

Infrastructure and Societal Restlessness in a Developing Country (A Case of Nigeria)

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Abstract: This study examines the challenges of urban infrastructures and problems emanating from societal restlessness, poverty, as well as sustainable development programme in a developing country like Nigeria, where the urban population is growing fast and consequently the urban infrastructures have to meet the needs of rapidly increasing users. These problems of inadequate infrastructural delivery and societal restlessness are more evident in the developing countries of the world like Nigeria, which include increased urban poverty, spreading societal restlessness, political crisis, increasing terrorism, growing insecurity and rising crime rates are the most serious problems confronting its cities, towns and its inhabitants. These problems have seriously challenged the capacity of government at all levels and residents in the country. In view of the findings, it was discovered that most of the identified problems responsible for low level of infrastructural development and societal restlessness have not been adequately addressed, which can be addressed through Sustainable Development programmes put in place, which offers societal peace and unity in a country. The recommendations called for some urban planning strategies for achieving sustainable urban development in the state in order to promote a peaceful co-existence of the people living and working in the country.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Societal Restlessness, Developing Country, Sustainable development, Poverty.

1. INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure is referred to as those basic facilities that aid promotion, production, distribution, and consumption activities and improve the welfare and social life of the people. This includes: schools, healthcare facilities, water supply, electricity supply and roads among others (Okosun and Olujimi, 2015). The Oxford English Dictionary define Restlessness as “(The state or condition of being restless; an inability to be at peace or comfortable)”.

However, the urban areas are growing fast and consequently, the urban infrastructural facilities have to meet the needs of rapidly increasing users. These problems of inadequate/inefficient infrastructural delivery and societal restlessness are more evident in the developing countries of the world like Nigeria, which includes, lack of employment opportunities, spreading societal restlessness, increased urban poverty, political crisis, increasing terrorism, growing insecurity and rising crime rates are the most serious problems confronting cities, towns and its inhabitants in the country (Nigeria). This has seriously challenged the capacity of government at all levels and residents in the country. On the other hand, the poor state of most urban infrastructural facilities has created health, social and economic problems. Okpoechi (2010) has highlighted that a good urban infrastructure does not only improve the general appearance of the cities but also have effects on the mental health of the people who live, work and visit cities. Infrastructural facilities developments improve the livelihoods of citizen and the qualities of life of the people in a given country. (Khoza, 2009). It also plays a key role in both socio-economic and political development and enrichment of living standards.

Infrastructure facilities play a crucial role in the socio-economic development and growth of agricultural productions, incomes and increase in employment opportunities for the inhabitants. Its development is an important tool in the socio-

economic development of any given society. However among the thirteen (13) natural resources available in the world, Nigeria has twelve (12) of them, yet the country (Nigeria) is still faced with problems of inadequate/lack of infrastructural facilities which have brought about poverty, rapid urbanization and high crime rate. Olayiwola (1998) has confirmed that many people are living below poverty line because they do not have access to basic infrastructural facilities.

A study conducted by Udoh (2010) revealed that less than 40% of the population has access to safe drinking water. Access to infrastructure such as; safe water supply, electricity and roads are necessary to reduce vulnerability and poverty in Nigeria. Urban infrastructural facilities development that need be provided should include among others, good roads, electricity, schools, portable water supply and drainage networks. The depleting conditions of these services in Nigerian urban/rural areas are of great concern to the Governments and other stakeholders. This study therefore analyzes the infrastructures and societal restlessness in connection with poverty with regards to sustainable human development in Nigeria.

1.1 THE STUDY AREA:

Nigeria is the study area, and it's one of the countries in the African regions, and is located in the West Africa sub-region on geographic 10° 00 North of the Equator and 8° 00 East of the Greenwich meridian. It has a total land of 91,768km². The climate varies from the equatorial in the south to the tropical at the centre and Sahel in the extreme North, its official population is about 140 million and it is divided into 36 states including the FCT Abuja. Its official population is about 140 millions growing at an estimated 2.9% per annum according to the estimates by the National Population Commission of Nigeria (NPC 2008).

