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Investigating Infrastructure Provisions and Adequacy in Imeko Afon Town, Ogun State, Nigeria

Adejugbagbe, John Adewale
Lecturer, Department of Architectural Technology
The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Nigeria

Abstract:
The value of infrastructure in our society cannot be over emphasised. The importance of infrastructure is essential for further development, it serves as a determinant factor in both economic and physical development in both towns and cities in Nigeria. Infrastructure includes both hard and soft but all are needed for cities functionalities. But the inadequacy in Nigeria causes bottleneck in areas of social, economic and physical/environment. Therefore, the study aims at investigating infrastructure provisions and adequacy in Imeko Afon Town, Ogun State, Nigeria; with the objectives of assessing the existing types of infrastructure, providers, conditions and the challenges the residents are facing in relation to accessibility. The study makes use of primary data through questionnaire distribution to the head of households and both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed for the purpose of the study. The study revealed that majority of infrastructure under consideration were inadequate due to insufficient provision and the available ones lack maintenance. The results led to the degeneration of the core areas in Imeko-Afon. The study had shown that infrastructure plays significant roles in increasing hygiene, reduced diseases and development of economy. All these promote physical expansion through the influx of people to the study area. Also, from the results of findings, infrastructure provision involves huge amount of money, this makes it difficult for individuals or association to embark on it. Therefore, the policy makers need to address the issues pointed out by providing adequate and sufficient infrastructure to promote socio-economic activities majorly interconnectivity between the imeko-Afon town and neighbouring towns, including villages for adequate movement of farm products to nearest market to increase their standard of living.

Keywords: Housing, Infrastructure, Urbanisation, Socio-economic and imeko-Afon

1. Introduction

Infrastructure is one of the major contributors to economic development and healthy environment. The importance can not be overemphasized. Urbanization and modernization globally have its evolution form adequate and sufficient infrastructure development. In developing countries, infrastructure is designed not to increase standard of living, rather for political point. Babatunde (2018) described government fund on infrastructure as waste of fund on citizen because there is no evidence on public infrastructure with the state of country economy. The challenges of infrastructure development are the factors affecting the provision for decades and the gap cuts across all facet of economy and the environment which are glaring in every types of infrastructure. Meanwhile, infrastructure is the backbone of every human settlement, but reverse is the case in developing countries, to be specific; Nigeria. The less privileged suffers the inadequacies.

The various efforts and benefits of infrastructure are well known but there are some challenges facing the provision in relation to time and finance (Diugwu, 2015). The availability of basic information for human settlement is insufficient or not available. This makes it difficult to examine and justify the areas in need. Infrastructure development is part of the yardstick in measuring performance of policy makers and basis for good governance (Oyedele, 2012). Therefore, the study Investigates infrastructure provisions and adequacy in Imeko Afon Town, Ogun State, in view of providing sustainable solutions and recommendations to the policy makers in the state.

2. Literature Review

Babatunde (2018) concluded that government funding communication and transportation, health and education have significant effects on increase of economic activities and expansion in Nigeria. Diugwu (2015) observed in a review of infrastructure projects and identified that project failure and non-adherence to management principles caused the failure in developing countries. Settlements in developing countries are suffering from infrastructure inadequacies than developed ones. This results into environmental deterioration that causes various health challenges. Scheider and Jagar (2001) observed that the basic function performed by infrastructure promotes economic activities and job security. Oyedele (2012) examined the challenges of infrastructure development in democratic nation. It was concluded that the demand supersedes the supply, this creates a wide gap between the availability and needs and also pointed out that the political atmosphere does not give room for foreign investors.

Gbadebo and Olalusi (2014) pointed out that the factors affecting infrastructure development recently are many. The outcome revealed that economic, political, social, legal, technology contributed to infrastructure challenges in Nigeria. Akoteyon (2019) described water supply as part of major infrastructure in Lagos state is inadequate despite various government efforts in all tiers and different international organization responsible for provision. The shortage of water in some parts of Lagos will results into water borne diseases and shortage of fund by residents also contributed towards low water provision.

Ogunsanya, Fanu and Oladipo (2016) assessed the adequacy of public housing infrastructure with the aim of improving the quality of life and sound environment. Notwithstanding, the results also revealed that rural neglection contributed to the high population of urban areas that have negative impact on residential areas in cities. Odunjo, Okanlawon, Oladimeji and Moyo (2018) investigated the relationship between housing development and availability of infrastructure and its performance which is very inadequate and suggested that policy makers should provide necessary facilities to the study area to improve both the environment and the inhabitants.

