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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN MUREGI RESETTLED COMMUNITY OF MOKWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at assessing the adequacy and quality of basic infrastructural facilities in the resettled community of Muregi. Data were collected using quasi-random sampling technique, where 127 respondents were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistical tools (percentages, graphs tables Chi-square and T-test) were used to analyze the quality and adequacy of infrastructural facilities before and after resettlement in the study area. The result of the analysis indicated that the community had inadequate pit latrines (82%), access to water closets systems (18%). improper method of waste disposal (34%), poor access to roads (67%), access to boreholes for water (66%)), healthcare satisfactory (56.9%), depended on wells for their water supply (26%) and about 34% of the sample were connected to the privately owned electricity supply through mobile generators. The result also showed that 35% of the respondents occupied buildings constructed with mud blocks and zinc-galvanized iron sheet roofs in a rectangular shape, and good water quality (20.7%), quality of education provided in public primary schools (56.9%), 64% respondents reside in their own houses, 30% reside in houses they have acquired by inheritance. By examining the infrastructural facilities in Muregi community, this study provided valuable insight for policy makers, local authorities, and stakeholders to develop targeted interventions on strategies for improving the community's infrastructure and, ultimately, its socioeconomic development.

Keywords: Infrastructural facilities, quality and adequacy, resettlement, Muregi community.

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

Resettlement is a process by which individuals or group of people leave voluntarily or involuntarily their original settlement sites to resettle in new areas. It is the spontaneous or planned movement of people from their original settlement sites to resettle in a new one where they have to adapt to the biophysical, social and administrative systems of the new environment. During relocation or adaptation process, affected persons may face physical and mental stress (Mengistu, 2005). That is movement of people can either be forced or voluntary (Abdullahi et al, 2020).

Nigeria and indeed Africa have witnessed massive resettlement since the 1960s (Aziz, A,2015). Major causes of these displacements include among others, socio-political upheavals like wars, civil unrests, religious and ethnic crises; natural disasters such as droughts, famine, floods, and resettlement schemes for agriculture and ur, ban development. Whether voluntary or forced, resettlement has caused significant population displacement and untold human misery in Africa (Abdullahi et al, 2020). Resettlement have teared apart the social fabric of existing communities and created risks of impoverishment. It has dismantled indigenous production system and their way of existences (Agba, 2010). Dam projects like Kainji and Jebba in Nigeria, Akosombo in GhanaKousou Dam in Cote d' Ivoire and Kariba Dam in Zambia, are also responsible for the large movement of people (Olawepo, 2010). Where hazards and construction works entailed relocation of local populations, the financial, social and psychological costs to the people have been unavoidably high.

The term infrastructure has come to technical structures that support society, such as Road Bridge, water supply, sewer, electricity, grids, telecommunication etc (Aziz, A,2015)). The concept is referring to the provision of fundamental infrastructural facilities such as the construction of road and highways, availability of transportation, bridges, health care facilities, adequate power supply and telecommunication systems (Mariggat, Zain et al Jamaludding, 2018). Infrastructural development is a crucial component of socio-economic growth and devilment, particularly in rural communities (Yakubu *et al* 2022). Today, infrastructure development has become a much-debated topic since scholars from various countries have utilized aspect of infrastructure development as a parameter and index to measure the ability of each country to compete globally (Joshua. N and Usman .M, 2024).). This is mainly because;

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access to basic, adequate facilities is viewed as strongly related to the wellbeing of general population into the country. Infrastructure facilities within the contextual framework of this study are social amenities capable of serving the needs of the general masses. They are roads, health care centers, schools, electricity and water project executed in Muregi community of Mokwa local Government area of Niger State.

Muregi community, located in Mokwa local government area of Niger State, Nigeria is one such rural setting where infrastructural facilities play a vital role in enhancing the quality of life for its inhabitants. However, inadequate provision and maintenance of this facilities hindered the community potentials for growth and development. This study aims to access the availability, accessibility, and condition of infrastructural facilities in Muregi community, focusing on essential services such as, road network and transportation, water supply and sanitation, electricity and energy, education and health care facilities and communication network.