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS:

The increasing restlessness and poverty in Nigeria are traceable to the Northern part of the country and the Niger Delta Region. In many parts of Northern Nigeria because of the insurgency, hundreds of thousands of youths of the South-East, South-West and South-South Nigeria who are small business people, petty traders and shops owners were all dislodged and they have moved, retreated or relocated all around Abuja Suburbs, coming down to Kogi State, Edo State, River State, Cross Rivers, Akwa Ibom and South Eastern States looking for where to establish. So there is few or no opportunities. This has clearly created a bulk of frustration, economy marginalization perceptions. Therefore the job the government of Nigeria needs to do is to focus on a study for opportunities for the youth, youth employment and economy opportunities. This is not all about bread and butter; the big picture now is what we must focus on, .i.e. jobs and economy empowerment for the youth, the youth feels un-marginalized, they feel they are no champions. This shouldn't be restricted to the Federal Government alone, but States and Local Governments should also focus on these clearly potential threats facing the Nigerian infrastructure and societal restlessness; some of these include:

1. Clearly communication deficiencies; there is need for a new language, the youth are not been engaged, when people became desperate it is largely a loss of hope;
2. The unemployed youths are threat to the country (Nigeria); the youths need opportunities to better their lives. The youth feel let down by the leaderships, let down by the political elites, let-down by the community they belong to, because of lack of job opportunities for the youthful people, the youth in the country feel they are no champions, they feel disfranchised, whereas successful countries of the world like USA, England, Ireland and South Africa, among others build on their youths, and as such the youths are regarded and seen as a very important stockholder in the country, and the youths of those countries feel like champions, the opposite is the case of the Nigerian youths.
3. Poverty: Poverty in the Nigeria economy is largely caused by political instability, income inequality, corruption, ethnic differences among others (Olanrewaju, 2003); and poverty is a cause of economic hardship, this economy hardship affects youths the more of any country.
4. However, rapid growth of urban and rural poverty in Nigeria has increased. The people in the country (Nigeria) are faced with poor stomach infrastructure, as a result of the government failure in providing adequate infrastructural services. The failure of the federal and state government to address the problems of the economy, lack/poor states of infrastructures in Nigeria led to the societal restlessness, as a result of the rampaging commotion and crisis in the country, where in the northern region, there are terrorist activities (i.e. Boko Haram), Militancy/Kidnapping in the Niger Delta region, Fulani/Herdsmen attack/killing in the South-West region among others has attributed to the problems of infrastructure and societal restlessness in a developing country (i.e. Nigeria).



Fig 1: Showing Fulani/Herdsmen operation with a Gun



Fig 2: Showing Fulani Herdsmen attacks, claiming lives in Benue State, Nigeria



Fig 3: Showing the Eviction of People, Attacked by the Terrorists Group

Figure 1, 2 and 3 above shows that the body is at war with itself, (i.e. Nigeria is at war with Nigerian), killings and evictions of people are now common phenomenon within the country, coupled with vandalization of government/private properties. Figure 1, shows the Fulani herdsmen grazing using firearms, which they often use in attacking farmers, destruction of farmlands and killing of innocent citizens in some parts of the states in the country, (See figure 2). The Fulani Herdsmen have terrorized many Middle Belt and Southern Nigerian communities. In Plateau, Taraba, Adamawa, Benue, Delta, Edo, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Ekiti, Ondo and Enugu states using sophisticated weapons. Those herdsmen have wrecked havoc on many parts of the country, causing societal restlessness in communities/towns. (Nigerian Tribune, 2016 and Channel T.V, 2016). For instance in March 2016, two people were slaughtered in Oke-Ako, An Agrarian community in Ikole LGA of Ekiti State, in April, 2016 the Fulani Herdsmen attacked Ukpabi Nimbo, Enugu State, killing 20 residents, injured others and obliterated the community at night by setting fire on many houses while in February, 2016 the herders massacred over 500 people in Agatu LGA, making children, youths and aged ones restless by moving away from their communities/state for survivals and comfort.

