEL

The income level of the people is low as majority of them are peasant farmers with low yields. Although they have tried to engage on export crops yet the income level is still on a low ebb because of lack of cash facilities and improved seedlings. In this regard many have taken to other occupations.

Now on average, the income level is between one hundred and two hundred Naira monthly as a good number of the people earn one hundred Naira and a very few number earn more than this. Apart from other people who are on various jobs, the farmers earn this money during the harvesting periods of November to January. This is why many of their development programmes take place in December and January of every year. To guard against their poor earnings, savings are done through co-operatives and "Isusu" revolving loan organisations.

There is the need to improve the purchasing power of these people by improving their farming techniques and

MONTHLY INCOME LEVEL (IN PERCENTAGES) 1086

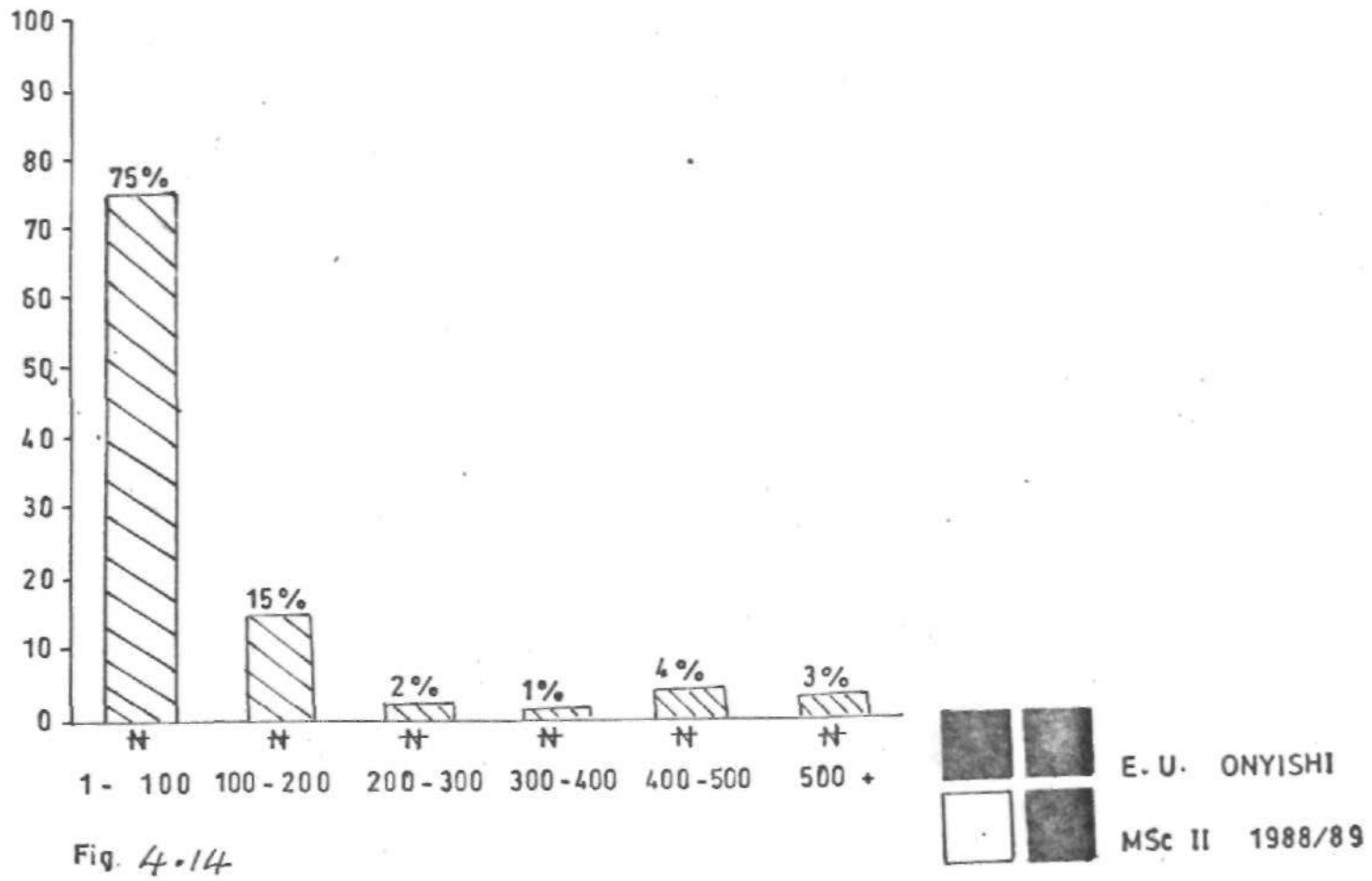


Fig. 4.14

SOURCE: FIELD WORK AUGUST 1989

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (IN PERCENTAGES) 108c

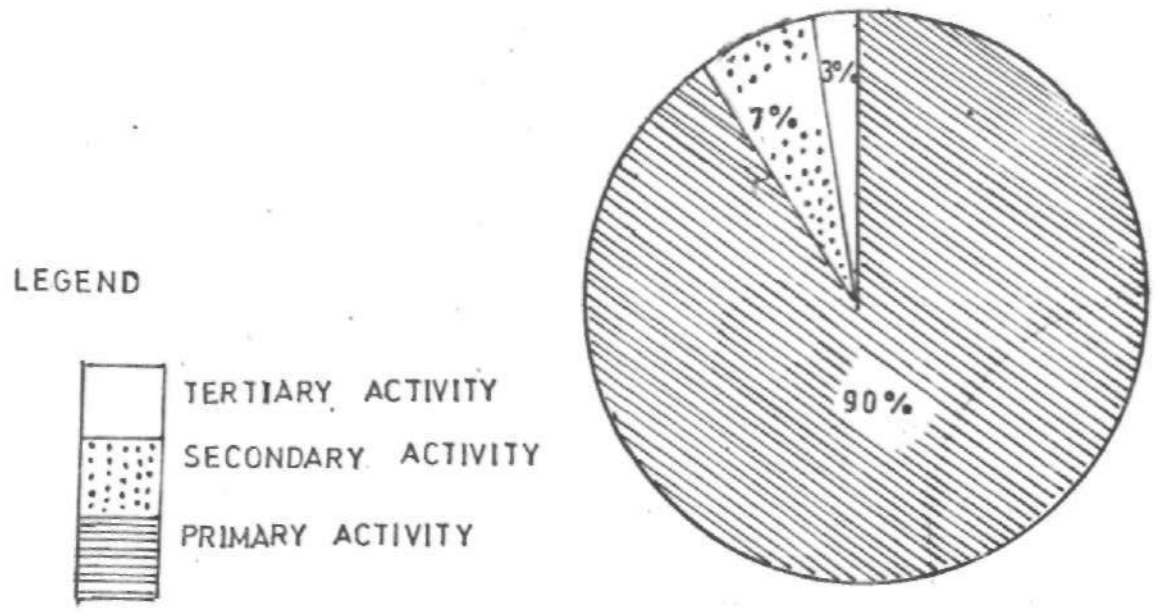
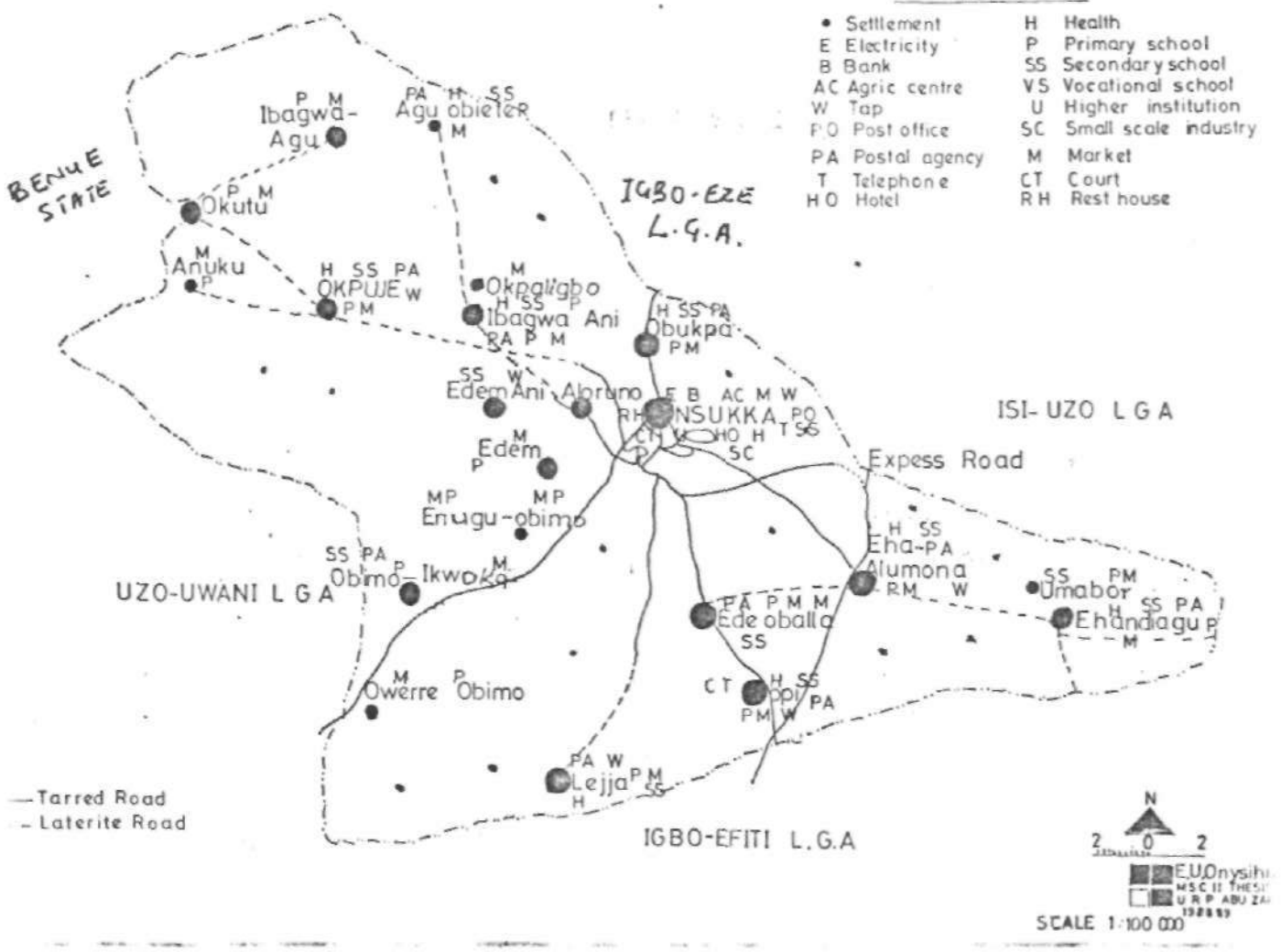


Fig. 4.15

SOURCE : FIELD WORK AUGUST 1989

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FIG 4·16 EXISTING FACILITIES



tapping their minerals for industrial establishments. See Fig. 4.14. Figures 4.15 and 4.16 depict general economic activities and existing facilities.