2.0. THE STUDY AREA

Muregi is located at the confluence of Rivers Niger and Kaduna. The community lies between latitudes 8^0 55' and 9° 0' North and longitudes 5^0 41' and 5° 58' East. The river Niger which flows through Benin Republic into Nigeria, and the Kaduna river that takes its source from the north central plateau of Nigeria joined together at Muregi in the southern part of Niger state. The community is presently in Mokwa Local Government of Niger State. Muregi itself became the headquarters of the defunct Kede Local Government. Muregi shares boarder with Pategi (Kwara State) to the south, Bida Local Government to the north, Katcha Local Government to the east and Lavun Local Government to the west. The vegetation of this study area like its climate is transitional and consists of open savanna woodland with a greater density of trees in the south. Examples of such trees are shea butter trees, locust bean oil palms, mahogany, orange, guava and mangoes.

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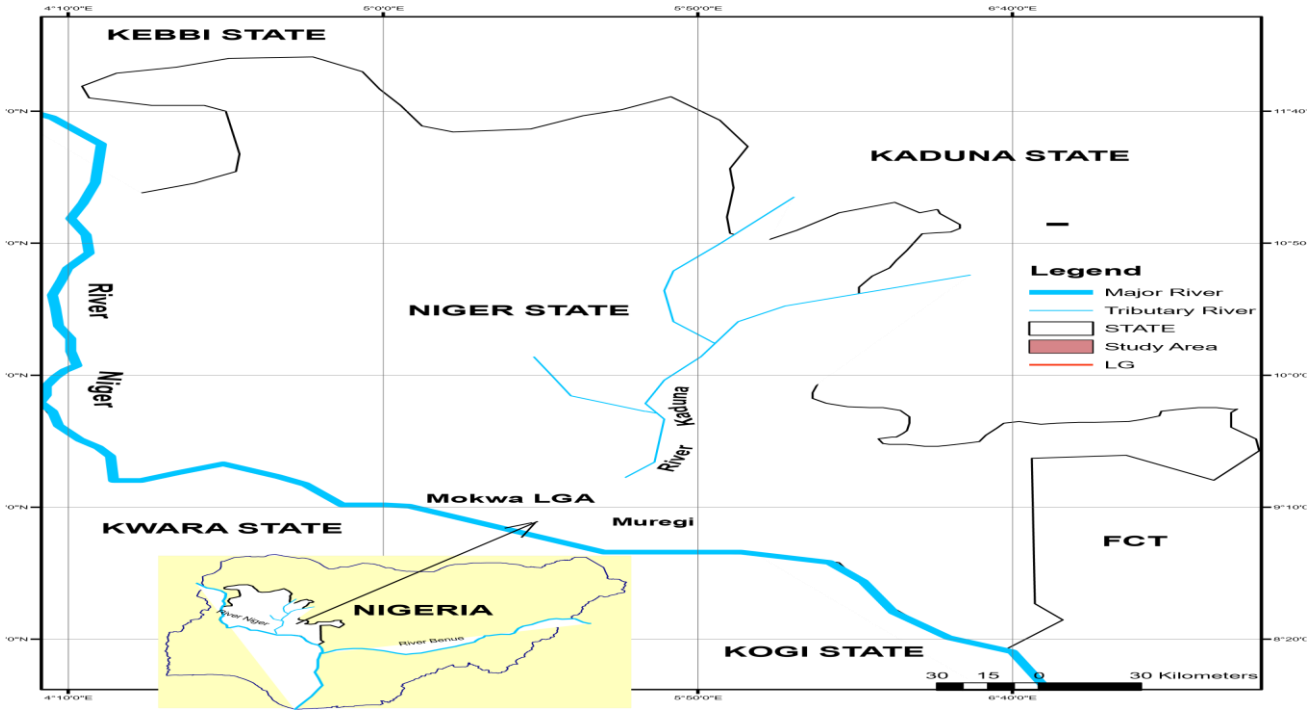

Figure 1.1: Niger State Showing Muregi Community.

3.0. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Sources and methods of data collection

Primary data were collected mainly from the resettlers through the use of questionnaire schedule as an instrument. The prepared questionnaires were administered on the sampled respondents in the study area. The questionnaires were administered by the researcher through interview process because of the people's level of literacy. Field observation was also undertaken by the researcher to see things for himself which helped in the analysis of his findings. The researcher visited their farmlands, observed their house conditions and types and assessed the condition of boreholes and other facilities in the resettled area. The questionnaire was designed to obtain information about the respondent's socio- economic characteristics and the presence and quality of basic facilities.

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3.2. Data analysis and presentation

The data collected from the sample were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics and presented in tables, graphs, charts and most importantly paired sample T- test analysis of data and chi- square statistical test were used to test the hypotheses. Chi-square analysis was used to test the differences in the size of farmland owned by the respondent before and after resettlement and to show the differences in type of houses they lived in before and after the resettlement. While T-test analysis was used to test the differences in changes of income levels on the resettles before and after resettlement.

