



ISSN ONLINE: 2447-0228



RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN YEWA SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

Wahab Afolabi Ajibola*¹ and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim²

¹ Welding and Fabrication Engineering Technology Department, Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria.

² Mechanical Engineering Department, Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria.

¹ <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0668-4477> , ² <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2902-0526> 

Email: *wahab.ajibola@federalpolyilaro.edu.ng, gbenga.ibrahim@federalpolyilaro.edu.ng

ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Received: February 28th, 2022

Accepted: April 24th, 2022

Published: April 30th, 2022

Keywords:

Community participation,
Infrastructure development,
Government,
Management,
Planning.

ABSTRACT

This research assessed community involvement in infrastructure development in Ogun State's Yewa South Local Government Area. For countries with poor economies, providing public infrastructure is a difficult endeavour due to the enormous resources needed. The Federal Government of Nigeria has been tackling the slow pace of infrastructural development in the country. Nigeria's inability to adequately manage its resources has resulted in numerous setbacks in the development and management of the country's public infrastructure. A systematic random sampling was adopted for the study and a total number of 195 people were interviewed, and from the result it was established that there is a positive relationship between community participation, sustainability, access and utilisation of public infrastructure. Infrastructural development has a strong relationship to economical growth and the well-being of the poor in any developing society. Similarly, involving the community in infrastructure planning aids in mobilizing sufficient resources from the federal government and the community for the implementation of essential projects. Community participation also help to ensure sustainability of the projects implemented. It was concluded that mass orientation or drive in community participation, and effective resource management must be intensified in order to enhance rapid growth in development of public infrastructure.



Copyright ©2022 by authors and Galileo Institute of Technology and Education of the Amazon (ITEGAM). This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Infrastructural development is a critical component of government investing in physical and social infrastructure [1]. The establishment of key foundational services to boost economic growth and quality of life is the goal of any nation's infrastructure development [2]. Social and Physical infrastructures are the two types of infrastructure. Social housing programs, health services, education are examples of social infrastructure, while roads, telecommunications and power are examples of physical infrastructure. The lack of infrastructure facilities makes socio-economic development impossible, resulting in high pricing for services and products. The presence of power, education, road,

medical facilities, employment opportunities and drinkable water supply, among other things, is usually a sign of infrastructure development [3]. Disaster risk reduction has been recognized by several global bodies on sustainability development and disaster risk reduction. Community participation is the direct involvement of people of a host community in projects to solve their own problems using the mechanism of dialogue and collaboration. Involving people in the community in projects management engenders a sense of shared responsibility and accountability towards the project. The main goal of this research is to evaluate community involvement in infrastructure development in the Yewa South Local Government Area of Ogun State, Nigeria, with the following objectives: investigate the distribution of rural infrastructure in the study area; assess the level of community participation in infrastructure development; assess the influences

of community participation on infrastructure sustainability; and evaluate the obstacles of community involvement in the development of infrastructure.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Infrastructure is an integral part of economic and social development process [4]. The rising need for infrastructure among local populations has helped pave the way for a variety of infrastructure providers, including private organizations, community efforts, and the conventional provider, the government. In most countries, infrastructure delivery is essentially the duty of the government. In Nigeria, for example, infrastructure supply is the role and obligation of the government at the three levels (federal, state, and local government authorities) through established governmental entities. However, as a result of the government's failure to provide adequate funding, the private sector is increasingly making progress due to rapid urbanisation [5]. The majority of Nigerians lack the required infrastructural facilities to promote various business operations and socio-economic development. The relationship between economic and infrastructure development is a must-have factor for raising living standards [6]. In another perspective, according to World Bank, the correlation between a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its high level of urbanization further establishes the linkage between economic and infrastructure development [7]. The factors contributing to Nigeria's current infrastructure deficit include; poor maintenance culture, rise in population, poor governance, inadequate funding, corruption and economic sabotage. The two categories of critical public infrastructures are known as hard and soft infrastructures. The hard infrastructure refers to the enormous physical networks required for modern advanced nations to function, whereas the soft infrastructure pertains to all of the institutional facilities and frameworks required to maintain a country's economic, social, health, and cultural standards [8].

