



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Peace Ijeoma EJIEJI-EZEIBE, Nene V. UGORJI, EKE N. Uchechi <sup>2</sup>

Department of Public Administration Federal Polytechnic, Nekede, Owerri, Nigeria;

<sup>2</sup>Department of Business Administration and Management Marist Polytechnic Enugu

#### ABSTRACT

The development of socio-economic infrastructure is fundamental evidence to economic growth and development. Socio-economic infrastructure encompasses of a wide range of physical structures, facilities and systems that support and promote economic activities. Most developing countries with insufficient socio-economic infrastructures can hardly create an enabling environment for economic growth and national development nor attract foreign direct investment and other key sectors of the economy. Currently, Nigeria is involved in this deplorable state. Hence, the objective of this study is to critically examine the challenges facing the socio-economic infrastructural development in Nigeria. Anchoring on structural functionalist theory, the following sources of data collection were utilized: journal publications, internet, textbooks, government documents etc. More so the paper makes use of descriptive and historical approach as its methodological orientation. Based on the findings of the study, the paper recommends the following: establishing a viable public-private partnership, steering economic diversification and structural changes, encouraging domestic market development, embracing socio-economic infrastructure technology, skills and methodologies, ensuring efficiency and reduction of cost of material for infrastructural development among others.

**Key Words:** Challenges, Development, Economic Growth, Infrastructure, Socio-Economic Development.

#### Corresponding Author

Peace Ijeoma EJIEJI-EZEIBE

Email Address: [ijayejeji@gmail.com](mailto:ijayejeji@gmail.com)

Telephone Number: +2348033928259

**Received:** 7/5/2025; **Revised:** 26/6/2025; **Accepted:** 10/7/2025; **Published:** 30/7/2025



## **1.0. INTRODUCTION**

Infrastructure serves as the foundation of a nation's economic growth and development. It encompasses a wide range of physical structures, facilities and systems that support and enable economic activities. Hence, socio-economic development can be facilitated and accelerated by the presence of social and economic infrastructure. The absence of socio-economic infrastructure in a developing nation like Nigeria can make development a difficult task. Therefore, there is need for the government to ensure adequate provision of facilities, amenities and structures which will enhance the quality of life and facilitate socio-economic development. Moreso, the services generated as a result of adequate infrastructure base will result to an increase in total output.

According to Olaseni and Alade (2012), Economic infrastructure is the combination of basic facilities which is helpful in economic development of an economic. It consists of telecommunication, electricity, transportation, energy while social infrastructure is the combination of basic facilities which are necessary of human development. It include facilities such as hospitals, schools and housing. Most developing countries with insufficient socio-economic infrastructure can hardly create an enabling environment for economic growth and national development.

Currently, Nigeria is involved in this deplorable state, battling with adequate and dilapidated infrastructure, which regards development. Nire (2012), opined that the extent to which a country develops is a function of its effort towards provision of infrastructure. Hence, the World Bank has refocused attention on Nigeria's huge infrastructure deficit (punch, 2023). Sixty-three years after independence, development remains stunted and Nigeria is seen as a graveyard for abandoned projects. Rail, road, airport and seaport infrastructure are grossly inadequate. Power supply is miserably low. Recklessly, the national and sub-national governments allocate more resources to recurrent over capital expenditure. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to critically examine the challenges facing the socio-economic infrastructural development in Nigeria. This brings to light the need to proffer recommendations and chart a way forward for the infrastructural sector.

## **2.0. CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1. Conceptual Review**

#### **2.1.1. The Concept of Infrastructure**

The term “infrastructure”, originally means the installations that form the basis for an operation or system. The word was imported from French, where it means sub grade, a constructed pavement or railway. The word is a combination of the Latin Prefix “infra”, meaning “below” and “structure”. According to the World Bank (2004), infrastructure is an umbrella term for many activities. It plays an important role for industrial and overall



economic development of a nation. Hence, infrastructure remains one of the basic fundamental services that should be put in place to enable development to occur.

