

**COURSE
GUIDE**

**EMT 421
RURAL AND URBAN REGIONAL PLANNING**

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NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

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MODULE 1 URBAN GROWTH AND THE RURAL-URBAN SYNERGIES

Unit 1	Urban Growth
Unit 2	Rural-Urban Synergies
Unit 3	Rural-Urban Migration
Unit 4	Urban Problems
Unit 5	Urban Governance

UNIT 1 URBAN GROWTH

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Objectives
3.0	Main Content
3.1	Meaning of Urban Area
3.2	Urban Growth
3.3	Factors Influencing Urban Growth
4.0	Conclusion
5.0	Summary
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban growth is one of the phenomenon taken place generally around the World today. The rate at which is taken place is one of the fastest ever witness in the entire World, which makes the population to be 50% urban. Urban growth comes with economic and social benefits but it has some consequences such as competition for land, population pressure, pollution and health hazards all of which pose serious challenges to people's livelihood and in turn policy makers. In this unit, you will learn definition of an urban area, the many reasons triggering high rate of urban growth and some consequences of urbanization.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you should be able to know:

- definition of an urban area
- criteria for establishing an urban area
- causes of urban growth
- pattern of urban growth.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Meaning of Urban Area

The word 'Urban' is used to describe town, city, suburb, or metropolitan area, but it is a general term not used to specify a particular type of urban settlement. The word city and town denotes nucleated settlements, multifunctional in character, including an established Central Business District (CBD) with both residential and non-residential land use (Getis, Getis and Fellman, 2008).

Urban areas are not of a single type, structure or size. Their common characteristic is that, they are nucleated and non-agricultural settlements; high population and diverse group of people living in proximity yet lacking strong social contacts, complex class structure, variation in human wealth and heterogeneous ways of life.

Each country defines 'urban' using criteria which are suitable for their own national context. Criteria used include administrative criteria, economic criteria, population-related criteria and urban criteria related to the functioning of urban areas. Examples include population density, the presence of non-agricultural activity, or existence of paved streets or post offices. The Nigeria 1991 Population census define urban area to have a population with a minimum of 20000.

Therefore, there is no any global agreement as to what constitute an urban area and cities vary in everything from employment, land use pattern, racial composition and social behavior.

3.2 Urban Growth

The term urban growth can be referred to as urbanization. Urbanization is a process of urban growth by natural increase in population or migration from rural to urban areas. It also denotes expansion of urban land uses and spatial concentration of people working in non-agricultural activities. Urbanization is the outcome of the social, economic and political developments that have led to urban concentration and growth of large cities and changed land use (Vishwambhar et al., 2017). These developments in turn affects the built environment, social ecology and the entire urban system.

Mabogunje (1968) therefore argues that forces of urbanization all over the world are the same but that their intensity is what makes all the difference. These processes lead to the emergence of urban system and also affect the growth and development of individual urban centers. Thus, urbanization

is a dynamic process of change that shape societies across the world (Chen, Z., Lu, M., and Ni. P., 2016).

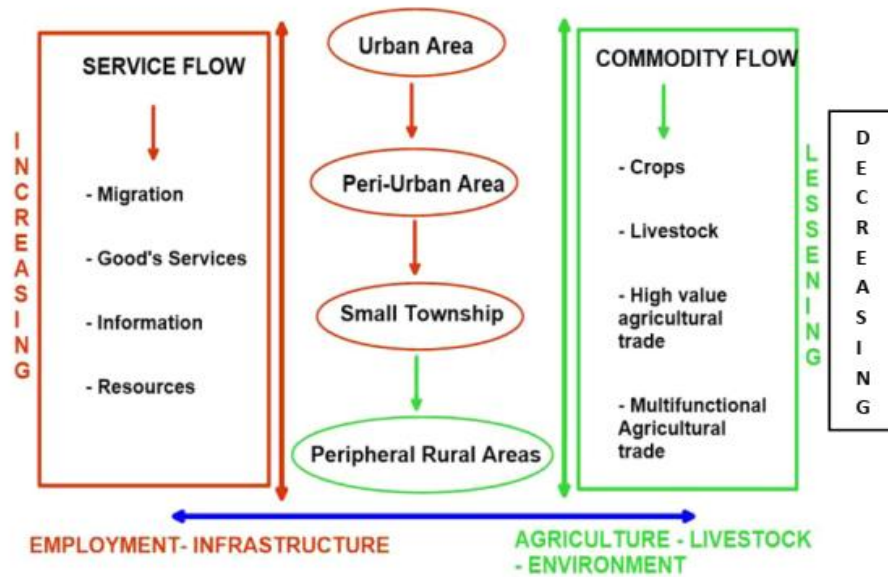


Figure 1: Spatial and Functional Characteristics of Urban Expansion
Source: Vishwambhar et al., (2017)

Urban growth leads to continues urban expansion and rapid population growth. Increasing urbanization means not only growth of urban population but even transformation in the city character. Not only has the number of cities been increasing, their size is also increasing. One of the noticeable developments in the last century is the tendency to urban sprawl due to which the cities expand outward in an ungraceful manner to merge with the neighboring cities. Thus, the world is getting more urbanized than ever.

An increasing feature of most developed and developing economy is rapid urbanization. The last few decades have transformed the world's settlement patterns-cities, smaller urban centers and villages, instead New forms of city and metropolitan areas with unprecedented size and high population have emerged and this result in unsustainable urban settlement, characterized by resource scarcity, environmental degradation and increasing hazards to public health (Igbatayo and Igbinedion, 2007).

According to United Nations (UN) projection, essentially all world population increase between 2000 and 2030 will be in urban areas and almost entirely within the developing regions, continuing a pattern established by 1950. In those areas collectively, cities are growing by over 3% a year, and the poorest regions are experiencing the fastest growth. By 2020, the UN anticipates, a majority of the population of less developed countries will live in urban areas. In East, West and Central Africa for example, cities are expanding by 5% a year, a pace that can double their population every 14years. Global urban population, just in

1950, grew to more than 3b in 2005 and is projected to rise to 5.1b in 2030 (Getis, Getis and Fellman, 2008).

Cities today are growing at a phenomenal rate as could be inferred from these figures: In 1900, only 13 cities had a population of more than 1m and in 2000 there were 375 of such cities. It has been projected that by 2015 there will be 564 cities with population exceeding 1m. The amount of urban growth differs from continent to continent and from country to country, but all countries have one thing in common i.e the proportion of the people living in cities is on the rise (Getis, Getis and Fellman, 2008).

3.3 Factors Influencing Urban Growth

Several factors have combined to be the major drivers of urban growth around the world. However, all the factors are combine into three major distinctive factors that are particularly important.

1. Increase birth rate
2. Migration
3. Regional development leading to expansion in city area.

According to Waugh (1995) rapid urbanization has occurred twice in time and space. First, during the 19th Century in what are now referred to as the economically more developed countries, where industrialization led to a huge demand for labor in mining and manufacturing centers. Urbanization was in this part of the world, a consequence of economic development.

Secondly, since the 1950s in the economically less developed countries, the twin process of migration from rural areas and the high rate of natural increase in population (resulting from high birth rates and falling death rates) have resulted in the uncontrolled growth of many cities. Perhaps, the rate of migration from rural to urban areas is higher than the natural growth rate of population in the rural areas. It leads to a greater concentration of population in urban centers.

Urbanization in developing countries is a consequence of population movement and growth and is not, as was previously believed, an integrated part of development.

Industrialization fosters urbanization in developed nations but in developing countries, urbanization resulted only partly from industrialization. People flock to cities seeking for a better life than they can find in rural areas, but they often do not find it. The cities of sub Saharan Africa are growing at a faster rate, largely due to rural to urban migration rather than as a consequence of industrialization/ economic growth. (Getis, Getis and Fellman, 2008).

As a result of the increase in urban population, there was need for expansion in city area especially in metropolitan centres, million cities, megacities and primate cities. These are categories of urban areas that needed large area of land to accommodate the ever increasing population.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The World is urbanizing at a high rate and the pattern is changing with more cities having more than a million population. Therefore, decision makers and planners have to get ready manage this new urbanism experience in the World.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit you have learnt definition of an urban area, criteria for establishing an urban area, causes of urban growth and pattern of urban growth around the World.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. What is an urban area?
2. Discuss the causes for urban growth.
3. Briefly examine the trend and pattern of world urban growth.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

Chen, Z., M. Lu, and P. Ni. (2016). Urbanization and Rural Development in the People's Republic of China. ADBI Working Paper 596. Tokyo: Asian Development Bank Institute. Available: <https://www.adb.org/publications/urbanization-and-rural-development-peoplesrepublic-china/>

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UNIT 2 RURAL-URBAN SYNERGIES

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- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Concept of Rural-Urban Synergy
 - 3.2 Relationships between of Rural-Urban Areas
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 Reference/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rural-urban synergy is very crucial in a region. Therefore, it should be a critical area in regional planning and development of any geographical region. Nevertheless, the benefit that rural areas gain from urban development should not be overlooked. In this unit, you will learn about rural-urban synergies and the different types of interactions taken place between rural and urban areas.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you should be able to know:

- concept of rural-urban synergy
- types of relationship taken place between rural and urban areas.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Concept of Rural-Urban Synergy

The concept of rural-urban synergy is very important in the field of regional planning. Rural-urban synergies are the basic relationship taken place in a geographical region between rural and urban areas in terms of people, economic activities, services, social interactions and communication linkages. Therefore, rural-urban interactions can also include rural activities taking place in urban centers and urban activities taking place in rural areas. Rural and urban areas are economically, socially, and environmentally interlinked spaces. Rural areas are absolutely necessary for urban areas to function. Almost all ecosystem services of urban areas are imported from rural areas. Urban areas rely on rural areas to meet their demands for food, water, wood, raw materials,

etc., which are basically products of rural ecosystem services (Gebre, and Gebremedhin, 2019).

The concepts of both rural and urban areas are subjective to different economic, social, environmental and political aspects. Nevertheless, the concept of the rural area has been perceived as farming areas and urban areas as crowded population. Rural and urban areas are endowed with different amenities. What is cheap for rural areas is expensive in urban areas, and what is abundant in urban areas is less in rural areas.

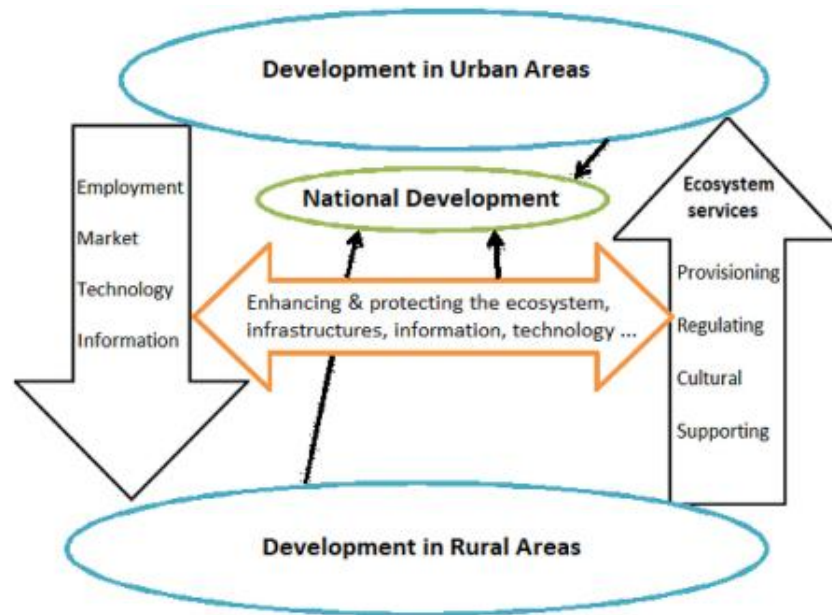


Figure 2: Conceptual Framework of Ecosystem Based Rural-Urban Linkages

Source: Gebre, and Gebremedhin, (2019)

Rural-urban linkages play a crucial role in accelerating national development through the flows of goods and services, information, people and technology from and to rural and urban areas.