4.60 The Existing Potentials And Constraints And The Planning Implications

Future Potentials:

The existing situation has shown the extent and direction at which development has proceeded in the sub-region as well as the agencies involved or that were responsible for them. These can be used to highlight critical and priority area for development.

One of the future development potentials is the land. There is an abundance of land where planners can manipulate and plan for the people. Its fertility coupled with good climate and well drained terrain favour Agriculture on which a good number of Agro-allied industries can be based. In addition there are many rivers and a lake "Ohe" which can respectively be developed into fish breeding and farming as well as a tourist centre.

Mineral resources abound which include crude petroleum, iron-ore, glassy sand, kaolin and coal (Fig. 4.12) All these can serve as raw materials to industrial establishments in the area when they are tapped. Thus, the importance of these cannot be over-emphasised for overall improvement of the rural populace. The woodland vegetation, moderate

1095

MAP SHOWING THE EXISTING POTENTIALS AND CONSTRAINTS

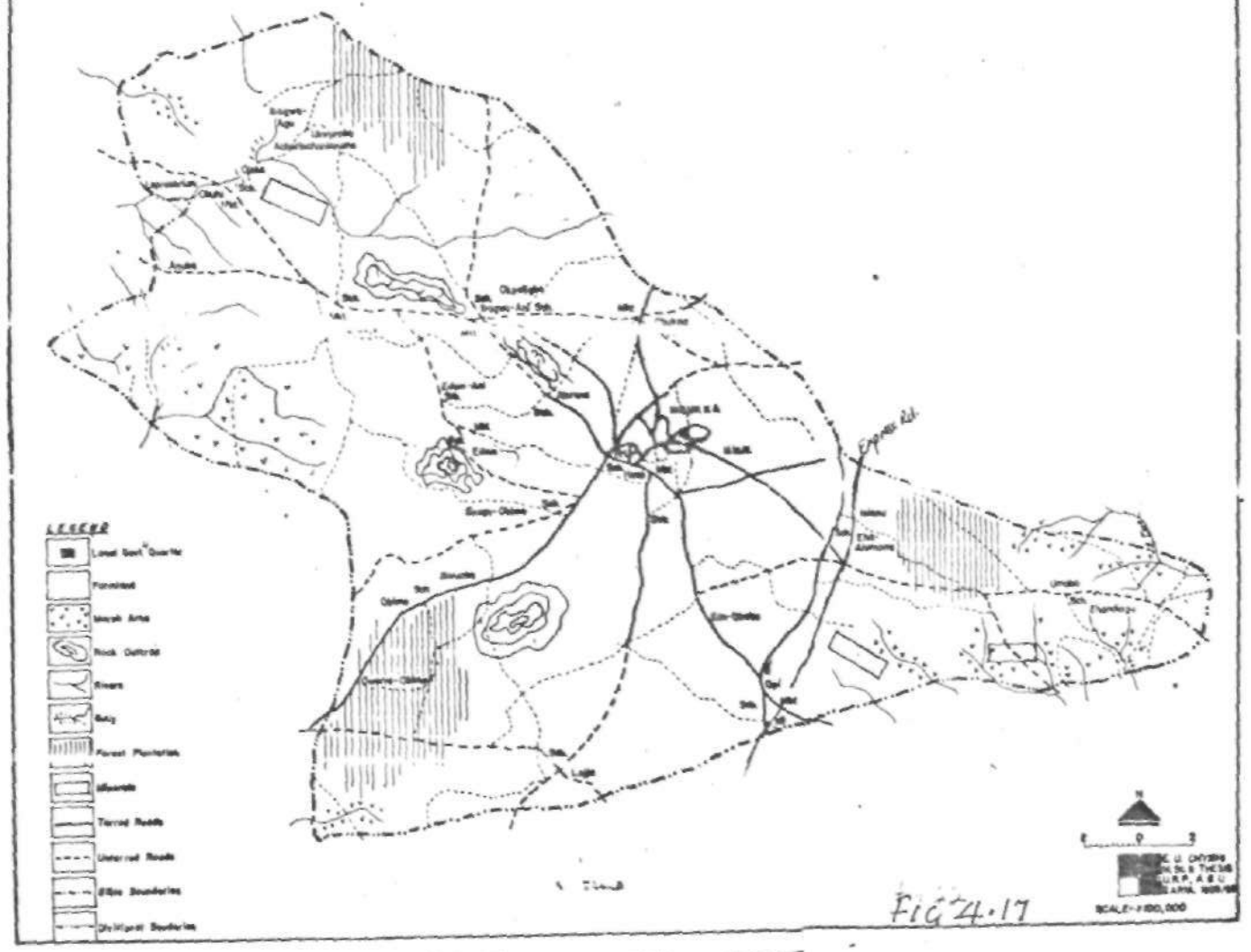


FIG 4.17

rainfall and hot with warm seasons provide raw materials for saw-mills and oil palm processing industries - when tapped and properly utilized.

The nodality of the area serves as an asset when well linked with other parts of the country. The ties or linkages would help to evacuate the agricultural products of the areas to the cities like Kano, Kaduna and Lagos.
However, local linkages cut across other settlements and immediate sister States which foster social, cultural and economic interactions. Nsukka being an administrative Headquarter for the entire Zone that are made up of five local government areas shall make it to acquire more potentials for even development.

In the social sector, social organisations, corporate bodies, town unions, age grades and ethnicity when well integrated can immensely help in the development of the study area.

Development Constraints

Constraints to development as envisaged in the study area may be in form of occupational structure and political climate. The occupational structure, level of education, income distribution and largely traditional farming methods of the study area point to the fact that the area is characterised by poverty, ignorance and undiversified economy, and life opportunities which need to be guided and modified Ukoje[1]

[1]Ukoje J.E. (1986) Planning for rural development. A Case Study of Ibaja District, Benue State. M.Sc. Thesis ABU Zaria (Unpublished).

In addition it is hoped that when the industries are established, their industrial wastes and pollution will constitute hazards to the people. However, these constraints will be taken care of by establishment of a buffer zone as well as taking cognisance of wind orientation during the location of the industries. Another constraint that may be encountered is unstable political climate. Generally, political climate and incessant change of policies do not offer good environment for contribution to rural development either from the government, organisations or individuals. Leadership tussle, and lack of data bank for rural planning are all inimical to rural development.

It can rightly be concluded that the main rurality in the study area is the inability of both government, individuals and organisations to tap its resources. This has contributed immensely to deficiencies in facilities and services in the study area. As a result, all these parameters will be considered in the next chapter in evaluation of Approaches and physical planning strategies for rural development in order to select the most appropriate one that will facilitate the development of this local government area.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 EVALUATION OF APPROACHES AND PHYSICAL PLANNING STRATEGIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 EVALUATION OF APPROACHES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The approaches to be evaluated in this study are Integrated Rural Development (IRD), Community Development and Sectoral Development approaches. These approaches are evaluated in order to select the most appropriate one that would enhance rural development in the study area when applied. The parameters to be considered in evaluation include

1. The Existing physical characteristics of the study area
2. The felt needs of the rural people and
3. The achievement of the approach as per recorded in other parts of the world.

The technique used is the weighting matrix developed for assessment of the potentialities of the above approaches against the parameters.

However, these parameters have been further detailed below into 6 criteria so as to gain more insight into the study for an appreciable evaluation. These six criteria are also given scores.

(a) Mobilization of local potentials for effective utilization

(b) Rural Industrialization

(c) Provision of modern social amenities

(d) Low capital outlay

(e) Participation of the rural people in matters affecting them

(f) Comprehensiveness of the approach.

5.2 PROCEEDURE

In assessing the relative suitability of each rural development approach scores ranging from 1 to 3 have been mapped out to be awarded to these approaches. The approach that offers the best potential for the achievement of any of the criteria or objectives is awarded the highest score of 3 and the approach with the least potential scores 1. In the end, the scores are added and the approach which scores the highest is ranked the best appropriate approach that shall be applied in the study area for effective rural development. (Table 5.1)

The award of the scores to each of the approaches has resulted from its merits over and above other approaches. The details are hereunder.

(a) Mobilization of local potentials for effective utilization

The potentials of the study area are numerous and demand specialists from different agencies for effective utilization. In this regard, (IRD) is the best approach to be adopted as it embraces all sectors of rural economy. These specialists are pulled and integrated together to work as a team and not on sectoral basis.

Sectoral apprach identifies a major area of emphasis and prepares projects and programmes towards the identified goals. The major problem with this approach is that it emphasises on one sector to the exclusion of other sectors unlike the integrated approach. An example of this is Agricultural extension programmes to rural farmers.

The Community development approach is concerned with provision of the basic needs of the people which include food, shelter and clothing. Although in certain conditions small scale industries are involved but yet all the resources cannot be mobilized effectively. It registers the least score while sector approach and (IRD) approach each scores two and three points respectively.