Inspite of the outcry of several citizens in the country, the Federal Government of Nigeria has turned a blind eye to the numerous killings in the country by the Fulani herdsmen; all in the name of cattle rearing. “(Are Cows More Important than Societal Peace/Comfort and Human Life in the Country?)”. To confirm how dangerous they have been to national security, the Global Terrorism Index in 2016 named them as the fourth (4th) deadliest terror group in the world behind Boko Haram, the Islamic State and Al-Shabaab. According to the GTI, the Fulani herdsmen killed 80 people in 2013, by 2014, the figure rose to 1,229. However, it’s of worthy to state that “Open herding of cattle is crude”, it generates much destruction and it’s the major source of the constant friction between herders and host communities in the country. The Federal or state Governments should review the laws on open herding of cattle. As revealed by the United Nations (2015) and all the records available, show that in 2020 Nigeria will be among the five (5) most populated countries of the world,

while the GDP is lowering in the opposite direction. The poor state of the Nigerian economy does not only make the purchase of new equipments very difficult, but also expensive, likewise the present price of petrol from N23 per liter to N70 per liters, from N70 to N87 per liters and now N145 per liter as at the time of the study has made things in the country extremely difficult, such like provision/construction/maintenance of facilities/equipments, goods and services, agricultural products and exchange rate.

Today, thousands of people in Nigeria are been engaged in several kinds of activities, such like armed robbery, drug trafficking, kidnapping, internet/cyber crimes among others; as a means of survival or to sustain their livelihood, due to severe poverty coupled with high rate of unemployment in the country, these have made many young ones particularly the poor, illiterates, semi-literate, literate and unemployed to be involved in the unethical and unhealthy activities they called (business). The Nigeria’s out of school children has increased from 10.5 million to over 11.4 million as a result of the insurgency in the northeastern part of the country (FGN, 2016).

1.3 PRICE/COST OF COMMODITIES IN NIGERIA AS AT SEPTEMBER, 2016:

Following the present down-turn the country Nigerian found itself the prices of commodities have continued to unsettle various markets across the country leaving millions of Nigerian in horrible pains as they struggle to make ends meet on a daily basis. The investigation conducted across the country by (Nigeria Tribune, 2016) shows that the prices of commodities has increase (See Figure 1.4 below). As reveals by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2016. 1.56 millions Nigeria became unemployed in 3 months (between the end of March – June, 2016) thereby the country’s unemployment rate rose from 12.1% to 13.3%. The (NBS) report in 2016 also confirms that the nation’s economy is in recession, with inflation hitting 17.1%, while the Federal Government of Nigeria in its Federal Executive Council (FEC) meeting, stated that “The country is experiencing the worst possible time, as quoted by the minister of finance, Kemi Adeosun, she admitted that it’s a difficult time for Nigeria”.

Table 1: Price/Cost of Commodities in Nigeria

S/No	Commodities	Cost before	Cost at present
1	Parboiled Rice (1 bag)	N10,000	N20,000
2	Beans (1 bag)	N18,000	N27,000
3	Vegetable oil (25 litres)	N6,500	N13,000
4	Palm oil (25 litres)	N5,000	N10,000
5	Yam flour (1 bag)	N40,000	N60,000
6	Garri (1 bag)	N8,000	N12,000
7	Flour (50kg)	N8,640	N10, 800
8	Sugar	N8,800	N17, 000
9	Semovita (5kg)	N900	N1,500
10	Wheat (5kg)	N900	N1,500
11	Cooking gas (12.5kg)	N2,400	N3,700
12	Cement (1 bag)	N1500	N2,300
13	Kerosene (5 litres)	N750	N1,125
14	Turkey (1 kg)	N800	N1,400
15	Bread (loaf)	N70	N100
16	Create of eggs	N700	N850
17	Tomato paste	N40	N70
18	Indomie	N1,400	N1,900
19	Air fare, Economy (Lagos-USA)	N350,000 –N400,000	N600,000 -N700,000
20	Air fare, Economy (Lagos-London)	N250,000	N400,000
21	Tokunbo Golf 1 (car)	N500,000 –N600,000	N1.3 Million-N1.5 Million

Source: Nigerian Tribune Nationwide Survey, September 2016

As seen in Table 1.5 above, Nigeria is undergoing one of the worst economic recessions in its history is no longer a news because everyone knows the story of Nigeria, with price of basic necessities hitting the roof, coupled with mass unemployment, which does not only result in decreased in income, it could also render a society restless as a result of loss of jobs. However several factors are associated with societal restlessness, those includes poverty, increasing un-

employment, instability, and food security, all of this aforementioned factors have a very serious effects on the mental health of people in the society (i.e. the youths). Furthermore it's obvious that societal restlessness in Nigeria is increasing, rather than reducing, duo to economic hardships, this hardship affects the youths. The implications are lower self-esteem, self-confidence and career aspiration among youths. The bottom line of societal restlessness results in death and poverty.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

