**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Background of the Study**

Neoliberalism encompasses both ideological position and policy perspective that endorses economic individualism based on market competition, encourage free trade as well as foreign investment, and oppose state intervention and state run-welfare programs, the policy therefore represent anti-state development (Hague, 2008).

Iyaji (2005) asserted that the philosophy behind neoliberalism insist that the most profitable return to an economy occur, when all activities and services are traded on the market because the state is an inefficient provider of services as well as productivity resulting from privatization of state economy.

Mentain (2004) also opined that the process of globalization at the structural level has forced many developing countries to re-think and restructure the state- market relations in their respective countries to pay homage to market force. Whereas the objectives of these reforms program is either to restore a system back to its original state of efficiency or to be able to respond to institutional challenges internally and externally (Olaopa, 2015).

The Babangida regime adopted the World Bank /International Monetary Fund inspired neoliberal policy of structural adjustment programme (SAP) in order to finance its huge budget deficits in 1986, to give way primarily to free market enterprise, trade liberalizations and economic deregulation privatization of the state by divesting public investment and participation in commerce, reduction of public expenditure for essential service yet these decision lead to massive unemployment, fall in industrial capacity utilization and drop in social service provision (Ferguson, 2006).

Cavaragh and broad (2007) asserted that, the unimpeded private market force is the driving engine for growth and development. Whereas Mbah,(2014) argued that the neoliberal reform is profit-driven and therefore cannot actually provide social welfare service adequately without considering its profit margin. Aluko(2004) also viewed that urbanization in Nigeria is associated with less industrialization.

The advent of neoliberal reforms in Nigeria government strategy involves attracting of multinational corporations which has lead to high competition in open market, hereby resulting to destructionof local industries which often leads to urban crimes and unemployment (Taiwo 1990; William 2003).

Urban development in Nigeria is connected to the political and socio-economic services in the urban population centers as against the designated rural areas of the country (Sani, 2010). They affect the whole range of governmental organization and process for planning at all levels for purpose of decision making and for the performance of public services related to urban areas(Green, 2011). Thus urban development usually involves wider governmental participation, it also connotes large scale cooperation by the local, state and federal government, they exists a mixed jurisdiction to the complex urban problems or challenges thrown up by the urban phenomenon (Udental, 2011). Although the history of urban policy in Nigeria dates back to the colonial dispensation, urban development was for a long time neglected in Africa including Nigeria (Ugwu&Uyanga 2011). But based on the various urban policies in Nigeria, beginning with the colonial Europe Reservations policy of 1902, the township ordinance of 1917 which legalized the segregation of the European from the African residential areas, the Nigerian town and country planning ordinance of 1946, the national housing of 1972, the national housing policy of 1991 and the millennium development goals adopted, several efforts were made by successive Nigerian governments to control the development and the use of land, re-plan the improvement and development of different parts of Nigeria, they were also supposedly meant to create a flexible framework within which cities can grow so as to make their contributions to the social and economic of the country, however the policies did not achieve much because of implementation gaps, policy proliferation and disconnection as well as poor commitment (Ugwu&Uyanga 2011).

Urban development is expected to be a state- sanctioned programme designed to achieve revitalization of business districts, improvement and redevelopment of areas that are deteriorated, unsafe or poorly planned and as a collaborative tool for stimulating economic growth and national development through infrastructural development, sustainable growth and development often imply and demands consistent investment in infrastructure in countries at all stages of development. In Nigeria, the challenges of urban development are changing rapidly in the same pattern as technical, economic and social conditions, despite the changing economic realities the demand for infrastructure and their expansion that determine and constitute the bottom-line of urban development remain constant, because urban development in Nigeria have been bedeviled with poor planning, commitment gaps, policy disconnection, corruption and general poor government. For instance, laws from an integral part of the whole planning process and all expression and actions of those who design and invest in urban development are supposed to be within the limits prescribed by law since the law apply to the physical development, which is central to urban development because the legal framework that mounds the urban development apart from the problem of absence of a comprehensive plan for urban development, Nigeria should focus on the needs, desires and challenges inorder to provides the guidance essential to the preparation of specific plans and the budgeting to accomplish them.

There is also an attitudinal problem which center on lack of will or commitment by government, corruption, diversion of abundance of utilizable financial resources and even in the investment of huge financial resources in Nigeria, there is urban decay and deterioration (Gallion& Eisner 2010).

Urbanization came into existence in Enugu state as a result of discovery of coal in the area in 1917 by the European explorers. In the colonial period all planning enactments example, the cantonment proclamation of 1904, Ordinance No.29 of 1917, town and country planning ordinance of 1946 were all in operation in the old eastern region including Enugu. However the first indigenous planning law, the Nigerian urban and regional planning law decree No.88 of 1992 which was made to have national application has not been domesticated in Enugu state. This is however a situation that has created planning activities and not keeping pace with the population growth in the area.

The township ordinance No.29 of 1917 was enacted to classify urban settlements in Nigeria into different grades of cities and as well to establish broad physical layout of towns, in that ordinance Enugu was classified a second class township amongst other towns. The ordinance came as a result of discovery of coal and the consequent exploitation but only Lagos was classified a first class township but before the classification Enugu had remained an important town east of the Niger based on several functions which it served and has continued to serve to the present day(Iyi, 2009).

Available industries were scored 2 to 3 % for medium and large scale industries respectively, in the area of infrastructure administrative and commerce land uses formed the core of early Enugu urban, the markets have remained in the positions they were in the early stages of Enugu urban and as a result the attendant markets development forces have created pressure on the entire area, many barriers separate newer residential neighborhoods from the earlier settled areas of the town. For example, the economy of the area for now is mixed with greater bias to the informal sector activities; this was however against the earlier settlers who were engaged in mining and other forms of salaried functions (Okeke 1998; &Iyi 2007).

The major work of the Enugu capital territory development authority (ECTDA), is to administer the city’s infrastructure and urban development planning and coordinating between state level government departments tasked with governing Enugu power supply, roads and services but however the Nigerian infrastructure Advisory facility (NAIF) worked alongside ECTDA offering technical assistance to support more effective city development planning and service delivery. Rural electrification is also pursued vigorously as a necessary infrastructure for the success of small and large-scale industrial scheme.

* 1. **Statement of The Problem**

The present economic reforms of the federal government since 1999 appear to be a continuation of the previous reforms measure.Obasanjo’s administration in particular has pursued these measures especially with the introduction of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), the reform focus on the various areas; private alleviation, fiscal monitory income trade, debt policies as well as broadening of the productive base of the economy for sustainable growth (Donli, 2004). The supposed goal of neoliberal policy was to enhance growth and development however; demographic statistics reveal that the neoliberal policy has not brought about the massive improvement in the social welfare needs since independence the Nigeria government has hardly spent beyond 5% and 13% budgetary allocations on health and education (Abayomi, 2012). Whereas the economic growth rate into poverty reduction has however escalated the rate of poverty in Nigeria due to high cost of living as a result of privatization(Sen. 1999 and William 2003).

Prior to the emergence of neoliberal economic reforms in Nigeria, government strategy simply involved attracting foreign capital/multinational corporation which has however led to high competition in open market hereby resulting to stunt growth inlocal industries, urban crime and unemployment (Taiwo 1990 and William 2003).

There are various factors that has undermined urban development in Nigeria, some cities like port Harcourt, Abuja, kano, and Lagos consist of indigenous dwellers who always seek pre-ferential treatment with respect to urban administration, these requests constitute formidable barriers to re-development proposals and on the other hand non-native settlers usually feel reluctant to participate meaningfully in actives that will improve these cities, the revenue potentials of these cities are hardly fully exploited and when exploited the tendency for the revenue official to divert some of these funds to other pressing problem instead of providing the required facilities need in urban centers and hereby resulting to various urban problems such as over population, inadequate housing, water supply, transportation, poor sanitary condition, inadequate health facilities/ centers, high urban prostitution, increasing menace of cultactivities, vast emerging slums in urban centers declining productivity and poor education system, bad roads, inadequate electricity in Nigeria (Aina&Taiwo 1990).

**Research questions:**

1. How has the implementation of neoliberal economic reforms engendered infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu state

Between2007-2016?

1. How has the infrastructural development of urban centers enhance socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu state between 2007-2016?

**1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The study has broad and specific objectives; the major objective of this study is to determine the impact of neoliberal reforms on urban development in Enugu State between 2007-2016.