Infrastructure can be described as the conglomeration of all amenities that enable a town to operate better. It can still be thought of as a collection of social and economic services that contribute to the creation of a conducive environment for growth in the economy and better living standards [9]. Infrastructure supports and provides for essential human capabilities. Infrastructure, at its most basic level, provides people with necessary services such as water and energy, as well as protecting them from risks such as floods. People can also use infrastructure to access other services like healthcare and education, as well as partake in the economy by accessing markets and traveling to work. Infrastructure supports critical manufacturing components such as energy, water, and access to market [10]. Infrastructure facilities can also be preserved to aid economic development. Adequate infrastructure minimizes manufacturing costs, which has an impact on output profitability and the total number of employees [11]. The quality of rural infrastructure, as well as its presence or absence, has an impact on citizen wellbeing, which in turn has an influence on the city's economic ability to function effectively [12]. The influence in city infrastructure is connected to the infrastructural arrangement of the urban infrastructure delivering services, rather than to actual resource constraints [13]. Users of infrastructure must have the basic right to self-help enhancement, improved security of tenure, organization and technical assistance, an atmosphere favorable to permissive and supporting legislation, and a stronger representation in the road network project in order to participate successfully. Several variables, including time-bound project management requirements, lack of secure tenure rights, rigid planning methods, absence of feasible models, and unseemly

technical standards, limit the potential reward of community involvement in the management of city road infrastructure development [14].

Furthermore, the absence of a clear organizational structure, functions, and roles for local authorities that permit both infrastructure development and community participation in decision-making is a contributory issue. Obviously, for genuine community participation, the ultimate decision must be taken by people at the grassroots level [15].

The goal of community involvement is to improve capacity and skills development as well as modalities for stimulating the consciousness and individual interest of the people in communities, by promoting and provoking their population interest in their own project to enhance development. One of the essential elements of a strong community is community participation [16]. Community participation in the local development process is a vital component and a definite approach to accelerate the socio-economic transformation of Nigeria's rural areas, as evidenced in various policy studies [17] [18]. The fact remains that many poverty-reduction efforts fail because they were supply-driven and top-down, ignoring community participation and management of development projects [19].

The importance of citizen participation in community development cannot be overstated. It is self-evident that community participation can be beneficial when the community has been involved in the process in general. As a result, finding effective solutions to foster the relationship between community participation and infrastructure development is critical and essential. Thus, the focus of this research on the assessment of community participation in infrastructural development at the Yewa South Local Government Area in Ogun State, Nigeria.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is a cross-sectional study with data collected using a multi-stage sampling technique. The whole local government community was sampled and questionnaires were distributed. A total number of one hundred and ninety five (195) questionnaires were administered. The data were analysed using statistical tools and the results were presented. Yewa South Local Government Area is located at the west of Ogun State, Nigeria. Its Headquarter is in the town of Ilaro at 60531 00 N 300110011 in the north of the Area. It spans 629kkm2 and has a population of 168,850 (2006 Censor). The area is made up of 10 wards; Ilaro I, Ilaro II, Ilaro III, Idogo, Owode 1, Owode II, Iwoye, Oke Odan, Ilobi/Erinja and Ajilete. The locals speak the Egun and Yewa dialects of Yoruba Language.

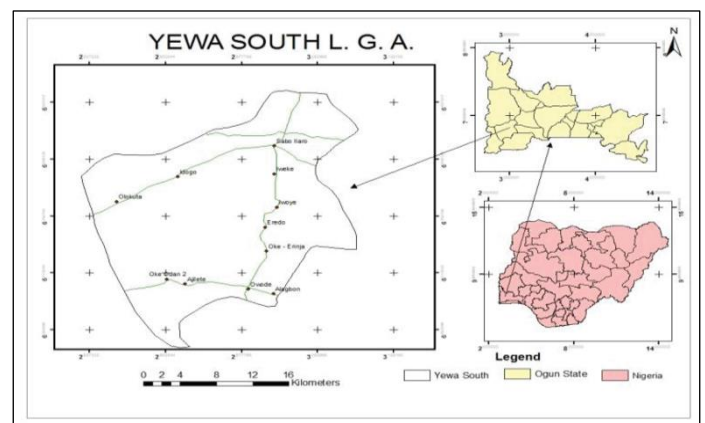


Figure 1: Map of Yewa South Local Government.

Source: [20].

III.1 SOURCE OF DATA

The primary data source was used in the study. The data was gathered via the use of questionnaires as the study's primary research tool. The total of 195 responders were administered.

III.2 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

A simple correlation and recreation was used to evaluate the significance differences which may emerge across levels of community involvement in sustainable rural infrastructure in the study area. For data analysis, the SPSS program (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) was employed.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1: The study of the spread and socio-economic characteristics of the respondent.