3.2 Relationships between of Rural-Urban Areas

Several types of interactions take place between rural and urban areas of a geographical region that includes the following:

- 1) Trade takes place between the areas in terms supply of goods either from rural to urban area or vice versa. Example, traders may decide to sale phones, building materials, textile, package food, goods in a rural area.
- 2) Agricultural relationship: Farmers supply food commodities to urban areas or to industries for processing and the process food are supplied to rural areas.

- 3) Social interaction in the forms of recreational, cultural or entertainment between rural and urban areas.
- 4) Employment: Working relationship in terms of laborers (workers) exist between the rural and urban areas.
- 5) Communication and Transportation: People commute on daily basis from either rural to urban areas or vice versa.
- 6) Industrial Interactions; This can be in the form of industrial goods supply to rural areas from urban areas or from rural industries to urban areas.
- 7) Energy Commodities: Energy resources are mostly found in rural areas (Include coal, crude oil, natural gas uranium and Wood) which are processed to get energy commodities, which are supplied to the urban areas as petrol, gas, kerosene, fuel wood etc.
- 8) Special Services and Institutions: Different types of services can be found in urban areas which are not available in rural areas. Therefore, the rural people harness such services from urban areas such as some tertiary education, administrative, banks, insurance services etc. Also, state capital and headquarters of some organizations are found in the cities.
- 9) Remittance: Remittance in terms of cash flows globally and between urban and rural areas. However, it is much more taken place in developing countries.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The interdependence of rural and urban areas is very important to their respective development in social, economic and political spheres. Nevertheless, the development of urban areas is highly dependent on the development of the nearby rural areas and vice versa.

5.0 SUMMARY

Urbanization is characterized by stronger rural-urban linkages, with more intense flows of people, money, and goods across the rural-urban interface of a region.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. What do you understand by rural-urban synergies?
2. List and discuss five major relationships between rural and urban areas.

7.0 REFERENCE/FURTHER READING

Gebre, T and Gebremedhin, B., (2019) The Mutual Benefits of Promoting Rural-Urban Interdependence through Linked Ecosystem Services. *Global Ecology and Conservation* (20)

UNIT 3 RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Meaning of Migration
 - 3.2 Rural-Urban Migration
 - 3.3 Drivers of Rural-Urban Migration
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Migration is an important phenomenon in a region. It adds population to the receiving region and depopulate the origin of the migrants, thereby losing a member. Rural-urban migration is an aspect of migration. In this unit, you will learn about migration, rural-urban migration and its drivers.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- define Migration
- differentiate between (i) emigration and immigration (ii) internal and international migration
- understand what is rural-urban migration
- understand the drivers of rural-urban migration.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Meaning of Migration

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. These can be within a country or internationally across borders. People migrate based on the prevailing conditions and the reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision. Migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics (Amrevurayire and Ojeh, 2016).

Migration has also been identified as a survival strategy utilized by the poor, especially the rural dwellers (Ajaero and Onokola 2013). In Africa,

the migration of labor both in colonial times and presently has been particularly important in the development process. During colonial times a combination of factors such as the freedom to move across colonial boundaries and the imposition of taxes by colonial governments led to well established "circular" streams of migration.

Migration can be internal i.e within a country or internationally across borders. Internal migration occurs within a country, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban. International migration involves movement across political boundaries of a country. Such migrants are known as immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and emigrants (leaving their own country).

The term associated with migrants arriving at their destination is "in-migrants", and with those leaving their place of origin is "out-migrants". The movement of people from rural to urban areas is a common occurrence in Nigeria. Managing human mobility is one of the greatest challenges for receiving regions in both developed and developing countries.

3.2 Rural-Urban Migration

Rural-urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to the city. Rural to Urban migration is a response to diverse economic opportunities across space, which makes it one of the significant form of migration. These is clearly as a result of the rural-urban dichotomy.

Consequently, the effects of rural-urban migration in the rural places of origin of migrants may be manifest in many ways: the rural areas loose youths and some adults to work on farmlands (rural depopulation); often has economic benefits through having better quality of life, good jobs and remittances from the city; other benefits include access to education and health care. Thus, increasing the population of the urban area. Presently, more than half the world's population resides in urban areas.

Cities address the immediate needs of migrants and respond to a number of challenges brought on by the rural migrants. Indeed, many cities welcoming rural migrants show that well managed migration can be an asset for economies and societies, particularly in the long term.

3.3 Drivers of Rural-Urban Migration

Globally, people migrate from rural-urban areas based on some favourable and unfavourable reasons. These reasons can be categorized into two major aspects of PULL and PUSH factors of rural-urban migration. The favourable attributes of a location are the pull factors, which attract a person to migrate. The unfavourable attributes operating at a location are the push factors, which force or compel a person to migrate.

The pull factors include: -

- i. Job opportunities in cities.
- ii. Better education and health services.
- iii. Urban facilities- entertainment, cinemas, recreational etc.
- iv. Better income and prospects for wealth creation.
- v. Political independence-new nations and state creation.
- vi. Security of lives and property.
- vii. Social/Cultural-Family reunification.
- viii. Favorable Weather and Climate.

The push factors include: -

- i. Rural Poverty.
- ii. Unsustainable livelihood.
- iii. Unemployment and Underemployment.
- iv. Environmental/Ecological Problems- climate change, famine, drought etc.
- v. Political Instability-War/Conflict.
- vi. Disaster- earthquake, wild fire, flooding etc.
- vii. Culture- Escape from a crime punishment and social status.
- viii. Inadequate Social Services/Facilities.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Human mobility has become one of the major forces and drivers of urban growth in the developing World. There is need for urban planners to control and manage it in a sustainable manner.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt:

- definition of migration, rural-urban migration
- differences between emigration and immigration, internal and international migration
- the drivers of rural-urban migration.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. In your own words, define migration
2. Write short notes on the following:
 - a. emigration and immigration
 - b. internal and international migration
 - c. rural-urban migration
3. Discuss the drivers of rural-urban migration

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

- Amrevurayire, E. O., and Ojeh, V. N., (2016) Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration on the Source Region of Ughievwen Clan Delta State Nigeria. *European Journal of Geography* (7) 3:42 – 57
- Ajaero, C, K., and Onokola, P. C., (2013) The Effects of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Communities of Southeastern Nigeria. *International Journal of Population Research* Volume 10, Hindawi Publishing Corporation

UNIT 4 URBAN PROBLEMS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Meaning of Urban Problems
 - 3.2 Nature of Urban Problems
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban areas are characterized by high population density, these results to enormous pressure on the environment which causes different problems to be experience. In this unit, you will learn about different types of problems that are related to urban areas.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- know the various challenges that are facing urban areas cause by high level of urbanization.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Meaning of Urban Problems

These are the various challenges of environmental, planning, political, social, economic cause as a result of high urbanization of the World. Therefore, the urban areas of developing countries which are still experiencing this high rate of urbanization are facing enormous challenges to solve the urban problems.

3.2 Nature of Urban Problems

The continued high rates of urbanization in the World especially in developing countries comes with enormous challenges. The high level of urbanization is placing pressure on limited available resources in the city causing negative impact on the quality of life due to high demand on different services which are readily not available.

The impacts may manifest in the following ways:

1. Inadequate Infrastructure
2. Unemployment
3. Urban poverty
4. Slum creation
5. Political Instability
6. Social Problems such as robbery, prostitution, overcrowding and social disruption etc.
7. Urban Violence/Conflict
8. Environmental Pollution (Water, Land and Air)
9. High rate of rural-urban Migration
10. Urban Primacy
11. Human Trafficking
12. Environmental Problems (Waste generation, Global Warming, Flooding, Wild Fire etc.)
13. Health Hazards
14. Vehicular Congestion
15. Lack of affordable housing

4.0 CONCLUSION

Urban problems are features mostly found in developing countries due to increasing level of urbanization, which is affecting the quality of city life.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you will learn about different types of challenges affecting urban areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

List and explain the nature of urban problems affecting your city

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 5 URBAN GOVERNANCE

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- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Meaning of Urban Governance
 - 3.2 Role Urban Governance
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 Reference/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban governance is a very vital in management of urban areas. Due to high urbanization rates, contemporary cities are facing enormous challenges such as land use changes, environmental problems, poverty, conflict, crimes etc that need to be properly governed. In this unit, you will learn about city governance and management.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the meaning of urban governance and
- the roles in terms of having a properly planned and managed city

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Meaning of Urban Governance

Urban Governance play an increasingly important role in promoting sustainable urbanization. Prepare for future risks: Cities need to be prepared not only for the risks arising from global phenomena such as climate change, but also those arising from local processes.

Urban Governance would look more generally and equally at the actual and potential roles for other sectors in urban area. Urban governance is the process by which governments (local, regional and national) and stakeholders collectively decide how to plan, finance and manage urban areas (Avis, 2016)

3.2 Role Urban Governance

The 21st century has been referred to as the first urban century. More than 50% of the world's population live in urban areas. Rapid urbanization has been identified as both an opportunity and a global challenge. Urban centers drive economic growth and offer economies of scale in productivity and public investment; they are social melting pots, centres of innovation and drivers of social change. However, cities can also be marked by inequality, poverty, conflict, violence and environmental degradation (Avis, 2016).

Managing cities and urban growth is one of the defining challenges of the twenty-first century. If managed well, cities can act as engines of growth and provide inhabitants with better job opportunities and improved healthcare, housing, safety and social development. Further, cities can contribute to national growth through increased revenue generation and political stability, as well as playing a role in post-conflict reconciliation. Conversely, cities need to be effectively planned, managed and governed to reduce poverty, inequality and conflict. Other urban management measures include:

1. Urban renewal and Planning measures: - Involves slum up grading and physical and social planning, land use planning of the city by developing layout and management of urban land uses.
2. Provision of Urban Infrastructure and its Sustainability (Water supply, electricity, transport, hospitals, schools etc.)
3. Housing Reforms and Development: - These can be achieved through mass housing, new towns (satellite towns), small and intermediate towns for urban populace.
4. Check and control rural-urban migration
5. Urban Information System: - Have a data bank of all land users, which is very important in terms of revenue generation.
6. Community Base Organization (CBO) and NGOs: - They are mostly supplementing government work in many sectors of the urban area.
7. Disaster Prevention System: There is need to prepare for any disaster emergency in urban areas to assist the victims.
8. Urban live ability: Livability is important for urban planners and governments at all levels. The aim is for the city to be a liveable, healthy and sustainable for people with balance urban development.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The goal of the urban governance is to manage and plan the growth of an urban area in a sustainable manner. The plan is enforcing mostly by government authority to ensure a proper and orderly growth of a city.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you will have learnt about different types of urban governance and management.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. What do you understand by urban governance?
2. Explain the role of urban governance in urban planning

7.0 REFERENCE/FURTHER READING

Avis, W. R. (2016). Urban Governance (Topic Guide). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham.

