

The Credo of Rural Development in Adult Naïve Community: A Study of Ehime Mbano Local Government

Nwaodu Maurice^{1, *}, Dimkpa Boniface², Atasie Chinyere³

¹Department of Administration, Federal Medical Centre, Amakohia, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria

²Department of Public Administration, Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo, Ohaji, Imo State, Nigeria

³Department of Public Administration, Abia State Polytechnic, Aba, Nigeria

Abstract

Rural development can be defined as the systematic improvement of basic needs and transformation of the economic viability of the rural populace to a moderate sustainability. The objectives of this study are to ascertain the extent of rural development in an adult naïve rural community, determine the models and causes of under performance of the existing policy thrust for rural development, examine other reoccurring problems and suggests suitable measures to improve the performance. The researcher used both primary and secondary methods of data collection which was analyzed using simple percentage ratio. It was ascertained that there are factors responsible for under performance of existing policy thrust for rural development which include the status of poverty of the adult naïve community (abject, and proportionate poverty), lack of basic needs, high illiteracy rate, value degeneration, malfunction health centres, lack of political will, inadequate finance and so on. It is suggested that redesigning resource allocation strategies, structural development, integration of resources, value regeneration, provision of adequate finance, and so on could further enhance the rural development of the adult naïve community.

Keywords

Rural, Development, Adult Naïve, Community, Basic Amenities

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1. Introduction

The term “rural” is often used to express a particulate encampment devoid of adequate social infrastructures, and, though gifted with a sizeable population of human beings, that are largely uneducated, are destined to making regular supply of raw materials to urban centres with a view to keeping all the latter industrial development facets going (Akinoyemi, 1979). In other way, Webster (2009), defines the term “development” as the process of growing; a new situation that emerges. Todaro (1982:406), defines development as the process of improving the quality of all human life. South Commission in Ezeanyika (2006), posits rural development as a process of self-reliant growth,

achieved through the participation of the people under their own interest as they see them, and must be to end poverty, provide productive employment, and satisfy the basic needs of all the people, any surplus being fairly shared. Rural development therefore entails community development and rural transformation. The adult naïve rural community in this context refers to the area that are characterized poverty, with some beggars in the cities and villagers living at bare subsistence farming. Majority of the needy are in abject and acute poverty status, weak and defenseless; hence, they are vulnerable to external factors, disease, premature death, ignorance, lack of strong technology and lack of functional or sustainable development. At the same time, they have marked variations in size, natural endowments, political

* Corresponding author

E-mail address: berforce@yahoo.com (N. Maurice)

ideologies, social, cultural and economic structures or systems as well as technological base. They are equally heterogeneous based on experience and geography. The quest for independence moves them to embark on rural economic activities for reconstruction in order to facilitate overall development. Unfortunately, they lack the resources for speedy development and so had to depend on charity in form of aid, assistance or grant from government, non-governmental organization or donor agencies (Emezie and Ndoh 1998:307). The consequences of poor rural development in Nigeria are evidence in the lack of basic amenities and have negative influences amongst others on the socio-cultural, economic, political, moral, health, security, and educational lives of the people. It manifests in low per capita income, low consumption level, poor health services, high death or birth rate, vulnerability of dependence on foreign economy, limited freedom to choose variables that satisfy human wants, poor educational and other social services with its attendant consequences of lack of shelter, homelessness, illiteracy, hunger both of body and mind, malnutrition, short life expectancy, mental retardation, social outcast, political alienation, to mention but a few.

1.1. Research Hypothesis

The above problems posed certain research questions:

- a. To what extent does lack of basic amenities result in poor sustainable rural development
- b. To what extent does poor resource technology leads to poor development of the rural area.