Therefore the specific objectives are

1. To ascertain whether the implementation of neoliberal reforms engendered infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu state between 2007-2016.

2. To ascertain whether infrastructural development enhanced socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu state between 2007-2016.

**1.4Significance of the Study**

This research work has theoretical and practical significance. The theoretical significance is that the study will add to existing knowledge, practically this study will contribute to the advancement of extent literature on neoliberal economic reforms and challenges of urbanization in Enugu state thus forming a verifiable source of reference for researcher.

Again, it is also expected that the empirical result and recommendations of this work will be useful to urban planners, as it will promote urban development in Enugu state.

Finally, the public will find this work very useful because it will serve as a foundation for continuation of research as well as for detailed information as regards neoliberal economic reforms activities in Enugu state.

**1.5Hypotheses**

1. Implementation of neoliberal reforms engendered infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu state between 2007-2016.

2. The infrastructural development of urban centers has not enhanced socio-economicwelfare of residents in Enugu state between 2007-2016.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1Neoliberal Economic Reforms**

Clark (2005) traced the foundation of neoliberalism back to the classical liberalism advocated by Adam Smith and to the specific conception of man and society. He sees neoliberals as a new stage in the development of a capitalist society for economic development.

As maintained by Monck (2005), a neoliberal economic theory is the most important purpose of an economic system. Whereas, the individual liberty of any society depends on there being a free market economy, where the state has voluntarily given up its ability to control the economy for the society as a whole or the interest of its own citizens (Cros, 1950).

Also from the normative perspective, lay a great emphasis on individual being ‘free to choose ‘, so as any restriction on the freedom of trade will reduce well-being by denying individuals the opportunity to improve their situation (Hayak 1973; Bloomgren 1997, and Friedman 1962).Coyler (2003) also noted that the ideology of neoliberalism came as a result of change in ideologies, concerning the fundamental role of the state. His assumption is based on the fact that, the state cannot be as efficient as a private entity in the production of the same output.

However, Olaopa(2015) optioned that the objectives of the reforms is to restore a system back to its original state of efficiency.

The question here is this, why has Nigeria not been able to restore its system back to place despite the adoption of these reform?

The ideal of structural adjustment program has also been criticized base on its impact in Africa.

Scholars from the global south such as, Norberg (2003) did not define capitalism as an economic system of capital ownership and investment opportunity, but rather define it as, the liberal market economy with free competition based on the right to own one’s property and the freedom to negotiate , conclude agreement and to start up business activities. The aim of the reforms according to this definition is for free market instead of enhancing the less developed nation economically.

Ferguson(2006) further argued that, it has however led to inequality, marginalization and the lowest economic growth rate ever recorded and in some cases even ruthless reallocation of resources due to free market .Scholars like Goodman (2008) pointed out the vary problem with Milton Friedman’s theory of Monetarization that they never took into consideration the important of class, that is to say they ignored the way elites were able to distort the policies they prescribed for their own benefit.

Mbah (2014) further argued that the neoliberal economic reform is profit-driven and therefore cannot actually provide social welfare services adequately without considering its profit margin. Kelin (2007) further supported Mbah’s argument by using the shock theory known as structural adjustment where he started that in order to receive aid from these organizations, receiving nations had to restructure their economic development but for their own selfish interest.

Neoliberal economic reform could however be referred to as Washington consensus because of it linkage to the political and economic position of the European nation and the physical location of such organization in that nation’s capital which is said to be exploitative (Campbell and Pederson 2001).

While scholars like Cavanaugh and Broad (2007) threw more light in the Washington consensus by viewing that, the unimpeded private market force is the driving engine for growth and development.

Harvey (2006) pointed out that neoliberalism has not made the state or particular Institutions of the state irrelevant, but rather the institutions and practice of the state have been transformed to better attune them to the need and interest of the neoliberal market, because the neoliberal state has its contradictions which is authoritarian leading to increase instability (as is clear today in midst of great recession) and high competition in the global economy. However,smith (1910) presumed that the sole purpose of capitalist production is not the production of things to meet human needs, but the constant thirst for profit to maintain the accumulation of capital. Meanwhile the process of globalization at the structural level has forced many developing countries to re-think and re-structure the state market relations in their respective countries to pay homage to market force (Mentan, 2004).

**2.2Urban Area and Development in Nigeria.**

Strong urban economics are the backbone and motto of the wealth of nations, whereas the nature of Nigeria urbanization offers unique opportunities for achieving the social objectives (Gantsho 2008). Urbanization remains the focal point of any economy (Olufemi and Oluseyi 2007). Nevertheless, urbanization in Nigeria is associated with less industrialization (Aluko 2004).

According to Gallon and Elsner (2005) an urban area have obvious faults when it comes to their service to people, the area could however be over crowded, contain large amount of substandard housing, be centre of unemployment and half corrupt government.

Mabogunje (1980) viewed that urbanization is the integration of people in various location and serve as access point of supply of goods and services and to profile opportunities to continued growth and development.

Colman and Nixon (1986) profile the observed dichotomy between the formal and informal economy that exist in the economy system that is duly combined with the social, political and technological factors, where the formal is that small and rapidly growing sector which uses relatively large amount of capital, and the informal which refers to the large sector dominated by agriculture where little capital is used, labor productivity is low, where payment is more in kind than in cash. Whereas, Nwaka(1985)also viewed that the urban development process also involve a range of partnership between the government in Nigeria and international community’s including multilateral and bilateral organization.

The conceptual definition of development refers to a process of structural and societal change and historical change (Thomas 2004). Meanwhile Tayebwa(1992) defined development as the improvement of economic, social and political aspect of the whole society like security, culture, social and political institutions.

According to Daro(1981) refers to development as a multi-dimensional process, involving the reorganization and reorientation of the entire economy and social system, he further argued that development is a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has through some combination of social economic and political process and secured towards the way of obtaining better life.

Perroux (1978) defined development as a combination of mental and social change among the population which decides to increase its global product. Development on the other hand is a long participatory process of social change which basic objective is the material and social progress through a better understanding of the environment (Rogers 1990). Development seeks to restore or enhance basic human capacities and freedom in order to enable people be the agents of their own growth (Shelly 2012).

Development can also be seen as the increasing capacity to make rational use of natural and human resources for social end (J.H Mittelman 1988).Thus Baran(1957) described development as a far- reaching transformation of society’s economic, and social political structures of the dominant organization of production, distribution and consumption. Rodney (1974) describes development as a many-sided process implying for the individual increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being.

There are several theories used to explain the term development based on its effect on different society. The Modernization theory tends to view the modern societies,its productive good features basically in the social structuralprocess. Levy (1967) maintain that as time goes on, they will be increasingly resemble of one city and another because of the pattern of modernization is an irreversible process, once started cannot be stopped . That is to say that once a third world country comes in contact with the west, they will not be able to resist the impetus toward modernization. Rostow (1960) out listed the various stage of development to be the traditional society, the precondition takeoff stage, the drive to maturity stage and the high mass consumption society. The reason for lack of development in the third world countries reside in their lack of productive investment and therefore advice that the way out lies in the provision of aids to these countries in the form of capital, technology and expertise as well as adopting the western values. The modernization theory have also indicated traditional value as one of the internal factor that undermine development in most third world countries yet countries like China and Japan despite their advance economic development countries to operate on traditional values i.e. to say traditional values are not possibly dichotomous from modern status.

The dependency theories however outline some basic conditions of development within a country;

Promote a more effective government role in terms of national development.

Promote more effective internal demand in terms of domestic market as a base to reinforce the industrialization process.

Create a platform of investment, giving a preferential role to national capital.

Develop a more effective coverage of social services from the government, especially to improvised sectors to become more competitive.

Develop national strategies according to the model of import substitution, protecting national production by establishing quotas and tariffs on external markets.

Scholars like Enrique, Cardozo &falleto(1980) takes into account the interrelationship that exists between countries as well as its transformation into positive element for the development of peripheral nations.

This theory has however made societies in the third world countries relay mostly on the international connection among countries especially those related to trade, international financial system, world technology and military cooperation instead of generating funds from the booming sector to develop the other sector.

The liberal scholars such as Almond and Coleman (1960), Lucian pye (1966) express a similar view that for a nation to develop its political, economic and socio-cultural structure, there is a need to confirm with the western values that is to keep their economics open to free trade as well as international competition so as to rely on market economy for development.