MODULE 2 CITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Unit 1	City and Environmental Degradation
Unit 2	Types of Urban Environmental Degradation
Unit 3	Causes of Urban Environmental Degradation
Unit 4	Effects of Urban Environmental Degradation
Unit 5	Management of Urban Environmental Degradation

UNIT 1 CITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Meaning of Urban Environmental Degradation
 - 3.2 Environmental Degradation
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The urban ecosystem is affected by different types of environmental degradation due to quest for Man’s development. Therefore, high rate of urbanization is a factor that is contributing to the deterioration of the urban environment. In this unit, you will learn about the meaning of Environmental Degradation affecting the cities.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the meaning of environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Meaning of Urban Environmental Degradation

These are some of the processes or things that threaten man’s existence in urban areas. It can also be any situation or state of events which poses a threat to the surrounding urban environment. Environmental

degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems, habitat destruction, the extinction of wildlife, and pollution. Also, urban development can magnify the risk of environmental hazards.

3.2 Environmental Degradation

The way and manner at which urban growth is taking place is causing great concern among planners, architects, environmental scientists and decision makers in urban areas. The central issue is the sustainability of urban systems, both as suitable habitats for mankind and in terms of their ecological and environmental support systems. Evidence to date indicates that, while some aspects of the environment have been enhanced and greatly improved, the general state of the environment and quality of life for many parts of the cities are deteriorating.

The rapid growth of the urban population and man's activities has modified the urban landscape, which is posing risk to the environment. The construction activities, industrial and various ways of harnessing resources on the earth surface is modifying the urban environment.

Urban Environmental degradation are in various forms that include air pollution, water pollution, urban heat island, flooding, erosion, climate change and so on.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Rapid rate of urbanization is the major driver that is accelerating environmental degradation in the city due to exploitation of the environment.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you will learn about the meaning of Environmental Degradation affecting the cities

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

What do you understand by environmental degradation in an urban area?

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 2 TYPES OF URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

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- 2.0 Objective
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 - 3.2 Some Urban Environmental Degradation/Problems
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 Reference/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban Environmental degradation are categorized into two major parts that include human and physical degradation that are affecting cities of the world. In this unit, you will learn the various types of environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the different types of environmental degradation affecting urban areas

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Types of Urban Environmental Degradation

There are divided into two main categories i.e. human-induced and natural environmental problems.

- a. Natural: - The geographical location of some urban areas makes them more vulnerable to extreme weather and climate events. However, the extent to which an extreme event results in disastrous events depends on the decision makers' ability to plan and take protective measures (E.C.A., 2001). Natural disaster may be geological, biotic and atmospheric in origin. Disasters occur without warning and cannot be prevented.
- b. Human induce- Man's use and misuse of the urban environment have several consequences many of which have become really hazardous to him. These hazards include the pollution of the atmosphere, water and Land, deforestation, violence and war,

accidents from occupation and poor architectural/engineering designs.

3.2 Some Urban Environmental Degradation/Problems

1. Atmospheric pollution affects everyone around the city, it results from the injection of alien substances in to the atmosphere in proportion greater than what the atmosphere can decompose.
2. Water pollution results from the deliberate or accidental dumping of liquid and release of harmful/toxic substances into water bodies, which makes the water unsafe for human consumption and endangers aquatic Life from industries and human activities in the city.
3. Land pollution /degradation can be in form of alteration and deformation of the Landforms, destruction of Lands and reduction in productivity of soils.
4. Deforestation is the destruction of trees, it can be by disease, cutting, burning, flooding, erosion, pollution, or volcanic activity. It reduces the ability of the forests to supply a wide range of raw materials and often lead to a modification of the micro-climate.
5. Greenhouse Effect and Global warming, greenhouse gases are a natural part of the atmosphere, they trap the sun's warmth, and preserve the earth's surface temperature at a medium level needed to support Life. These gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and so on. Problem occurs when greenhouse gases increases which led to Global warming as a result of the human activities (industrialization, clearing of land, burning of fossil fuels, biomass burning etc) for urban development. It all led to melting of ice lands, and rising sea levels affecting especially coastal cities. It also leads to temperature increase and extreme weather conditions (climate change). It can also be due to ozone layer depletion that is caused largely by atmospheric pollution. The ozone depletion is strongly affected by chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), carbon dioxide, methane gas, halons that make their way into the stratosphere due to industrial activities in cities of developed countries. Health wise, when the ozone is damaged, it can cause genetic malformation, cancers and other diseases such as skin and sight (eye) problems.
6. Erosion: It is the gradual removal of top soil through the action of wind, water and ice, as erosional agents. This is due to Man's activities such as deforestation, cultivation, construction, quarrying, bush burning etc in the city. It causes gully, rill and sheet erosion.
7. Waste Generation: All over the globe, the need for man to seek for urban development encourage exploitation of the environmental resources. This is done with little or no regard for the environment.

Such careless exploitation often leads to waste generation. Also, the high rate of urbanization and industrial activities means a lot of waste would be produced from man's production and consumption. World Bank report estimates that municipal waste generation will double over the next 20 years in low-income countries.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Environmental degradation affecting cities can be categorized into two major parts that include human and natural environmental degradation.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt the various types of environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Discuss the two major types of environmental degradation with examples.
2. List and explain any five types of environmental degradation

7.0 REFERENCE/FURTHER READING

Economic Commission for Africa (2001) State of the Environment of Africa. ECA, Ethiopia.

UNIT 3 CAUSES OF URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Causes of Environmental Degradation
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 6.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As in other parts of the world, urban growth has led to profound transformation of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere. The increase in the size of urban areas, for example, has affected the local climate. The rapid development and expansion of industries and in the number of motor vehicles and machines have led to increased pollutant emissions affecting air quality, health and the biosphere. Construction and infrastructural works have modified the flow of rivers, greatly increasing the incidence of flood hazard, causing erosion and slope failures, and involving enormous government expenditure.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the causes of environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Causes of Environmental Degradation

Urban growth has been largely generated by a rapid increase in population. The consequence of such rapid urbanization is the inability of the authorities to provide adequate infrastructural facilities and services to keep pace with population growth. This results in the growth of urban slums and squatter settlements, and the overburdening of the water supply, sewerage and waste-disposal systems, thus, resulting in environmental degradation.

Another important factor is urban poverty. Generally, this is defined as a level of well-being below the minimum needs of a household in terms of nutrition, clothing, housing, sanitation and basic requirements.

Squatter settlements are generally found along river banks and railroads, or on disused mining land, and other undeveloped government or even private land. While there are some good-quality dwellings in the squatter settlements, most of them are somewhat substandard, being constructed from wood, corrugated iron and even cardboard. The majority do not have proper water and electricity facilities or sewage-disposal systems. Domestic waste is generally dumped either near the settlements or on river banks, further exacerbating environmental degradation in urban areas.

Urban areas are often centers of industrial activities. Many of the industries are resource-based, although integrated metal-processing, and chemical and petrochemical industries have also been established. While industrialization has brought some measure of economic prosperity and increase in standards of living, it has also resulted in natural-resource depletion in the form of air, water and noise pollution and the accumulation of toxic and hazardous wastes, all of which affect human health and the quality of life.

Transport is another major source of environmental degradation in urban areas. Apart from lead pollution, particulates and carbon monoxide (CO), the increased number of motor vehicles is also responsible for a special form of atmospheric pollutant-the photochemical smog. The deterioration in air quality, together with increases in potentially polluting activities, is indeed a cause for concern in these cities.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Several causes of environmental degradation in urban areas have been shown such as high population, poverty, slums, means of transportation, industrial activities etc.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt some of the various causes of environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Examine some of the major causes of environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 4 EFFECTS OF URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Effects of Urban Environmental Degradation
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urbanization have several consequences on the environment that need major attention from policy makers. In this unit, you will learn several consequences of environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand several consequences of environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Effects of Urban Environmental Degradation

Some of the effects of urban environment degradation in developing countries include:

1. Increase industrial activities can lead to air pollution with significant impact on human health and ozone layer depletion.
2. Industries, dense urban houses, road construction and automobile exhaust contributes to urban heat island.
3. Large volumes of uncollected urban waste create risks to human health.
4. Urban development can magnify the risk of environmental hazards such as flash flooding.
5. Increase rate of urbanization affects biodiversity and vegetation loss in urban areas.
6. Pollution and physical barriers to root growth promote loss of urban vegetal cover.

7. Different sources of noise in the city from aircraft, railways, music, loud speakers, heavy vehicles impaired human hearing especially above 80dB.
8. Increase urban growth can lead to short of water supply in urban areas due to much demand
9. Land degradation is caused from different sources of soil pollution by heavy application of chemicals, dumping of domestic/industrial waste on soils.
10. Industrial effluents and domestic waste water discharge directly into water ways are potential risk to human health.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The effects of environmental degradation in urban areas is a major challenged confronting contemporary cities that need urgent attention.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt some of the various environmental challenges affecting urban areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

List and discuss some of the environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 5 MANAGEMENT OF URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Management of Urban Environmental Degradation
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban areas are facing enormous challenges in the area of environmental degradation. There is need to put in place ways of managing these environmental problems. In this unit, you will learn several ways of managing environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand some of the ways of managing environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Management of Urban Environmental Degradation

The greatest challenges that confronts urban areas and government today, and the generations to come, is the sustained development and intelligent management of the environmental degradation. In essence, societies must be able to supply sufficient food, raw materials and energy to all nations without compromising future generations and without leaving a wasteland of environmental degradation. Environmental management involves the management of all components of the physical environment (comprising of both Living and nonliving things). Adjustments to hazards take several forms, several tools standards, systems and methods which have been devised for analyzing, assessing forecasting and predicting the nature, mode, rate and extent of natural and man induced urban environmental problems in the world.

In order to curb better with natural hazards, it is necessary to understand the causes and effects of such hazards. Good Land planning, hazard proof constructions, insurance, evacuation programs and disaster preparedness are among the most common approaches used.

For atmospheric pollution (air pollution), the level of emission of gases should be reduced, policies and Legislation (Laws) should evolved, the polluter pay principle should be adopted. In case of ozone depletion, the gases causing it most especially chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and halons usage should be discouraged or stopped completely. Also, the use of alternative and renewal energy sources (Solar, wind, biogas etc) and/or energy saving technologies.

Water pollution can be subjected to physical, chemical and biological treatment. Land degradation measure involves afforestation, Land management, nutrient and erosion management, environmental education/ awareness, poverty eradication and so on. Poverty should be eradicated; it is among the major causes of accelerated depletion of the earth's resources. In case of deforestation, it measures includes creation of reserve, green areas, use of ornamental plants and floriculture. For loss of biodiversity, there is need for establishment of zoos and environmental conservation.