1.2. Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

For the purpose of this study, the researcher used Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory with special interest on basic human needs. It studied man and his needs in relation to motivation, emphasizes that their needs are arranged in prepotency and its denial result in illness, maladjustment, inferiority, depression, and so on. However, the basic human needs according to Ezeanyika (2006:17), emphasizes the provision of basic necessities of life such as health, education, water, food, clothing and shelter. It is used in this study because it emphasizes on the satisfaction of the people's need as the most potent way of developing rural area. It requires the fulfillment of basic things of life such as education, labour, health, agriculture, security, and so on for sustainable rural development to exist.

1.3. The Concept of Rural Development

The concept "rural" originates from Latin words "ruralis" meaning countryside, associated to locality, rough area,

suburban and so on. Mabogunje (1980), defines rural development as the improvement of the living standards of the low income population living in a rural area on a self-sustaining basis by transforming the socio-special structures of their productive activities. Rural development may also be seen as an ideology and a practice. It is the improvement in the living standard of the rural dwellers by engaging them in productive activities such as the establishment of rural industries that will increase their income. It may mean planned change by public agencies based outside the rural areas such as the national Government and International organization. It may also be the bringing of the countryside into an active state, as well as the transformation of the inferior nature of the countryside into something more superior in terms of activities. It is seen by scholars as a means of raising the sustainable living of the rural poor by giving them the opportunity to develop their full potentials (Chitika, 2015). Obinne in Ogidefa (2010), maintains it involves creating and widening opportunities for rural individuals to realize full potentials through education and share in decision and action which affect their lives, increases rural output and opportunities for job creation and root out fundamental (or extreme) causes of poverty, diseases and ignorance. Obeta et al (2014), posits rural development is the integrated approach to food production as well as physical, social and institutional infrastructural provisions with an ultimate goal of bringing about both quantitative and qualitative changes which result in improved living standard of the rural population. Obinne in Ogidefa (1988) perceived rural development to involve creating and widening opportunities for rural individuals to realize full potential through education and share in decision and action which affect their lives. He also viewed it as efforts to increase rural output and create employment opportunities and root out fundamental (or extreme) causes of poverty, diseases and ignorance.

Tozi (2009), states that rural development must involve rural businesses, agro-industries, cooperatives, empowerment of rural people and revitalization of old (and creation of new) economic and social infrastructure. Social mobilization is central and should involve conscientisation and political education with the people. Lele Uma in Okereke (2013), defines rural development as improving living standards of the masses of low-income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining. It implies the method to be adopted must aim at equitable distribution of resources to the target subsistence rural sector, low-income region or classes and target skills development with implementing capacity rooted in sustainable development programs. Uzo

in Ezeibe (2011:762), maintains it covers the basic needs, labour intensive and or a small scale development. He enumerated the major components of rural development to include fundamental restructuring of the rural space access to physical resources, creation of new structures, active mobilization of farmers, provision of basic needs (good road, electricity, portable water, and so on), creation of efficient transport system, creation of good network for agricultural transformation to ensure adequate food production and supply of raw materials, creation of progressive materials, satisfaction of basic needs (food, shelter and cloth), improve life style and quality of 60% of rural population, establishment of equitable means of distribution, freeing the people from uncertainties of nature through education, breaking through the marginality of the rural masses through active participation in planning and implementation program (Uzo in Ezeibe, 2011; Ekejiuba, 1991; and Atasié, 2014).

Oyovbaire and Olagunju (1990), states that rural development efforts were “entirely abandoned to the free play of economic forces”. Okereke (2003), posits Nigeria has no specific policy on grass roots development, rather, due to the increasing need for rural development, policy thrust in this direction was articulated within the framework of National Development Plan. The cumulative policy thrust covers:

Eradication of illiteracy through education

Boosting of food production through agriculture.

Community development through rural electrification

Water supply, housing, health and provision of rural infrastructures

Diversification of the economy through integrated rural development, and

The provision of equal opportunities to all democratic process.

In line with the above, Eme Awa in Okereke (2003), outlines strategies for rural development in Nigeria to include education, agricultural development, industrial and commercial development, rural health reforms, improvement in social welfare and housing, rural road construction and development administration. It concludes that even though most of these items are not centrally planned, little or no priority has been giving to the training of the peasantry who should be the right agent for rural development.