4.0. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results presented, described, and analyzed, focus on assessing the level of provision of infrastructural facilities in the resettled community of Muregi. The analysis was based on the socio- economic conditions of the people. The research compared the situation of their housing type and their income level before and after resettlement. The research analysis was also conducted on the inventory of existing facilities, assessment of the adequacy of existing facilities in the study area and the effects of existing facilities on socio- economic activities of residents.

Post-Resettlement Housing

The housing occupied by residents of the study area after their resettlement is of two types: owner occupying and rented. The results presented in Table 1.1. shows that 64% of respondents reside in their own houses. About 30% sampled respondents reside in houses they have acquired by inheritance, while about 19% stay in houses rented from others. Those living in rented houses are mostly non-indigenes who were not allocated any land for building construction. This is because the indigenes are looking for ways to manage the land for future development and the generations to come, while the inherited buildings were derived from the deceased parents. At the same time it was apparent that nearly two-thirds of the respondents has access to less than 100 square metres of accommodation. Thirty-six percent are fairly well off, occupying accommodation measuring about 150 square metres. The result indicates that the differences in land allocation were due to the size of each household. Those who felt that the land allocated to them was not enough moved to other nearby villages or urban centers.

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Table 1.1: Housing Ownership and Size

Type of tenancy	50-100 sq.m	100-150 sq.m	200-250 sq.m	Total
wner-occupier	36	27	1	**64**
Rented	7	11	1	**19**
Inherited	27	3	0	**30**
Total	**70**	**41**	**2**	

Source: Authors' Fieldwork (2022).

In Table 1.2, the materials employed in constructing the houses were studied. The bulk of the sample 60% inhabits fairly modern houses built with cement blocks and zinc-galvanized iron sheet roofs in a rectangular plan shape. However, 35% of the sample occupied buildings constructed with mud blocks and zinc-galvanized iron sheet roofs in a rectangular shape, while some 5% still resided in traditional-type buildings which are walled in mud and roofed with grass thatch. This explains the reason why the bulk of the sample inhabits fairly modern houses built with cement blocks and zinc-galvanized iron sheet roofs in a rectangular plan shape since the government have not make provision to construct modern houses. This does not conform to the findings of Olawepo (2008), who states that in Jebba resettlement, the layout of the villages affected were changed since resettlement authorities had attempted to bring them up to modern standards.

Table 1.2: Housing Ownership vis-à-vis Shape, Walling and Roofing Material

Type of tenancy	**Round, thatched**	**Mud, rectangular, zinc**	**t, Rectangular, Zinc**	**Total**
Owner-occupier	3	25	37	**65**
Rented	2	6	10	**18**
Inherited	1	8	21	**30**
Total	**6**	**39**	**68**	

Source: Authors' Fieldwork (2022).

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In terms of the services provided in the resettlement housing, 82% of the sampled respondents used a pit latrine while 18% had access to water closets systems. This is due to the absence of a planned and standard modern water supply system. It was investigated that those using water system toilets have generator plants that pump water into over-head storage tanks which is used in their houses.

Table 1.3: Type of toilet systems provided in the resettlement housing

Toilet types	Frequency	Percentage
Pit latrine	92	82.14
Water system	20	17.86
Total	**112**	**100**

Source: Authors' Fieldwork (2022)

Access Roads in the Resettlement Area

The overwhelming proportion of respondents in Table 1.4 was of the opinion that access roads in the resettlement areas were poor. Only 36% of the sample felt otherwise. The access roads are in bad state especially during the rainy seasons when every road becomes muddy. The contractor that was assigned to construct the access roads could not complete all, and those completed are roughly done below standard.

Table 1.4: Access roads in the resettlement area

Access road condition	Frequency	Percentage
Very good	14	12.06
Good	22	18.96
Satisfactory	6	5.17
Poor	74	63.79
Total	**116**	**100**

Source: Authors' Fieldwork 2022

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Methods of Waste Disposal

It was observed that all respondents disposed of their refuse in open spaces within the resettlement area. Waste disposal facilities in the area are more or less informal, where the refuse are deposited at any available space and later burnt to ashes. The researcher observed that there is a general indiscriminate dumping of refuse in open space and culvert channels. This could be due to the nonprovision of incinerators, or designated areas for the collection of waste.