Also, lack of man power and funding is a major factor in the enforcement of legal instruments such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before embarking into a major project that affects the environment.

Also, urban planning can serve as a preventive measure to some of the environmental problems.

Environmental Legislation: There was no any institutional arrangement or mechanism of environmental Legislation in Nigeria until after the dumping of toxic waste at koko (Delta state) in 1987. These facilitated the establishment of federal Environmental protection Agency (FEPA) in 1988. In 1988. Later, it was merged with the federal ministry of Environment in 1999. In 2007, the National Environmental Standards Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) was established as a parastatal of the federal ministry of Environment with the mandate of ensuring to have a cleaner and healthy environment for Nigerians. The National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) is held with the responsibility of predicting and managing the occurrences of natural hazards /disaster with other major human induced hazards.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Management of urban environmental degradation are important to prevent the urban areas from deteriorating and misuse by man's activities. Urban development is taken place in various ramification that often have effects on the environment. Therefore, managers and planners need to plan and enforce several methods of managing the urban environments foe sustainable uses.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt several ways of managing the environmental degradation affecting urban areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Discuss ways of managing a degraded urban environment.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

MODULE 3 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1	Housing Estate
Unit 2	Housing Policies
Unit 3	Housing Theories
Unit 4	Housing Problems
Unit 5	Sustainable Housing Development

UNIT 1 HOUSING ESTATE**CONTENTS**

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Objective
3.0	Main Content
	3.1 Housing Estate
	3.2 Types of Housing Estate
4.0	Conclusion
5.0	Summary
6.0	Tutor-Marked Assignment
7.0	References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Housing is a complex product that is crucial for national development in terms of both economy and welfare. In macroeconomics housing is an important source of national capital formation, of employment generation (Chatterjee, 1981). Housing plays an important role in countries' economies and the housing sector represents a notable ratio in total economic activity of most countries. Housing is a capital good that yields income in the form of rent and often yields positive changes in asset values. There has been concern because investments in housing represent shifts away from expanding non housing sectors (export earning).

2.0 OBJECTIVE

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the meaning and types of housing estate.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Housing Estate

Housing can be described as a physical structure meant for provision of shelter or accommodation to its occupants. Thus, housing is one of the basic requirements of human life since shelter is always ranked next to food and clothing based on priority needs for every human being. Problem of inadequate housing faced by poor people around the world has been a matter of concern to governments in various countries especially in the developing world whereby significant portion of the population is mostly characterized by poverty. In such countries, the housing problem is not only that of quantity but also of the poor quality of available housing units (Bello, 2019).

The consequence of this is overcrowding in the cities leading to increased pressure on available infrastructural facilities, poor and deplorable living conditions, and degraded environment and to a large extent outright homelessness among most urban poor. Despite government intervention at various levels in many developing countries, housing problem continue to generate as increasing number of the poor urban residents becomes homeless.

Housing Estate (or sometimes housing complex or housing development) is a group of homes and other buildings built together as a single development. The exact form may vary from country to country. A housing development is often erected on a tract of land by one builder and controlled by one management (Wikipedia, 2020). A residential area of similar dwellings built by property developers and usually under a single management. Housing estate is a group of individual dwellings or apartment houses typically of similar design that are usually built and sold or leased by one management.

3.2 Types of Housing Estate

Housing estate are of numerous types, each of the different housing estate will have its distinctive characteristics, density ranges, number of units, and floors. They include the following:

1. **Single Detached:** This type of housing will be detached from other housing types. This type of unit houses lower densities. Lawns are an option for this kind of design, with distinctive public and private spaces. A single detached can have up to three floors. Some of the common names for a singled detached housing type is "House, Cottage, Villa, Bungalow".
2. **Duplex and Triplex:** This type of housing can have two or three dwelling units in a detached building. The units could be together

or separate depending on the location of the duplex. A duplex will also have an option for a yard in order to keep their private space. This type of housing will allow for higher density housing compared to the single detached units. Duplex and Triplex can account for 2-3 units, and have up to 3 floors. Some of the common names for Duplex, Triplex are "Semi-detached, Double House, Accessory unit, Ancillary unit, Carriage unit, Twin Home."

3. Big house or Multiplex: Big house or Multiplex can come in many forms; it can have a single or multi-level unit. Just like the duplex, it can have multiple floors, up to 3 floors. It can account for up to 5 units as well. This type of housing will have a higher density than single detached housing. Some of the common names for the big house, multiplex is Quadruplex, Mansion townhomes, back to back semi-detached, Grand house.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Housing provide shelter for large number of people. It is an essential commodity that is very important for economic investment in the city.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt the meaning and types of housing estate.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. What is Housing Estate
2. Explain the types of housing estate.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

Bello, A., (2019) Review of the Housing Policies and Programmes in Nigeria. *International Journal of Contemporary Research and Review*. 10 (02) 20603-20616.

Chatterjee, L., (1981) Housing Development in Nigeria. Occasional Paper Series Winter 1981. Agency for International Development. Department of Geography Boston University.

UNIT 2 HOUSING POLICIES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Housing Policy
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Housing is a consumption commodity for all classes in the society, and political systems must provide it to people as a part of its functions to realize the equal distribution of justice. Each trend adopts particular policies to achieve its objectives, and countries may select one or more policy to enable them to reach their planned housing targets. Others see building by personal capability as the best path to avoid housing problems, either by giving people loans, or giving loans to communities for housing. Regardless of government role, there are a number of policies that can be followed.

As a result of population increases, and the inability of many families to provide their own dwellings, there is a need on the part of governments to play a significant role in solving their housing problems. In Africa, there is still a long-term challenge of land and housing supply, in terms of both quantity and quality, as well as that of affordability, security of tenure and social inclusion.

Public policies on housing are different according to the nature of government, and countries chose one or more policy to try to solve their housing problems, particularly those faced by low-income people. Some countries prefer the government to be involved in the housing market via public housing policies; in these situations the government will provide different levels of housing (Sheibani, and Havard, N.d).

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the housing policy.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Housing Policy

In Nigeria, National Housing Fund (NHF) was established due to severe housing problems in the country. The National Housing Fund is the product of the 1992 Housing Policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria. The policy re-structured the financial routing of accessing housing loans by way of creating a two tier financial structure, which is the federal mortgage bank of Nigeria as the apex and supervisory institution and primary mortgage institutions as primary lenders.

Also, housing Policy within the National Development Agenda, the Transformation Agenda and its implementation plan, Vision 20:2020, reflect the Government's policy objective of providing low-income housing, although income segments are not clearly specified. The Transformation Agenda states that:

- (i) The Federal Ministry of Housing will provide Site and Services in all parts of the Country in collaboration with States and Local Governments. On their parts, States and Local Governments will provide Low Cost Housing units within the range of 100,000 - 200,000 housing units annually in major cities across the country. Local content such as bricks will be encouraged in the construction of housing while all inputs used in delivering housing will be obtained from the locality to create jobs and add value.
- (ii) Housing is also part of the critical infrastructure to accelerate economic development and forms a substantial part of the Gross Domestic Product of most developed countries. Nigeria with an estimated population of 150 million, requires at least additional 720,000 housing units per annum (based on an estimate of 9 dwelling units a year per 1,000 of population) not only to replenish decaying housing stock, but also to meet rising demand and avert a further housing crisis by 2020. Successive efforts to meet this target have failed as housing deficit now stands at over 17 million units in Nigeria. Consequently, at least N60 trillion is required to provide 17 million housing units at N3.5 million per unit.

Vision 20:2020 states that: "10 million new houses to the national housing stock should be added by building an average of 1 million new homes every year...at least 50 percent ... in the urban centres." The plan also encourages public-private partnerships (PPPs) in mass housing development. The importance of the housing sector is also acknowledged in various States' development programs. For example, the Lagos State Development Plan 2012-2015 states that the housing and construction industries provide a large number of jobs, many of which are unskilled.

“This provides important opportunities to many employable workers who might otherwise be unemployed or under-employed. On the other hand, it meets a crucial human need for shelter and also engages in many other vital building projects essential to good social living in an urban environment. Some of the key Targets for this sector are that 100 percent of citizens will have access to homes by the end of the Plan period and at least 25 percent of citizenry will own their home.” To help implement this vision, Lagos State runs a program called Lagos HOMS (Home Ownership Mortgage Scheme). Similar housing programs exist in other States.

The Federal Housing Authority (FHA) is a wholly owned Federal Government agency supervised by the Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. It became partially commercialized in accordance with Decree No. 25 of 1988. The FHA is charged with:

- (a) the preparation and submission of proposals for the National Housing Program;
- (b) making recommendations to the Government on aspects of urban and regional planning, transportation, communication, electric power, sewerage and water supply development as may be relevant to the successful execution of approved housing programs; and
- (c) and the execution of such programs. For the Authority to carry out its functions/mandate effectively, section 4 (1) of the FHA Act CAP 136 Laws of the Federation 1990 granted it the power to.

The purpose of all these policies is to ensure that all Nigerians especially the low income groups own or have access to decent, safe and healthy housing accommodation that would be achieved through a private sector led housing delivery system anchored on mass construction of houses and strong mortgage finance (NHP, 2006).

4.0 CONCLUSION

Housing is one of the key critical infrastructure to accelerate economic development in any country. There is need for decent accommodation for citizens living in cities and national policies have been developed to ease this problem.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about several housing policies that are put in place to provide shelter to people through various government intervention programs.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Enumerate the housing policies you know.
2. Explain the functions of federal housing authority (FHA).
3. Explain the reason for establishment of National Housing Fund (NHF) in Nigeria.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

Sheibani, G., and Havard, T., (N.d) Housing Concept, Problem, and Policies Pp 404-413.

IBRD/World Bank (2016) Nigeria Developing Housing Finance. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

UNIT 3 HOUSING THEORIES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Theories on Housing
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

There are various schools of thought, which differ in their definitions of the housing concept. Each one has adopted a housing concept according to theoretical ideas, regardless of ruling political ideologies. Undoubtedly, housing springs from basic materialistic needs, which man continually endeavors to satisfy and consequently the political systems attempt to respond to people's demand in line with what is compatibles with its ideology.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the various theories on housing.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Theories on Housing

These studies have concentrated on three different trends used to consider the concept of housing (Soliman, 1996):

1. Marxist trend
2. Liberal trend
3. Temperate trend

1. Marxist Trends

Burgess and Castells adopted a definition of housing and its application according to Marxian approach which can be seen in three different forms:

House as essential commodity: the house has been regarded as including essential commodities, necessary to industrial and economic development

for different community classes, because there is no labor force creation to realize development without housing. Also, housing correlates with various industries, and consequently houses become one of effective factors which affect the growth and boom of functioning capital in developmental industrial processes. House as fixed commodity: this means it is impossible to change or remove it through the time, because it must be built on a fixed location, so it is impossible to change location, since land dedicated for housing is not allowed for real estate speculation in most socialist countries, and the land price is controlled by government because the government is the rightful owner of all the land in the region.

Capitalist countries regard housing not only as commodity that has value but also one that has exchange investment value in the housing market. It may be regarded as a fixed commodity when residents build the dwelling, and they are unable to pay the costs. It may be noticed that this approach produces public housing policies that match the trends, and that governments play a greater role in building housing units.