However the Marxist scholars were of a different view that the international sphere advance capitalism cannot promote development in Latin America due to its character of exploitation rooted in imperialism. (V.I Lenin 1916; Paul Baron 1957 and frank 1967). Development in the political term could refer to bringing about social change that allows people to achieve their human potential (Adams 2009).

Fay and opal (2000) argued that the rate of urbanization is not necessarily related to economic growth in cities, but it has an inverse relationship to the level of urbanization in a country. Whereas cities are phone to intra-urban social inequalities like poverty, crime, the social exclusion of particular sectors of society and there are almost a billion people living in slums (Colantonio2007). Other challenges include environmental pollution, lack of resource management, urban sprawl and industrial activities, loss of agriculture land arising from urbanization, inadequate health facilities, and conjections due to high population, high rate of unemployment, inadequate basic facilities, high cost of living, low income/wages, insecurity, high cost of production est. (Wen 2005). Wemaetal (2009) also viewed that lack of basic utilities is not a major impediment to sustainable economic growth and productivity, but also a major cause of urban inequity and ill health due to high rate of competition in an urban area which leads to less urban development. Development according to Burkey (1993) is the economic and political shift from industrial and economic development to the determining factor in societal transformation. Edwards (1993) view that; development is much about enrichment of the lives of all the people in the society. Meanwhile, Mohan and Stroke (2000) added that development is the holistic theorization of development toward local participation and empowerment. Smith (2006) agree with Edward definition by adding that, if a development strategy result in rebus economic growth and political stability without a significant change in the quality of life of the masses, that means there is high economic growth without development . In order words, development is the capacity of people to make and implement decisions (Martinussen 1995).

Todaro and Smith (2000) also argued that development is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has secured the means of obtaining a better life that is to say the term development does not necessary end in improvement of economic sector but also the improvement of standard of living of the people in a society, because through this process the society ensures growth in wealth acquisition and mental enrichment. Todaro further argued that the society uses a combination of social, economic and institutional process as a means to acquire better standard of living. His concept of development was based on the objective of development which includes; increasing the availability and distribution of basic goods needed for human life- substance such as food, shelter, health, and security. To improve the level of living in respect of social aspect such as national income, education and cultural values. To expand the range of the available individual and national economic and social change. Coetzee (2001) also argued that development also depends on what people are capable of doing and being. Meanwhile Swanepoel and De Beer (2006) agreed to Coetzee concept by adding that poverty is suffering from ill-being and development is about people. Gran (1983) defined development as a social and practical process which aim at the liberation of human potential so that people acquire the maximum socially feasible resource needed for the realization of basic human needs and security. That is to say that development is the integration for economic advancement and people empowerment.

The process of enlarging people choice, opportunities for being creative and productive self-actualization and self-respect, (Korten& UNDP 1990). The purpose of development should aim at expanding people’s capacities, because human development reflects human outcome (UNDP 1994; Todaro 1997 & UNDP 2000). Rahman (1993) argues that human needs are not only about material wealth but people’s psychological and emotional fulfillment. Development should also provide for community capacity and empowerment (Wetmore & Theron 1997). The normative concept of development primary aim is to achieve the full potential of all members of the society thus, the planning process participation, social learning, self reliance and empowerment (Theron &Baran 1997). Whereas Roodt (2001) aggress that for development to be sustained it must be coherent and integrated, and that state policy at national, provincial and local level must tie in line with the people’s aspiration.

Jarven (2010) noted that the most recent period of economic growth did not entail the largest improvement in human development which is to say that a state can witness growth without development.

Conceptually, urbanization is a natural part of development associated with modernization and improvement in technology, industrialization and overall growth process (Henderson, 2002). Nigeria urban population has been growing at a rate which exceeds 6.5 percent and Lagos in particular grew by 5.68 between 1990-1995, Nigeria like a number of other developing countries face formidable urbanization challenges than the developed countries faced (Todaro& smith 2003).

Accordingto the Nigeria national economic empowerment development strategy document (2004) option that the rate of urban growth in Nigeria is one of the fastest in the world, this high urban growth poses some socio-economic consequences though these consequences may be positive and negative, the negative consequences impact on the economic development and growth of these economics in general including Nigeria.

Urbanization is phenomenon that describes the process of change in the growth of population due to changing conditions in the society; it is equally a process of demographic, social, economic, and physical change, which requires complex governmental action (Green, 2011). It is also associated with social economic and technological process of development, the implication is that urbanization connotes social change on a vast scale; urbanization hinges more on changes or alterations in the mode of interaction and behavior patterns than on the availability of infrastructural facilities (Sterin et al 2011). The third world cities have been identified as the major affected regions where the population size is very alarming for example Falade, (1988) noted that in Nigeria towns and cities have continued to witness unprecedented growth both in population and spatial sizes. He remarked further that Nigeria has been ranked among the foremost rapidly urbanizing countries in Africa.

Whereas, urban developing nation coupled with technological advancement, innovation and population increase have played a significant factor responsible for the influx of people into the town, also the developing nations have a similar characteristics of haphazard nature of development with the exception of government reservation areas that are properly planned after the British and Europeans standards for instance Montgomery (1962) revealed that the growth of Ibadan was towards the eastern part because of the location of university of Ibadan.

Several factors are responsible for urban growth and developmentBest, (1970) opion that there is a correlation between population changes and urban growth pattern. Oyesiku (1995) also viewed that growth depends on the natural increase on the part of the total population that is already in urban but it is affected more by difference in the natural level in urban areas. He further identified two factors responsible for urban growth these are natural increase and rural urban migration.

Adedibu et al (1998) stated that there are two major forces shaping the pattern of development of any city, one is centrifugal nature which the other is centripetal force while Adindu and Ogbonna (1998) viewed that urban growth was due to rural unemployment, increased rural poverty, deteriorating living condition, declining soil fertility and unchecked rural urban migration. Salami (1997) also remarked that among actors responsible for growth include urbanization, associated population increased, nature of urban uses, and the landscape configuration, location of development scheme, governmental policy and pattern of route development.

Nkabwe (1984) stated that it is the pivot for economic growth, population expansion and overall progress of any region is the pattern of route development, the coming of colonial administrations, missionaries, the establishment of schools, the expansion of trading activities and relatives place that reigned in the city after the inter-tribal war are some of the factors that are responsible for the rapid growth of the towns. It has been argued that one of the greatest factors facing most of the Nigeria urban towns is the ad-hoc approval of planning scheme. Schemes are approved in isolation without reference to the overall development policies, ordinary a master plan should set the basic policies for development and these form the framework of urban structures ensuring urban harmony (Ogbuefi 2009).

In Enugu urban, most of the green areas and parks in the original master plan have been converted into either residential apartment or industrial development. The open space opposite the Holy Rosary collage along Zik Avenue, the present location of St. Joseph institute along mgbemena street, the lake concert factory along mbanugo street in ogbete are all example of de-greenization policy (Gallion 1980).

**2.3 Summary / Gap in Literature**

There are various reasons why states embark on economic reforms, the imperative to attract mobile capital in today’s globalized market may convince national government to implement reforms as a means to woo capital and boost investment opportunity (Garrett 1998).

Fine and Tenbucken (2005) indicated that the main driver of privatalisation in OECD state was the liberalization of capital market. For developing countries, the incentive may have been exacerbated due to the debt crisis in Latin America (Doyle, 2010). With the basic assumptions that the private sector will be able to increase the efficiency of production as well as to shaped domestic politics.

Baran (2006) argued that neoliberal reforms holds that a market-led economy is necessary better than a government led economy in terms of development but the driving force behind it is competition. But has neoliberal reforms be able to decrease poverty in Latin American?

Kirby (2003) argued that poverty stage has even worse than it has been in the early 1980s and has also be able to bridge gap in terms of inequality of regions and capital fight (Todaro& Smith 2006). In order to compensate for this unfortunate effect of liberalization, countries are forced to rely more on the advert of their national resources to turn out profit as well as increased the gross domestic product of their country ( Altimir, 2004).

In the nutshell, neoliberal reforms have also helped connect countries with each other by increasing the rate at which the import & export culture, knowledge, goods & services these resources are unevenly distributed across the population creating a sense of relative disparity both on a national and international level especially in urban areas(Kirby 2003). However some scholars like

(Mbah2014, Harvey2006&Norberg 2003) asserted that the very motive towards this reform is for capital accumulation which is exploitative in nature and it is pertinent to note here that economic growth is different from economic development.