Sources of Water

Table 1.5 shows that the majority (66%) of the respondents had access to boreholes for water, while about 26% depended on wells for their water supply. The use of pipe borne water was fairly uncommon as only 6% of the sample was connected to the public water mains because the people cannot afford the cost. Moreover, the supply is not constant because of the source of power. It was observed that the quality of water supply in the community is on an average scale.

Table 1.5: Sources of Water in the resettlement area

Source of water	Frequency	Percentage
Pipe borne water	7	6.08
Boreholes	76	66.06
River/ Stream	2	1.73
Well	30	26.08
Total	**115**	**100**

Source: Authors' Fieldwork (2022)

Sources of Electricity

Table 1.6 shows that about 34% of the sample were connected to the privately owned electricity supply through mobile generators; the rest (66%) depended on alternative sources of light, chiefly the bush lamp. The settlement is yet to be served with electricity. Electric poles can only be seen without cables on them. It was observed that the contract for the electrification project has been awarded since 2001 but later abandoned. Since the community is yet to be connected to National power grid, the wealthy individuals that can afford personal generators have to purchase one then.

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Table 1.6: Sources of Light in the resettlement area

Source of power	Frequency	Percentage
Electricity	39	33.62
Lantern	77	66.38
Total	**116**	**100**

Source: Authors' Fieldwork 2022

Assessment of the adequacy of existing facilities in the study area
Building Condition Assessment

Figure 1.2 below shows that the conditions of building in the resettlement area are considered by the residents to be generally good; only 18% of the respondents felt that the buildings were in poor condition, 44.0% of them felt that the buildings were average, while the remaining 24% of them considered the conditions of buildings to be very good. The assessment of the building condition in the resettled area is considered to be good since 81.9% of the respondents were able to erect fairly improved buildings.

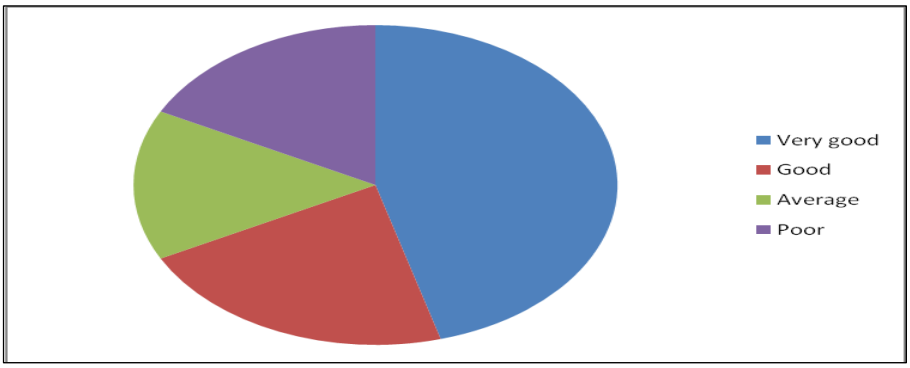

Figure 1.2 Building condition in resettlement area
Source: Author's Field work .2022

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The settlers termed the condition of their buildings to be good. The houses in the resettled site were erected by the settlers, when government promised in vain to erect improved buildings for the people. The buildings are not at all different from where they lived in their former site. The wealthy individuals among them had their buildings different from other people, because they are well- off financially. The resettlers express their feelings that at least they have got a place to erect buildings where flooding will no longer disturb them.

Relocation of people is said to be successful when basic housing structure and services are put in place before they arrived. Kainji (Nigeria) and Nangbeto (Togo/ Benin) would count as successful instances of relocation, with housing not always having been ready in other cases like Muregi (the study area) do not go on the same line with what took place in Jebba resettlement area as recorded by Olawepo (2008).

Assessment of the Condition of Access Roads

The conditions of access roads in the resettlement area in table 1.8 were considered by the residents to be poor; about 64% of the respondents felt that the roads were in poor condition. Only 5% felt that the roads were in satisfactory condition, while 19% considered the road conditions of the area to be good.

Table 1.8: Access Roads Conditions in the resettlement area

Condition of Access Roads	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very good	14	12.1
Good	22	19.0
Satisfactory	6	5.2
Poor	74	63.8

Source: Authors' Fieldwork. 2022

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The access roads in the new resettlement site are more in number than that in the old site. It is observed that in the old site, all the access roads are impassable during the wet seasons because of the marshy nature of the terrain. The people usually make use of their local boats and canoes to move from one place to another including their goods, while, in the new site, provisions was made for more access roads but muddy in nature during rainy seasons. Rain water usually washes away most of the access roads whenever heavy rain is observed in the new site. When the condition of the access roads are compared it seem more severe in the old site than in the new site, because there in the old site the people have to make use of local canoes and boats to aid movement of people and goods.