Fakeye and Ayoola (2018) examined the factors predicting the level of human participation in provision of adequate infrastructure. It was discovered that socio-economic factors, self-help strategy is majorly in use because government neglect their responsibilities which is the major reason why individuals provide infrastructure for themselves. Babatunde (2018) observed that government should spend on infrastructure to improve economy.

Ihuah., Ekenta & Nwokorie (2014) and Nwosu (2015) observed the impact of infrastructure on rental value, the effect of urban infrastructure as a tool for enhancing the values of residential property in Akure was carried out to access the relationship.

Gaal and Afrah (2017) observed that lack of infrastructure promotes unemployment which resulted into low standard of living. Oyeneyin (2018) used multistage sampling method to examine the disadvantages of transport facilities in rural border settlement in Imeko-Afon local government area of Ogun state. The study revealed that majority of roads in the area were bad and not motorable during the raining seasons. This gives setback to regular transportation of farm products to the nearest market. The situation has affected landscape of the area according to the research because it creates alternative passage.

3. Study Area

Imeko, a town in Imeko Afon Local Government Area, in the west of Ogun State Nigeria sharing boundary with republic of Benin. Presently, it is being referred to as a pilgrimage city, due to the annual convention of Celestial Church of Christ (CCC). The town is situated on a splendid plateau about twelve kilometres from the Nigeria-Benin Border and roughly sixty kilometres to Abeokuta, capital of Ogun state. Imeko has an estimate population of 50,000 inhabitants, it ranks as the largest and historically the most significant Ketu-Yoruba traditional city in Nigeria. Its predominately peasant population occupies an ever-increasing built-up area of over one thousand and five hectares of land.

Farming is the major economic activity in Imeko-Afon with crops such as Cassava, Tomato, Cotton, Cocoa, Cashew, Yam and Maize grown in the area. Other important economic activities in Imeko-Afon include hunting, textile weaving, and wood work. Moreover, the major religions that are predominant in the study area are Christianity, Islam and traditional religion.

4. Research Method

The research focused on the infrastructure provision in Imeko-Afon town. The study majorly used primary data. The source of the data was obtained through questionnaire distribution to the head of the households. Both descriptive and inferential statistics was employed for the purpose of the study. Systematic random sampling technique was employed where every 10 houses were selected from the beginning of every street. A total number of 98 questionnaires were recovered out of 106 copies distributed. This indicated that 93% of the total questionnaires were returned.

5. Results Analysis and Interpretations

The degree of agreement to variables used to examine the infrastructural facilities available in the core area of Imeko-Afon, to determine the living condition of the people in the area. Out of 106 questionnaires distributed, only 98 questionnaires, which represent 93% of the total questionnaires were returned and found useful for the analysis. The result of the variables was shown in table 4.1 to Table 14 as follows;

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Public Well	21	21.4
	Hand Pump	21	21.4
	River/Lake	7	7.1
	Borehole	28	28.6
	Public Water Source	14	14.3
	Rain Water	7	7.1
	Total	98	100.0

Table 1: Water Supply
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 1 shows the analysis of the sources of water supply available in the core area of Imeko-Afon to examine the living condition of the people in the area. The result shows that 21 respondents which represent 21.4% of the total sampled respondents used Public Well as source of water, 21 respondents which represent 21.4% of the total sampled respondents is using Hand Pump machine for water supply, 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents are using river/lake as source of water, 28 respondents which represent 28.6% of the total sampled respondents are using borehole water supply, 14 respondents which represent 14.3% of the total sampled respondents are using public water source of supply and 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents are using rain water as the source of water supply in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	PHCN	14	14.3
	Self-Generating	77	78.6
	Kerosene Lamp	7	7.1
	Total	98	100.0

Table 2: Source of Electricity Supply
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 2 shows the analysis of the source of electricity supply in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 14 respondents which represent 14.3% of the total sampled respondents are using PHCN power supply, 77 respondents which amount to 78.6% of the total sampled respondents are using Self-Generating power supply in the core area and 7 respondents which amount to 7.1% of the total sampled respondents are using Kerosene lamp in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Regular	7	7.1
	Not Regular	56	57.1
	Not Available	35	35.7
	Total	98	100.0

Table 3: Availability of Electricity Supply
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 3 shows the analysis of the availability of electricity supply in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents opined that the supply of electricity is regular in the area, 56 respondents which amount to 57.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that electricity supply is not regular in the core area and 35 respondents which amount to 35.7% of the total sampled respondents stated that electricity supply is not available in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Pit Latrine	28	28.6
	Water Closet	35	35.7
	Open Defecation	21	21.4
	Bucket System	7	7.1
	VIP toilet	7	7.1
	Total	98	100.0