The effort of writers in literature review shows that, the impact of neoliberal economic reforms on urban development has not been properly articulated because, most scholars tend to view that the neoliberal policy aim at enhancing growth and development without stating those strategies used to solve those challenges faced in urban centers in order to enhance development. It is however expected that the revenue gotten as a result of these free market be effectively used to provide social facilities to enhance the well-being of citizens. This form the lacuna these study attempt to fill.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Theoretical Framework**

This study anchored on the neoliberal theory in explaining and analyzing the impact of neoliberal economic reforms on urban development.

This theory was propounded by both the classical and liberal ideology in the nineteenth century such as; John Lock, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Jefferson and Ryan.

The assumption of this policy implies that, the free market left to its own devices will secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number. That is to say, state intervention is bound to fail in the long run as the state is considered to be less efficient in promoting the well-being of the citizens in comparison to the market.

Hayak (1992) contended that the state in the neoliberal order as to be a ‘minimal state’. The market is perceived as an all-pervasive institution and the individual as a consumer in the market place, to him the market is the engine of human progress.

Neo-liberalism argues that the state’s emphasis on welfare should be cut to the bare minimum and that the states should not engage in any form of social engineering. It is a reference to the global economy, including both global production and global market of goods & services and finance which is based on free market, deregulation, privatization, state minimalism, control of inflation, export orientation, cuts in social expenditure, reduction of public deficit, concentration of market power in the hand of transnational corporations and of financial power in the hand of transnational bank (souse, 2002).

The emergence of neo-liberal policies in mid 1980s as the first phase reflected a variety of intervention like structural adjustment policies, cut in food subsides, cut in social spending, development of corporate welfare, capital market deregulation and cut in unnecessary expenditure from public budgets, these phase witness the growth of many social movement especially in Latin American.

Whereas, the second phase in 1980s-1990s known as the Washington consensus and post Washington consensus impacted enormously on the economic policies of Afro-Asian American countries with core principles like; fiscal discipline, tax reform, financial liberalization, public expenditure priorities, exchange rates, trade liberalization, foreign direct investment, privatization deregulation and property rights.

While the development of post Washington consensus in mid 1990s to date, as the third phase reflects a scenario where economic institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank discuss the problems of governance concerning global social movement.

However, between 1950s -70s mainstream development policies was targeted towards the accelerated state-led, structural economic transformation of poor agricultural economies to wealthy industrialized ones. Neo-liberalism signifies a counter- revolution that resulted in the dismantling of this broader project altogether, primarily through the liberalization of foreign trade and the abandonment of import-substitution and industrialization, but also through a broader undoing and reordering of the regulatory purview of the state and the imposition of tighter fiscal discipline. Meanwhile, the technical critique argues that market reform policies fail to meet their own criteria for success in terms of stabilization, growth and point to de-industrialization and lost decade of development in Africa and Latin America (Weyland, Huber &Solt, 2004).

**Application of the Theory**

Nigeria is running a mixed economy in which both public and private enterprise operates, however public enterprises are established as agencies of economic and social development. The on-going commercialization and privatization of both federal and state enterprises is one of the plans for the attainment of government objectives in the restricting of the Nigeria economy e.g. privatization of the telecommunication enterprises by Nigeria government due to the ideology of neo-liberalism.

The federal government of Nigeria in 1988 through decree No.25 set up the technical committee on privatization and commercialization (TCPC), charged with the responsibility of privatization and commercializing some selected government enterprises with the main reason to promote greater efficiency and productivity in the economy, by generating revenue to enhance development.

The director general, bureau of public enterprise (BPE) Dr. Christopher Anyanwu asserted that the objectives of privatization include restructuring and rationalization of public sector in order to lessen the dominance of unproductive investment and targeted at raising funds for socio-economic development in various areas as well as infrastructural development.

Odey (2009) opined that telecommunication industry had impacted positively on the economy and livelihood of citizens in the country. Kalu (1999) contributed that as at the end of 2005 over 10 enterprises were privatized while over 30 enterprises were commercialized for example , National Electric Power Authority { NEPA} now Power Holding Company of Nigeria {PHCN} Nigeria Telecommunication Limited {NITEL} now Nigeria Telecommunication Plc e.t.c.

According to federal government of Nigeria (1993) the long term goal of a telecommunication enterprise is to generate a reasonable return on investment to enhance infrastructural development. The available question here is, has the reasonable revenue generated been effectively and efficiently utilized to enhance the livelihood of citizens in Enugu State? Has then being increased in infrastructural development such as road, hospital in Enugu State?

**3.2 Research Design**

This study adopted the use of ex post facto research design to substitute for true experiment and used to test hypothesis about cause and effects of neoliberal economic reforms on urban development in Enugu State.

An expost facto study helps the researcher to determine the possible causes retrospectively in his /her hypothesis, it also help the researcher to retrospectively find the effects of a naturally occurring event on a subsequent outcome with a view of establishing a causal or correlation link between them.

Cohen (2000) asserted that expost facto research is a method of teasing out possible antecedents of events that have happened but cannot, be manipulated by the investigator.

In Hypothesis one the (x) variable is the implementation of neoliberal economic reforms while the (y) variable is infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu State between 2007 and 2016.

Hypothesis two the (x) variable is infrastructural development in urban centers while the (y) variable is socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu State between 2007 and 2016.

**3.3 Methods of Data Collection**

With regards to this study, documentary and survey method of data collection was used. Payne (2004) stated that documentary methods are techniques used to investigate and identify the limitations of physical source especially written document.

While in the aspect of survey, the data was collected through the use of questionnaire as the research instrument and was administered with the aid of one research assistant.

**3.3.1 Area of the Study**

Enugu urban, the present capital city of Enugu state is located approximately at latitude 06 30N and longitude 070 30’ E in the southern part of Nigeria. It is bounded in the Igbo-Etitiandisi-uzo local government area, in the south by Awgu and part of Nkanu east government area (GEO-INFORMATION 2012).

Iyi (2007) Asserted that the Enugu urban originated from the discovery of coal in 1909 in EnuguNgwo, a village situated at the top of udiplateux with the commencement of the coal resources in 1915, settlers began to settle on the foot of the hills and on the wide plains that currently constitute the centre of Enugu state.

It was however classified as a second class township in 1917 by the township ordinance NO.19 of 1917, up to 26th August 1996 when it became and is currently the capital of the new state.

Enugu state is divided into three senatorial zones and seventeen (17) local government areas six of which are largely urban they include: Enugu east, Enugunorth, EnuguSouth, Nsukka, Oji River and Udi. While the others include: Aninri, Awgu, Ezeagu, Igboetiti, IgboezeNorth, IgboezeSouth, Isiuzo, Nkanu East, Nkanuwest, UdenuandUzo-Uwani.

Enugu state has two levels of government, the state government and the local government with GovernorIfeanyiUgwuanyi as the current executive governor of Enugu state, who was elected by the people in April 2015 and was sworn in on 29 may 2015. The population of Enugu state is estimated to be 3,267,837 at the census held in 2006.

The state is predominantly rural and agrarian, with a substantial proportion of its working population engaged in farming, although trading (18.8 %) and services (12.9%). In the urban area trading is the dominant occupation followed by services, a small proportion of the population is also engaged in manufacturing activities with the most prominent ogbete main market located in the state capital.

**3.3.2Population of the Study**

This study focuses on the informalsmall-scale business operators, who were displaced from their original place of business due to infrastructural development

Aguah (1986) said that in Enugu state small-scale enterprises has business that employs about 30% of entire labor force. That is to say small scale enterprises are important tools for economic development of any ambitions country. Small-scale businesses occupy a strategy position not only in Enugu state economy but also in the economy of any other state.

**3. 3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques**

This study adopted the purposive sampling techniques, with sample size of 60. Crossman, (2017) asserted that a purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. Purposive sampling is also known as judgmental, selective or subjective sampling under the purposive sample, the total population sampling could be used because this kind of purposive sampling technique is commonly used to generate reviews of events or experiences, which is to say it is common to studies of particular groups within larger populations.

That is to say,the researcher chooses sampled units who, by their judgment will meet the specific purpose of the survey.

Purposeful sampling is a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources (Patton, 2002). This involves identifying and selecting individuals that are especially knowledgeable about or experienced with a phenomenon of interest (Cresswell&Clark 2011). Based on this research, the study could however focus on the experience of small-scale business as a result of neoliberal reforms in Enugu state.

**3.3.4 Instrument for Data Collection**

This study adopts a semi- structured questionnaire as the major instrument for data collection. It is the main data collection method in surveys and yield to quantitative data. A total number of 60 constructed questionnaireswere administered to small-scale business operators who were displaced from their previous place of business in order to get their views or experience.