Sullivan and Sheffrin (2003) opined that infrastructure is the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society like industries, building, roads, health service. It is the enterprise or the products, services and facilities necessary for an economy to function. American Heritage of English Dictionary (2009), operationalize the definition of infrastructure as an underlying base or foundation especially for organization or system which includes services, facilities, and installations needed for the functioning of society or community such as transportation, communication, power, public institution such as schools, prisons, post office etc. more so, development of Nigeria can only be perfected and secured by the presences of infrastructure. If these facilities and services are not in place, development will be very difficult. Furthermore, infrastructure can be classified into various categorizations, such as economic, social; hard and soft infrastructure (fourie, 2006; Baldwin and Dixon, 2008).

**Economic Infrastructure:** This is defined as the infrastructure that promotes economic activities such a road, highways, market, airports, sea ports, electricity.

**Social infrastructure:** This is defined as the infrastructure that promotes human development. It comprises of school, libraries, universities, clinics, hospitals, courts, museums, theatres, play rounds, parks, fountains and statues.

**Hard Infrastructure:** This refers to large physical networks necessary for the functioning of a modern industrial nation. It is the capital assets that serve the function of conveyance or channeling of people, vehicles, fluids, energy or information and which take the form either of a network or of a critical mode used by vehicles or used for the transmission of electro-magnetic waves.

**Soft Infrastructure:** This refers to all the institution which are required to maintain the economic, health, cultural and social standards of a country, such as the financial system, the educational system, the health system, the governance system and judiciary system as well as security.

### 2.1.2. The Concept of Development

There is no agreement among the political economic scholars on the exact meaning of the concept development. It is to a large extent not a concrete concept. It means different things to different scholars. However, it is believed to be a relational concept because it also refers to relationship between and among human beings, within and among nations in international community Chavismen (1984) cited in Ezeibe and Oddih (2021), defined development as the process of societal advancement where improvement in the wellbeing of people are generated through strong partnership between all sectors, corporate bodies and others in the society.



Ezeanyika (1999), stated that development is a sustained change along a trajectory leading to growth. Development goes beyond the confines of economics. It includes more than the material and financial wellbeing of the people. Hence, development should be conceived as a multi-faceted process encompassing the organization and redirection of the entire economic, political and social systems, embodying radical changes in administrative, institutional and social structures, popular attitudes and sometimes customs and beliefs. In the views of Nwachukwu (2003), development is being seen as an integral process of identifying opportunities for individuals, social groups and territorially organized communities at small and intermediate scale and mobilizing full range of their capabilities and resources for the common benefits in social, economic and political terms. In theoretical terms, the idea of development has been closely connected with the idea of progress, it presupposes change for the better. More so, Rodney (1972) cited in Ezeibe and Oddih (2021) asserts that development of human society is a many sided process. At the level of individual, it implied increased skill, capacity, greater freedom and creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being. At the level of a social group, it implied an increasing capacity to regulate both the internal and external relations, self-sufficient in food production and independent control of the economy etc.

Based on the above premise, Nigeria development ought to be multifaceted especially in the area of socio-economic infrastructural development. There should be radical changes in the socio-economic infrastructural systems, facilities and services. If these facilities and services are not in place, development will be very difficult and in fact can be likened to a very scarce commodity that can only be secured at a very high price and cost.

### 2.1.3. The Concept of Socio-Economic Development

There is no agreement among the political economy scholars on the exact meaning of the concept, development. It is to a large extent not a concrete concept. It means different things to different scholars (Abaneme, Ejieji-Ezeibe, Michael & Okwuadimma, 2022). Development ought to be autochthonous, which means indigenous based development. It connotes indigenous development which, generally used to refer a variety of coordinated programs by governmental, philanthropic, environmental, religious and or financial organizations to promote the wellbeing of the indigenous populations, usually via economic development efforts (Abaneme, Ejieji-Ezeibe, Michael, & Okwuadimma, 2022).