1.4. History of Rural Development in Nigeria

Though rural development started with the discovery of

agriculture when men live just as their ancestors did for generation; in small, slow-changing rural communities where almost every everybody knows every other person else; Children follow their parents’ footsteps running the farm. The picture of its development is one of apathy, stagnation, misery, poverty and want; a run-down area of people struggling with the problems of low income, poor education, erosion menace and general lack of infrastructure that ordinarily make life worthwhile. The developmental process suggests life in rural area as regards to its development as the key opposite to its urban counterparts; it is culture-bound, and with emphasis on sacredness as against science-oriented urban community. Nwadibia et al (1998), maintains rural life started to change under the influence of industry, roads, rail and motor transport systems and urbanization. Since then, rural development have not been mere “by-standers”, passively contemplating outside events rather, they have been active promoters and development seekers, very interested in working towards a better life (Nwadibia 1990; Taylor, 1974). Formal education was introduced into Nigeria in 1842 by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary, transportation started in the year 2700BC by the Egyptians before the colonial administration. They British constructed roads and railway lines in the hinterland as part of rural development. This energized the mind of rural dwellers to increase their products like Cocoa, palm produce, groundnut, cashew, and so on which the colonial masters exploit though their primary purpose was not sustainable rural development because of their fear of unknown and selfish interest. After the independence, there exist struggle for rural transformation due to cumulative neglect. It is often develop through some development institution and agencies involved in this process include town unions, farmers, faith-based organization, nongovernmental organizations, co-operative societies and local government. However, rural development has grown out of experience of the past into international usage to connote the process by which efforts of the people themselves are united with those of government authorities, to improve the economic, social, and cultural conditions of communities to integrate these communities, into the life of the nation, and to enable them to contribute fully to national development. It is based on the above that government initiated various National Development Plans, Poverty Eradication Programs and so on. It has gone beyond national development to integrated rural development which is yet another strategy for developing rural areas that involves refocusing of developmental effort on the transformation of rural society in Africa and beyond. This has been jettisoned by the Nigerian politicians and bureaucrats through various unrealistic and betrayed policies resulting in hunger and

famine that hinders rural development. This subjects the policies in practice and implementation exploitative and impoverished to the rural areas because they aim at enhancement of food and crop production only (Obetta et al, 2014).

2. Models for Rural Development

There are various models/approaches for rural development.

Bottom-Up Model: This model is also known as rurism strategy. In this model, the rural dweller originates their development by mobilizing both men and material and allocates from their lower echelon, the economic and social strata to the top. It is a kind of self-reliance or self-conscious method of rural development. This model has been criticized because of its cost effectiveness on the part of the rural dwellers that are mainly poor, inexperienced and lack of exposure.

Decentralized Territorial Model: It is a system in which certain social policies are dispersed to rural people for the benefits of rural dwellers. Though, at times, there exist minimum linkages with the city settlement of various sizes to act as service and market centres. In this model, at times the rural dwellers are afraid of its usurpation to exploit their resources at the detriment of sustainable development. The project managers as rational beings can single-mindedly pursue their own self interest (power, security, personal income) and allow these to shift their decisions away from serving the public interest.

Growth Point Model: In this approach, the rural developer provides few strategic areas, towns, communities and industries that are likely to activate other sectors of the rural area.

Protectionist Model: Here government or nongovernmental organization carries rural development project on behalf of the rural populace believing their inhabitants are naïve or unripe to manage such project for sustainable rural development.

Big Push Policy Model: In this approach, the rural developer selects few sub-sectors and expends most of the resources contained with the hope its long term plan will result in multiplier effect for the sustainable rural development.

Key Settlement Strategy: This is closely related to growth point model but it focuses on settlement of the rural area which in turn can serve other regions through its network of roads and communication of the area.