The questionnaire has an introductory letter and two (2) sections, the first section (A) is the demographic introductory made of five (5) questions while the second section (B) is infrastructural development and socio-economic welfare ofresidents has (14) close ended questions and one (1) open ended question.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample | Number of sample | Percentage of the sample |
| Enugu East | 24 | 40.0 |
| Enugu North | 36 | 60.0 |
| Enugu South | - | - |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 |

**3.3.5 Reliability & Validity of the Instrument**

Validity refers to the ability of an instrument to measure what its intended to measure. Therefore to check for the validity of the instrument, copies of the questionnaire where checked by the project supervisor and co-coordinator of project in the Department of Political Science and necessary amendment and corrections were made as suggested by the experts

**3.4 Method of Data Analysis**

This study adopted the qualitative and quantitative method of data collection in analyzing of the hypothesis It consist of a set of interpretive, material practices that make the world visible, these practices transform the world by turning the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversation, photographs, recordings and memos to the self. That is to say qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the subjects meaning that qualitative research study things in their natural settings attempting to make sense of, or interpret the phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them

 (Denzin& Lincoln 2005) meanwhile, quantitative research is a deductive, objective process of inquiry where the variables in study are measured in numbers and analyzed using statistical procedures in order to describe or make generalizations and reported in formal and impersonal language. (Slevitch, 2011). Based on theresearch data from survey would also be measured using statistical procedures in order to make generalization. The statistical package for social sciences was used for qualitative analysis.

**Logical Data Framework**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RESEARCH QUESTION | HYPOTHESIS | MAJOR VARIABLES | EMPIRICAL INDICATORS | METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION | SOURCES OF DATA | METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS.  |
| 1.How has the implementation of neoliberal reforms engender infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu State between 2007 and 2016? | Implementation of neoliberal reforms engenders infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu State between 2007 and 2016. | {X}variableImplementation of neoliberal reforms.{Y} variableInfrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu State between 2007 and 2016. | 1. Privatalisation of government properties.2. Building of large-scale offices. | Documentary method of data collection. | Secondary source of data. | Qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.How has the infrastructural development of urban centers enhance socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu State between 2007 and 2016? | Infrastructural development in urban centers enhances socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu State between 2007 and 2016. | {X}variableInfrastructural development of urban centers.{Y}variableSocio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu State between 2007 and 2016. | 1. Displacement of operators of small-scale business.2. Destruction of sources of livelihood for the urban poor citizens.3.increase in poverty for the operators of SMEs  | Documentary and survey method of data collection | Secondary source of data | Qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis. |

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**DATA ANALYSIS/ HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

**4.0 Implementation of neoliberal Reforms and Infrastructural Development**

This chapter systematically verified hypothesis one and hypothesis two which are; Implementation of neoliberal economic reforms engendered infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu state between 2007-2016 and Infrastructural development of urban centers enhances socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu state between 2007-2016.

**4.1 Implementation of Neoliberal Economic Reforms**

 The neoliberal policy measures of privatization deregulations and liberalization were mainly predicated by the World Bank/ International Monetary Fund Initiated model for curtailing fiscal and external imbalances for developing countries which were experiencing high incidence of external debt indebtedness own and other bi-lateral institutions since the early 1980s ( Mills, 1989). However, the key feature of neoliberal policy centers on market forces to correct the perceived distortion in the economy, particularly the over-valuation of the naira which was adjusted. Since its introduction in 1980s the neoliberal policy has become part and parcel of the dynamics of the country’s economic crunch, exacerbating existing pre adjustment problems whilst creating new ones specific to its own contradictions. This is due to the fact that the nations that enacted this structural adjustment programs or economic reforms promised to make richer got poorer and went from being heavily indebted to being severely indebted and economically imbalance and stunt (Umoren, 2001). While it is recognized that the state in third world countries particularly those in Africa are known for their shortcomings like corruption, mismanagement and the rest yet the state is still a necessary mechanism for redistributing of wealth in economic with market structures, it is also clear that the market will provide infrastructural facilities such as; electricity, road, health facilities and even education out of goodwill. Consequently to carry on with the neoliberal economic policy, the government developed a new orientation termed National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) in March, 2004 that focused ondomestic grown strategies that would help it better target public policies in support of poverty reduction in line with the millennium development goals whose objectives include; halving the number of people living on less than one US dollar per day, as well as reducing maternal and child mortality rates and universalizing primary education amongst others. The strategy also aimed at stressing the importance of transparency, reorientation of national values and accountability in government so as to reposition the national economy toward increased economic growth, employment generation and rapid infrastructural development(National Planning Commission, 2004).

**4.1.2 Privatalisation of Government Properties**

 The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) was institutionalized in March, 2004 to become the operational mechanism that would drive the economy at the federal and state level for a holistic sustainable development in the country. In order to achieve its goal, the federal government urged for the collaboration of both the state (SEEDS) and local government (LEEDS) respectively. The NEEDS, a neoliberal economic policy was put in place by the administration to re-invigorate the structural and institutional weakness of the economy. The NEEDS with its affiliation of privatization, commercialization and deregulation of the downstream sectors of oil-generated mixed-feelings among Nigerian’s especially the working poor who bore the main costs of the policy.

 The NEEDS as a neoliberal policy is a re-enactment of the scrambles for spheres of influence in the less developed countries, it is a replacement of the failed structural adjustment programme (SAP) of the military, the needs was intended to delineate the scope of the role of government from that of private sector in the nation’s economy, however the needs major intention was to return business to private investors while the government contended with providing business friendly environment for investments to thrive.

The policy was aimed at transferring public enterprise to private organization and thereby rolled back the frontiers of the state and this undoubtedly leave the state with the responsibility of discharging its core functions such as, the provision of essential services, security and basic infrastructure. Meanwhile the major objectives of needs with regards to public sector reforms include; eliminating of ghost workers, enhancing good governance with transparency, due process and zero tolerance for corruption, privatization and deregulation of downstream oil sector, removal of subsides, floating exchange rate, pension reforms both in the public and private sectors, monetization policy, value re-orientation fiscal decentralization, institutional reforms, prison reforms, tax reforms and service delivery. Whereas the private sector reforms include; banking sector reforms, agglomeration of the industrial sector of economy, technology transfer and promotion of indigenous technology, local content policy and promotion of small and medium scale enterprise. (SMEs).

This policy however led to the sales of government properties such as the Nigerian Telecommunication (NITEL) and NICON HILTON hotel were sold to Transcorp, the very essence of these sales of government properties to private sector was to re-generate funds for re-investment in order to provide infrastructural facilities to enhance livelihood.

The medium term development plan system was succeeded by the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy alongside the State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy which was replaced with the 5th National Development Plan and was again replaced by the vision 2020 initiative.

The achievement of Nigeria’s vision 2020 reflects the intention of Nigeria to become one of the top twenty economies in the world by the year 2020, would ultimately depend on the ability of the component states to improve their respective economies thereby propelling the nation towards the attainment of the vision.

The transformation of the economy to bring about a transition from primary-product dependence to industry and service dependence, calls for increased industrialization. However industrialization cannot take place in the absence of necessary physical infrastructure including adequate and sustainable power supply, available raw materials, human capital development and provision of adequate and accessible quality service and sound macroeconomic policies, all these basic development fundamentals were incorporated into the 4-point development Agenda of the present government of Enugu state noting that infrastructure and utilities development which were not considered a priority during the last development plan period in the state, were adequately taken into consideration in the state 4-point Agenda.

The current administration in Enugu state has witnessed massive road constructions which include but not limited to the following ; Nike lake road, the Abakpa Nike- road, the Opi-Nsukka dual carriage road, the Amaenkwo-Amaeke- Amah Brewery junction 9th mile bypass, the OhomOrba junction-imilikeAni-Ezimo Uno-EzimoAgu-imilike-Ogbodu Aba-ObolloEtiti-Amalla-Obollo Afor ring road, the Enugu road junction –umuezebi-Nru junction, university gate road, the post office roundabout Odenigbo roundabout- Ogurugu road Ikenga road, and the obechara road junction etc.

With regards to building of large scale offices and shops, on 16 September 2011 the large scale business enterprise (Shoprite) was open in Enugu under the regime of the formal governor of Enugu state, Governor Sullivan Chime who stated that the grand opening of the Shoprite complex at the polo field shopping mall could however provide employment to the people as well as boost the economy not only through payment of taxes but by employing the people.