Table 5.1

EVALUATION OF THE APPROACHES

Evaluation Criteria	Score of Approaches		
	IRD	Sectoral	Comm. Dev.
a) Mobilization of local potentials for effective utilization	3	2	1
b) Rural Industrialization	3	2	1
c) Provision of modern social amenities	2	1	3
d) Participation of the rural people in matters affecting them	3	2	1
e) Low Capital Outlay	2	1	3
f) Comprehensiveness of the approach	3	1	2
Total	16	9	11
Rank Order	1st	3rd	2nd

(b) Rural Industrialization

Industry is considered very important in generation of employment opportunities and raising the income level and hence the standard of living of the rural population. The raw materials for many of these rural industries are based on Agriculture which is the main rural economy. Therefore (IRD) is the best approach to be applied for this purpose as it emphasises simultaneously on all sectors of rural economy.

The sectoral approach only enhances the established of industries where co-ordination prevails. But more often than not, there is no effective co-ordination among the operators. The community development approach is mainly for provision of modern amenities. However, in certain cases, rural industries like soap making, basket and other crafts are established but at a miniature scale and therefore do not help immensely to enhance the living standard of the people. On the whole, the IRD scores 3 points while sectoral and community development each scores 2 and 1 point respectively.

(c) Provision of Modern Social Amenities

It has been discovered from the survey that most of the provided social amenities like access roads, schools, town halls, bore-holes, etc. have been initiated through Community Development efforts, some completed and others not.

The (IRD) also provides amenities to the rural communities which always attract capital expenditure that the rural dwellers cannot even subsidize. An example is the provision of electricity in which many dwellers cannot pay for their metre readings. The advantage of the sectoral approach is that each establishment is done by an expert from the Ministry or its agencies but on a piece-meal basis. The fault has been lack of integration and co-ordination with the result that establishments are located haphazardly on areal space. See Table 5.1.

(d) Participation of the Rural People in the Matters Affecting Them

As rural development is multi-dimensional transformation of the quality and quantity of the rural people, it therefore means an integration of all sectors of rural economy for effective development. Each with its specialization shall be integrated into the main stream of the development plan. In order for the plan to be successful, there shall be active participation of the people whose needs, attitudes, problem issues and interest shall be reflected in the plan. The (IRD) has the required potentials for this criteria.

The sectoral approach scores two points as each sector shall involve an expert in the field that would contribute effectively in the integrated approach.

The community development approach cannot effectively fulfill the objectives of full participation as individual societies differ in taste and problems or felt needs. This is so because if certain needs are selected which may not be the pressing felt needs of others, division of interest is bound to emerge. This approach scores 1 point.

(e) Low Capital Outlay

Community development application is most appropriate for this criteria because the approach demands low financial burden because of the involvement of direct labour as compared to other sectors. The cost aspect only involves the payment for transfer of knowledge and procurement of materials.

While the integrated approach (IRD) for rural development reduces high capital involvement by using the local technology through massive mobilization, the sectoral approach does not offer appreciable potential for this criteria because many experts are involved who perform differently that may be incompartible with others. In this regard, duplication of efforts is always envisaged.

(f) Comprehensiveness of the Approach

From the details of the analysis above it is certain that (IRD) takes most comprehensive view of the rural development problems as it considers all sectors interested in rural development in one package. In this way it brings in other approaches into the main stream of development process. The sectoral approach by its name depicts that

it is unilateral and cannot fulfill the inspirations of the people evenly while the community development caters only for the felt needs of the people on priority basis. These felt needs are different as people's needs and aspirations are different - and therefore, these last two approaches are not ideal. See the table.

5.3 THE ADOPTED RURAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Integrated Rural Development approach (IRD) scores highest from the table (5.1) with sixteen (16) points - 44.4% while other approaches of Community development and Sectoral approaches respectively scores 11 points (30.6%) and 9 points (25%). The emergence of this approach as the best is that it has incoporated the defects of other approaches into one package for proper co-ordination and implementation. It is multi-disciplinary in scope.

This approach if effectively applied in Nsukka Local Government Area will improve the lots of the people by reducing among others, poverty, unemployment, and inequality in income. It will increase social amenities.

5.4 EVALUATION OF PHYSICAL PLANNING STRATEGIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The reviewed alternative physical planning strategies for rural development are here evaluated in order to select the most appropriate one that would satisfy the requirements of the features of IRD approach to rural development. The method employed in the evaluation is by awarding scores

to the following objectives that have been listed to guide the evaluation.

(a) Integration of Villages into the Settlement system

(b) Promotion of Rural Industries

(c) Improvement of linkages in the Study Area

(d) Planned distribution of population and socio-economic activities.

(e) Achievement of spatial balanced environment.

5.5 Evaluation of the Criteria

In the evaluation of the criteria, points ranging from 1 to 3 were assigned to these criteria. In assigning these points, attempts were made to assess the relative importance of the existing contribution to the development of the study area. In the end the strategy with the highest scores is regarded as the most suitable for application in the study area.

Table 5.2

Evaluation of Physical Planning Strategies

Evaluation Criteria	Scores		
	Growth Pole	PAC	Central Place
a) Integration of Villages into the Settlement Systems	1	2	3
b) Promotion of Rural Industries	2	1	3
c) Improvement of Linkages in the Study Area	1	2	3
d) Planned Distribution of population and socio-economic activities	3	2	1
e) Achievement of Spatial Balanced Environment	3	2	1
	10	9	11
	2nd	3rd	1st

(a) Integration of Villages into the SettlementSystem

Growth pole strategy is a deliberate planning policy resulting in integration of settlements just like the PAC strategy. But the difference is that while PAC considers a group of villages forming a settlement system as a whole the growth pole considers a point where development will trickle to the surroundings. In this circumstance; PAC scores 2 points and growth pole 1 point. The central place has the principle of hierarchical ordering of settlements which are nodal hence the name central. It is an area of promise rather than area of need and therefore has the highest potential. It scores 3 points.

(b) Promotion of Rural Industrialization

Central place theory is mostly applied in rural areas to encourage dispersion of economic activities to the surrounding settlements. It is spatial and therefore scores the highest point of 3.

Growth pole strategy has an urban bias but can be applied in two ways viz: "a pole of development" is to generate growth in a region which has virtually no industrial characteristics and a "pole of relief' where the main objective is to reduce the problems of a large industrial complex by establishing another pole as a counter magnet. It is because of these attributes that it scores 2 points while PAC which works like growth pole principle de-emphasises promotion of rural industries. It then score 1 point.

(c) Improvement of Linkages in the Study Area

Central place principle recognises differentiation of different hierarchies of service centres. These service centres in order to enhance development have to be linked spatially. Therefore, this strategy is ideal for improvement of linkages in the study area and it scores 3 points.

The PAC strategy uses horizontal and vertical pattern of roads in spatial planning and as such provides hierarchical ordering of roads. The horizontal pattern links the lower with immediate surroundings while the higher order links higher order ones. This makes this strategy to score 2 points.

The growth pole theory scores one point as its emphasis is on centralization of activities and will make no efforts of linking the surrounding locations.

(d) Planned distribution of population and socio-economic activities

On the form of application a "growth pole policy" is an ideal because it is used for development of a selected industrial focus composed of prepulsive firms from the leading industries so as to foster localisation economies. The fundamental objective of the strategy is to achieve a balanced regional development.

The PAC scores 2 points because its polarisation activities occur because of attraction of already existing facilities, services and resources in certain locations. The weakness of the strategy is that it emphasises on the existing pattern and no attempt to create new ones. The central place strategy which is similar to growth pole does not effectively encourage redistribution of people or activities. It scores the least point.

(e) Achievement of Spatial Balanced Environment

This balanced environment is where plants and animals interact mutually. In this regard central place is not ideal as the principle encourages exploitation of nature without a feedback but PAC will always be trying to balance facilities with the existing threshold. Therefore it is better than central place but less than growth pole which encourages conscious grading of settlements for the purpose of achieving this balance. It scores 3 points and central place scores one point.

5.5 The Selected Suitable Physical Planning Strategy

The primary objective of any regional planning is to achieve a balanced situation in terms of development. From the table and analysis of criteria central place or hierarchical centres strategy is the most suitable for application in this study area - which is rural in character. It incorporates all positive aspects of other strategies for the rural development of rural areas.

CHAPTER SIX

PLANNING PROPOSALS AND IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES

6.10 INTRODUCTION

The preceeding Chapters revealed that the study area is composed of many settlement hierarchies with poor linkages abundance of untapped potentials and limited distribution of infrastructural facilities. These handicaps have made the settlements not to perform their functions effectively.

To rectify these problems integrated Rural Development (IRD) and Hierarchial Service Centre are to be adopted in the rural development of the area. The IRD approach will co-ordinate all socio-economic, political, economic and other developmental facilities. While the Growth Pole strategy will ensure spatial or re-organisation of the study area.

Therefore, these general planning guidelines are proposed. These criteria and principles discussed hereunder form the basis of proposals for the development of Nsukka Local Government Area.

6.20 PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

(a) Criteria for Proposed Transportation Sector

Most of the roads in the study area are of sub-standard, haphazardly located and maintained with the result that circulation is a predicament. There are no roads to

potential mineral areas and hence poor development of the area. Therefore, in order to enhance development the following criteria are necessary.

1. Vertical and horizontal linkages of roads are encouraged between various levels of settlement hierarchies. Location of roads should avoid valley floors in order to minimize erosion menace.
2. Areas of viable economic activities especially mineral areas should be linked properly. Efforts should also be geared towards linking the study area effectively with other sister local government area to foster social interaction and economic activities - when applying these criteria.

(b) Criteria for Promotion of Rural Industries

Apart from Agriculture which is regarded as a dominant industry, there is no government industrial establishment inspite of the natural endowments of the area. Hence the economy decay of the area. It is obvious therefore, that the only panacea to low income level and up-liftment of these rural dwellers is to tap the natural minerals and establish industries. There are abundant raw materials good for wood-based and agro-allied industries. The following criteria are of necessity.

1. The central function of settlement should be considered before an Industry is established.
2. Small Scale industries are suggested to be Agro-based in nature.

3. Different industries should be established at the resource base. For example glass industry can be established at Opi where glassy sand is obtained.
4. Accessibility to market for those products is also important.