POVERTY IN NIGERIA; AN OVERVIEW:

According to the international body, like United Nations (UN), someone who is living below international poverty line is considered poor. In Nigeria, 70.2% and 90.8% population are living below one and two US dollars (US\$1 & US\$2), respectively (Trends, 2000), although this depends on the national economy of any given country. Nigeria is one of the countries where poverty is beyond lack of adequate income, but a combination of many forms of deprivation, together allow human capabilities to go unrealized (Akindola, 2009).

Similarly, poverty is defined as “a social condition, characterized by inadequate access to basic human needs (food and non-food) to the subsistence of socially acceptable minimum standard of living in a given society. Some of these basic human needs include adequate food, shelter, portable water, health care and education and employment opportunities. (Olarenwaju, 2003).

TABLE 2: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1- TARGET 1 STATISTICS FOR NIGERIA

Indicators:	1992/93 Average	1996/ 97 Average	2002	2015 Estimate
Proportion of Population below US\$1 per day	59.2	70.2	70.2	29.6
Poverty Gap Ratio	29.3	34.9	50.6	14.65
Share of poorest Quintile in National Consumption	Not available	4.4	Not available	Not available

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2003 www.hdr.undp.org

From the table above, it is obvious that poverty, rather than reducing, is actually increasing in Nigeria. Estimates also show that the 2015 target is at variance with the trend. The poverty gap ratio also increased. It can also be inferred; by the increasing urban population figures that urban poverty will also increase. (Lawanson, 2006). It is further argued that poverty is a situation where by individual youth are living with low income, unemployed i.e. lack gainful employment and access to few or no socio-economic amenities such as power supply, safe drinking water, good road and communication networks due to his/her residence in either rural area or marginalized sub-urban area (Abdussalam, 2014b). At this juncture, the concept of poverty is being defined via the inadequate income or resources to satisfy minimum basic needs by individual households.

Poverty has been identified as a persistent economic problem in the economy of Nigeria for more than three decades. It has become a painful issue to many Nigerians. Not less than two-third of the population of Nigeria is absolutely poor, according to the National Bureau of Statistics, (2010).

2.1 The Role of Infrastructure in Economic Development:

Infrastructure simply referred to as an umbrella term for many activities and it is also regarded as “social overhead capital” by development economists. Precisely, infrastructure refers to a network of transport, communication and public (social) services – all functioning as a system or as a set of interrelated and mutually beneficial services provided for the improvement of the general well-being of the population (Ogbuozobe, 2006). Public or social services refer to those services or facilities meant for the common goods of the people. They include water supply, health care delivery, education, postal agency and telecommunication facilities, electricity, etc.

The adequacy of infrastructure helps to determine a country’s success or failure in diversifying production, coping with population growth, reducing poverty, improving environmental conditions, etc. Indeed, socio-economic development can be facilitated and accelerated by the presence of infrastructure. If these facilities and services are not in place, development will be very difficult. Adequate access to social welfare services, such as medical services, education, potable water supply, roads, electricity, employment opportunities etc, are strong indices of development (Adeyemo, 1989).

Improving the level of education Nigeria is very essential, especially in northern Nigeria, where illiteracy is extremely high; improving education is a social issue that affects the potential competitiveness of any economy. Social improvement in this area can only lead to social-economic benefit generally in the country. Education is so important, because it helps us acquire knowledge of the world around us and changes us for the better. It helps us form opinions on many aspects of life, it converts information to knowledge and changes the social status of humans who acquire it. It solves problems and equips man with the ability to solve all his problems. Nigerians, corporate bodies must and should emulate rotary club and contribute generously to education in accordance with international best practices in order to improve our infrastructures, economy and starvation.

Table 2.1: Population with Access to Basic Infrastructure in Nigeria (2006)

Service	Urban population %	Urban poor %	Total population %
Access to water	93.6	81.2	85.2
Access to safe water	73.84	53.4	51.4
Access to electricity	86.5	60.5	55.2
Access to primary school	86.7	68.4	75.9
Access to secondary school	69.3	42.1	47.3
Access to health facilities	70.9	45.9	55.1
Access to sanitation	77.0	49.2	57.6
Secured housing tenure	73.5	56.9	61.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2006.