Top-Down Model: Here government presents certain social policy thrust down to the rural people. It is also known as Top-bottom model. This model requires matching force to

ensure guideline compliance in implementation, maintenance and sustenance.

Selective Model: This model entails selecting certain defined sectors for rural development based on political, economic or socio-cultural viability.

Laissez-fair Policy: In this model, the concerned manager considers the past experience, retrospection and the free market mechanism to manage economy with the hope that only God can help to realize the project.

Adaptive Model: This model of rural development allows the benefactors to decide on their need with close surveillance by the government. It is like a replica of selective and laissez-faire policy.

3. Problems of Rural Development in Nigeria

Rural Poverty: Majority of the rural populace are suffering from severe, abject, proportional or acute poverty of the mind or spirit. They are seldom ill-informed about sustainable development. Oscar Lewis (1968), states that there are those who are ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished. In his culture of poverty, (Okonkwo, et al 1998), describes the individual in rural poverty as marginal, helpless, dependent, and inferior; he has a weak ego structure, a lack of impulse control, and lacks deferred gratification. Hence, they suffer from sense of deprivation and fatalism. Little wonder, they suffer from unemployment, underemployment, meager wages, crowded and deteriorated houses and lack of education.

Personnel Resource Decrease: Due to their reoccurring rural-urban migration, rural communities suffer rapid decrease in population of viable personnel (able-bodied men and women) to help in rural development.

Illiteracy: The high levels of illiteracy are due to lack of basic needs (money, men and materials). Absence of these results in larceny.

Inadequate Road Network: There is inadequate feeder and ring roads to enable continuous movement of material, men and money for rural development. This also affects conveyance of produce to urban area resulting in waste of produce and poor communication.

Under-development: There exist gross irresponsibility at most segments of the community or level of governance due to lack of adequate political will. The rural communities are characterized with lack or inadequate functional electricity, schools, hospitals and pipe-borne water supply. This is compounded with erosion menace, floods, fire-outbreak and so on. The naiveties of experience result in under utilization of available resources and chaotic mass of social confusion.

Gendron (1977:77), in Unanka (2001:98), states the selected indicators of the above development and notes its level of productivity as low, primary product as food, primary factor of production as land, organization of production as household, role of the worker as crafts production mainly artisan, and instruments and machinery as tools-oriented, extensions for human limbs.

Malfunction Traditional Institutions: There is existence of ill-informed peoples-oriented traditional institution at the grassroots level. Ebiziem (2010), states the Ezes and Town Unions are no longer accountable, age-grade dues for developmental projects are abandoned or diverted to private pockets; viable budgets are no longer drawn, even when they are drawn, they do not follow due process. Transparency and honesty are jettisoned for personal aggrandizement and corrupt enrichment, people are sidetracked and sidelined in scheme of things and Self-help projects are being cornered by few Oligarchy. There exist seldom imposition of team leaders by traditional rulers which result in rivalries, disorder and underdevelopment

Inadequate Functional Health Centres: There exist complexities in the functionalities of village or primary health centres due to unavailability of Medical Doctors, poor location disparity, lack of political will, inadequate transportation and unavailability of drug.

Value Degeneration: This is a situation whereby those beliefs accepted as good for society's positive rural development falls to a very low standard. People are not properly conscientized or oriented to imbibe a certain pattern of behaviour that is accepted as positive and progressive. This is compounded by weak or poor monitoring system as well as absence of punitive measures that could discourage citizens from disobeying the laws.

Matching Technology: This implies that the varying methods, viable system models, complex adaptive system, and devices (scientific knowledge) is not part of the policy guideline acceptable to the people. There is lack of community radio or viable painless information dissemination approach for sustainable rural development. The acclaimed changes do not conform with peoples norms and values. There exist peoples ignorant and lack of rural peoples exposure or education to crystallize their priority needs, choose their goals wisely, programme them rationally, coordinate it well, implement them effectively and evaluating its impact assessment till the end.