(c) Criteria For Development of Forest Plantations

The development of forest plantation has been found necessary not only to check the devastating effect of erosion and desert encroachment but also to reduce the importation of prefabricated materials on foreign exchange reserves. The plantation will provide raw materials for Saw Mills and at the same time provide employment opportunities for the people. This may be one of the reasons why the Federal Government encourages tree planting programme.

Thus the development of the forest plantation has to consider the following criteria.

1. Development of further plantation should be located off-residential areas because of rodents and reptiles.
2. Heavy Industries have to be located after the plantation so as to serve as buffer zones to the industrial waste.
3. Climatic conditions are favourable for adoption of modern techniques and equipments in establishment of these plantation in the study area.

(d) Criteria For the Development of Agricultural Sector

Agriculture being the basis of rural economy in this sub-regioh provides food for the teaming population and employment for about 50% of the active work force. Its terrain geographical location and soil fertility have been the contributing factors. Thus, when these are well harnessed, there will be a lot of improvement in the living standard of the people through the income from Agriculture. These criteria are to be taken to boost Agriculture in the Local Government:

1. Intensification of the pilot Agricultural Schemes in areas are to be identified as growth centres. These should include not only new seed varieties, fertilizers, pesticides and improved farm implements but also low interest credit price supports, improved market structures, intensive farm management and training.
2. Encouragement to small groups of farmers to form Co-operatives and pool resources together to establish viable Agricultural ventures for more profit and dividends.
3. Area project selection strategy which aims at further increasing food production in the sub-region as well as demonstrating to the farming communities the advantages of group farms could be planned to help these farmers increase their production capabilities.

Table 6.1

TYPES OF AGRO-BASED AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Type of Raw Materials	Types of Industries
1. CASSAVA	Garri, Flour and Starch
2. YAM	Flour milling, Flakes and Starch
3. MAIZE	Corn flakes, Biscuits, Flour and Feed Milling
4. BEANS	Cakes, Beans Flour and Canned Beans.
5. RICE	Rice and Flour Milling.

(e) Criteria For Distribution of Social Amenities

The survey and analysis of the existing physical and socio-economic characteristics of the study area revealed that there is grossly inadequate spatial distribution of modern amenities. Lack of these have contributed to the level of underdevelopment and backwardness with its prevalent problem of rural-urban migration. In order to enhance the life style of the people and stem down the push and pull factors of migration, the following criteria have to be given consideration in the proposal formulation.

1. The inventory of the existing amenities should be considered during another location.
2. There should be a required population size before the provision of these facilities and services so as to justify the cost. For instance, there should be a primary school for a population of between 4,000 and 5,000.

3. The distribution of amenities will be such that all resident population in the area will have access to good quality and steady water supply, electricity, postal services, commercial and health facilities.

Their continued dependence on obtaining specialized services for facilities from outside will be reduced. There are existing potentials for some of these facilities which include surface and underground water resources. These can be used for irrigation and in homes when treated. The efforts of the Community with the assistance of Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) can provide these services. The community can pay for the services through increased economic activities.

(f) Criteria for the Location of Proposed Educational Institutions

As literacy level is very low in the area inspite of it being a University Local Government Area, there is need to improve the standard of education so as to adopt new techniques for increased agricultural production and eradication of ignorance and diseases. Other criteria include:

1. All the children of school age in the sub-region will receive basic education as facilities and quality of education will improve.
2. Settlement with population of above 10,000 will have at least a Secondary School in addition to Primary Schools.

Adult education centres are also to be established so that when the minds and knowledge of these rural people are broadened, they can be in a position to contribute favourably in the development of their environment. Vocational training centres or 'Village Polytechnics' and Craft Centres will equally enable the school leavers to acquir skills that will help them to be self-employed and productive citizens.

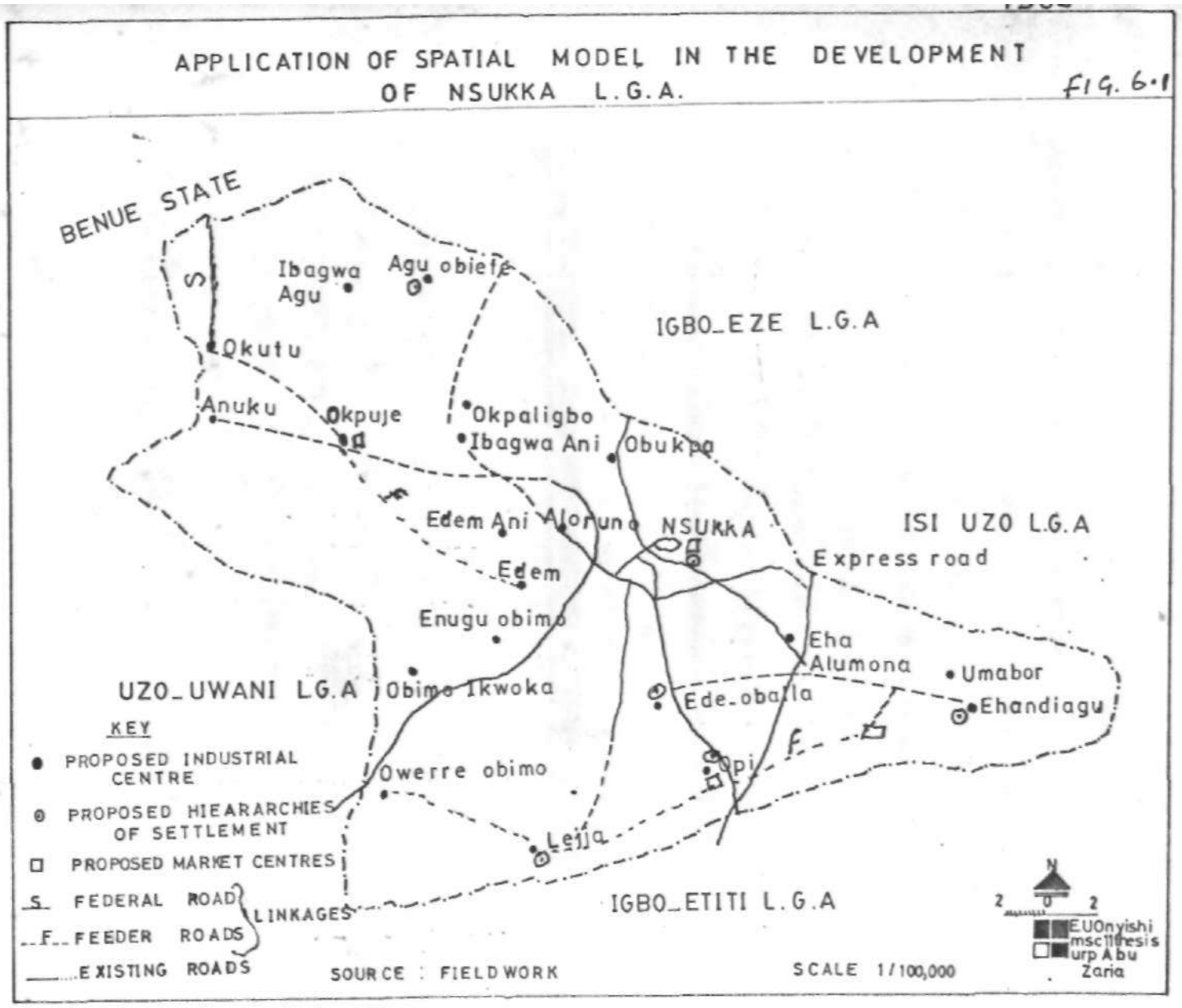
6.30 ADOPTION OF AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

From the above proposals, the application of these basic principles and criteria to the planning of Nsukka Local Government Area shall obviously enhance the quality of life and economic activities of the area. It is equally hoped that the potentials of the study area shall provide raw materials for the small scale industries that are to be established. Therefore, an integrated rural development (IRD) approach is proposed in order to co-ordinate these slim resources and to hold all the sectors in balance to one another.

Integrated approach is also one in which all the components are considered together for one without the other would result in a haphazard development.
The integrated area plan for the area starts in 1990 to the year 2000 and the emphasis will be placed on Agriculture. Industries, Education, Health, Administration and other facilities.

APPLICATION OF SPATIAL MODEL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NSUKKA L.G.A.

FIG. 6.1



This specialization encourages the concentration of similar functions or persons in a particular area and thus it is possible to distinguish strata of settlement districts.