2. Liberal Trend

John Turner has confirmed four principal approaches in his analysis of the liberal trend as follows: According to this approach, the differentiation between housing as a noun, and as a verb, is considered. If we use the first definition it will lead to a static condition, because it does not imply any increase and it will not affect the housing market, but defining housing from the point of view of a verb will introduce a dynamic situation, that will encourage development to extend to the residents' needs, and consequently this approach becomes very effective in the housing market. It is impossible to segregate housing from the other social and economic variables which also change as time passes. In addition it can be considered that houses are fundamental developments, comprised of elements, materials and services connected with various activities - industrial, service or productive - where capital is invested, and thus they represent progress in economic developmental in society. The important function of housing is affect residents and influence by them, John Turner clarified not necessary, the analysis of housing unites through its forming or finishing. But the important matter is the house affect residents themselves, in other meaning, the suitable measurements of house is not necessary to create appropriate environment for inhabitants, where the basic target in housing market mechanism is development of invested capital to gain potential great profit. Independent housing forming: every family is different from others, due to the fact that the family has its own organization and the type of housing chosen results from several factors such as family income, educational level and the area where they wish to live. Consequently, families are free to create their own appropriate housing.

It can be noticed that this trend adopts a housing policy that depends upon the private sector and personal building.

3. Temperate Trend

This trend is analyzed and definition according to three aspects (Nientied and Van der Linden, 1987): This trend views the family's economic situation as the main pivot for expenditure. Betterment or development of the housing unit is connected strongly with the economic position of the family, which plays a great role in the housing market mechanism for variant social classes. Housing must be suitable for residence, and demonstrate a sanitary and environmental situation, which is appropriate not only for the family but also for society in general, and proper facilities such as water, sewage treatment, power, etc, must be provided.

Housing is a consumption commodity for all classes in the society, and political systems must provide it to people as a part of its functions to realise the equal distribution of justice. Each trend adopts particular policies to achieve its objectives, and countries may select one or more policy to enable them to reach their planned housing targets. From the trends identified, housing can be defined as “the final outcome from variant capitals entering in the housing market mechanism, by construction, distribution, or managing the market”.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Three theories that include Marxist trend, Liberal trend and Temperate trend were examined about their approaches on theoretical perspective on housing concept.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about several housing theories.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Examine the three theoretical perspective on housing.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 4 HOUSING PROBLEMS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Housing Problems
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The housing problem has become a feature of most countries, in particular developing countries that are facing high rate of urbanization. The demand is different from one country to another according to country characteristics, which affect all economic sectors particularly in the housing sector.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the various housing problems.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Housing Problems

The most important factors leading to housing problems are: -

1. Lack of implementation of housing policies that make available house units to individual at affordable rates.
2. Lack of proper urban and housing planning in developing countries is the major cause of housing problems.
3. Improper Land Use planning leads to housing problem.
4. The population increase in most urban areas leads to excess demand on infrastructure, which governments cannot cope with too much demand.
5. Growth of unplanned areas (Slum): - Irregular and illegal residences continues due to overcrowding and the high density of housing units in urban areas of developing.
6. Development of housing units at urban periphery, thereby creating high cost of transportation to and from work places of the occupants and also lack of social facilities such as good roads,

water and communication services thereby creating hardship to occupants.

7. There is no adequate provision of infrastructure services such as water supply, communication, electricity and transport services to non-planned areas.
8. The bureaucratic bottle necks in obtaining Land title and building permits, made people to build houses in an unplanned area.
9. Another factor is lack of finance which made people to go for cheap materials to build poor houses and also they cannot afford houses in a planned area.
10. Lack of access to credit has contributed to the problem, people cannot afford good housing.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Housing problems are features mostly found in developing countries due to increasing level of urbanization, which is affecting the urban dwellers especially due lack accessibility to decent and affordable houses.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about different types of housing problems affecting urban areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

List and explain the nature of housing problems affecting your city.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 5 SUSTAINABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Sustainable Housing Development
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urbanization at present has put stressed in achieving the goal of sustainable development especially in developing countries. One of the key indicators is through housing as it could promote a social equity among people, generate economic growth and also promote environmental friendly through its planning, construction, design and management. As planning is the most fundamental stage in housing development, its mechanism such as development plan system and planning control system are essential inputs in monitoring the successful implementation of sustainable urban housing (Hamizah, Yusof., and Hazlina, 2013). Therefore, housing planning is a legal framework use for provision of housing units in urban areas. It is very important to plan for the high rate of urbanization in developing countries to have access to affordable, decent, safe and healthy housing accommodation.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the concept of sustainable housing development.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Sustainable Housing Development

Sustainable housing can be achieved through the following measures: -

1. Adequate infrastructure services such as water supply, communication, electricity and good roads to be provided in planned areas to encourage people.
2. Government to provide quality mass housing to cater the need of low and medium income people at affordable rates either directly or with private partnership.

3. Sites and services option should be considered as an efficient policy that has attracted wide consent from housing experts for decent and healthy accommodation.
4. In addition, the rural areas should be planned and developed with provision of necessary infrastructural facilities to discourage rural-urban migration.
5. Housing Planning should be implemented to control slum creation.
6. Credit facility should be provided to enable urban dwellers afford decent and healthy accommodation.
7. Houses should be subsidized to encourage more ownership of decent and healthy accommodation.
8. Government should as much as possible ease the bureaucratic process in obtaining a house.
9. Urban and land use planning should be enforcing to have decent areas in the city.
10. The process of acquiring Land title and Building permit should not be cumbersome to encourage accessing good housing in the city.
11. There are dire needs to promote the use of alternative building materials and new technologies in housing delivery to reduce reliance on foreign goods.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Sustainable housing development is a tool that should be use for provision of housing units in urban areas. It is important for the legal instrument to be understood in order to plan for provision of affordable and decent housing in urban areas.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about provision of sustainable housing in urban areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. What are the reasons for applying sustainable housing development?
2. Enumerate the various ways sustainable housing development can be achieved.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

Hamizah, Y., Yusof., F., and Hazlina, H. (2013) Sustainable Urban Housing Development through Planning Mechanism: Issues and Challenges Asia Pacific Network for Housing Research 20-22 August, 2013 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

MODULE 4 HUMAN SPACE, POPULATION AND WORLD RESOURCES

Unit 1	Human Space
Unit 2	Population
Unit 3	Factors Influencing Population Growth
Unit 4	Resources
Unit 5	Conservation of Resources

UNIT 1 HUMAN SPACE

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Objective
3.0	Main Content
3.1	Human Space
4.0	Conclusion
5.0	Summary
6.0	Tutor-Marked Assignment
7.0	References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Space resources will be a major topic of activity internationally over the next decade and may become a major motivation for investments in space exploration in the future. Europe has extensive expertise and capabilities to bring to this new field of investigation, from both space and Earth industries. However, many nations have started exploring space resources.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the human space and its resources.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Human Space

The resources of space offer a means to enable sustainable exploration of the Moon and Solar System beyond in support of the advancement of European Space Agency (ESA) space exploration strategy. The challenge of space resources can also be a means to stimulate innovation on Earth,

to find new ways to address global challenges and to generate near to mid-term economic returns for terrestrial industries.

The utilization of space resources for exploration may be within reach for the first time; made possible by recent advances in our knowledge and understanding of the Moon and asteroids, increased international and private sector engagement in space activities and the emergence of new technologies. Key sectors of interest include mining, metallurgy, materials, energy, robotics and autonomy. The first utilization of space resources will be on the Moon; a source of water, oxygen, metals and other materials.

Priorities for investments will be based on the available materials at the Moon, their applications in exploration and the demonstrated interest from terrestrial industries to partner and co-invest. The resources of Mars and asteroids are also important considerations and activities at the Moon should prepare the way for future utilization at these locations.

ESA's position as a leader and an enabler for European science and industry would ensure that Europe has a role to play in the medium to long term utilization of resources in space, whilst delivering social and economic benefits in the near term here on Earth, in accordance with the international legal framework.

The costs, complexities and risks of supplying resources from Earth are a limiting factor for space exploration. In-Situ Resource Utilization (ISRU) offers the potential to locally derive what is needed for living and working in space. The notion of space resource utilization is already integrated in our space activities through the local production of power from solar radiation. ISRU in exploration is an extension of this enabling approach.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Human space is blessed with enormous resources and the resources can be used to supplement human activities on earth. Also the utilization of the resources would benefit man in his different life endeavors.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about human space and its resources.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Attempt a reasoned definition of human space.
2. Examine some of the resources that can be found in space.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 2 POPULATION

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 World Population
 - 3.2 World Population Trends
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 Reference/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Population refers to the sum total of the human population in a political or geographical area at a given point in time (Effeh, 2009). Human population is dynamic, over times, it grows and declines, it becomes younger or older and its geographic distributions, structures and movements constantly change in time and space. Such changes are cumulative effects of the events people undergo during their lives namely; births, deaths and migrations.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, the learners you should be able to:

- understand a population
- understand the trend of world population.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 World Population

According to United Nation, the world population stands at 7.7 billion people as at 2020, it is expected to reach 9.1 billion in 2050, with less developed regions accounting for the vast majority of the population. The rapid rate of population growth is a recent phenomenon. The most rapid increase has taken place over the last 90 years. This means that world population growth is “exponential” (an increase which is more and more rapid). This exponential growth in world population is called “population explosion”. The developed world is expected to remain unchanged at 1.2 billion. Africa, which has the fastest growing population of the continents, is projected to more than double the number of its inhabitants in the next 43 years—from 965 million to approximately 2 billion. The future size of

world population is projected on the basis of assumed trends in fertility and mortality.

Globally, fertility is assumed to decline to 2.02 births per woman (below replacement) by 2050; it is population momentum arising from a young age structure that will cause global population to continue to grow beyond 2050.

3.2 World Population Trends

It took hundreds of thousands of years for the world population to grow to 1 billion – then in just another 200 years or so, it grew sevenfold. In 2011, the global population reached the 7 billion mark, and today, it stands at about 7.7 billion, and it's expected to grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050, and 10.9 billion in 2100.

This dramatic growth has been driven largely by increasing numbers of people surviving to reproductive age, and has been accompanied by major changes in fertility rates, increasing urbanization and accelerating migration. These trends will have far-reaching implications for generations to come.

The recent past has seen enormous changes in fertility rates and life expectancy. In the early 1970s, women had on average 4.5 children each; by 2015, total fertility for the world had fallen to below 2.5 children per woman. Meanwhile, average global lifespans have risen, from 64.6 years in the early 1990s to 72.6 years in 2019.

In addition, the world is seeing high levels of urbanization and accelerating migration. 2007 was the first year in which more people lived in urban areas than in rural areas, and by 2050 about 66 per cent of the world population will be living in cities.