Table 4: Type of Toilet in Use
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 4 shows the analysis of the type of toilet in use in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 28 respondents which represent 28.6% of the total sampled respondents are using Pit latrine in the area, 35 respondents which amount to 35.7% of the total sampled respondents are using water closet toilet in the core area, 21 respondents which represent 21.4% of the total sampled respondents are using open defecation in the area, 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents are using bucket system for toilet in the area and 7 respondents which amount to 7.1% of the total sampled respondents are using VIP toilet in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Within Building	42	42.9
	Outside the Building	49	50.0
	Not Available	7	7.1
	Total	98	100.0

Table 5: Location of Toilet
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table5 shows the analysis of the location of the toilet with buildings in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 42 respondents which represent 42.9% of the total sampled respondents stated that toilet are located within the building in the sampled area, 49 respondents which amount to 50.0% of the total sampled respondents stated toilet are located outside the building in the core area and 7 respondents which amount to 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that toilet are not available around the building in the core area of study area.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	External	49	50.0
	Internal	42	42.9
	Open Space	7	7.1
	Total	98	100.0

Table 6: Location of Bathroom
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 6 shows the analysis of the location of bathroom around the buildings in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 49 respondents which represent 50.0% of the total sampled respondents stated that bathrooms are located external to the building in the area, 42 respondents which amount to 42.9% of the total sampled respondents stated that bathroom are located internally within the buildings in the core area and 7 respondents which amount to 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that bathing takes place in the open spaces in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Adequate	14	14.3
	Not Adequate	42	42.9
	Not Available	14	14.3
	Existing but blocked	28	28.6
	Total	98	100.0

Table 7: Drainage Availability
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 7 shows the analysis of the drainage availability in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 14 respondents which represent 14.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that drainage availability are adequate in the area, 42 respondents which amount to 42.9% of the total sampled respondents stated that drainage availability are not adequate in the core area, 14 respondents which represent 14.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that drainage are not available in the area and 28 respondents which amount to 28.6% of the total sampled respondents stated that drainage are existing but blocked in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Open Drainage System	49	50.0
	Close Drainage System	7	7.1
	Underground Drainage System	7	7.1
	None	35	35.7
	Total	98	100.0

Table 8: Type of Drainage System
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 8 shows the analysis of the type of drainage system available in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 49 respondents which represent 50.0% of the total sampled respondents stated that open drainage system are available in the area, 7 respondents which amount to 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that closed drainage system are available in the core area, 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that underground drainage system are available in the area and 35 respondents which amount to 35.7% of the total sampled respondents stated that no drainage are existing in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Tarred Road	28	28.6
	Untarred Road	63	64.3
	Footpath	7	7.1
	Total	98	100.0

Table 9: Type of Road
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 9 shows the analysis of the main type of road in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 28 respondents which represent 28.6% of the total sampled respondents stated that there are tarred roads in the area, 63

respondents which amount to 64.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that there are untarred roads in the core area and 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that there are footpath in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Open Dumping	63	64.3
	Burning	14	14.3
	Collection Centers	14	14.3
	Landfills	7	7.1
	Total	98	100.0

Table 10: Availability of Waste Disposal
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 10 shows the analysis of the available waste disposal system in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 63 respondents which represent 64.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that open dumping system are available in the area, 14 respondents which amount to 14.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that burning system are available in the core area, 14 respondents which represent 14.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that collection centers system are available in the area and 7 respondents which amount to 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that landfill waste disposal system are existing in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Dispensary	7	7.1
	Maternity	21	21.4
	State Hospital	21	21.4
	Federal Medical Center	14	14.3
	Trado-Medical Homes	21	21.4
	Community Health Center	14	14.3
	Total	98	100.0

Table 11: Type of Health Facilities
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 11 shows the analysis of the type of health facilities available in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that dispensary health facilities are available in the area, 21 respondents which amount to 21.4% of the total sampled respondents stated that maternity health centers are available in the core area, 21 respondents which amount to 21.4% of the total sampled respondents stated that state hospitals are available in the core area, 14 respondents which represent 14.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that federal medical centers are available in the area, 21 respondents which amount to 21.4% of the total sampled respondents stated that trado-medical homes are available in the core area and 14 respondents which amount to 14.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that community health centers are existing in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
	Typhoid	7	7.1
	Malaria	63	64.3
	Cholera	7	7.1
	Fever	21	21.4
	Total	98	100.0

Table 12: Health Challenges
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 12 shows the analysis of the health challenges prevalent in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that typhoid is prevalent in the area, 63 respondents which amount to 64.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that malaria is prevalent in the core area, 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that cholera is prevalent in the area and 21 respondents which amount to 21.4% of the total sampled respondents stated that fever is prevalent in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very Inadequate	28	28.6
Inadequate	28	28.6
Not Sure	7	7.1
Adequate	21	21.4
Very Adequate	14	14.3
Total	98	100.0