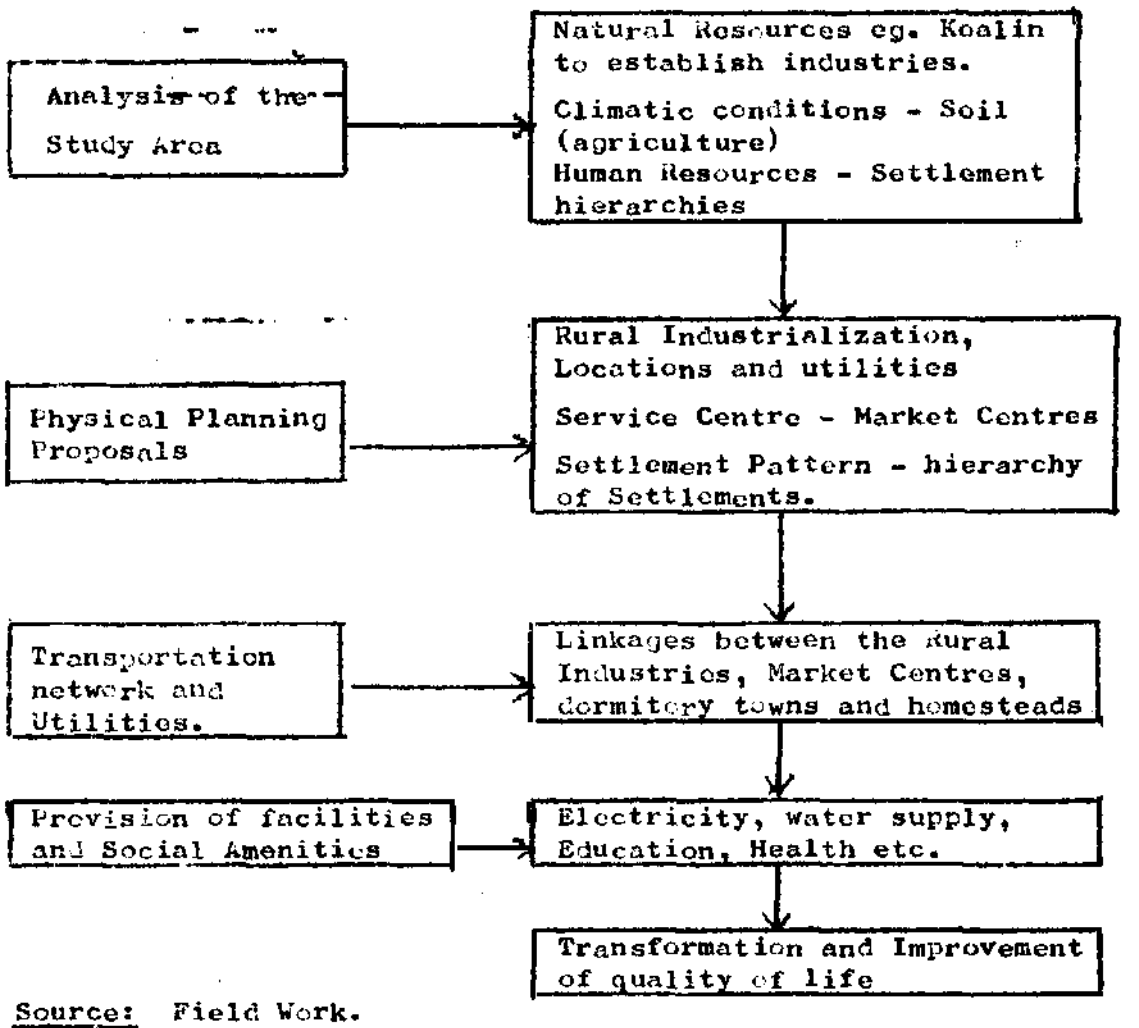
One important consequence of the emphasis on specialization is to create a pattern of industrial locations, market centres and hierarchies of settlements. For instance Opi could be developed for paper industry, Ehandiagu for ceramics, pottery and cassava feeds, Okutu for vegetable oil, soap and margarine industries as well as corn-mills, garri processing and Saw-mills at Edem and Owerre-Obimo respectively.

However, the market places for these produced and manufactured goods are at Onitsha, Enugu and Northern States but Opi, Nsukka and Okutu are their local collection depots. Due to the existing nature of the dispersed settlements of the area, these identified centres are superimposed on the sub-region's existing functional hierarchy of settlements - to determine low, middle and High orders of settlements. This is one of the major principles upon which rural planning policies have been founded in order to save a limited number of large settlements instead of the whole of the countryside. In addition, this helps to formulate a threshold population that would justify the quality and quantity of services and facilities to be provided for each settlement hierarchy. See Table 6.3.

In order to link these identified places together, the role of transportation services within the area becomes crucial. Therefore, there should be new feeders to mineral depots as well as connection roads between Owerre-Obimo and Opi through Lejja. It is when these linkages are done and mineral resources tapped to generate employment that the income level of the people shall increase. In this regard, they can now provide themselves with facilities and amenities which can be complimented by the government. See table 6.2 and fig. 6.4

Table 6.2

Application of Physical Planning Procedure In The Study Area



Source: Field Work.

6.50 PLANNING PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NSUKKA

(a) PROPOSED SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

The general objective here is to graduate settlements into orderly and organised spatial structure. The criteria used in determination are natural resources, physical and socio-economic characteristics, sphere of influence present and projected population and administration. Based on these facts, a three tier structure of settlements has been proposed for even development. See Table 6.3.

Table 6.3

Population Projection 1989 - 2000 A.D.

S/No	Name of Settlement	Population in 1989	Population in 1995	Population in 2000	Order
1.	Nsukka	10248	13732	17524	Main Centre
2.	Ede-Oballa	5852	6786	7678	
3.	Lejja	5280	6123	6928	Major Rural Service Centre
4.	Obimo-Ikwoka	5018	5819	6584	
5.	Ehandiagu	4940	5728	6482	
6.	Agu-Obiete	4704	4555	6172	
7.	Okpuje	3000	3479	3936	
8.	Opi	2444	2602	2943	
9.	Eha-Alumona	2046	2373	2685	
10.	Obukpa	2004	2324	2629	Minor Rural Service Centre
11.	Ibagwani	1958	2270	2569	
12.	Edem Ani	1809	2098	2374	
13.	Edem	1705	1977	2237	
14.	Alor-Uno	1680	1948	2204	
15.	Okutu	1566	1816	2055	
16.	Ibagwagu	1430	1658	1876	
17.	Umabor	1320	1531	1732	

18.	Enugu-Obimo	1128	1308	1480
19.	Okpaligbo	1008	1169	1323
20.	Owerre-Obimo	912	1058	1197
21.	Anuka	728	844	955

Nsukka emerges as the first order of settlement: Rural Service Centre. It is the Local Government Headquarter with a population of over 30,000 people.

The second order and third order settlements each consists of six and fourteen settlements respectively. The basic principle behind this hierarchy structure is that settlements serve as nerve centres for goods, functions and services and that different goods and services have market areas of different sizes.

Thus the larger the settlement, the more goods and services it provides for itself and the surrounding settlements.

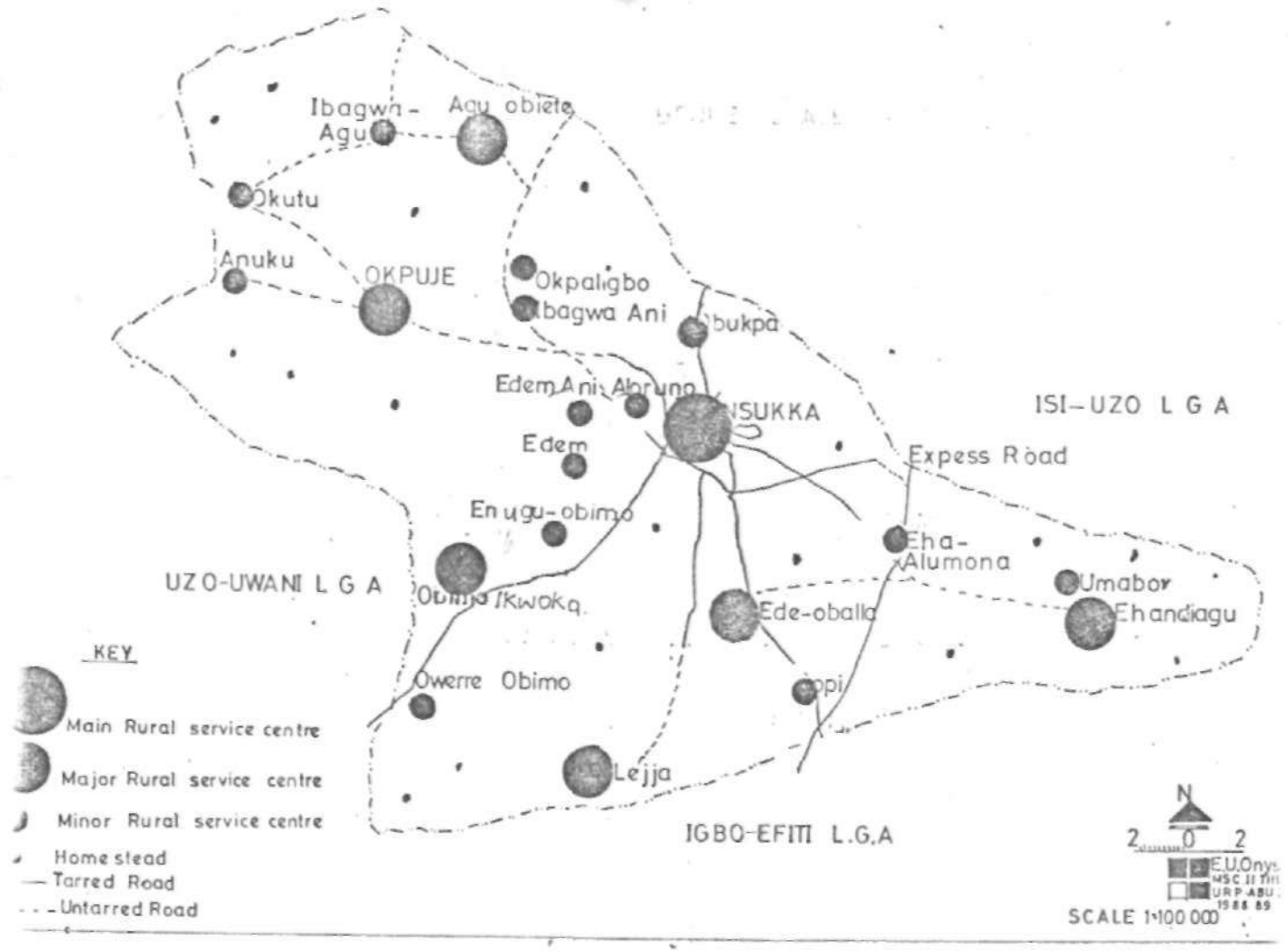
Proposed Hierarchy of Service Centres

For the implementation of the pilot agricultural schemes and integrated package for new seed varieties, fertilizers, pesticides, tractor hiring etc. agricultural service centres should be located in agricultural intensive points as identified in fig. 6.1.

These are Minor, Major and Main Rural Service Centres.

FIG 6.2 PROPOSED HIERARCHY OF SERVICE CENTRES

1345



The Minor Rural Service Centres consist of fourteen settlements whose main function is to constitute farm villages that will envolve traditional permanent and land owing units of the society in direct development of their areas. The farmers will live within the reach of their holdings about (2 to 4 km) and at the same time live in a planned environment with their basic services since it is at the village level that the bulk of the people live. They serve also as small markets and exchange of ideas.

The second rural major services centres consist of six settlements. They act as liaison settlements between the main and minor rural service centres whose main functions are for processing of primary products, demonstration agricultural centres and hiring of tractors to the farmers.