In (Table 2.1), it is observed that the urban population having access to safe water in the country dropped in the year 2006. Similarly, access to electricity within the same period also declined. Government efforts at addressing the infrastructure challenge in Nigeria have followed the adoption of a number of measures, such as the public sector allocation of funds to infrastructure provision. However, the work of Agbola (2004) emphasis in the infrastructure development literature is on meeting basic needs and redistributing the benefits of growth which lead to sustainable infrastructure development.

2.2 The Concept of Sustainable Human Development (SHD):

The analysis of sustainable human developments are man-made infrastructures such as schools, hospitals and clinics, electricity and artificial plantations put together, these tools of physical and human infrastructures are relevant for accelerated development of any community state or country. The Concept of Sustainable Human Development was propounded by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987. According to Rio Declaration concept, it's the only way to have long term economic progress for a nation to establish a new and equitable global partnership involving governments, their people and key sectors of the societies. Some of the those key principles are:

- Environmental issues should be handled with participation of all concerned citizens, states shall encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available.
- People are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature development today must not undermine the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.

2.2.1 The Concept of Sustainable Development:

Sustainable development connotes development that endures and last; one that will not roll back or recede, even in the face of threatening reversal waves (Omotola, 2006). It is development that can guarantee the protection of the environment and resources today and tomorrow. It is also one that is self-sustaining and meets the need of present and future generations (World Bank, 2011).

Sustainable development connotes a programme of development which caters for immediate and future generations in a community. It denotes maintenance of already established statues to accommodate changes and planning steady growth in the community (Omotola, 2006). Development should be based on the needs and vision of the people through citizen participation and self-help. The concept also emphasizes cognizance of the natural environment, socio-cultural, economic

and political structure, participation, and institutional framework and other factors of sustainability that can make development meaningful. (Abiona and Bello, 2013).

According to Omofonmwan (2000), Sustainable human development has three major components viz, the human population, physical environment and the management of both human and natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generation. Under the physical environment, the concept helps to maintain a balance between the provisions of infrastructural facilities without much damage to the physical environment where we live. Whereby the human and natural resources for the sustainability of the areas are protected and met to serve the present generation and meet the future needs of the people. Sustainable Development has also been explained by different authors,

Segynola (2002), stresses that because sustainable development is multidimensional which involves land-based resources, the exploitation of the resources should be guided by some parameter that will simultaneously point to the state of the environment and the well-being of the people. As a development approach, sustainable human development is a dynamic framework, meaningful only if it satisfies most of the following:

- a. It provides people with jobs option and opportunities
- b. It eliminates poverty and ensures equitable wealth distribution
- c. It protects the resources base (air, land and water)
- d. It empowers people in their areas and
- e. It takes place within an enabling political environment of good governance.

From the foregoing, the provision of infrastructural facilities is the major key to urban development. Such infrastructural facilities like water, electricity, healthcare centre/hospital, roads and schools will bring about growth and meet the social needs of the people. Adeyemo (2002) noted that investment in community infrastructure improves linkages between rural and urban areas which enhances productivity and raises the quality of life. Aina (2006) also noted that sustainable infrastructure facilities help in promoting employment.

Furthermore, government must increase its present level of infrastructure and encourage participation to bring about grassroots development. This study reveals that there is no magic/short cut to urban development in the world without basic and functioning infrastructural facilities sustainable development programmes put in place, such programmes offer societal peace and unity.

3. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 1) The people of Nigeria live in poor conditions, because of deficiencies in the provision of infrastructure. This has contributed to the slow pace of development, lack of employment opportunities and poverty in the study area;
- 2) Open herding of cattle in the country (Nigeria) is crude, it generates much destruction in the country, it's the major source of the constant friction between the Fulani herders attacked on host communities in the country;
- 3) The low income earning and low educational background have adversely affected the people in participating in the development of the country;
- 4) The level or rate of infrastructural development is low, because of poverty, bad governance, unemployment, societal restlessness and low level of education;
- 5) Nigeria is endowed with both human and natural resources. The natural resources include, mineral resources, palm produce, cassava, yam, timber, limestone, clay etc. these resources are underutilized, because the people have not been mobilized towards the utilization of these resources to the fullest. This is due to lack of finance and the level of awareness of the best way of integrating themselves into the best utilization of these resources.