Lack of finance: There exists lack of finance to fund developmental projects in the rural area. Most of the social welfare schemes are not funded after initial mobilization.

4. Research Methodology

4.1. Study Area

This study was carried out using Ehime Mbanzo local government areas of Imo State Nigeria. Low level earning characterized available occupation, 70% of the population lived below poverty line of less than US\$1.0 a day, out-of-pocket expenditure accounts for about 70% of the estimated US\$10 per capita expenditure on health in the area, average life expectancy of 49 years, infant mortality of 75 per 1000 live births. 22 out of 32 autonomous communities have no access road. The consequences of political alienation and bad governance are so grave that they are confronted at the moment with criminalities of kidnapping, rape, murder, armed robbery and other social ills as youth restiveness and prostitution. Notable occupations include teaching, private and public servants, poultry farming, palm wine tapping, ark works, pottery, blacksmithing, basket making and petty trading. Beside maternal and child health, the people encounters common tropical diseases such as malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, ascariasis, entamoeba histolytic colitis, typhoid fever, malnutrition, onchocerciasis and tuberculosis. Common cosmopolitan diseases are hypertension, diabetic mellitus, hernia, peptic ulcer, cancer, BPH, HIV/AIDs, and so on. Though some zones are blessed amongst the food basket of the nation, there is poor electrification, lack of drinkable water at the remote area, inadequate skill acquisition centre, no viable soft loans, lack of tax waiver and untapped tourism potentials in some areas.

4.2. Population of Study

The sample size is 162 distributed amongst fifteen out of thirty two (32) autonomous community with each getting 10 respondents made up of married women (age 18-45), aged men (age 60-70) and youths. The Stratified random sampling technique was employed.

4.3. Data Collection

Data Collection Was done using both primary and secondary data. The primary is initial or prime information which made the work original, fresh, accurate and not outdated. It involved clustering households in each village and using the fishbowl sampling to select specific households from which respondents were to be selected. It relied on unstructured in-depth individual and group interviews with each focused group comprised 2-3 persons which provide opportunities for collective discussions. The secondary data are all published articles conducted using research title and keywords, relevant published textbook and inferences generalized from study.

4.4. Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using simple percentage ratio. The formula is given as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of occurrence}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Table 1. Peoples rating of rural development in ehime mbano lga.

	Food Security	Rural electrification	Education	Health	Water Provision	Rural road maintenance
Very High	35 (21.6%)	14 (8.6%)	20 (7.4%)	12 (7.4%)	16 (9.9%)	18 (11.1%)
High	48 (29.6%)	26 (16%)	38 (23.5%)	20 (12.3%)	47 (29%)	40 (24.7%)
Very Low	38 (23.5%)	77 (47.5%)	44 (27.2%)	52 (31.5%)	48 (29.6%)	46 (28.4%)
Low	41 (25.3%)	45 (27.8%)	60 (37%)	78 (48.1%)	51 (31.5%)	58 (35.8%)