The main service centre consists of Nsukka only whose functions range from Public to Commercial Services. It is the centre of administration, training centre for the farmers and industrial arm for employment opportunities. This centre in addition performs other service functions like electrical and mechanical repairs for the rural dwellers.

Proposed Rural Industrial Locations

The industrial strategy seeks to plan the diversification of the sub-regional economy for increased employment opportunities by locating small-scale industries at the growth centres to utilize the available resources

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

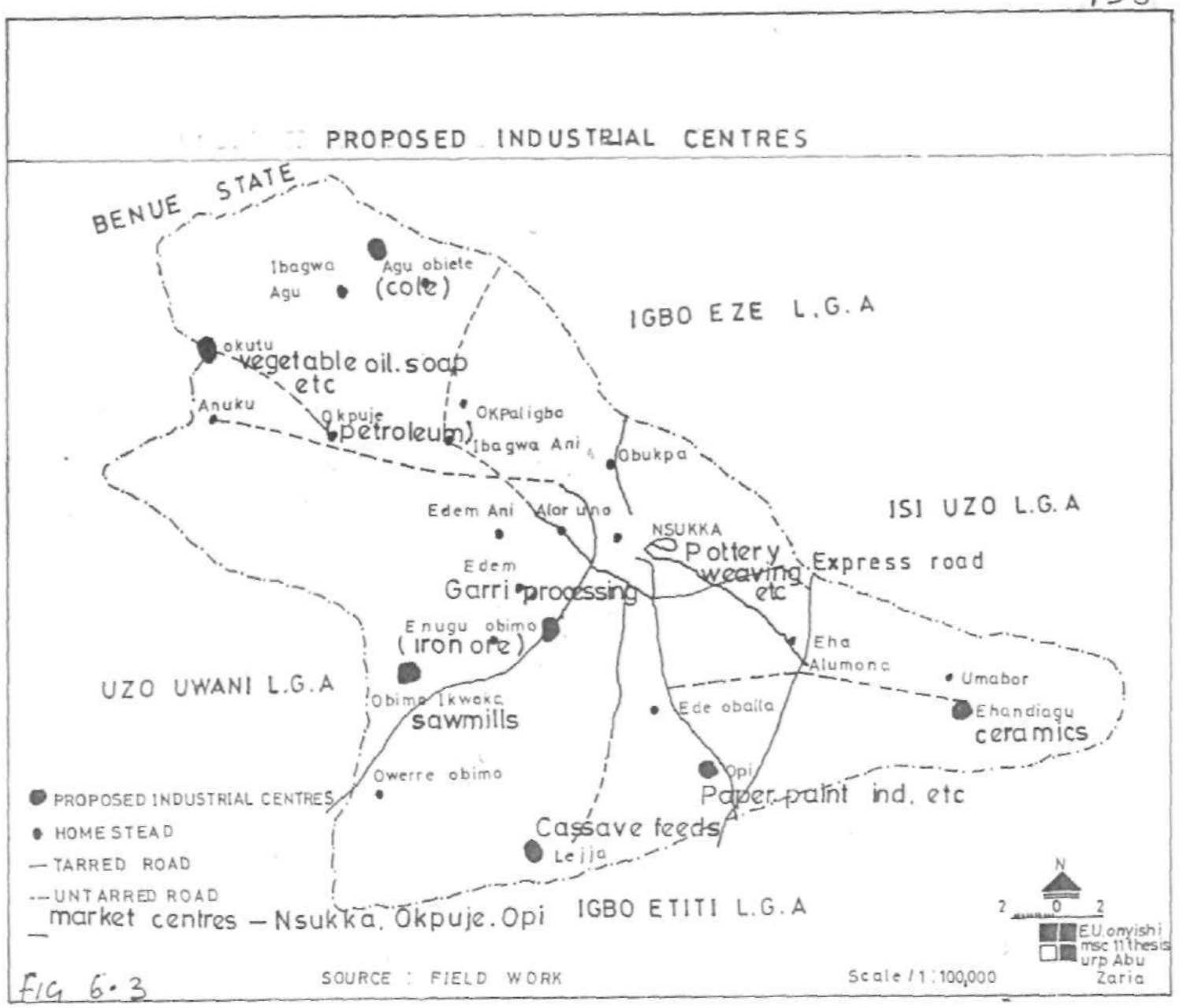


FIG 6.3 SOURCE : FIELD WORK Scale / 1 : 100,000

as raw materials. For example paper industry, paints and pharmaceuticals could be located at Opi to use Kaolin as a raw material, clay at Ehandiagu is good for Ceramics, bricks, pottery and shoe soles while coal, petroleum and iron-ore could be tapped at Agu-Obiete, Okpuje and Enugu-Obimo respectively.

In agricultural sector, cassava feeds to support a viable livestock industry is good at Ehandiagu but vegetable oil, soap and margarine industries are good at Okutu while Corn mills, garri processing industries and Sawmills can thrive respectively at Edem and Owerre-Obimo. These manufactured and processed goods have Nsukka, Okpuje and Opi as their collection depots before they are transported to Enugu, Onitsha and Northern Nigeria for sales. See fig. 63.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Based on the projected population and with particular reference to the inadequate and haphazard locations of the few existing infrastructures, the following proposals have been made for all the settlements.

These amenities as Mabogunje rightly put it, have been considered for improvement in the economic and social well being of the rural masses[1]. For as Sala he said 'people are the purpose of development[2]. In view of these

[1] Mabogunje A.L. (1972) Regional Planning and the Development Process: Prospects in 1970-71 Plan. pp.6-7.

[2] Sala R.M. (1973) World Population Year Bulletin Report No. 4 August 1973

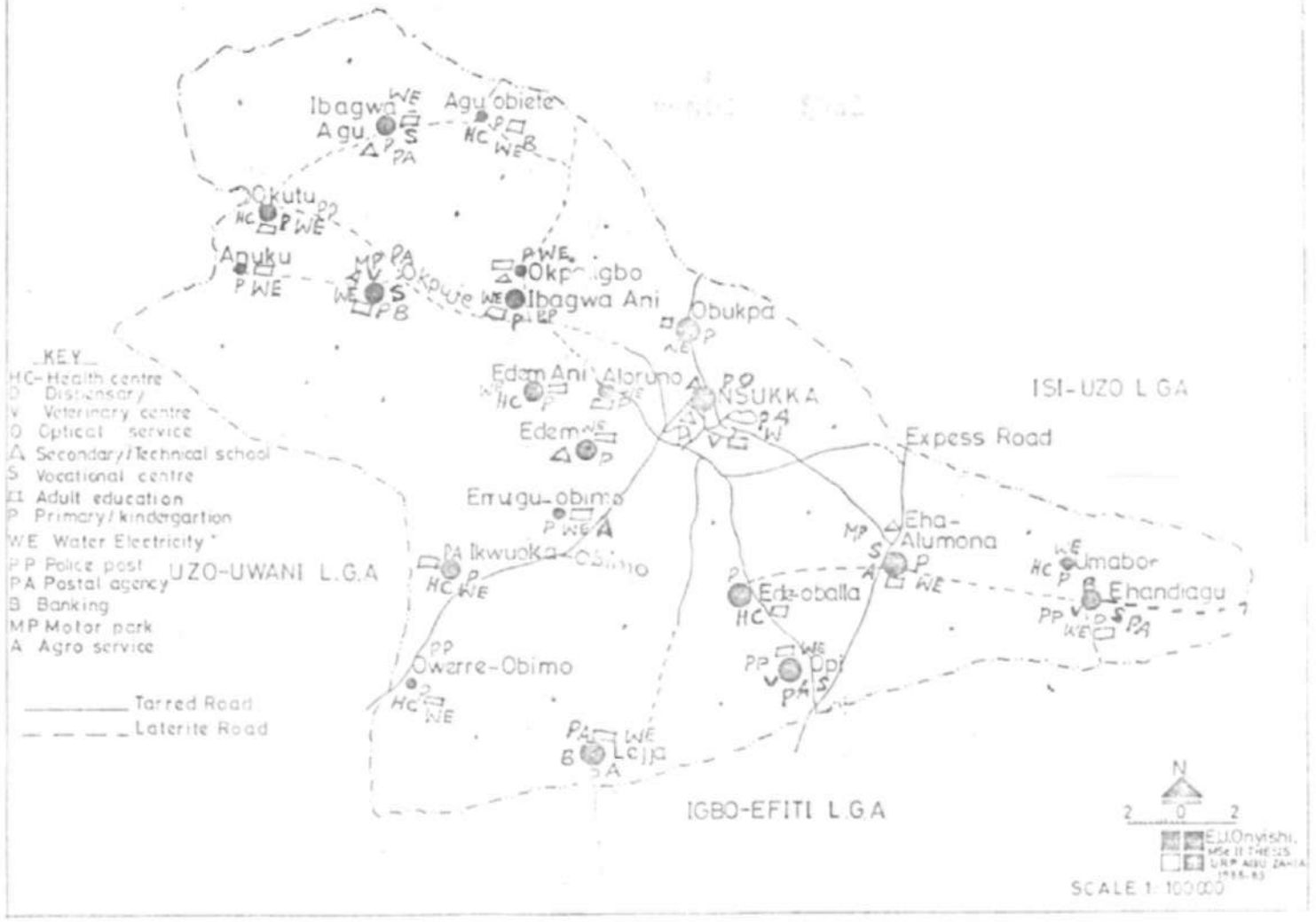
ascertions, the proposals shall emphasise on Education, Health, Trade and Commerce, transportation and communication, Administration, Industry and other services such as water supply and Electricity.

The distribution of these amenities have been guided by similar standards applied and adopted in the third world countries and in Nigeria provided the beneficiaries are economically bouyant to pay for these services.

Facilities that include small craft shops, skill training centres or Village Polytechnics, Primary Schools, Kindergarten. periodic markets, places of worship, dispensary, clinics, civic centres, postal agency, Police Post, Agricultural Extension centre and water supply - shall be provided for minor rural service centres.

For other higher service centres facilities and services that include Post Office, Police Station, Magistrate Court, Secondary/Technical Schools, Higher Institution, Electricity, Museum, Library, Daily Market, hospitals, motor park, rural banking, community centres, Hotels, Guest House, Storage facilities and Agro-based industries are provided. See fig. 6.4.