These megatrends have far-reaching implications. They affect economic development, employment, income distribution, poverty and social protections. They also affect efforts to ensure universal access to health care, education, housing, sanitation, water, food and energy. To more sustainably address the needs of individuals, policymakers must understand how many people are living on the planet, where they are, how old they are, and how many people will come after them.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The world is experiencing an exponential population growth especially in developing countries. The world must prepare for this high population

that was never experience in history, with changes in fertility rate, high rate of urbanization and migration.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about world population and the changing pattern in the world population.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Define a population
2. What is population explosion
3. Examine the trend of world population

7.0 REFERENCE/FURTHER READING

Sherbinin , A., Carr, D., Cassels, S., and Jiang, L. (2007) Population and Environment. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*. 32:345–73

UNIT 3 FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION GROWTH

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Factors Influencing Population Growth
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 Reference/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The reasons for the current world population pattern are both numerous and complex. The explanation for the uneven distribution of population lies in a mixture of physical and human factors. The physical factors include climate, soil, relief, vegetation, water supplies and mineral resources. The human factors include economic factors, communications, social factors, and historical factors. Factors having a positive impact lead to densely populated areas while factors having a negative impact lead to sparsely populated areas.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, the learners you should be able to:

- understand the factors influencing population growth.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Factors Influencing Population Growth

The factors that influenced population distribution are presented into physical and human.

Physical

These are physical factors which influence world population distribution

1. **Climate:** This is the most important of the physical factors affecting world population distribution which causes some regions to have high and low density people. This can be divided into favorable and unfavorable climatic conditions. Therefore, harsh climatic conditions tend to cause low population density and almost total inhabitable places that are unfavorable such as desert

- or too cold areas. Favorable climates are attracting high population density.
2. **Soil:** These are among the physical factors which influence agriculture and settlement. Densely populated areas are common in areas with deep, mature, humus-filled soils (e.g. East Asia). Areas with fertile soils favor dense population. Areas with infertile soils have low population density.
 3. **Vegetation:** Vegetation influence population distribution in many parts of the World by either encouraging or deterring it. The Forest region of West Africa did encourage population concentration while the desert areas never encouraged population growth.
 4. **Relief:** This is another physical factor that determines the present world population distribution. Densely populated areas are common in lowlands and flat or gently undulating terrain such as plains or plateaus (e.g. Nile Delta, Ganges Delta and the North European Plain). Sparsely populated areas are common in mountainous areas with steep slopes, rugged terrain and exposure to cold, wet and windy climates which restrict accessibility, settlement, cultivation and manufacturing (e.g. the Himalayas, Alps, Southern Andes and Tibetan Plateau).
 5. **Water Supplies:** The presence or absence of water is a physical factor affecting population distribution. Agriculture, industry and the entire human livelihood depend upon an ample supply of freshwater. Densely populated areas are located in areas with reliable water supply due to availability of rivers or lakes, reliable and evenly distributed rainfall and where there is wealth and technology to build reservoirs and wells or lay pipelines (to provide water for domestic, industrial and agricultural uses).
 6. **Mineral Resources:** The presence or absence of mineral deposits is a notable physical factor influencing population distribution at the present day. Densely populated areas are common in areas having or formerly having large mineral deposits or fuel supplies which may lead to development of industry and employment generation (e.g. North-East of U.S.A., South-East Canada and North-West Europe). Sparsely populated areas are common in areas devoid of mineral deposits (e.g. Paraguay, some islands of Japan and some parts of the African Sahel).

Human Factors

These are human factors which influence world population distribution: -

1. **Historical Factors:** Past influences greatly affect present population distribution such as slave trade and inter-tribal wars account for low population, while cultural factors encourage high population by attracting people not to move out.
2. **Economic Factors:** The type and scale of economic activities have considerable influence on population distribution. Densely

populated areas are located in regions with intensive farming, good infrastructure, good export trade, intensive industries and varied economic structure (with agriculture, industry and services providing employment). Sparse population is also common in areas with subsistence economies, extensive farming (e.g. shifting cultivation), poor infrastructure, limited export trade and limited employment. Examples of such sparsely populated areas include Sahara Desert, Namib Desert and the Tundra.

3. **Political Factors:** Government policy plays part in the growth of population. Examples include in 1917 during the Russian revolution Russians were forcibly moved eastwards to open up and develop Siberia, the creation of the state of Israel in 1948 lead to an influx of Jews, and the efforts of Brazilian government in opening up the Amazon basin. Densely populated areas are due to political stability (e.g. China), political maturity (e.g. NE U.S.A.) and creation of new cities by the government (e.g. Brasilia). Sparsely populated areas are due to political instability (e.g. Congo DR).
4. **Social Factors:** These are human factors which influence world population distribution. Traditions and religious beliefs lead to population growth. Polygamy in Muslim countries, ancestor worship in China and early marriage among the Hindus encourage the growth of population. Traditions and religious beliefs that encourage low birth rates cause sparse population (e.g. Canada).
5. **Communications:** It is important in facilitating trade and accessibility. Densely populated areas are encouraged by the availability of canals, railways, roads, airports and natural sea or river ports (e.g. Singapore, U. S.A., North European Plain, and U.K.). Sparsely populated areas are common in areas where it is difficult to construct and maintain transport systems. Examples include mountains (e.g. Himalayas), deserts (e.g. the Sahara) and forests (e.g. the Congo rainforest). Landlocked countries also encourage sparse population (e.g. Zimbabwe, Mali, Lesotho and Niger).

4.0 CONCLUSION

Population distribution in the world are highly influenced by either natural or human factors. These two major factors determine areas of dense or sparsely population density depending on the circumstances.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about factors determining human population in the world.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Examine the concept of population.
2. Discuss the human factors influencing population growth.
3. In what ways those physical factors influence population growth?

7.0 REFERENCE/FURTHER READING

Effeh, E. J. (2009) Population Geography. In Effeh, E. J (ed). Perspective of Geography. Tamaza Publishing Co. Ltd. Zaria

UNIT 4 RESOURCES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Nature of Resources
 - 3.2 Types of Resources
 - 3.3 The Implications of uneven Distribution of Resources
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

MAN'S quest for survival has resulted in rapid expansion of economic activities. The process of economic and social development, and the implied generation of economic wealth are undoubtedly both natural and environmental- They are resource intensive. Resources on the other hand refer to commodities that are free gift from nature, that can be under or above the earth's surface such as minerals, soil, water, plants, animals and air. Resources are not evenly distributed hence are found in abundance in some places while they are scarce in some other places, common examples of natural resources include air, sunlight, water, soil, stone, plants, animals, mineral resources and fossil fuels.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, the learners you should be able to understand the:

- concept a resources
- identify the types of resources.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Nature of Resources

A resource is any element or material that is in man's environment, and can be used to benefit him. It may be considered as the means to maintain any given population or it could mean anything which could be utilized by man for the process of deployment. It is pertinent to note that the meaning of a resource is therefore relative (its position in space) and depends on the locality (the area it is found), its values (importance) and technological ability (use).

3.2 Types of Resources

It could be in the form of human and natural, which vary overtime and space. Also, resources refer to the sum of total of wealth or sources of wealth of a person or country. Resources can be classified into two main categories:

1. Natural Resources
2. Human Resources.

Natural Resources: Are those resources which are not and cannot be provided by Man but only by nature. Also, Natural resources are those substances that occur naturally and are utilized by man. They include the natural vegetation, rivers, hills and valleys. Natural Resource are also said to be physical or bio-physical in nature. The *physical* resource in this case refers to resources that are re-occurring such as the relief of an area, drainage, as well as naturally occurring mineral resources. On the other hand, *biological resources* are those resources that possess life, they include flora and fauna. Finally, resources are said to be renewable or nonrenewable.

The *renewable resources* are those resources whose supply are said to be inexhaustible; and as such will continue to be available. On the other hand, *non-renewable resources* are those whose supply seems to be exhaustible (finite in nature). This rather means that they are either fixed in terms of quantity or that there is tendency for them to be reduced in quantity as the amount of extraction increase. They include minerals, minerals, fossil fuels. Non-renewable are the most exploited of resources; and their availability to a large extent determines the wealth and economic development, and the technological capability of any nation.

There exists a classification of resources based mainly on the sources from which they are derived. Based on this classification the major types of resources are the *atmospheric resources* (including gaseous substances in the atmosphere such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen etc), *water resources* (including water occurring in streams, rivers, oceans seas and lakes as well as fish and aquatic life useful to man), *land resources* (substances and materials existing on land), *forest resources* (including forest trees, fruits, animals, woods etc), and *mineral resources* (including chemical substances found under the ground of economic importance such as petroleum, coal, gold, tin, limestone, uranium, copper, iron-ore etc)

Human Resources: These are those that cannot be touched or felt, rather they are found in human ingenuity of the population. But this is perhaps the most important type of resource for the effective functioning and

coordination of a country. Human resource are those resources needed for the adequate utilization of natural resources.

3.3 The Implications of uneven Distribution of Resources

1. Individual countries hardly have a combination of all resources, some are found in difficult locations for example under water or in sparsely populated hot or cold barren lands e.g. diamond in Namibia.
2. Where man's uses of resources is not controlled, it leads to the destruction of the earth's surface which is dangerous to human life.
3. Some resources are known but remain untapped due to difficulty of access. The Siberian coal and iron ore are examples.
4. Some resources might become or have become political weapons of the future e.g. Uranium
5. Some poor developing nations may have been exploited by richer developed countries who want their resources. These resources are often exported as primary products, which are less valuable in their raw state e.g. rubber, cocoa
6. Over exploitation of some resources that are scarce in some other places have led to environmental degradation in such areas e.g. deforestation in the Zaire basin.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Resources varied from one country to the other this makes some nations to be richer than one another. Therefore, resources serve as powerful tool in economic development of countries by utilizing natural and human resources.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about resources, their uneven distribution and the different types of resources.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Attempt a definition of resources
2. Write an essay on "resources as source of development in a country"
3. List and explain the different types of resources.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

Danjuma, M.K. (2009) Resources of Developing Regions Outside Africa. In Effeh, E. J (ed). Perspective of Geography. Tamaza Publishing Co. Ltd. Zaria

Usman, A.K. B. (2009) Man and Environment. In Effeh, E. J (ed). Perspective of Geography. Tamaza Publishing Co. Ltd. Zaria

UNIT 5 CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Sustainable Resource Management
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 Reference/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Global population has doubled and global economic activity has grown fourfold since the 1970s, raising living standards and human well-being in many parts of the world. The growing population and expanding global economy were fuelled by a fast-growing material supply and extraction of primary materials, increasing pressure on natural resources. There is need to conserve the resources for future use.

These are measures adopted to preserve and to prevent loss, waste and damages. It therefore encourages careful and rational use of resources. Conservation can be done in order to preserve the natural resource.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, the learners should be able to:

- understand sustainable resources management.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Sustainable Resource Management

Sustainable resource management means both (a) ensuring that consumption does not exceed levels of sustainable supply and (b) ensuring that the Earth's systems are able to perform their natural functions (i.e. preventing disruptions like in the case of GHGs affecting the ability of the atmosphere to "regulate" the Earth's temperature). It requires monitoring and management of resources at various levels of production. The aim of sustainable resource management is to ensure the long-term material basis of societies in a way that neither resource extraction and use nor the deposition of waste and emissions will surpass the thresholds of a safe operating space.

Also, there is need for natural resources conservation through preventing deterioration (preservation) and repairing damage (restoration). These procedures are complementary but it is worth nothing that restoration comes where there are inefficient or lack of preventive measures.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Resource conservation is about sustainable resource management in order to use the resource now and also to be use in the future especially as the world population continue to grow.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about sustainable resources management.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Attempt a definition of sustainable resource management
2. Discuss the importance of sustainable resource management

7.0 REFERENCE/FURTHER READING

Ibrahim, A. I (2002) Introduction to Environmental Problems and Management. Waadallah Environmental Consults (WADEC). Kano.