**Social Development:** This should be seen in conjunction with cultural development. It is a reflection of the quality of life of individuals and groups in the society and the way they perceived and interpret world around them. It could also be regarded as the existence and access to the ordinary man of certain basic facilities which enhance his being (Ebirinwa 2014). Indicators of social development include improved health care delivery, improved transportation, improved education, provision of agricultural infrastructural facilities,



increased urbanization, provision of adequate housing facilities improved economic infrastructural facilities and improved social infrastructural facilities.

**Economic Development:** This on the other hand has to do with the establishment and promotion of an economic system capable by itself to raise and maintain production and the income levels of all groups in the society.

**Socio-Economic Development:** This can be seen as a modernization process which reflects the traditional strength required to adapt to new changes, strategies and technologies for improving social welfare of the society.

**2.1.4. The Concept of Economic Growth:** This must be seen as a social factor in the process of development because it involves.

- A movement from simple traditional techniques to the application of scientific knowledge.
- A movement from subsistence farming to commercial production of agricultural goods, a transition from the use of human and animal power to industrialization, a movement from primitively to modernity (Desjardins, 2013).

Furthermore, to achieve sustainable socio-economic infrastructural development in Nigeria, there is need for adequate improvement on all the socio-economic development indicators.

## 2.2. Theoretical Review

This paper adopts the structural functionalist theory as developed by Emile Durkeim, Talcott person and Robert Merton as theoretical framework of analysis. The theory is chosen because it serves as a means of explaining the functions performed by the structures in a system. The theory suggests that every system (society) has various departmental structures that perform certain functions for the utmost survival of the whole system. It argues that every system has structure that must function to remain in balance. If one structure of the political system changes, equilibrium or balance is temporarily disrupted until other structure changes to create a new equilibrium otherwise the entire system may go dysfunctional. It focuses on social integration stability and co-operation.

According to Merton (1990), some functions are manifest functions and they are intended and recognized but latent functions are unintended and recognized. These social patterns that contribute to the maintenance of a political system are regarded as functional while those that have negative consequences are considered dysfunctional. Talcott person observed he structural functionalist theory as a political system made of different but interrelated parts. These parts are supposed to work harmoniously to ensure the survival of the whole system. However, when related to society, structural functionalism can be described as a means of explaining basic functions of societal structures in the political system and it also serves as a





tool of investigation. Since the society is made up of parts, structural-functional approach explains the relationship between the parts (structures) on one hand and the relationship between the parts and the whole (political system) on the other hand. The structures are many and they can take any form. It is the contribution of each part (structure) that sustains the political system (whole).

Relating the structural functions theory to this paper, an infrastructure is the structural, functional and basic element needed for economic development of the state to take place. For a political system to be effective, every facility including the social and physical must be made available and functional. Hence, it is important to recognize the fact that infrastructural facilities like roads, power, transport, telecommunication, healthcare system, educational system, governance process amongst several others must be put in place and adequately developed to suite the societal need of the people. When not made available, a society may suffer incomprehensible level of institutional decay and backwardness as the above instances of infrastructures are necessary condiments for the survival of the society. Therefore, the theory provides basic tool for understanding the nature and character of the Nigeria status when infrastructural development forms a discourse.

Drawing from the above notion, Clinton (1993) apparently relating infrastructure from the point of view of the structural functional perspective, submitted that it is the framework of interrelated and interdependent network and systems comprising identifiable industries, and institution including people and procedures, distribution abilities that provide reliable flows of product and services essential to the economy and the defense of United States. Hence, the interrelated and interdependent functioning of the various institutional compartment of any society, rest solely on the viability of infrastructural facilities.

#### **4.0. DISCOURSES**

##### **4.1. Socio-Economic Infrastructural Development in Nigeria**

According to NEEDS (2004) infrastructure as identified by federal government aim to among other things complete ongoing construction of 300km network of roads any embark on and new construction if fund is available and to facilitate economic development across the geo political zones of the country. In 1999, the then minister of works, Tonr Anenih stated that the national highways of any country are the backbone of economic standards and growth. No country can be great unless it has good road communication network. The road transport mode is the most important because of its flexibility to offer access for long and short journey.