FIG 6·14 PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF AMENITIES



(1) Proposed Transportation Road Network

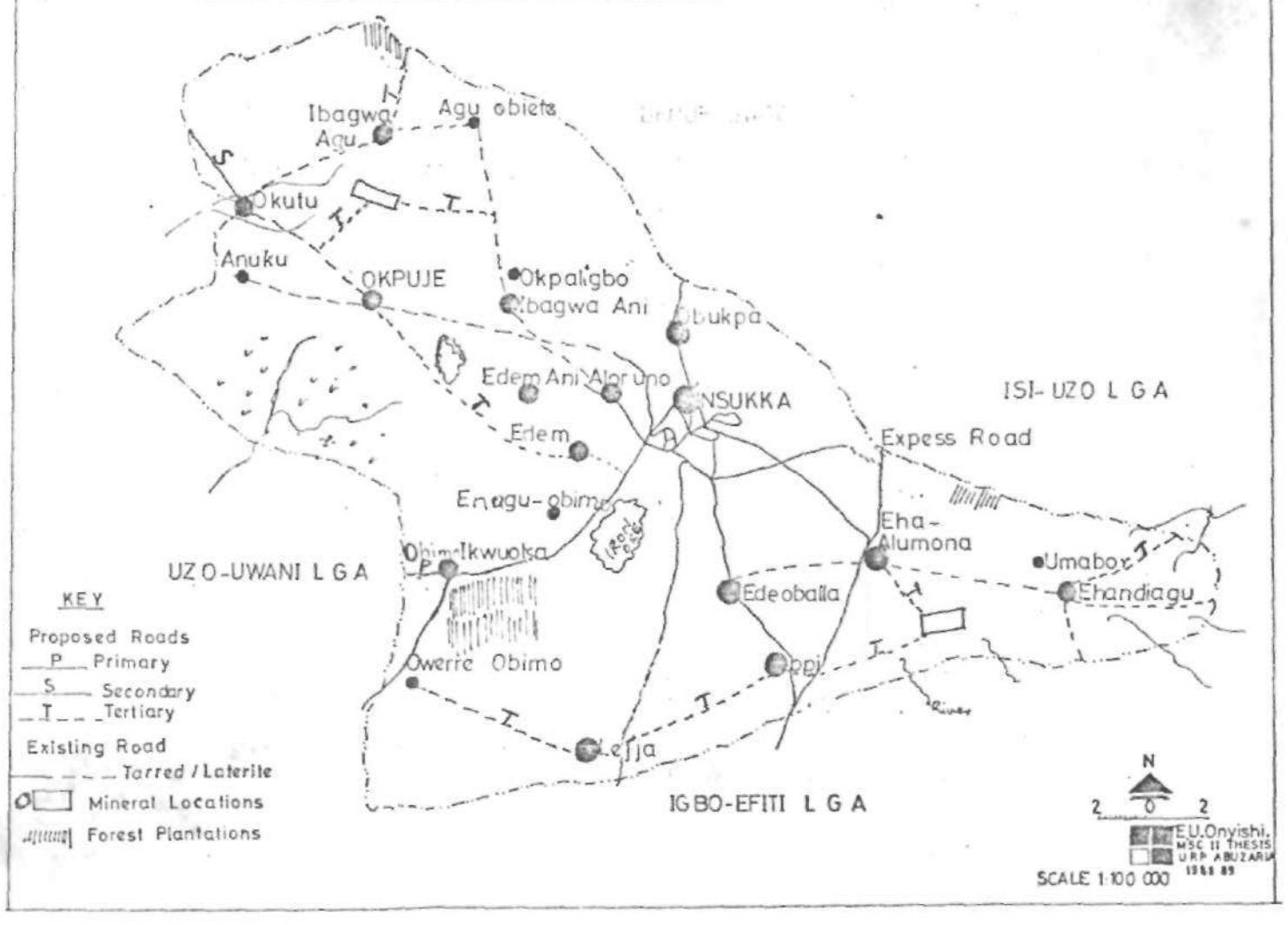
The study area has a cubweb of roads that are only concentrated at Nsukka urban centre. These are not even in good condition all the year round. All other settlements are poorly linked and this aspect has constrained the development of the area. For instance in the rainy season settlements like Eha-Ndiagu and Anuka are cut off from the rest of the settlements owing to poor road network. The poor purchasing power of these people has caused them untold harship such that many of them make a return journey of sixteen Km from other settlements on foot. A very few of them own bicycles while a very negligible number own cars or motor-cycles.

In order to alleviate their problems the proceding modifications are proposed to enhance better linkages for economic and social development.

(2) Regional Roads - Secondary Road

There is an old Native Authority road which links Nsukka with Aja-Okuta in Kwara State. The condition of the road is deplorable because of poor maintenance. It is hoped that the Federal Government would recognise it as a Federal road and in this way it shall enhance not only economic activities but also socio-cultural interactions for better development.

FIG 6.5 PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS.



(3) Sub-regional Roads - Primary Road

These are State Government Roads which although connect other sister Local Government Areas are in state of despair owing to poor attention of maintenance. They shall assist in the development of the area if maintained.

(4) Feeder Roads - Tertiary

In this category which are mainly local government roads, efforts will be geared towards the construction of new feeder roads to mineral areas for tapping. There should be also be new roads to connect Owerre-Obimo with Opi through Lejja and Okpuje with Edem. In view of the slim economy it is advisable to use laterite at the initial stage and tar it when the economy improves. The importance of these roads to the development of this area cannot be over-emphasised. See fig. 6.5

6.60 PROCEDURE/IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

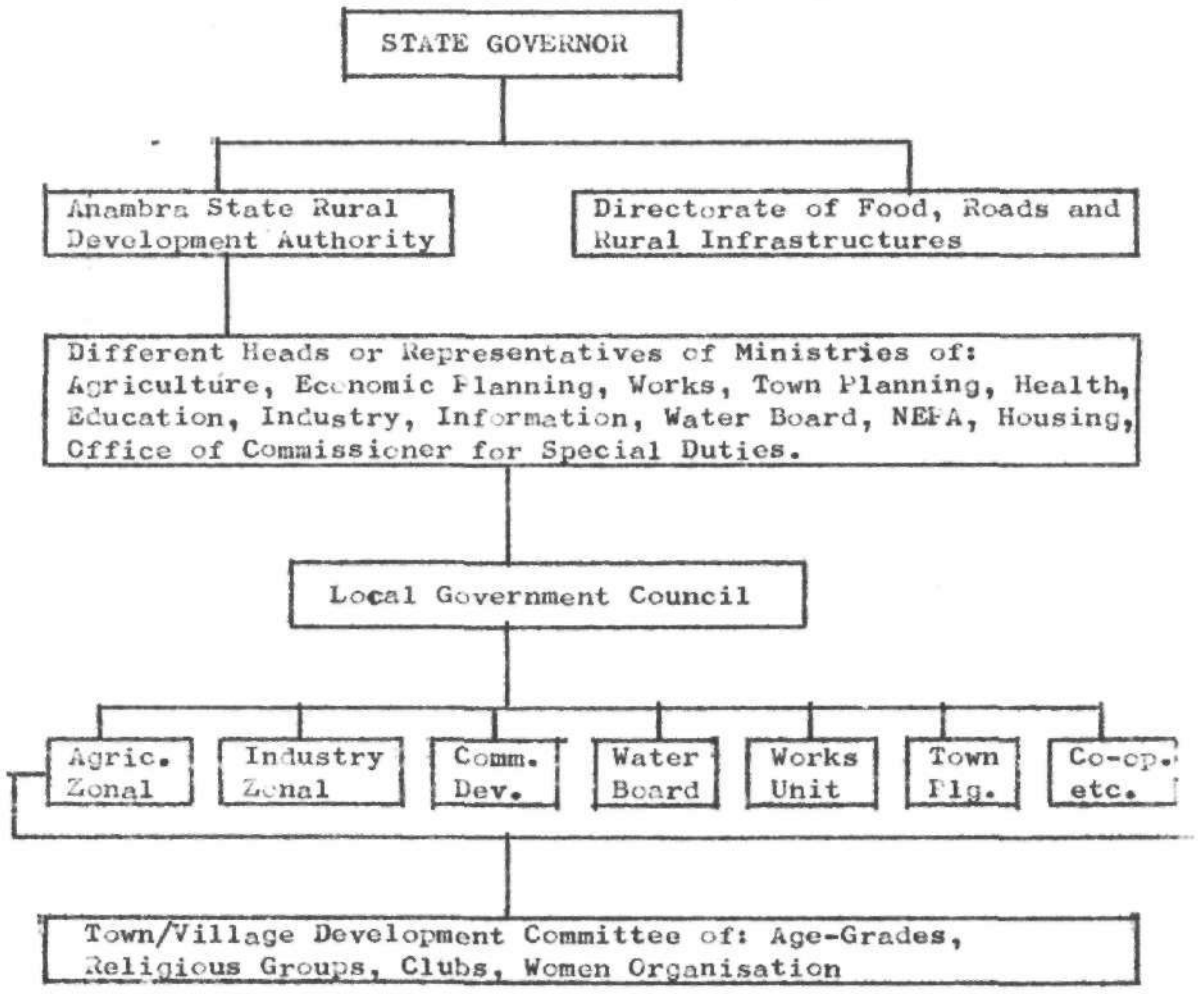
It is not enough to draw up development plans without implementation. The implementation strategy which includes project phasing of programmes, operational structure of different sectors that are interested in rural development, and sources of revenue is important in the achievement of the set objectives.

(a) OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organogram hereunder represents an operational structure based on an integrated Rural development concept for achieving the proposals of this work. This concept asserts that "to obtain optimum results from rural development projects an integrated and comphrensive planning approach is needed". In this regard, due emphasis is given to areas of socio-economic, political

Table 6.4

PROPOSED INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION



and spatial organisation which involves some functional relationship between some government departments.
The structure operates at three levels, the State, Local Government and Village levels. The decision to plan is made at various levels. This organisation which should be autonomous has to be headed by a Director with experts from various Ministries as shown on the table above. These experts have specific areas of contribution to rural development and should liaise with the Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI) which is already designed to help in rural development. It shall then formulate broad policies and programmes according to the Federal and State Government guidelines on rural development and planning. It is also expected to co-ordinate, guide and encourage the Local Government Development Committee in its efforts towards rural development.