3.1.1 Prospect of Infrastructural and Societal Development:

The Government and public participation/involvement in infrastructure and societal restlessness in the study area is faced with numerous problems, but it also has some prospects.

- a) The country (Nigeria) has large expanse of land and resources, (both human and natural), if these are properly utilized and the people mobilized, there will be effective and efficient development in the country. The Government should organize its citizen toward contributing to the development of their state/communities;

- b) It is believed that a literate society is a liberated society, hence if the people are well enlightened and mobilized, there will be awareness within them and they will be able to assemble themselves and articulate views in promoting and developing the country. The government can also acquire land from town/community and locate industries that depend on the local raw material in the state/community;
- c) The government should encourage its people to form social and cooperative clubs, register them and give them loans in order to promote developmental project, which in-turn will attract investors, which would create better jobs opportunities in the country. Again, the importance of public/community participation in infrastructure development and societal peace cannot be over emphasized. This will encourage the people to give out land for various developmental projects; which can be carried out by the social clubs, government agencies and non-governmental agencies like the UNDP, Rotary clubs, UNICEF among others;
- d) The participation and use of local resources for development could further help to expand the socio-economic and physical awareness of the people. By this, employment opportunities and better occupation will be enhanced. The people should be encouraged to remain in the country side and hence check rural urban migration.

4. RECOMMEDATIONS

This chapter is concerned with the recommendations in respect to possible ways of addressing the challenges posed to infrastructural development and societal restlessness in order to bring development to the urban and rural areas of the country, this can be achieved through;

- 1) Sustainable human development in the country viz Public-Private-Participation (PPP), gender equality, good governance, employment opportunities, youth empowerment, and good quality education;
- 2) Regular public enlightenment on the implications of terrorism and kidnapping in development process of the country. However the pressing security challenges of the Fulani herdsmen attack in the country can be resolved by applying homegrown solutions, in the light of the inactions of the Federal Government; State Government should regulate the activities of herdsmen and inculcate laws, any Fulani herdsmen caught grazing with firearms should be charged with terrorism and thus be punished accordingly. This development is purely for security purposes in the country;
- 3) Initiation/review of policies and laws that will send corrupt leaders to life imprisonment; as well as implementation of programmes that will alleviate poverty, viz assistance through funding from Federal Government to state and local government and privatization of physical infrastructure which should be advocated for effective management of the facilities;
- 4) The Government at all levels should increase her minimum wages; and implement monthly wages/allowance for graduate citizens of the country, such implementation will liberate the un-engaged/unemployed youths from crime and societal restlessness in the country. Presently, the country (Nigeria) is suffering in the midst of plenty;
- 5) The government should involve religious group leaders, in addressing the problems between the Christians and Muslims in the country, in order to guarantee a peaceful co-existence so as to reduce loss of lives and societal restlessness in the country;
- 6) The educated citizens of the country should equip themselves through research, innovations and entrepreneurship in order to enhance productiveness and growth. This is because every citizen in Nigeria today who does not even have a certificate wants to wear suit, all in the name of white collar jobs; and
- 7) The secondary schools and tertiary institutions in Nigeria should include security study as a subject/course in their educational curriculum through the approval of the Federal Ministry of Education.

5. CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that infrastructural facilities play important roles in promoting development and catering for the welfare of the people living in any countries of the world, and Nigeria in particular as well as promoting societal peace.

Unemployment; on the side of the un-engaged youth, bad governance, religious, ethnicity and crimes is both a cause and consequence of the challenges of infrastructures, societal restlessness, economy marginalization/meltdown and increasing level of poverty in the country, however it's the poor citizens, farmers, herdsmen and settlers in the country who are the most exposed to attack, hunger, famine and starvation. In addressing the most pressing challenges of the infrastructures and societal problems which include urban poor will result in the reduction of environmental degradation, crimes and

poverty through the sustainable human development. Open herding of cattle is crude. It generates much destruction of life and properties. Finally, it is concluded that Nigeria as a country is not united, therefore Nigeria is not one. This statement is ascribed to the numerous ethnic groups and cultures. Culture in Nigeria today, is now an enemy of unity in the country.

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