However, massive amount of capital expenditure were approved for the rehabilitation of federal roads in every state of the federation. By 2002, the minister of works claimed it had spent a total of 200 billion naira in three years on the construction and rehabilitation of roads



across Nigeria. The reality however is that the people of Nigeria have not seen the roads which have been rehabilitated or constructed in their states. President Obasanjo himself reported as saying openly in November 2002, that he was ashamed of the condition of federal roads. Yet, in 2004 after committing 352. 31 billion on federal roads and with very little to show for it, the government turned to claim that its NEEDS programme in the area of infrastructure was designed to consolidate the progress made between 1999-2003 (Work at Work: media portrait of the activities, achievements and challenges of the federal ministry of works and housing, June 1999-2003, P16).

Furthermore, Notwithstanding the president requested and the national assembly approved further appropriations of 49.4 billion in 2004, 93.5 billion in 2005 and 72.7 billion in 2006 as capital expenditure to the federal ministry of works and housing but everyone ordinary Nigerian travelers transporters, framers traders, manufacturer and even foreign investors and international monitors of the economy such as IMF, world bank and UNDP have all attested to the way in which the deplorable conditions of Nigeria roads have constituted a great obstacle to economic growth of the country (CEDDERT, 2006). Based on the above information, it is obvious that transport infrastructure has to be rationally developed to ensure that movement of people and goods takes place speedily, economically, safety, comfortably and in an environment friendly manner.

Electricity is the hub of economic, social and technological development as it is the engine room of development which facilitates the provision of power for socio-economic activities to take place. But this important facilitator of development is grossly inadequate when compare with other countries. Brazil for instance generates 100,000MW of grid-based power for 201 million and South Africa generates 40,000MW for 50 million (Chika, 2015). Today power supply in Nigeria is still far too low. From the inception of Buhari administration, there was an increase of Approximately 35% of the electricity generation from 1,500MW to 4,000MW but this increase was short live as the current generation has decreased drastically and the supply kept on fluctuating even now and then. Healthcare infrastructure is not left behind, healthcare in Nigeria is bedeviled by a myriad of challenges that resulted from inadequate capital spending, outdated technologies, poor infrastructure such as laboratory equipment and specialist in medical matters. In spite of health sector reforms by the government, the public health care system in Nigeria is still inefficient in all ramifications (Adeyinka, 2012).

In 1979, Nigeria has 562 general hospitals, supplemented by 16 maternity and/or pediatric hospitals, 11 armed forces hospitals, 6 teaching hospitals and 3 prison hospitals. Altogether they accounted for about 44,600 hospital beds, in addition, general healthcare centers were estimated to total slightly less than 600, general clinics, 2,740, maternity homes, and 1240 maternal health centers. The hospitals were distributed among federal, state, and local



governments while some are privately owned. In 1985, there were 84 federal health establishments accounting for 13 percent of hospital beds, 3,023 owned by state governments; 47 percent of hospital beds owned by local governments and 1,436 privately owned medical establishment providing 14 percent of hospital beds. Overall life expectancy at birth is 52 years, infant mortality rate is 86 per 1000 live, while maternal mortality ratio is 840 per 100,000 live births (WHO, 2011). Bilateral and multilateral assistance and government spending on health account for about 26.40 billion naira or 26% of total annual budget for 2011 have not translated into enhanced health status.

Today, the Nigeria healthcare system is poorly developed and has suffered several backdrops, especially at the Local Government levels. No adequate and functional surveillance systems are developed and hence no tracking system to monitor the outbreak of communicable diseases, bioterrorism, chemical poisoning etc. On the other hand, education system is highly undeveloped in Nigeria. Education system of Nigeria is based on a 6-3-3-4 system which involves three levels of institutional learning processes, at the primary school level, at the secondary school level, and at the tertiary institution. Even though primary education is officially free and compulsory, about 10.5 million of the country's children aged 5-14 years are not in school. Only 61 percent of 6-11 years olds regularly attend primary school and only 35.6 percent of children aged 36-59 months receive early childhood education (UNICEF, 2024).