The building of large scale enterprise have automatically led to the advancement of Enugu urban, the revenue generated as a result of payment of tax is been re-invested into infrastructural development such as construction of roads, bridges within the state.

4.1.3 **The State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy in Enugu State (SEEDS)**

The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) which encapsulates the National Poverty Alleviation Programme (NAPEP) among others is a national policy instrument for the reduction of poverty and sensitizing development in the country. As a result, the NEEDS was implemented in the thirty-six states of the federation as the strategy (SEEDS). With its main focus on the creation of wealth, creation of employment, reduction of poverty and the general reorientation of values, the implementation of the programme kicked off nationwide in 2002 (national Planning Commission, 2004).

In compliance with the NEEDS strategy towards the realization of the millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a ministry of Human Capital Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy was accordingly established in Enugu State, not only to coordinate and supervise but also to provide a pedestal for systemic integrated inter-sectoral approach to the implementation of the poverty reduction programme. The ministry anchors the implementation of the poverty alleviation programme on conditional cash transfer (CCT) scheme. This basically comprises the monthly sustenance allowance (MSA) and Business start-up Grant (BSQ). The MSA is a monthly guaranteed investment grant of twelve thousand naira (N12,000) distributed to targeted individuals beneficiaries to set up an enterprise after undergoing the state government sponsored 12 months training in vocational and skills acquisition. For even spread of beneficiaries and effective implementation, the Ministry of Human Capital Development and Poverty Reduction has a programme implementation and coordination outfit that co-ordinates all the activities of the different agencies involved in the implementation process. The programme is designed to cover ten communities from each of the ten local government areas in the state per year. This implies that a total of one hundred (100) out of the four hundred and seventy three (437) communities in the state are marked out to benefit from the exercise each year, others considered to benefit from the scheme are the unemployed graduates and rural farmers. Between 2004 and 2012 for which records are available, shows that under the monthly sustenance allowance of the conditional cash transfer scheme, a total of eight thousand one hundred households spread across the 437 communities that make up the 17 local government areas of Enugu state have benefited from the scheme. Out of this number 84.4% participated but 35.5% enrolled their children in primary 1 up to JSS3, as well as accessed the free medical care including investing the grant in income generating enterprises which 64.5% households beneficiaries did not comply with the school attendance and health conditionality.

With regards to the business start-up grants (BSG) the same number benefitted out of this number, thirty-five percent (35%) beneficiaries were trained on vocational skills while 65% beneficiaries did not participate in the training. Overall, majority of the beneficiaries of both the conditional cash transfer monthly sustenance allowance and business start-up Grant in Enugu state did not comply with the respective conditions of education, health and vocation training, implying that there was little or no significant impact of the implementation of poverty alleviation programme in Enugu State.

**Distribution of participants and outcomes of conditional cash transfer (CCT) in Enugu State between 2004-2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Projected annual beneficiaries  | Frequency of actual benefit  | Percentage of actual beneficiaries  | Percentage outcome  |
| 2004 | 900 | 900 | 100 | 40.1 |
| 2005 | 900 | 840 | 93.3 | 32.7 |
| 2006 | 900 | 800 | 88.8 | 33.8 |
| 2007 | 900 | 780 | 86.7 | 33.9 |
| 2008 | 900 | 870 | 96.6 | 34.5 |
| 2009 | 900 | 900 | 100 | 39.4 |
| 2010 | 900 | 400 | 44.4 | 27.8 |
| 2011 | 900 | 650 | 72.2 | 35.2 |
| 2012 | 900 | 700 | 71.7 | 34.9 |
| Total  | 8100 | 6840 | 84.4 | 34.7 |

 Source: Household survey 2018

The study on perceptions of poverty by people in Enugu state showed that many people perceived well-being as the ability to build a house, marry, begat children, train and feed them well.

With regards to the cause of poverty in Enugu state, the males attributed it to unemployment, lack of forest, and land resources, lack of access to cash to buy farm implements and absence of fallow land deriving from the influx of migrants farmers-the immediate impacts of these were poor feeding and hunger as well as increasing crime wave arising from poverty. Poor feeding also led to malnutrition, diseases and early aging. The female identified lack of fertilizer, poor roads, and lack of water as the prominent cause of principal among the impacts were huge inability to sell produce, inability to pay fees and medical bills. To them, the most worrisome cause of poverty is the poor state of unpaved earth road which had become impassable with the rains, resulting in inability to more produce to marked (Nweze& Francis, 2003). Workshop participants on integrated approach to poverty reduction in Enugu state defined poverty in terms of inability to provide one’s basic needs, such as food, clothing and shelter, some include basic needs like education, health care and safe drinking water. Whereas many participants talk about poverty being the outcome of poverty of government and governance, that is the ability of government to deliver on previous plans and programmes for poverty reduction and wealth creation. Issues identified include:

1. Exclusion of stakeholders from the development and implementation of government plans, policies and strategies
2. Lack of transparency and accountability
3. Lack of service delivery orientation and capacity in government instruments
4. Poor public expenditure management
5. Waste and duplication of efforts and resources (UNDP, 1994)

Federal Office of Statistics shows that 57% of the citizens of Enugu state were living in poverty and with about 15% in extreme poverty. Also by Meme, 75% of the rural dwellers and 42% of the urban population were in the extremely poor category (Ukwu et al, 1998).

The process for the development of the Enugu state poverty reduction strategy commenced in June 2003, participants agreed that in order to reflect and coordinate Enugu state commitment to poverty reduction, there was a need to develop a holistic poverty reduction strategy with strategic initiatives in major sectors including health, education, agriculture and rural development, access to justice, wealth creation as well as governance and public expenditure management.

Wealth creation and employment imply economic growth, the economic growth is the driver for poverty reduction that is to say economic growth is expected to directly reduce poverty by creating more jobs and improving average income. Economic growth also increases government revenues thus providing more funding for investment in human development.

**4.1.4 Budget to infrastructural development in Enugu State**

To accomplish the goals of the state government, the sum of 23.583 billion was allocated to the ministry of worksandinfrastructure in the year 2017 budget. Over 5 billion out of this amount was spent on provision of critical infrastructure across the 17 local government areas.

Among the health facilities available include, Parklane, UNTH, (Teaching Hospital), Orthopaedic hospital are the major government health facilities within the gu metropolis while the local government has health centres clinics (Udi), Nsukka one government hospital and modern primary health care.

We therefore upheld our hypotheses one and conclude that the adoption of neoliberal policy measures of privatalisation deregulationsengenderedinfrastructural development in Enugu metropolises like construction of road in Abakpa Nike road, Obollo-eke road, Nike-lake road, Opi-Nsukka dual carriage and Ama brewery junction 9th mille bypass,but despite the ongoing road construction there is still a gap in infrastructural development as there are limited health facilities that could at least handle the available population. The limited government health facilities, inadequate electricity an insufficient water supply literally signifies no development at all.

**4.2 Infrastructural Developments of Urban Centers Enhance Socio-Economic Welfare of Residents in Enugu State between 2007-2016.**

**4.2.1 Infrastructural Development in Enugu State**

The governor of Enugu State awards N1.04 billion road contracts. According to daily posting March (2018), the Enugu State Executive Council (Exco) has awarded contracts for the construction of another set of urban and rural roads worth over N1 billion in keeping with the state government’s infrastructural development initiatives and its resolve to continue to touch the lives of the people positively. Already commenced work include, Obollo Eke Junction-Agala-OkaligboJunction,OhomOrba-Amajioka-Umuikeoha-AguOrba, and OkpuAguOrba road both in Udenu Local government area of the state. Within the Enugu metropolis; the Nike Lake road, the Abakpa Nike road, the Opi-Nsukka dual carriage road, 9th Mile bypass, the OhomOrba Junction, the Amaeke-Ngwo-Nsude, the Amankow-Amaeke-Amah Brewery Junction 9th Mile, the OhomOrba Junction-Imilike, the Etiti-AmallaObollo Afor ring road, the Enugu road junction-Umuezebi-Nru junction University gate road as well as school road construction at godfreyokoye university ugwuomunike.