Source: Data Collected from Respondents

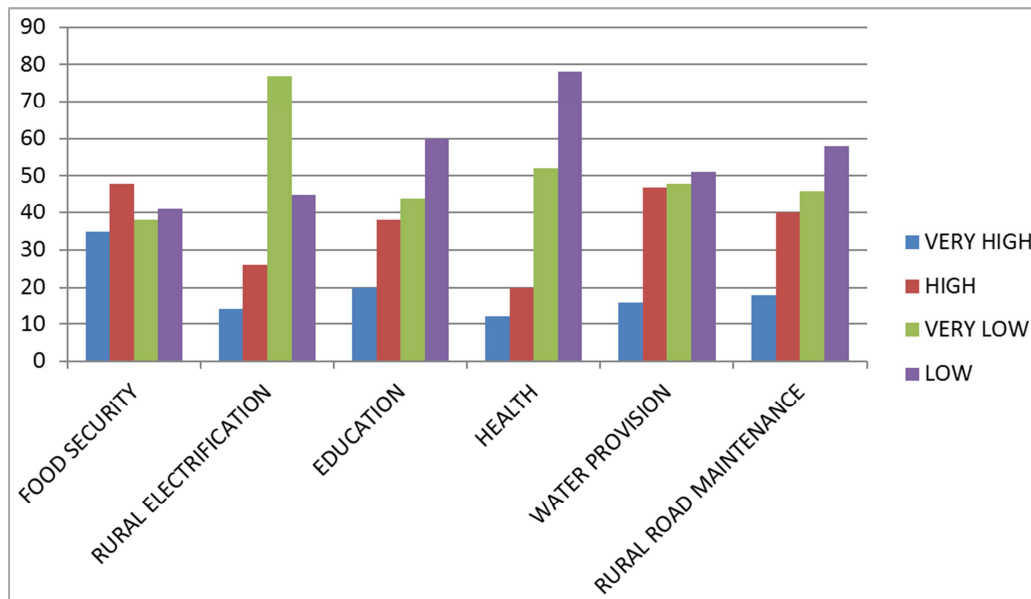


Figure 1. Rating Disparity of Rural Development in Adult Naïve Community of Ehime Mbano LGA.

Discussion of the Results and Findings: From Table 1, it is indicated that only 21.6% of the respondents rated the performance of the local government on food security very high, 29.6% rated high, 23.5% rated very low and majority with 25.3% rated low. Insight from personal interview indicates that though there exists varied policies on agriculture, the available means of farming at the rural area are done by subsistence farming an extension of human limbs. There is absence of functional mechanized farming in spite of abundant human resources in the area. 8.6% rated very high, 16% rated high, 47.5% rated very low while 27.8% rated low on the performance of rural electrification. Further insight revealed poor electrification of the rural area and where it exists, there are inadequate steady supply, lack of maintenance of transformers and metres as well as exorbitant extortion of the rural people without light. 7.4% rated very high, 23.5% rated high, 27.2% rated very low and 37% rated low on the performance of local government to education in the rural development. Insight from personal interview indicated that though government declared free education from primary school level to the university, the performance of students are poor due to dilapidated teaching

instructional materials and infrastructural facilities, admissions are based on the highest bidders, inadequate exposure of teachers/trainers and inadequate funding. Most of the rural areas are naïve of government policies on education as they ignorantly praise the policies with the resultant lack of their community beneficiary. 7.4% rated very high, 12.3% rated high, 31.5% rated very low while 48.1% rated low on the performance of local government in rural development through health care services. Further insight indicates it is yet to be achieved and seems to be unrealistic in Nigeria due to cumulative failure. There exist unavailability of Medical Doctor due to poor remuneration, high work load, lack of career advancement, poor work environment and lack of improved compensation/benefit. 9.9% rated very high, 29% rated high, 29.6% rated very low and 31.5% rated low on the performance of local to rural development through water provision. 11.1% rated very high, 24.7 rated high, 28.4% rated very low and 35.8% rated low on the performance of local government to rural development through rural road maintenance. Insight from personal interview indicates that twenty two out of thirty two communities have no functional access road.

5. Suggested Strategies of Rural Development

Redesigning Resource Allocation Strategies: The steps of resource (men, material and money) allocation should be reviewed with matching rural-based human resources trained for effective sustainability. It entails anchoring on appropriate guiding policies in performing change-oriented rural development tasks of planning, decision-making, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, programs and projects targeted towards the well-being of the rural populace in physical, social and human resource management. This will redesign rural peoples' pathological bureaucratic mindset from its foundation, structure, culture, classification and style.