Presented situation may be attributed to insurgency and state of security in the country. But unfortunately education in Nigeria is bisected with myriad of problems. These include poor funding and thus poor educational infrastructure, inadequate classrooms, teaching aids (projectors, computers, laboratories and libraries), paucity of quality teachers and poor/polluted learning environment. However, there has been short fall of classrooms, provision of water in most schools is not good enough, only 21 states had more than 60% provision of water supply in schools. There is need therefore for improvement in the provision of both electricity and water in the public, private and pre-primary schools. In terms of teachers, there are 426,132 teachers in both private and public primary schools representing 45%, which implies a short fall of 55% of teachers in Nigeria schools. Similarly in JSS, there are 170,628 teachers across the nation representing 43% at a ratio of 1.26 students which is grossly inadequate (NBS, 2016).

As already stated, inadequate infrastructures in Nigeria educational system also manifest in obsolete laboratories and overcrowded classrooms. Many of the laboratories and workshop are obsolete. They suffer from scarcity and broken furniture. The total available bed space in all the universities was put at 109,509 which only is 10% of what is required. The average ratio of toilet users is 1120 forcing some students to the bush or surrounding compound of the hostel as open toilets (FME, 2016). More so, the role education and health play in repositioning the individual for societal growth cannot be overestimated Education has been considered as a very important source of economic growth. This is the reason why Oyedepo





(2011) opined that qualitative education is a major determinant of the stock of human capital and a vehicle for national transformation in human history. According to experts, Nigeria needs between \$100 billion and \$ 150 billion annually over the next 30 years to close its infrastructure deficit. Nigeria ranked 24<sup>th</sup> in 2020 out of 54 African countries in the Africa infrastructure development index with 23:26 points, Egypt was second with 88.3 points and war-torn Libya with 82.9 points. Since the fourth republic commenced, there have been very few notable projects with only the National stadium, Abuja; the Abuja –Kaduna Rail, the Lagos- Ibadan Rail, and the Ajaokuta Itakpe Rail line standing out. The second Niger Bridge was also recently completed. More so, the reconstruction of the 127.5 kilometre, Lagos – Ibadan. Express way which begun in 2004, The East-West road Sagumu –Benin Express Way, Ibadan –Ilorin Expressway, Benin-Auchi – Lokoja –Abuja Expressway, Abuja – Kaduna- Kano Expressway and other vital areas remain under perpetual reconstruction (Punch, 2023).

Furthermore, out of Nigeria's 200,000km road network, only 60,000km is paved. There are over 10,000 abandoned projects across the country. In 2022, the chartered institute of project managers of Nigeria, cited the much higher figure of 56,000uncompleted projects. Currently, the physical condition of most of the existing air, water, rail and road infrastructure in Nigeria is worrisome and disheartening as most of the facilities are in a dilapidated condition. Based on the above premises, it is an acceptable truism that Nigeria has suffered poor socio-economic infrastructural development, which has also affected its socio-economic growth and development despite many conversations and presentations of blue prints for maga projects by successive governments. The infrastructural report of Nigeria just like any third world country is nothing to write home about. Most infrastructure are now decayed and need repair, rehabilitation or replacement., infrastructural facilities in Nigeria are in a deplorable state. The housing situation is in a sorry state both quantitatively and qualitatively (Ajanlekoko 2001).

According to Oyedele (2012), infrastructural development is one of the foundations for assessing the achievements of democratic leaders and it is the foundation of good democratic governance. However, the leadership of most developing nations like Nigeria has failed to meet up with sufficient infrastructure ranging from housing, transport, energy, health, education etc. Lack of adequate infrastructure in Nigeria is a serious challenge as it affects the socio-economic development of our country. Well developed and efficient infrastructure is essential for a region's economic development and growth. In a dynamic concept, infrastructure is seen as a regional public good that moves factors of production within.

#### **4.2. The Challenges of Infrastructural Development in Nigeria**

The cardinal challenges to sustainable infrastructural development in Nigeria are thematically presented in the discussions that follow.