Traits	Ilaro	Idogo	Iwoye	owode	Oke odan	Ajilete	Ilobi/irinja	Total	%
Gender									
Male	35	15	12	23	14	12	10	121	62.05
Female	25	6	6	17	8	6	5	73	37.43
No Response						1		1	0.52
Age Group									
0-20	-	2-	4-	5	2	-	4	17	8.71
21-30	7	8	6	7	6	8	7	49	25.12
31-40	15	14	25	23	10	8	6	101	51.79
41-50	3	2	-	9	-	3	2	19	9.74
Above 50	3	3	1	-	-	2		9	4.6
Marital status									
Single	14	8	12	15	6	7	8	70	35.89
Married	23	17	8	10	8	10	2	78	40.0
Widow	2	2	5	2	-	2	-	13	6.66
Divorced	2	3	6	2	6	4	2	25	12.82
No Response	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	4.61
Occupation									
Farming	5	10	6	7	7	9	9	53	27.17
Civil servant	13	12	6	8	10	12	8	69	35.38
Artisan	4	5	6	6	6	7	2	30	15.38
Trading	6	4	3	5	2	3	2	25	12.82
Others	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	13	6.66
No Response	2	-	2	-	1		-	5	2.56

Source: Authors, (2020).

From Table 1, it can be seen that only 8.71 percent of local residents are under the age of 20; 25.0 percent of respondents are between the ages of 21 and 30, 51.79 percent are between the ages of 31 and 40, and 9.74 percent are between the ages of 41 and 50. The fact that most respondents fall between the ages of 21 to 30 (25%) and 31 to 40 (51.79%) basically states the active age group's full participation in this community participation survey. Notwithstanding, all respondents, regardless of age group, had a good attitude toward community participation, despite the fact that

35.89 percent of the overall sample was single and 40 percent was married.

The respondents' degree of awareness was influenced by the overall level of education of the people of which 35.38 percent were civil servants. This explains the large proportion of respondents who had studied up to tertiary level of education. The fact that even though 15.38 percent and 27.17 percent of the respondents were artisan and farmer, respectively, confirms the general spread of the data analysed.

Table 2: Assessment of the level acceptance and participation by the entire community.

Level of participation	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly	Total
Assume control	90	44	20	26	15	195
Delegation of authority	85	35	19	33	23	195
Joint plan	65	47	23	27	33	195
Piece of advice	78	34	24	34	25	195
Consultation	76	30	26	36	27	195
Enlightenment	58	27	28	37	45	195
Non participation	54	34	38	23	46	195

Source: Authors, (2020).

IV.1 MODEL SUMMARY

Table 3: Relationship between community participation and sustainable infrastructural development.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.979 ^a	.958	.958	.317

Source: Authors, (2020).

The result in Table 3 shows that there is a substantial positive connection between participation and sustainability of infrastructure development in Yewa South Local Government with

correlation coefficient of 0.979, and it is noted that about 95.8% variation in sustainability of infrastructural development can be attributed to community participation.

Table 4: Relative statistical coefficient validating the significance of the study.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.065	.059		
	PAT	.149	.002	.979	.000

Source: Authors, (2020).

The coefficient table in Table 4.0 shows that for every unit increase in community participation, there is 14.9% unit increase in sustainability of infrastructural development. The t-value is 66.423 and p-value of 0.000; indicating that the test is significant,

hence we can conclude that community participation have significant positive effect on sustainability of infrastructural development.

Table 5: Analysis of variance for the relationships.

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	442.615	1	442.615	4412.021	.000 ^b
	Residual	19.261	192	.100		
	Total	461.876	193			

Source: Authors, (2020).

Table 5 confirmed the adequacy of the test carried out in Table 2; with F-value of 4412.021 and the p-value 0.000, hence it can be concluded that the test is adequate in relating sustainability of infrastructural development, community participation and distribution of project.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Provision of rural infrastructure has become an agenda in every successive government in Nigeria. This study has shown that if communities are effectively mobilised and encourage to be part of the decision process of proposed project meant for the communities, there is a link between provision of such rural infrastructural projects, economical growth and development. Therefore, Government must mobilize and create the needed awareness about how community participation can be encouraged in other to achieve targeted goals of the annual budgets and rolling plans of government's or party's ingredients for manifestos implementation. This approaches when properly implemented with intensive efforts and enhanced community participation in infrastructure development, the rural communities would be positively transformed.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

There is urgent need to actively involve the communities in rural infrastructural development planning and execution. It is evident that community-led or sponsored projects could be managed efficiently, and sustainability of such project will be guaranteed by the community. Capacity building of people and developmental capacities of the rural areas can be improved, if the people of the community are allowed to participate during the planning stage by the project developer. They must be made to

know that they own the projects and are responsible for their sustainability; then, the life spans of the projects will be remarkably increased, benefiting both the government and the people.

VII. AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Conceptualization: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim.

Methodology: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim.

Investigation: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim.

Discussion of results: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim.

Writing – Original Draft: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola.

Writing – Review and Editing: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim.

Resources: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim.

Supervision: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim.