Structural Development: There is need for development of local institutions to encourage micro, small and medium enterprises. Investigation reveals that one of the key challenges is to find the mechanism for horizontal alignment of all the various initiatives and strategies found relevance and developed for rural development. This requires a role from the government in shaping markets and enterprise development to do something about the real economy: industrial policy, trade policy, in order to have an impact on conditions in rural areas. This institution and personnel should be integrated with each other to strive towards maintenance of stability of the rural area. The customary courts should be revived to ensure free-fair-painless justice in the spirit of affective-neutrality, collective interest, universalism, achievement and specificity.

Integration of Resources: There are needs for incorporation of the value chain of rural non farm economy for sustainable rural development. In order to support them effectively we need to understand the rural non-farm economy, opportunities for self-employment and petty trading, rural-urban linkages, intra-inter business resource management and so on. When resources are properly harnessed and utilized in a "differentiated complementarist" format, integrated (structural functional) development is bound to take place since there is "one-size-fit-all" the feet shoe approach. In addition, the community driven development are in various forms which include FADAMA, NEPAD, UNICEF, LEEMP and so on with diverse method of accessing the rural development programs. For instance, in FADAMA, the procedure is that the rural communities should identify the subprojects they want through NEEDS assessment using PRA tools, form themselves into groups chose service provider that will enable them execute their project, prepare local development plan for funding and access their grant in trenches.

Land Use Act Reforms: The problem in land reform Act result in underdevelopment of the rural areas. Siyabu (2009), in assessing land reform as a hurdle or key to rural development notes it results in a situation of lawlessness - for anyone investing, there is no guarantee you will get anything back. He argued that there has been land administration collapse, in terms of juridical, regulatory, fiscal and enforcement issues. This has led to a stand-off between local government and traditional leaders. Traditional leaders are allocating land in another direction. The situation impedes infrastructure development and promotes conflict.

Self-Generating Model: There are needs for a radical turn-around in looking inwards, to see the promise of development in depending on the energy and skills of the indigenous people for true rural development. A kind of rural technology in which there is the aggregate of a society's capability necessary to design and produce internally (not by importation) resources acceptable for use for national development. The opportunity for their empowerment stem from increased output. Economic output of rural communities cannot increase unless it is preceded by an increase in quality and engagement of its human resources; hence, economic dependant rural developments are less likely to meet their basic human needs of their people. Rural self-interest in the other hand should be distinguished from its derogative form of self-lost, self-lust, self-absorption, self-gratification and self-centredness all amounting to selfishness. This result in self-aggrandizement meaning, "the act or process of making oneself greater". Rural leaders of this nature are self-anointed, self-asserting and self-appointed rulers who claim leadership of the community be it political or economical. The self-interest should geared towards self-reproducing, self-replication or self-rewarding for collective interest (Ebiziem, 2010). The self-generating leads to self-consciousness and indeed self-discovery of our strengths potentials (human and materials) and value systems that could be useful in overall rural development.

Commerce and Industry: Most of the rural markets possess prospect for growth and expansion which can be done by local or state government without much stress. This can be achieved through sensitization of the rural populace to provide land for expansion, articulate available resources or products, partner the people under private sector driven economy and provision of rural road linkages for easy movement of men and materials. The commerce and industry constitutes the pivot for the economic development of the rural area, veritable avenues for the generation of fund into the local government and the cultural prominence of the host rural communities is directly proportional to the level of patronage these markets are able to create. Government should give encouragement to investors to set up agro-based

cottage industries since raw materials are cheap and accessible. Some rural communities have abundant resources for ceramic industry, cements, etc. micro-credit facility and loans need to be given to holders of skills acquisition and small-scale entrepreneurs.

Cost-effective Transformation: There are needs for avoidance of wasteful resources which are potential resources for transformation. This create room for efficiency, reduces cost of production and so on. The human and material resources transformed into economic resources shall amount to wealth creation inform of abundance resources, exchange values, economic utility, economic venture/industries, training/skills centre, and so on.