**Corruption**

Corruption does not only raise the price of infrastructure, it can also reduce the quality of an economic returns from infrastructure investment. The corruption in Nigeria is unbearable and very high for effective infrastructural development. The Bureau of public procurement (BPP), the independent corrupt practices commission (ICPC) and economic and financial crimes commission (EFCC) have not been able to eradicate corruption in the country. Corruption has remained a cankerworm that has eaten deep into the fabric of the economy. Political corruption very high in Nigeria. Bribery, influence and embezzlement affects infrastructural development in Nigeria. The BPP has saved the country a whopping sum of N216.6million during the 2010 appropriation year from the review of contract processes before the issuance of certificate of No objection.

**Demand and supply**

Due to poor performances of past leaders in the area of infrastructural provision, the agitation for infrastructural development overwhelms the provision. In respect to Nigeria population which increases day by day, the need for more infrastructure facilities such as housing, road network, electricity, and energy keep increasing.

**Development matrix**

The four requirements of any physical infrastructure projects are design, finance, technology and management. The appropriate design, finance, technology and financial management are not adopted. The maintenance culture of Nigerians is poor thereby allowing most projects to decay. The technology and management of infrastructure is lacking by most contractors.

**Poor visionary leaders**

Visionary leaders are change agents in the society. Nigeria has few change agents and therefore lacks the needed infrastructure to develop the nation. Visionary leaders are focused builders working with imagination, boldness and insight but Nigeria lacks visionary leaders that will encourage socio-economic infrastructural development.

**Capital flight, capital sink and stagnancy**

Infrastructural development projects in Nigeria suffer from capital flight, capital sink and capital stagnancy. Most materials and management services are procured outside the country. The contracts are full of loop holes that allow leakages of fund and capital Stagnancy due to abandoned and decayed projects are rampant in Nigeria.

**Procurement method**

The procurement methods being adopted are prone to criticisms. The public finance initiatives especially the concession method and public private partnership seems to mortgage others who are not part of the arrangement to the scheme's future. The 105kilometer Lagos-Ibadan Expressway which under the PPP scheme, the Federal government did concession to Bi-Courtney consortium in 2009 for N89.53 billion for 25years is not the best arrangement and has not change the situation of the road.



### **Political, economic, technology, social, legal environment and safety**

Political environment such as political stability, policy formulation and politics of the project environment both within and without. Economic environment deals with issues like inflation, interest rate, currency exchange rate, price fluctuation etc. Social environment such as cultural differences, age differences etc. Technology environment like machineries used for the evacuation of projects. Physical environment like topography, geology, and climatology is also essential. Safety issues deals on health, safety and security of resources on site in human, material and financial. The above factors affect socio-economic infrastructural development in Nigeria.

More so, requirements of projects to meet international standard and to be sustainably developed, must meet the carbon emission standard set by international organizations like international standard organization.

## **5.0. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1. Conclusion**

Socio-economic infrastructural development has remained one of the most serious subject matter in Nigeria. This is as a result of lack of adequate infrastructure which has made our country to remain in a pathetic state. The paper critically examined socio-economic infrastructural development in Nigeria. It was observed that Nigeria has been battling with inadequate and dilapidated infrastructure which retards development.

However, the effect on the economic growth and development of Nigeria has remained a big challenge. In addition, the paper also outlined numerous challenges of infrastructural development in Nigeria. If these problems are well tackled, there will be sufficient infrastructure which will result to economic growth and development of our country. Hence, it is apt to recommend the way forward.

### **5.2. Recommendations**

- Government should ensure efficiencies and reductions in costs of materials for infrastructural development.
- Experts in infrastructure development should embrace infrastructure technology skills and methodologies.
- Government should encourage domestic market development.
- Government should also strike a viable public-private partnership to facilitate infrastructural development in Nigeria.
- There should be serious steering of economic diversification and structural changes in Nigeria.



- Government should establish more refineries to complement the existing ones, more plants from energy generation. The health care sector should partner with private sector to upgrade and establish more health facilities, hospitals, clinics etc.
- Government should ensure adequate rehabilitation and reconstruction of abandoned road networks, transport systems and other vital key sectors of the economy.
- There is also need to boost the living standard and conditions of the masses. The housing situation in Nigeria is pathetic. Hence, government should embark on serious rehabilitation and reconstruction of decayed housing estates.
- More so, government should organize the public schools, employ qualified teachers with good remuneration. This will boost the educational standard of our country.
- There should be establishment of more skill acquisition centre to encouraging entrepreneurship and also support small and medium scale businesses in Nigeria.