Approval of the final text: Wahab Afolabi Ajibola and Gbenga Wasiu Ibrahim.

VIII. REFERENCES

- [1] T. P. Ogun. Infrastructure and Poverty Reduction: Implications for Urban Development in Nigeria, United Nations University-World Institute for Development Economic Research, Working Paper No. 2010/43(1-14), 2010.
- [2] I. E. E. Davies, C. O. Nwankwo, O. M. Olofinnade and T. A. "Michaels. Insight review on impact of infrastructural development in driving the SDGs in developing nations: a case study of Nigeria". IOP Conf. Series: Materials Science and Engineering, vol. 640, 2019, doi:10.1088/1757-899X/640/1/012112.
- [3] A. M. Adeyemo. Spatial Variation in Accessibility to Secondary School Facilities in Oyo State, Unpublished PhD Thesis, Geography Department, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, 1989.

- [4] C. B. Oguchi, and C. C. Oriaka. "Ecological Challenges and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria: An Appraisal". *International Journal of Scientific Research in Social Sciences and Management Studies | IJRSSMS*, vol. 4, no. 2, Dec. 2019.
- [5] O. B. Olugbamila, S. A. Adeyinka, O. M. Odunsi, S. A. Olowoyo, O. L. Isola, T. D. Adanlawo. "Community participation in the provision of environmental sanitation infrastructure in Akure, Nigeria". *Environmental & Socio-economic Studies*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 48-59, Aug. 2020, doi: 10.2478/enviro-2020-0017.
- [6] D. S. A. Alaci and E. Alehegn. "Experiences from Ethiopia and Nigeria: Infrastructure Provision and the Attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in Decentralized Systems of Africa", presented at the Conference on the Role of the Sub-National Jurisdictions in Efforts to Achieve the MDGs, Abuja, Nigeria, May 7-9, 2009.
- [7] M. Yunusa. Planning Cities for Wealth Creation: Lecture delivered at the First Urban Dialogue Series of Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Sciences, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria, 2011. Accessed: Aug. 28, 2011. [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yewa_South.
- [8] S. Kumar. *Methods for community participation. A complete guide for practitioners*. London: ITDG Publishers, 2002.
- [9] T. O. Nubi. "Procuring, Managing and Financing Urban Infrastructure: Towards Integrated Approach". A paper presented at a National Workshop on Land Management and Property Tax Reform in Nigeria, 2002.
- [10] S. Thacker, D. Adshead, M. Fay, S. Hallegatte, M. Harvey, H. Meller, N. O'Regan, J. Rozenberg, G. Watkins and J. W. Hall. "Infrastructure for sustainable development". *Nature Sustainability*, vol. 2, pp. 324 - 331, Apr. 2019, doi: 10.1038/s41893-019-0256-8.
- [11] T. Havard. "Valuation reliability and valuers behaviour". *RICS Foundation*, vol. 4, no. 1, Oct. 2001.
- [12] Z. Yirsaw. *The Problem of Urban Utility Infrastructure Provision in Ethiopia: The Case of Bahir Dar City*. Msc Thesis in Urban Design and Development, Addis Ababa University Ethiopian, Institute Of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2012.
- [13] *Better Urban Services: Finding the Right Incentives*. World Bank Publication, Washington, USA, 1995.
- [14] M. L. Bekele. "Community Participation in Urban Infrastructure Development: Case study at Bishoftu Town, Ethiopia". *International Journal of Research in Business Studies and Management*, volume 6, no. 1, pp. 44-51, 2019.
- [15] T. R. Batten. "The Major Issues and Future Direction of Community". *Community Development Journal*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 96-103, April 1974, doi: org/10.1093/cdj/9.2.96.
- [16] J. N. Reid. *Community Participation - How people power brings sustainable benefits to communities*. USDA Rural development office of community development, 2000.
- [17] S. Bailur, "Community participation in rural information system projects. The complexities of community participation in ICT for development projects: Case of Our Voices". London School of Economics 2007, London, UK. Accessed: Jul. 17, 2009. [Online]. Available: <http://www.ifipwg94.org.br/fullpapers/R0010-1.pdf>.
- [18] I. Davids, K. Maphunye and F. Theron. *Participatory development in South Africa: A development management perspective*. Pretoria: J. L. Van Schaik Publishers. 2005.
- [19] O. J. Yusuf, A. O. Adekunmi, I. F. Ayanda. "Community Participation and Sustainability of the Community and Social Development Projects in Kwara State, Nigeria". *Journal of Agricultural Extension*, vol. 24, no. 1, Feb. 2020, doi: 10.4314/jae.v24i1.14.
- [20] Accessed: Jul. 18, 2009. [Online]. Available: www.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yewa_South.