Capacity Building: There is need for able men and women, trained in an improved technology and managerial capacity to transform community oriented services into an executive form. Rural developers should appreciate the facts that there should be where people can identify their intellectual and technical skills empowerments with farmers, mercantilists, entrepreneurs, professionals in various subfields of endeavour can also develop them by encouragement, counseling, funding, training and other inputs to make them functional. The technology leads to greater production and employees acquire the skills for the use of technology through education and training in order to improve the economic conditions therein. The multiplier effects on employment creation should be targeted mostly at the youths as they fall within the active, creative and productive working group that are also net beneficiary. In other way, once potentials are developed, located and classified, they are put into proper use.

Political Will: The process of steering the affairs of rural development depends on the political environment with policy based on national interest. The interest affects access to beneficiaries on the poverty alleviation, economic empowerment, psychological and social services, wealth creation, consultation and dialogue, policy articulation and aggregation including prevention and rehabilitation of rural communities. There is need for opportunity to realize potentials in the spheres of human endeavour within the community. There should not be discrimination against training, education or resource allocation, no isolation in political participation in terms of consultation and dialogue to ensure complementary rural development. The divergent views should be assessed for its viability to formulate viable policy. Ebiziem (2010), maintains with the above, community projects and needs assessment should be planned by all irrespective of political leaning or association and by so doing partnership is struck; participatory governance breeds transparency and trust, whereas, isolationist governance breeds broken down confidence, secrecy, absence

of due process, contentions, confrontation, and palpable tension, crisis be it violent or ideological. It entails that a political will support enables rural inhabitants to pull out of poverty, ensures minimum standard of living compatible with human dignity, equitable distribution of wealth and income, greater degree of income security, reliable dignity of labour, the quest for collective responsibility, empower others in need or poor, ensures respects for right and privileges, and so on all leading to sustainable rural development.

Rural Security Network: There is need for functional security network for rural development to sustain. Security in this context is a collective security which plays vital role in alleviating the negative side effects of protecting the weak from being gobbled up in the web of capitalist exploitation. This creates unalloyed loyalty to the constituted authorities as well as increase the legitimacy and popularity of the government program on rural development. There is need for integration of activities of Community Vigilante to the government security outfits. There is also need for improvement of the social security needs of the rural populace. There are needs to harness rural family and child, care for the elderly, social security for orphans, social development research and planning, social development education and training and mobilization of resources for social development. There are also need to make proactive voluntary organization, self-help and social mobilization at the rural area, re-settlement and model village schemes as well as formation of co-operative and provision of employment opportunities for and training or sustenance of the physically challenged.

Value Regeneration: There should be rejuvenated value system of a society consists of the explicit and implicit ideals shared by the rural populace together with their relative priorities and integrating patterns (Bock, 1969:407). This creates room for competitiveness, craftiness, limitless acquisition and individualism. It can manifest in cooperativeness, brotherliness, sharing, extended family, truthfulness and collective participation to development.

Adherence to Principle: There are needs for consistent adherence to code of conduct for rural development. It is in this quest that Ogunna (2007:13), outlines these various principles of community development which also correlates with rural development. These principles include mass participation (people's mobilization for rural development through planning and execution), peoples' initiative (determining collective felt-needs before calling for aid), planned programme (intelligent activity of integrative cooperation with the inevitable needs), effective leadership (with enlightened innovators), non-coercion (subtle, without pressure or rivalry due to competition) and agreement with the peoples' norm and values.

6. Conclusion

Rural development exists with the aim to promote development at the local or sub-urban area in order to complement the activities of the urban development. This study ascertained that this objective is still far in meeting the achievement. Efforts are made to look into the models for rural development with special focus in an adult naïve community. It was found that there are factors responsible for the poor performance. The study therefore suggested measures to ameliorate the challenges inherent especially lack of funding, value degeneration, lack of adequate and functional basic amenities like health, food security, rural electrification, rural road maintenance, shelter, and so on. It notes that redesigning government resource allocation strategies, capacity building, funding, value regeneration amongst others results in sustainable rural development in adult naïve community.

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