MODULE 5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL POLICIES IN NIGERIA 1900 TO DATE

Unit 1	Development needs of rural societies
Unit 2	Problems of Rural Development
Unit 3	Community Development and Roles of NGOs in Rural Areas
Unit 4	Urbanization of rural societies
Unit 5	Rural Policies and Planning

UNIT 1 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF RURAL SOCIETIES

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Objective
3.0	Main Content
3.1	Meaning of Rural Development
4.0	Conclusion
5.0	Summary
6.0	Tutor-Marked Assignment
7.0	References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Development in rural societies is viewed as an economic growth of the country side, where livelihood of the rural dwellers changes through it various sectors, be it rural agriculture, water, electricity, health, education, rural credit, jobs, technology and so on.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, the learners you should be able to:

- understand with the concept a rural development

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Meaning of Rural Development

The term ‘rural development’ is of major concern, particularly when one is focused upon promoting effective growth and development of the country.

Rural development is a strategy to enable a specific group of individuals to acquire opportunities for themselves for the purpose of sustaining better livelihoods for themselves and their families. The concept of rural development referred to the overall development of rural communities concentrating in their political, economic, health, education, social sectors etc .

Therefore, development deals with poverty alleviation, through increased productivity, income distribution and upliftment of human dignity through self fulfilment. It is a multi-dimensional and a comprehensive concept, which takes into consideration, number of aspects, these include, agriculture and allied activities, village and cottage industries, farming practices, system of education, training centres, health care and medical facilities, environmental conditions, housing accommodation, infrastructure, technology, skills development opportunities for the individuals, administration and management practices, employment opportunities and human resource development.

The development of rural communities is the ultimate outcome of the transactions between physical, technological, economic, socio-cultural and institutional factors. The approaches and the strategies need to be designed to bring about improvements, primarily in the living conditions of the individuals, belonging to deprived, marginalized and socio-economically backward sections of the society. To promote the development of rural areas, it is necessary to represent an intersection between agricultural, social, managerial, behavioural and engineering sciences.

4.0 CONCLUSION

There is need for full understanding of rural areas, which are in a backward and underdeveloped state and which need to be developed. The development of rural areas is key to national development and economic growth. The people need to be empowered and benefit from government services, this may reduce the rate of rural-urban migration.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about rural development.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. With specific examples, discuss why rural areas need to be developed.
2. Examine the contribution of rural development to national development.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 2 PROBLEMS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Problems of Rural Development
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

For a very long period of time, much concentration by either government, private sector or non-governmental organization has been accorded to urban areas, leaving the rural areas to be vulnerable to many problems that are not given due concentration. This has affected the growth and development of the rural areas to be extremely backward. In this unit, you will learn about different types of problems that are related to rural areas.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, the learners should be able to:

- understand some problems of rural areas.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Problems of Rural Development

For a long time, priority has been given to urban development at the expense of agriculture and the rural economy, so widening the gap between urban and rural areas. The problems are but not limited to poverty, lack of capital, malnutrition, illiteracy, lack of industries, poor infrastructure, health challenges, unemployment, technologically backwardness, natural disasters, insecurity, crime and violence. Other problems include corruption, inadequate social amenities, lack of agricultural inputs, environmental problems and lack of rural planning. Hence, the rural areas are extremely backward compared to urban areas leading to the problem of rural-urban migration.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The understanding of the different types of problems affecting rural areas would make the relevant agencies plan and come out with possible solutions affecting the rural areas. Therefore, there is no rural area that can do away with issues affecting the area.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about rural problems.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Critically analyze the problems affecting your rural area.
2. Discuss the view 'that there is no rural area without a problem'

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

UNIT 3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ROLES OF NGOS IN RURAL AREAS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Role of NGOs
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The term "nongovernmental organization" refers to organizations (i) not based on government; and (ii) not created to earn profit (Enyioko, 2012). NGO supplement government work to ensure rural transformation. The nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are providing services in the areas of health, education, poverty eradication, rural credit, community development for the betterment of the rural poor. Non-Governmental Organization has been generally defined as voluntary, autonomous, non-profit organizations or groups of citizens established to address various problems and disadvantages in the society. Majority of NGOs are relatively independent: NGOs do not depend on any Government or other organizations and they are relatively independent. They cooperate with other NGOs and government to serve the poor for the development of the rural areas. Most of the NGOS sources of finance are sometimes from governments support, foreign donors, private donors and other NGOs. Apart from these sources they also mobilize funds through creating assets and income generation activities at a meager level. Based on the availability of funds, they choose the activities.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, the learners should be able to:

- understand the role of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in rural areas.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Role of NGOs

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have become an important ally in the development process of the Third World. Activities of NGOs serve to mitigate the cost of developing countries' institutional weaknesses, which often include administrative shortcomings and an inability to efficiently carry out essential development tasks, such as providing social services or protecting the environment. In recent years, NGOs have grown rapidly both in numbers and in the volume of resources they mobilise (Badu and Parker, 1994).

NGOs have efficient administrative structure and specialized skills and strategies to closely work with the community. Therefore, it is important to identify contribution of NGOs in the community and rural development process.

1. Development of small scale farmers. Implementation of a wide range of development programs that include gender development, education, poverty eradication, environmental protection. They give support and assistance to small scale farmers by providing them with loans/grants. They also provide them with improved seedlings and technical advice that facilitate their growth and development.
2. Research, monitoring and evaluation. They conduct research on very sensitive issues with a view to making recommendation on how to improve such situation. They also carry out the responsibility of effective monitoring and evaluation of projects.
3. Enlightenment campaigns. They carry out enlightenment campaigns and sensitization programs. Such campaigns create awareness and educate people on government policies and programs
4. Advocacy for the poor. Advocacy NGOs shoulder the responsibility of defending the poor and promoting specific causes. In most cases, NGOs become spokespersons for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and program on their behalf.
5. Conflict resolution and peace building. Non-governmental organizations have emerged as an indispensable partner in conflict resolution and peace building. They have complemented the efforts of governments and other stakeholders in reconciliation and peace building.
6. Social Activism: Advocating changes in organizations and structures through awareness, organization building and, when necessary, challenging existing and institutions and advocating radical action.

7. Relief: Providing relief to victims of natural and manmade calamities.

4.0 CONCLUSION

NGOs are powerful agents of change and development, they contributed immensely in rural and community development. Thus, NGOs are central and important to the development of rural areas.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learned about the role of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in rural areas.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. What do you understand by Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)?
2. Critically analyze the role of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in rural areas.

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

- Badu, Y. A., and Parker, A. (1994) The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Rural Development: The Case of the Voluntary Workcamps Association of Ghana. *Journal of Social Development in Africa* 9(1) 27-39.
- Deeppa, K., Anupama, T. and Murthy. I. K. (2011) An NGO Approach in Promoting Sustainable Community Development: A Case on RDO at Nilgiris District. *International NGO Journal* Vol. 6(6), 144-151
- Enyioko, N. C. (2012) Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Rural Development: A Study of the Six Listed NGOs in Rivers State, Nigeria. Medonice Management and Research Consulting Limited, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria
- Panampitiya, W.M.G. (2018) A Study of Role of Non-Governmental Organizations In The Community Development Process In Rural Areas In Sri Lanka. ICSS 2018 Conference Paper. Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya. Sri Lanka

UNIT 4 URBANIZATION OF RURAL SOCIETIES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Urbanization of Rural Societies
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 Reference/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, the learners should be able to:

- understand the transition process from a rural area to become an urban area.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Urbanization of Rural Societies

This is the transformation of rural areas to small and medium urban centers (Intermediate towns) or a process where large urban areas taken over adjoining rural areas (Peri-urban). This process is termed Rurbanization, is like a rural-urban connection. Having a mixture of urban and rural characteristics in the areas. Cities are extending into peri-urban and rural areas, further blurring the lines between historically 'urban' and 'rural'. Many areas previously classified as rural or peri-urban are growing rapidly, often in an unplanned manner. These urbanization forces are global in scope, despite the fact that at any given point in time different countries will be experiencing them at different strengths and in different ways.

The urbanization of rural regions reduces and eventually eliminates the relative isolation in which rural people have lived for centuries. It broadens their access to public services, puts them in touch with new ideas, brings in new social actors, elites and coalitions, and increases the frequency and diversity of interactions among rural people and between them and outsiders.

Regional development includes connection and development of the whole country and its different regions. This made rural areas to have great advances in terms of agricultural productivity, capital investment, and agricultural organizations due to forces of urbanization and globalization. Therefore, rural and urban areas are economically, socially, and environmentally interlinked. Urbanization entails broader transformations that benefit the wider population, including the rural population.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The forces of urbanization are taken over adjoining rural areas and increasing the level of migration to cities, this process transform rural areas and also shrinks or depopulate rural areas. These are amongst some of the reasons for high rate of urbanization the world is experiencing, making half of the world population now urbanized.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about the transition process from a rural area to become an urban area.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Examine the process of urbanization of rural societies.

7.0 REFERENCE/FURTHER READING

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UNIT 5 RURAL POLICIES AND PLANNING

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objective
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Rural Policies
 - 3.2 Rural Development Programs in Nigeria 1900 to Date
- 4.0 Conclusion
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- 6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A policy can best be described as a framework that has a broad outline of the direction and overall strategy for the development of a particular sector. It can also be defined as a high-level overall plan embracing the general goals and acceptable procedures, especially of a government body.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, the learners should be able to:

- understand rural policies and approaches.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Rural Policies

It is a government strategy in order to improve the living conditions of rural people. In rural communities, there are number of sectors that need to be improve. These include, education, employment opportunities, agriculture and farming practices, administration and management, infrastructure, social amenities, health care and medical and environmental conditions. The policies are very vital to formulate in order to find lasting solutions to problems affecting rural areas such as support human resource development through skill development, agricultural development, entrepreneurship and to protect the environment.

Therefore, rural policies are formulated to bring about rural development. Some of the rural development approaches include:

1. Integrated Rural Development (IRD) Approach: - The governments of developing countries applied the IRD approach to

rural development in a number of different ways. It involves setting up a special government department to co-ordinate all rural development initiatives (empowerment skills training, agriculture, non-farming activities etc). It is an approach to poverty reduction which aims to reach the poor through better co-ordination of development interventions.

2. **Multi-Sectoral Approach:** - Rural development is not just about agricultural growth and, whilst agricultural growth is a very important dimension of rural development, it is not enough on its own to ensure economic growth in rural areas. Other sectors or dimensions come into play in the process of rural growth, such as health, education and economic activities outside the agricultural sector. Rural development is multi-sectoral. It embraces a variety of different economic and social sectors.
3. **Area Development Approach:** -Rural development policy targets particular geographical areas (rural areas) rather than an economic sector (agriculture, manufacturing, education) or a particular group of people (small farmers, female headed households, ethnic minorities) – even though individual sectors or groups of people may be targeted as part of a broader rural development strategy.
4. **Sectoral Development Approach:** -Rural development policy targets a particular sector (agriculture, manufacturing, education, transport, electricity etc). The main purpose of this approach is to promote intensive development of a selected sector.
5. **Industrial Development Sector Approach:** -The main purpose of this approach is to promote rural industrialization alone. The industries provide jobs and boost the rural economy.
6. **Public Private Partnership (PPP) Approach:** -This strategy is now being employed by government to partner with private firms and individuals in providing the necessarily amenities needed in rural areas. It is done in order to reduce much burden on government.
7. **Rural Planning:** - It involves planning of rural development either in short or long term basis for a certain period of time. This is done with the view to address rural problems. It should be well planned and executed.