Intepretation and integration of the Federal, State and Local Government plans should be done by this organ in a healthy manner so as to avoid duplication and waste of lean resources.

At Local Government level, the Council is responsible to the State and has among other functions to advise and make recommendations on projects from the local people that may attract government assistance, harmonise work schedules for the use of government supplied equipments such as Tractors, graders, Bull-Dozers etc.

The council also with the zonal representatives of various ministries will plan and implement local development plans, feedback the State with vital information on rural planning at the grass-root and at the same time intepret the State and Federal Government policies on rural development as they affect Local Government Council. The traditional rulers Advisory Council whose functions will be to advise the Council on the felt needs of the people and assist in public enlightment is also functional at this level.

The last level is a team of age grades of both sexes, women organisations, town unions etc. The Village Rural Development Committee should co-ordinate all project executions and work groups within the village or settlement. It initiates community development projects and encourages different age-grades and associations to take profitable ventures in rural areas. This line of operation makes all and sundry to participate effectively in the development of his/her area.

Implementation of village plans are usually carried out by this team and it is advisable that the team or committee should always be guided by the framework of State and Federal Governments in formulation and review of development policies. All these levels are responsible to the government who has veto powers on rural development matters.

6.17 SOURCES OF REVENUE

It is recognised that the State and entire Nation are going through an era of austerity and slim resources. It is hoped, however that within the limits allowed by the financial constraints, the State Government can successfully contribute its quota in the projects it is involved.

Consequently, prudent management of funds coupled with new sources of revenue as hereunder listed will lead to the attainment of the goals of rural development. Towards this end the financial allocation from Annual Budgets to each sector that participates in rural development will form the basic revenue base.

In addition each local government should be advised to set aside at least 2.5 per cent from the Matching Grant for rural development. A rural development fund should be instituted for the development or rural areas and would be launched annually at both State and Local Government levels. This is to generate some funds.

Other sources at grass-root will include villages, towns and communities that will be encouraged to generate funds from a miscellany of sources such as contributions from Age-grades, women organisations, social clubs and other voluntary bodies. Levies and donations are also expected from communities and individuals.

The above outlined revenue will go into a special rural development fund Account to be managed by the State Integrated Rural Development Authority and with proper accountability the plan can successfully be implemented.

(c) Community Development Week

As a part of the implementation strategy Community development week is intended to afford various communities an opportunity to announce at a specific time of the year, preferably in December and January various projects which they want to underteke and to highlight their past achievements. In order to engender the spirit of competition among the various communities, Government will monitor and announce the communities with outstanding achievements each year.

(d) MOBILIZATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

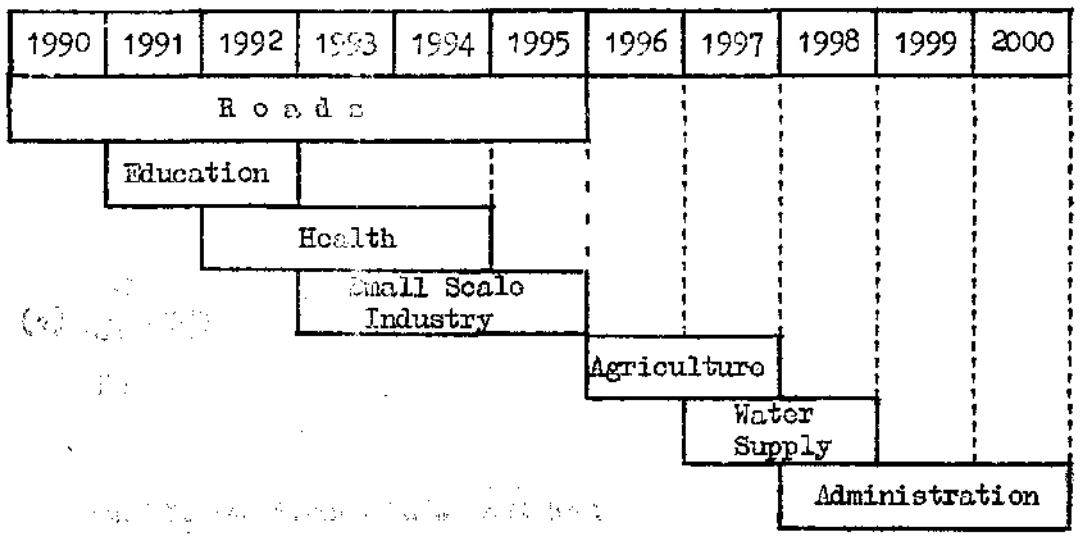
The need for a well articulated enlightment programme for mobilization of the rural population for rural development cannot be over stressed. Public enlightment schemes, including well chosen slogans are a sine-qua-non to the realisation of this objective which will aim at reducing and mobilizing the masses towards achieving general policies and programmes on rural development.

In order to achieve this, the Authority should rely extensively on mass media and traditional mass communication. The slogan to be used will be familiar to all and sundry so as to achieve its intentions.

(e) PHASING OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMMES

Phasing of the proposed programmes for this work will be done in every five years with effect from 1990. This is because all the proposals cannot be undertaken at the same time and adjustments are to be made on priority levels when detected. During the first phase, 1990-1995, emphasis will be on spatial construction of roads and other capital investments in the fields of education, health, small scale industries, agriculture, commercial and socio-cultural amenities as well as administration. See Table 6.6

TABLE 6.6 - PHASING OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMMES



The spill-over of these works and other infrastructural facilities would be completed in the second phase of 1996-2000 if finance permits as most of these, will be financed by the people based on the healthy economic position of the area.

Obviously if these programmes are faithfully implemented rapid development will prevail in the local Government which no doubt will improve the life style of these rural dwellers.

6.70 LESSONS FROM THE STUDY AND CONCLUSION

6.7 LESSON FROM THE STUDY

The study has rendered a lot of sorry information. (a) That the main cause of the phenomenon of backwardness in the study area is non-tapping of its potentials which could have triggered off industrial

In view of this decay, unemployment, poverty and population loss in the area are the symptoms which result from the cause.

(b) That the sectoral tendency in the development plans to execute capital projects in the Urban Centres in preference to an integrated spatial approach to include the rural areas has not done much to alleviate the sufferings of the rural masses. This has been depicted by pull and push factors of productive labour force from the rural to urban areas.

Other militating factors include task of infusing of physical planning in the development of rural area, low literacy and a host of other reasons. It is therefore, to rectify these annomalies that this work has been undertaken. It is hoped that when the proposals and programmes of this work are implemented then rural development will be attained in the study area.

6.8 CONCLUSION

It is essential to stress that for the successful implementation of this work rural development programmes will be tackled in concerted and continuous form and not in a piece meal manner. The integrated rural implementation authority should have an area office at the Local Government Headquarters. This is because

(i) By planning from the local government level, the priorities of the rural dwellers would be better

articulated and integrated in the planning process.

(ii) It ensures involvement and commitment of the people at the grass-roots in decision making process.

(iii) It enhances decentralisation of functions in planning and helps in revenue generation. It will also help the Local Government Council to gain better perception into the development possibilities in their respective areas.

These activities could be seen as offering a possible break-through in envolving a regional development policy for the area. It is therefore hoped that when the integrated approach as advocated in this work is applied it will not only take care of the environmental hazard of development but will help to increase the economic activities that will be enviable which will reduce mass exodus of the rural population to the urban centres and make them contribute meaningfully to the development of their areas.

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APPENDIX A

SETTLEMENT AND SAMPLE SIZE

Settlements	No. of Wards Known Via Reconnaissance	Average Family Size in each Settlement	No. of Compounds in each Settlement	No. of Compounds x Family Size	Population of U. N. N.	Total for each Settlement	Projection for 1995, using 5% for Nsukka & 2.5% for Others	Projection for 2000 A.D.	No. of Questionnaires
1. Nsukka	10	12	854	10248	20641	30889	13732	17524	50
2. Ede-Oballa	5	11	532	5852	-	-	6786	7678	25
3. Lejja	5	11	480	5280	-	-	6123	6928	25
4. Opi	5	12	386	5018	-	-	5819	6584	25
5. Eha-Alumona	4	12	380	4940	-	-	5728	6482	25
6. Obukpa	5	12	392	4704	-	-	4555	6172	35
7. Ibagwani	4	11	204	2244	-	-	2602	2943	20
8. Edem-Ani	4	11	186	2046	-	-	2373	2685	20
9. Edem	4	12	167	2004	-	-	2324	2629	20
10. Okpuje	3	11	178	1958	-	-	2270	2569	15
11. Alor Uno	2	9	201	1809	-	-	2098	2374	10
12. Okutu	2	11	155	1705	-	-	1977	2237	10
13. Obimo/Ikwoka	2	10	168	1680	-	-	1948	2204	10
14. Ibagwagu	2	9	174	1566	-	-	1816	2055	10
15. Umabor	2	10	143	1430	-	-	1658	1876	10
16. Enugu Obimo	2	10	132	1320	-	-	1531	1732	10
17. Okpaligbo	2	8	141	1128	-	-	1308	1480	10
18. Owerre Obimo	1	9	112	1008	-	-	1169	1323	5
19. Agu Obiete	1	8	114	912	-	-	1058	1197	5
20. Anuka	1	7	104	728	-	-	844	955	5
21. Eha-Ndiagu	4	12	250	3000	-	-	3479	3936	20
	70	220 -21 =1047	5433	6058	-	-			350

The University of Nigeria has staff strength of 7,000 and students population of 13,641. The total for the University at the time of survey is 20,641 plus 10248 of the town itself giving a grand total of 30,889 people for Nsukka town.

To calculate Sample % as shown in table 1 for Nsuk

350 H H H = 100%

50 H H H = $\frac{50 \times 100}{350}$ = 14.3