### Competing Interest

The authors have declared that no conflicting interest exist in this paper.

### REFERENCES

- Abaneme, A. O., Ejieji-Ezeibe, P.I., Michael, M.C. (2022) Covid-19 Pandemic and African Autochthonous Development Challenges. *Social Sciences and Humanities*, 7(1).
- Adeyinka, S.A Ajala, O.A. & Sanni, L. (2012). Accessibility to health care facilities: A panacea for sustainable rural development in Osun State South Western, Nigeria. *Journals of Human Ecology*, 18(2), 121 – 128.
- Ajanlekoko, J.S. (2001). Sustainable housing development in Nigeria: The financial and infrastructural implication. <http://www.fg.net/puh/proceedings/nairobi/ajanlekoko>
- American Heritage Dictionary (2009). Infrastructure American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. Retrieved on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 online from <http://education.yahoo.com/reference/dictionary/entry/infrastructure>.
- Baldwin, J.R & Dixon J. (2008). Infrastructure capital: What is it? Where is it? How much of it is there? *Research Paper Series* (P16).
- Centre for Democratic Development Research and Training (2006). President Obasanjo's Reform and the Worsening Living Conditions of Nigerians. Unpublished.
- Chika, A.N & Ejiofor, A. (2015). Current energy situation in Nigeria. *This Day*, 25, 2015.
- Clinton, W.J. & Gore, A. (1993). Technology for America's growth; A new direction to build economic strength. *Journal of Industry Studies*, 1(1), 88-91.



- Desjardins, R. (2013). Socio-economic development and education: New Direction for Economic Development.
- Ebirinwa, O.M. (2014). *Dynamics of development administration: Issues in Nigeria*. Onitsha Outright Publishers.
- Ezeanyika, E.S. (1999). *The politics of development economy for the undeveloped and developing nations* DESREG, Imo State University, Owerri.
- Ezeibe, P.I. & Oddih M.C. (2021). New partnership for Africa's development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic and Applied Research (IJAAR)*, 5, 44 – 52.
- Federal Ministry of Education (FME) (2004). Need Assessment Report Abuja. FME Fulmen, Jeffery (2009). What in the World is Infrastructure? *PEI Infrastructure Investor (July/August)* 30-32.
- Fourie J. (2006). Economic Infrastructure: A review of definitions, theory and empirics *South African Journal of Economics*, 7(4), 530 – 556.
- Merton, R.K (1990). *Manifest and latent function in social theory and social function*. Frel Press New York.
- Nurse, S.G (2012). Restoring infrastructure system: An integrated Network Design and Scheduling Problem. *European Journal of Research* 223(4), 794-806.
- Nijkamp. P. (1986). *Infrastructure and regional development: A Multidimensional Policy Analysis Empirical Economics*. (P 1-21).
- NEEDS (2004). *Nigeria National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS)*. The NEEDS Secretariat National Planning Commission, Abuja.
- Olaseni, M. & Alade, W (2012). Vision 20:2020 and the challenges of infrastructural development. *Journal of Sustainable Development* 5(2), 63 – 66.
- Punch Newspaper (2023). *Nigeria's infrastructure deficit needs attention*. Retrieved from Punchng - com 18<sup>th</sup> September 2023.
- Sullivan, A and Sheffrin, M.S. (2003). *Economic principles in action upper Saddler River*. New Jersey, 07458: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- UNICEF Nigeria (2024). *Education and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*. Retrieved from WW:Unicef.org on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2024.
- World Development Report (2004). *Infrastructure for development World Development Indication*. The World Bank, Washington D.C.
- World Health Organization. (2011). *World Report on Disability*. Generva, Switzerland/ WashingtonDC. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/counry/nigeria19,march.2015>.