**Pictures of ongoing infrastructural development in Enugu state**

**Table 1: Nsukka Road**

****Source: <https://www.enugustate.gov.ng/index.php/portfolio/the-new-nsukka/>

Table 2: Abakpa Nike Road

**Source:** [**http://contraculturemag.com/**](http://contraculturemag.com/)

Table 3: 9th Mile corner Road construction

****source: <https://www.enugustate.gov.ng>

**Table 4: Opi Nsukka dual carriage road**

**Source:** [**https://guardian.ng/**](https://guardian.ng/)

**Table 5: The Obollo-Eke junction**

**Source:** [**www.dailytrust.com.ng**](http://www.dailytrust.com.ng)

**Table 6 : Orba road construction**

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**Source:**[**www.newsexpressmgr.com**](http://www.newsexpressmgr.com)

**Table 7: Ama brewery junction 9th mile**

****

**Source:** [**www.newsexpressmgr.com**](http://www.newsexpressmgr.com)

**Table 8: Road construction at Ugwuomu Nike**



**Source:** [**www.gambetanews.com**](http://www.gambetanews.com)

**4.2.1 Socio-Economic Welfare of Residents in Enugu State**

The idea of welfare refers to well-being or what is good for people it can be taken to refer to the provision of social services principally health care, housing, social security, education and social work. Social services can be developmental, because a society in which individuals are valued should have the facilities to help them realize their potential.

Feinberg (1980) viewed the term welfare interest to refer to the interest that he considers fundamental, they include physical health and vigor, physical integrity and functioning, the absence of pain or disfigurement, a minimum degree of intellectual activity, emotional stability, engagement in a normal social life, a minimum amount of wealth, income and financial security, a tolerable social and physical environment and some freedom from interference by others. To him, welfare interests are needs, that is to say items that are essential for human development. Harvey (1973) highlighted the various needs to be food, housing, medical care, education, social and environmental services, consumer goods, recreational opportunities, neighborhood amenities and transportation facilities. Whereas Marx (1844) asserted that the lack of social welfare in relative to the needs leads to poverty and poverty is based on a comparison of poor people with others in society, people are poor in comparison to others because their income is in the lowest ten per cent of the population or because they fall significantly below the average income.

Bradshaw (1972) distinguishes two other categories of need to be felt need and expressed need. Felt need is what people feel they must have and expressed need is a strongly expressed want. The term need and welfare is based on people as individual, but the idea of social welfare refers to view of society, the needs and welfare of the society. Greve, (1975) stated that the United Nation report suggests that a basic aim of social services is to help towards a mutual adjustment of individuals and their social environment. This objective s achieved through the use of techniques and methods which are defined to help individuals, groups and communities to solve their problems of adjustment to a changing pattern of society. Social services in relative to welfare can reinforce a social order by making social structures publicly acceptable, they can press people to conform, imposing a morality on their recipients, they can also foster exploitation and in some cases, they can become directly impressive. Welfare state is based on the recognition of dependency as a normal element of social relationships. In theory the welfare state offers protection to all its citizens at the best possible level. The state may provide services, in as much as state intervention is accepted as legitimate, but the role of the state is complex, it also supervises the provision of welfare in the whole society, regulating, mandating, stimulating and supporting alternative channels of welfare provision. (Robson 1976).

Social welfare is concerned with welfare and well-being of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the society. This excluded population has fewer opportunities for economic, social and human development and remain caught in a vicious cycle of poverty, therefore economic growth needs to be equitable for improving the living standards of all strata of the society. The social welfare sector envisages inclusion of the poor in intention aimed at poverty reduction and social development for enhancing their upward social-economic mobility.

The annual plan envisages realization of the vision 2020 through social welfare initiatives, institutional care and rehabilitation of the needy and vulnerable. The plan aim at providing an enabling environment and tangible opportunities through policies, programmes and projects for promotion of social justice and equity in the country.

Poverty has become endemic in Nigeria, with almost 70% of the population below the poverty line. Enugu state suffers its own share of the problem as available figures show the incidence of poverty in the state to be almost 60% poverty implies all the associated problems of low income, poor education and health, malnutrition as well as social and political exclusion.

The Enugu state poverty reduction strategy is the state’s empowerment and economic development strategy (SEEDS) is the strategy enacted by government of Enugu state for poverty reduction in the state. The Enugu state Ministry of Human Development and Poverty Reduction was created with the mandate to facilitating the development of a holistic, multi-sect oral poverty reduction strategy, with the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders and to coordinate its implementation. And in October, 2003 the strategic framework for the Enugu State poverty reduction strategy was developed, separate groups led by the Ministry of environment and the Ministry of Women Affairs, led efforts to develop environmental and gender strategies respectively, for mainstreaming into the poverty reduction strategy.

Economic growth is the driver for poverty reduction; it is expected to directly reduce poverty for household by creating more jobs and improving average household incomes, thus making more funds available to household for consumption, increasing their savings and freeing resources for investment. It also increases government revenue thus providing more funding for investment in human development. Economic growth is essentially driven by investment, which we expect will grow from two sources: In the first place, the improvement in income will lead to increased consumption, thus making the economy more attractive and increasing the volume of business carried out by existing business, there is also the increased investment that is expected to come as a result of improvement in the infrastructural development as well as in health, education and other areas of human development.

**4.2.2 Impact of Government Demolition, Building and Construction on Livelihood of SME Operators in Enugu State. Analysis of questionnaire**

**Frequency Table**

Table 1

|  |
| --- |
| Gender |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | male | 23 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 |
| female | 37 | 61.7 | 61.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source:Survey 2018

 Data in table 1 shows that 23 respondents representing 38.3% and 37 respondents representing 61.7% are the most active in small-scale business enterprise. This simply shows the number of sample respondents.

Table 2

|  |
| --- |
| Location |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Enugu East | 24 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Enugu North | 36 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source:Survey 2018

Data in table 2 shows that 24 respondents representing 40.0 from Enugu East and 36 respondents representing 60.0 from Enugu north with total percentage of 100 simply shows the location of my respondents. These are locations with greater number of citizens whose major activities is trading, to which the infrastructural development is supposed to add to the advancement in profit rather it has lead to the destruction of their source of living .

|  |
| --- |
| Table 3Age Bracket |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 18-30yrs | 34 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 56.7 |
| 31-40yrs | 16 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 83.3 |
| 41yrs and above | 10 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source:Survey 2018

Data in table 3 shows the age bracket of those involve in small scale business enterprise, 34 respondents representing 56.7 % are between the age bracket of 18-30 and 16 respondents representing 26.7 % are between the age bracket of 31-40 and 10 respondents representing 16.7 % are between the age bracket of 41 and above.

|  |
| --- |
| Table 4Level of education |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | school cert | 37 | 61.7 | 61.7 | 61.7 |
| B.Sc. | 21 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 96.7 |
| Others | 2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

 Data in table 4 shows that 37 respondents representing 61.7% business operators have school cert and 21 respondents representing 35.0 % have B.Sc while 2 respondents representing 3.3% others. This shows the level of qualification obtained by respondents.

Table 5

|  |
| --- |
| Nature of Business |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | food vendor | 12 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| provision shop | 10 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 36.7 |
| fruit seller | 10 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 53.3 |
| Others | 28 | 46.7 | 46.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

 Source: Survey 2018

Data in table 5 shows that 12 respondents representing 20.0% are food vendor, and 10 respondents representing 16.7 % sells provision and 10 respondents representing 16.7% sell fruits while 28 respondents representing 46.7% are others. This implies that the percentage of those involve in informal small scale business enterprises.

Table 6

|  |
| --- |
| Has any of your selling location been destroyed by the government |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 47 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.3 |
| No | 13 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

 Data in table 6 shows that 47 respondents representing 78.3% agreed that their selling location was destroyed while 13 respondent representing 21.7% did not experience destruction of selling location. This implies that the location of most small scale business operators was destroyed by Government and this implies destruction of source of livelihood of the SMES.

Table 7

|  |
| --- |
| did the government compensate you for the destruction |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| No | 57 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source:Survey 2018

 Data in table 7 shows that 3 respondents representing 5.0% were compensated while 57 respondents representing 95.0% were not. The implication of this is that there was no compensation from the government towards the destruction of small-scale business enterprises in Enugu metropolis, and what then should then depend on while relocating their business from their actual place of business .

Table 8

|  |
| --- |
| did your relocation cost you money |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 28 | 46.7 | 46.7 | 46.7 |
| No | 32 | 53.3 | 53.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

 Data in table 8 shows that 28 respondents representing 4.7% were able to relocate their goods and services from the affected place while 32 respondents representing 53.3% were not able to relocate due to lack of finance. This implies that many of small-scale business operators were unable to relocate their goods and services from the displaced location because of the destruction.