Table 13: Level of Infrastructural Provision
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 13 shows the analysis of the level of infrastructural provision in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 28 respondents which represent 28.6% of the total sampled respondents stated that infrastructure is very inadequate in the area, 28 respondents which amount to 28.6% of the total sampled respondents stated that level of infrastructure is inadequate in the core area, 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents are not sure of the level of infrastructure in the area, 21 respondents which represent 21.4% of the total sampled respondents stated that infrastructure is adequate in the area and 14 respondents which amount to 14.3% of the total sampled respondents stated that infrastructure is very adequate in the core area of Imeko-Afon.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Government	35	35.7
Non-Governmental Organisation	21	21.4
Community Development Association	35	35.7
Individuals	7	7.1
Total	98	100.0

Table 14: Provider of Infrastructure
Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 14 shows the analysis of the provider of infrastructure in the core area of Imeko-Afon. The result shows that 35 respondents which represent 35.7% of the total sampled respondents stated that government provides infrastructure in the area, 21 respondents which amount to 21.4% of the total sampled respondents stated that non-governmental organization provides infrastructure in the core area, 35 respondents which represent 35.7% of the total sampled respondents stated that community development association provides infrastructure in the area and 7 respondents which represent 7.1% of the total sampled respondents stated that individuals provide infrastructure in the core area of Imeko-Afon Area of Ogun State.

		Electricity Availability	Type of Toilet in Use	Drainage Availability
Electricity Availability	Pearson Correlation	1	.090	.681**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.380	.000
	N	98	98	98
Type of toilet in use	Pearson Correlation	.090	1	-.058
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.380		.573
	N	98	98	98
Drainage Availability	Pearson Correlation	.681**	-.058	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.573	
	N	98	98	98

Table 15: Correlations Analysis on Infrastructural Facilities in Imeko Afon
**. Correlation Is Significant at the 0.05 Level (2-Tailed)

Table above shows the correlation analysis of three variables out of fourteen variables used to test the effect of infrastructural facilities on the living condition of people in Imeko-Afon. It shows the correlation between the electricity availability, type of toilet in use and drainage availability. The Pearson correlation coefficient between electricity availability and types of toilet in use is 0.90 with p-value of the correlation (0.380) greater than 0.05, the level of significant. The Pearson correlation between electricity availability and drainage availability is 0.681 with p-value of the correlation (0.000) less than 0.05, the level of significant. We therefore conclude that the correlation between the electricity availability and type of toilet in use is not significant at 5% level of significant and, the correlation between electricity availability and drainage availability is significant at 5% level of significant.

6. Discussion of Findings

The study of examining infrastructural facilities available in the core area of Imeko-Afon, discovered that there is varying opinion on the infrastructural facilities available in the study area, which determine the condition of living in the core area of Imeko-Afon from the descriptive analysis. The study revealed that borehole is the most common available

source of water supply, electricity supply is not regular in the area, with majority of respondents resulting to self-generating power supply. It was also discovered that water closet is the most common type of toilet in the area, existing drainages in the area are blocked due to lack of maintenance, and that they are open drainage system. The result also revealed that maternity, state hospital and trado-medical homes are the most common health facilities, with malaria the most common health challenge in the core area of Imeko-Afon town. These was substantiated with the literature, this study findings are in line with Diugwu., Mohammed & Baba (2015); Gbadebo & Olalusi (2014); Hassan & Nor (2017); Olufemi (2012) and Nwosu (2015). The outcome of the study needs urgent attention due to the fact that the town is close to border of Nigeria/Benin Republic and serves as headquarter of celestial church worldwide with high population frequently.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

This study examined the infrastructure provision and adequacy in Imeko-Afon. The results show that the inhabitants were not pleased with the existing infrastructures in the town, the available ones are not adequate. This resulted to unhygienic environment and has the potential of causing diseases within the area. The relationship between infrastructure and socioeconomic development are very important and the impact cannot very measure with mere debate until manifestation is revealed. It promotes adequate livability and sustainability of environment. These increases and provide sufficient employment opportunities and resulted in high standard of living. The study had shown that infrastructure play significant role in increasing hygiene, reduced diseases and development of economy, all these promote physical expansion through the influx of people to the study area.

From the results of findings, infrastructure provision involves huge amount of money, this makes it difficult for individual or association to embark on it. Therefore, the policy makers need to address the issues pointed out by providing adequate and sufficient infrastructure to promote socio-economic activities, hygiene and interconnectivity between the imeko-Afon town and neighbouring towns including the villages for adequate movement of farm products to nearest market.

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