3.2 Rural Development Programs in Nigeria 1900 to Date

The Nigerian government has witnessed numerous rural development programs for the upliftment of rural Communities and reducing rural problems. Rural development programs aim to stimulate and enhance economic growth, as well as get the rural sector to contribute meaningfully to the national economic and social development. Most of the programs have impacted on rural development and have either specific or multi-specific goals. The specific rural development programs

are those directed mainly at agriculture, health, education, housing, transport, infrastructure, finance and manufacturing. While, those that are multispecific programs are targeted at several projects in one program.

The programs include:

1. Rural Development during Pre-Independence Period

Government's involvement in infrastructural provision began as far back as 1917 when the colonial government promulgated the Township ordinance. This ordinance classified settlements in the country into three classes: namely, the first, second and third class townships. The first class townships harboured the whites and their workers. There was heavy concentration of infrastructure in these settlements e.g. Lagos. In other words, they differ from the second and the third class townships, which received little or no facilities.

In the same era, roads and railway lines were constructed across the country, in the name of and ostensibly for the development of rural areas. However, the real reason for such constructions was exploitative rather than welfaristic, it was to enable the colonialists and the imperialists to tap and evacuate our agricultural products such as groundnuts, cocoa, cotton, and palm produce.

This particular motive dictates the pattern of rail system in Nigeria in particular and developing countries in general, where rail lines only connect the hinterlands with the sea ports from where the agricultural products could be transported overseas. In the rural areas within this era, agricultural mechanization was introduced to increase the hectares of food production for export; and also for the maximization and exploitation of the rural areas. The objective of the development of the rural areas during this period is secondary and not of primary objective. In other words, the direction of development at this period was foreign- centered rather than for rural development per se. As such, the few developments recorded in the rural areas across the country in this period were by chance, rather than planned. In a nutshell, a common feature of rural development plans at pre-independence period was a single emphasis on agricultural development and productivity.

Even the marketing and commodity were set up to control prices of agricultural products to eliminate seasonal fluctuations by the colonialist government. Other reasons were to provide funds for regional governments and economic development of the production areas and scientific research in agriculture putting to an end a series of producers' protests and improvement of the quality of the crops through the grading system.

2. Farm Settlement Scheme (FSS)

This was initiated by some regional governments in Nigeria and was a critical element of Western Nigeria Policy of Agricultural and Natural Resources of 1959. The main objective of this scheme was to settle young school leavers in a specified area of land, making farming their career thereby preventing them from moving to the urban areas in search of white collar jobs. These settled farmers were also to serve as models in good farming systems for farmers residing in nearby villages to emulate.

3. The National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP)

This project was launched in 1973 during the military era under General Yakubu Gowon and it continued until 1976 when it was replaced by the Operation Feed the Nation Programme by General Olusegun Obasanjo. It was an agricultural strategy aimed at increasing food production in specific areas and sub-sectors of the agricultural economy. NAFPP relied heavily on the cooperative approach as well as on technical assistance for its success. The scheme was targeted in the area of food production. This was achieved through the introduction of high yielding varieties, use of appropriate fertilizers, agrochemicals, good storage and processing facilities, provision of credit as well as marketing outlets.

4. The River-Basins Development Authority (RBDA)

It was established in 1976 and 1979 by decrees 25 and 28 respectively and further expanded in 1983. The sole aim of the authority was to harness the water resources of the river basins across the country in order to better the lives of the citizens. In addition, the project was designed to make the nation self-sufficient in food production and to uplift the socio-economic standard of the rural dwellers.

The scheme became necessary because of persistent short rainy seasons in many parts of the country which has continued to restrict cultivation to single cropping pattern the year round. However, the establishment of various large-scale irrigation facilities the country witnessed unprecedented multiple cropping patterns. In addition, larger areas were put into cultivation, while livestock and fisheries production were intensified.

5. The Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs)

This project was launched in Nigeria in 1975 and was financed by the trio of the World Bank, the Federal and State Governments. The idea of Agricultural Development Program is an offshoot of the concept of integrated agricultural and rural development. The program offered farmers access to extension services, trainings and workshops as well as affordable farm inputs. Besides, some rural roads were opened up and others rehabilitated while water provision was also given consideration through construction of dams. This concept involves the provision of

Infrastructural facilities such as roads, schools, water supply in the rural areas at the right times in required quantity to farmers.

6. Green Revolution

Launched in 1980 by civilian administration headed by Alhaji Shehu Shagari, it was designed to boost food production. Its main objectives include among others, to make the country self-sufficient in food production. This was an attempt to bring about radical changes in Nigerian Agricultural production and eliminate inherited food problems of successive governments. It however failed because the same government that instituted Green Revolution with the aim of making Nigeria self-sufficient embarked on a large-scale importation of rice from abroad. This act by the government rendered the aim of the program in achieving rural development useless, as there was no protection for the local farmers from foreign competition.

7. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)

Operation Feed the Nation was launched in 1976 to address the problem of rising food crisis, rural-urban migration and escalating food import bills. The OFN program attempted to mobilize the general public to participate actively in agricultural production and ensure self-sufficiency in food production. The program stimulated Nigerians to farming through the strategy used. Some of these strategies included subsidized production inputs, increased bank credit to farmers, establishment of commodity boards and fixing of attractive prices for agricultural produce. The Operation Feed the Nation was not specifically a rural development strategy, but the rural areas benefited through inputs and professional advice.

8. Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS)

The program was meant to ease farmers and rural dwellers' access to credit facilities. Some financial institutions were established and empowered by the government to disburse loan facilities to the rural dwellers with little or no interest and without collateral securities. This in the aim of government would encourage high productivity and strengthen the financial base and economy of the rural populace. Unfortunately, however, in no distant period, mismanagement crept in their activities and the banks collapsed, without actually serving the purpose for which it was established.

9. Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI)

This directorate was one of the numerous rural development policies instituted by the then President of Nigeria, Gen. Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida. On establishment, DFRRI attempted to open the rural areas through the construction of access roads, and provision of basic amenities

(electricity and water supply) of modern living. Two model villages in each local government area of the country were selected as prototype. The idea of opening up of rural areas with feeder roads and integrating it with other parts of the country provide basis for food that could be evacuated to enhance the quantity of food and raw materials consumption.

DFRRI was really a transition effort to genuine rural development in Nigeria. It developed rural access roads to connect rural-rural communities, rural-urban centers and farmers to the markets. This is because prior to the introduction of the program, one of the serious problems facing farmers and farming activities was poor road network.

10. The Better Life for Rural Women Program

This program established in 1987 by the then first lady Hajia Maryam Babangida. The objectives of the program were to among others stimulate and motivate rural women towards achieving better living standards, and sensitize the rest of Nigerians to their problems. The program can aptly be described as second to none in the various efforts at championing the cause of women in Nigeria. Apart from launching the women folk to their role as society leaders and managers, its various activities at all level of governments propelled the inert talents in them in all human endeavors

11. National Directorate of Employment (NDE)

Rising unemployment issue in the 1980s in Nigeria led to the establishment of the National Directorate of Employment by the administration of Ibrahim Babangida. It was designed to cushion the effect of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP). It offered the youths who were job seekers the opportunity to be on their own through agriculture, industry and handicrafts. Loans were made available for the unemployed who have one skill or the other with little or no interest.

12. The National Directorate for Social Mobilization

Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance and Economic Recovery (MAMSER) as was popularly called was established in 1987 by the same government, and was known to be strong in the articulation and campaign for people's rights. It also proved its worth in the sensitization of masses towards government policies and programs. It had its tentacle spread all over the country, educating and informing people about their rights and duties, which is considered as the first step in rural development strategies.

13. National Agricultural Development Authority (NALDA)

This development authority executed a national agricultural land development program aimed at moderating the problems of low utilization of abundant farm land, thereby increasing food production

level of farmers through expansion of farm lands. It also provided extension services to farmers at project sites. The overall goal of NALDA was to encourage farmers to plant above what they can consume, so that the surpluses can be sold at the local markets or exported to other countries for foreign exchange earnings.

14. National Fadama Development Project (NFDP)

The first National Fadama Development Project (NFDP-1) was designed in the early 1990s to promote simple low-cost improved irrigation technology under World Bank financing. The main objective of NFDP- I was to sustainably increase the incomes of the fadama users through expansion of farm and non-farm activities with high value-added output. The program covered twelve states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Imo, Kaduna, Kebbi, Lagos, Niger, Ogun Oyo, Taraba including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). NFDP adopted community driven development (CDD) approach with extensive participation of the stakeholders at early stage of the project. This approach is in line with the policies and development strategies for Nigeria which emphasize poverty reduction, private sector leadership and beneficiary participation.

15. National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS)

NEEDS was initiated by Olusegun Obasanjo in 1999. The key elements of this development strategy included poverty eradication, employment generation, wealth creation and value reorientation. NEEDS provided help to agriculture, industry, small and medium scale enterprises and oil and gas. It sets up a series of performance targets that government wanted to achieve by 2007. NEEDS offered farmers improved irrigation, machinery and crop varieties which would help to boost agricultural productivity and reduce poverty, since half of Nigerian's are engaged in agriculture. Its activity with States' Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (SEEDS) would help to implement integrated rural development program to stem rural-urban migration. NEEDS differ from other reforms by its participatory process that will ensure ownership, sustainability, encompassing scope, coordination, attractiveness, problem solving and achievement oriented.

16. National, Special Program on Food Security (NSPFS)

This Program was launched in January 2002 in all the thirty-six states of the federation during the Olusegun Obasanjo's regime. The broad objective of the program was to increase food production and eliminate rural poverty. Other specific objectives of the program were: assisting farmers in increasing their output, productivity and income; strengthening the effectiveness of research and extension service training and educating farmers on farm management for effective utilization of resources; supporting governments efforts in the promotion of simple technologies

for self-sufficiency; consolidating initial efforts of the program on pilot areas for maximum output and ease of replication; consolidating gain from on-going for continuity of the program and consequent termination of external assisted programs and projects.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Rural policies are important strategies used for rural planning. Also some of the rural development approaches listed are very important in the upliftment of rural areas form many challenges affecting them. If well followed, a lot of problems social, economic, environmental, financial would be prevented especially in Nigeria.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have learnt about rural policies and rural development approaches specifically in various part of Nigeria.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Discuss the importance of rural policy as a tool for sustainable rural development
2. Write short notes on any of the following:
 - a) Integrated Rural Development Approach
 - b) Multi-sectoral Development Approach
 - c) Sectoral Development Approach
 - d) Area Development Approach
 - e) Industrial Development Sector Approach
 - f) Rural Planning
 - g) Public Private Partnership Approach
3. Give an account of the rural development policies in Nigeria from 1900 to Date

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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