Table 9

|  |
| --- |
| Did the destruction affect your business negatively |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | yes | 39 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 |
| no | 21 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

 Data in table 9 shows that 39 respondents representing 65.0% business were affected negatively due to the destruction while 21 respondents representing 35.0% were not affected negatively. The implication of this is that the small-scale business enterprise was affected negatively due to the destruction of markets and construction of road.

Table 10

|  |
| --- |
| What other negative impact did the destruction of your business location have on your business |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Displacement of my business | 4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Food spoilage/loss of goods | 2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 10.0 |
| High cost of renting shops/lack of convenient space | 7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 21.7 |
| Hunger | 1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 23.3 |
| less patronage | 1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 25.0 |
| Loss of customers/patronage | 13 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 46.7 |
| low sells/profit | 13 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 68.3 |
| No Response | 18 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 98.3 |
| Too much levy/taxes to pay | 1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

 Data in table 10 shows that 4 respondents representing 6.7% witness displacement of business location and 2 respondents representing 3.3% experienced food spoilage/ loss of goods and 7 respondents representing 11.7% witness lack of convienced place and 1 respondents representing 1.7% experienced hunger and 13 respondents representing 21.7% witness loss of customers and 1 respondents representing 1.7 % pay too much tax/levy while 18 respondents representing 30.0 % had no response. This implies that the on-going infrastructural developmentled to lot of damages on the informal small-scale business enterprise in Enugu metropolises.

Table 11

|  |
| --- |
| Do you think the building of new infrastructure has improved your sales and income |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 23 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 |
| No | 37 | 61.7 | 61.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

Data in table 11 shows that 23 respondents representing 38.3% witness improvement of sales and income due to the building of new infrastructure while 37 respondents representing 61.7 % did not. This implies the building of new infrastructure did not improve the sales and income of small scale business enterprise.

Table 12

|  |
| --- |
| Were you paying any fee or levy before the destruction |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | yes | 27 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| no | 33 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

 Data in table 12 shows that 27 respondent representing 45.0% were paying levy to the government before the destruction while 33 respondents representing 55.0% were not paying at all. That is to say before the advent of construction of infrastructural development those informal small scale operators have been paying allegiance to government in form of tax and levy, therefore it was however expected that those citizen be considered before the destruction because the destruction of their place of business equals destruction of their source of livelihood which on the other hands leads to reduction in tax levy.

Table 13

|  |
| --- |
| Are you paying fees or levy in your new location |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | yes | 46 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 76.7 |
| no | 14 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

Data in table 13 shows that 46 respondents representing 76.7% are paying levy in their new location while 14 respondents representing 23.3% are not paying. This implies that the government generates more revenue from the small-scale business enterprise.

Table 14

|  |
| --- |
| were you consulted by the government before the demolition/infrastructural development |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 30 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| No | 30 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

 Data in table 14 shows that 30 respondent representing 50.0% agreed they were consulted before the demolition while 30 respondents representing 50.0% were not consulted. This implies that the notification for demolition/infrastructural development was given within a short period.

Table 15

|  |
| --- |
| Did the building of large scale shops such as Shoprite, Spar and the likes have any negative impact on your business |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Yes | 14 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 |
| No | 46 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 60 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Survey 2018

 Table 15 shows that 14 respondents representing 23.3 % witness negative impact of the building of large scale business enterprise while 46 respondents representing 76.7% do not witness any negative impact on their business**.**

We therefore upheld our hypothesis two and conclude that the infrastructural development of urban centers like demolition of markets, construction of road did not lead to enhancement of the socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu State due to the destruction of source of livelihood of urban poor which has also lead to the increase in poverty rate for the operators of informal small scale business between2007-2016.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

5.1 **Summary**

The study set out to investigate the impact of neoliberal economic reforms on urban development in Enugu State, and the following research questions were raised: Did the implementation of neoliberal reforms engender infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu State?And the second research is, did the infrastructural development of urban centers enhance socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu State?

The study also tried to fill in the gap in literature by verifying the following hypothesis; the implementation of neoliberal reforms engendered infrastructural development of urban centers in Enugu state and the second hypothesis, infrastructural development of urban centers enhanced socio-economic welfare of residents in Enugu state. The research work was predicted on the theory of neoliberalism, the theory was centered on the assumption that state ought to abstain from interfering in the economy, whereby leading to free market liberalization and privatization of the economy in the application of the theory, it was however asserted that Nigeria run a mixed economy PPE (Public Private Enterprise), which made it possible for the on-going commercialization and privatization of both the federal and state enterprises in order to generate revenue to enhance development. The study has five chapters, chapter one contains background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, chapter two is literature review, chapter three contains theoretical framework and methodology, chapter four is data analysis and hypothesis testing while chapter five is summary, conclusion and recommendation.

* 1. **Conclusion**

The neoliberal policy measures of liberalization were mainly predication by the world institutional agencies fund initiated model for curtailing fiscal and external imbalance for developing countries which were experiencing high incidence of external debt indebtedness owned. The Babangida regime adoption of the World Bank/ international monetary fund of structural adjustment programme was as a result of its huge budget deficits in 1986 which led to privatization of government properties like telecommunication.

The results of the first hypothesis shows that the emergence of neoliberal reforms involves privatization of public properties and attraction of multinational cooperation as a result of accumulation of tax led to the actualization of funds and revenue that is been re-invested into infrastructural development like construction of roads and bridges within the state.

The second hypothesis result shows that there are factors which limit enhancement of socio-economic welfare of residents like construction of roads, demolition of markets which brought about the displacement of informal small scale business enterprise resulting to loss of customers, hunger, low sells, loss of goods destruction of source of livelihood, too much tax, high cost of renting shop, lack of convenient space and low income.

It is a well-known fact that there is no meaningful development without the advancement of infrastructural development like adequate and sustainable electricity, effective and efficient health facilities as well as clean and constant water supply.

 Some of the causes of urban development are associated with agglomeration economies, job opportunities and economic growth in Enugu state.

Research findings shows that the infrastructural development could impacts adversely through the availability of basic welfare for human development skills acquisition programme and implementation of poverty reduction programme.

The central thesis of this shows that the implementation of neoliberal reforms in Enugu state in line with infrastructural development created serious threat to the means of survival of the urban poor which undermine development in Enugu state.

**5.3 Recommendation**

Based on the findings of the study we recommend that:

1. There is a need for the state to provide favorable business environment to attract more foreign investors in order to generate more revenue to boost the economic growth of the state.
2. The government should make policies that will be favorable in reducing poverty, by coming out with a strong strategy that will help boost the informal small-scale business enterprise.
3. There is also a need to improve in the infrastructural development of the state, by not focusing on one aspect alone, but come out with a strong strategy that could help boost the other areas such as health, electricity, water in the rural area.
4. Mechanism should be put in place to checkmate the percentage of infrastructural facilities available, in order to balance the infrastructural development.

If these recommendations are adhered to, it will go a long way in improving the socio-economic welfare of citizens, and as such reduce the poverty situation.

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**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Section (A) Demographic Introductory**

1. What is your gender?(a) Male( ) (b) Female ( )
2. Location of respondent (a) Enugu East (b) Enugu North (c) Enugu South
3. What is your age bracket? (a)18-3 ( ) (b) 31-40( ) (c) 41 and above( )
4. Level of education? (a) School cert( ) (b) B.sc( ) (c) Master’s degree( ) others ( )
5. What is the nature of your business(a) food vendor ( ) (b) provision shop( ) (c) fruit seller ( ) (d) others ( )

**Section (B) Infrastructural Development and Socio-Economic Welfare of Informal Small Scale Business Operators**

1. Has any of your selling location being destroyed by the government? (a) YES( ) (b)NO( )
2. Did the government compensate you for the des
3. truction? (a)YES ( ) (b) NO ( )
4. Did your relocation cost you money? (a) YES( ) (b) NO ( )
5. Did the destruction affect your business negatively? (a)YES( ) (b) NO ( )
6. What other negative impact those the destruction of your business location has on your business........................................................................................
7. Do you think the building of new infrastructure has improved your sales and income? (a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( )
8. Where you paying any fee or levy before the destruction?(a)YES ( )(b) NO ( )
9. Are you paying fees or levy in your new location? (a)YES( ) (b)NO( )
10. Where you consulted by the government before the demolition/ infrastructural development? (a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( )
11. Did the building of large scale shops such as Shoprite, Spar and the rest have any negative impact on your business ?(a) YES( ) (b) NO( )