The access roads in the community are in poor condition since some are not motorable. The access road networks that connect the settlement are in bad condition especially during the rainy seasons.

The topography of the resettled site is muddy and therefore slippery during rainy seasons. Roads are supposed to be one of the basic infrastructural facilities that need to be considered very serious but they are given less emphasis. Good access roads contribute immensely to the growth and development of an area, because they will help in opening up the socio- economic potentials in the area. The poor access roads in the area have contributed to the slow growth of markets in the resettled site. This phenomenon cannot be compared to what was observed in Jebba basin resettlement scheme as reported by Olawepo (2008). The planners of the scheme introduced some infrastructural facilities into the new settlements, hoping that this would enhance the success of the scheme. Emphasis was laid on the construction of earth roads, portable water supply health facilities, educational institutions, electricity and improved houses among others.

Assessment of Water Quality

Figure 4.6 below shows that the water quality in the resettlement area was considered by the residents to be generally average; only 19% of the respondents felt that the quality of water was poor, and 20.7% felt that the water was of very good quality, while 1.7% considered the quality of the water to be very poor.

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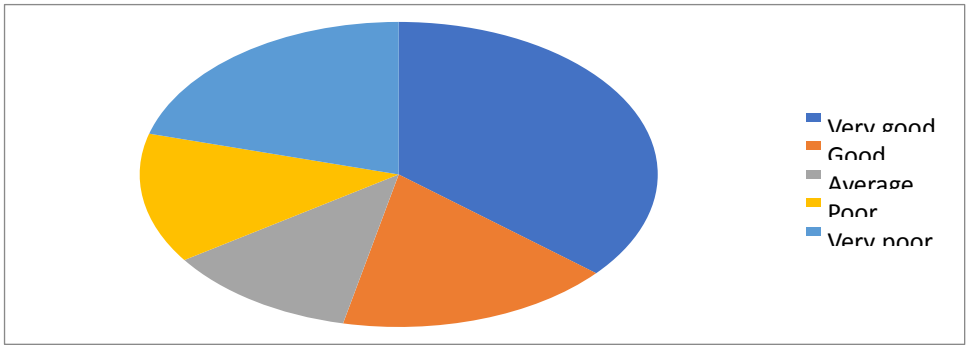

Figure 1.3 Water Quality in Muregi
Source: Author's Field work .2022

Table 1.9: One-Sample T-test of Old & New Settlement (Water Quality)

Variable	N	Mean	StD Dev	SE Mean	95.0 %	CI
Old	4	27.8	35.9	17.9	-29.3	84.8
New	4	29.0	30.7	15.4	-19.9	77.9

Source; Authors' Fieldwork (2022)

Using Minitab software and T-test to compare the water quality between the two sites, it is observed that the water quality in the new site is better than that in the old site since the mean square error calculated value is greater than the mean square tabulated (i.e., 7.15 greater than 3.34). See Table 1.10.

The provision of boreholes in the new resettlement site (even though not adequate), makes the water quality to be better in the new site when compared to the old site. It is observed that in the old site the people usually depend on river Kaduna for drinking and other domestic uses. The quality of water in the flowing river is not better than that obtained from the boreholes; hence, they now have better water quality than before resettlement. Only very few boreholes are provided in the resettled area which cannot serve the whole community effectively. The people therefore embark on digging of Wells for water supply. Those whose houses are far from the boreholes normally look for other alternative by digging wells.

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The financially well-off respondents (rich ones) with private electricity generating plants, make private provisions for water supply by having boreholes dug in their homes. Wells are also dugged by individuals who felt that the distance between their houses and borehole stands are much.

Assessment of Public Healthcare Adequacy

The numbers of the public healthcare centers provided in the resettlement area in table

1.10 was considered by the residents to be between two and three; only 6.9% of the respondents felt that only one healthcare center was provided. It was observed by the researcher that there were only two functional public healthcare centers.

Table 1.10: Number of Public Healthcare Centers provided in the resettlement area

Number of Public Healthcare Centers provided	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	8	6.9
2	54	46.6
3	53	45.7

Source: Author's Fieldwork. 2022

The two available health care centers in the resettled community are not well equipped with facilities and manpower. The community health care center has very few health workers. The researcher observed that there are six assistant health workers, with only two qualified senior nurse. It was observed that serious health cases are referred to the nearby urban centers like Pategi in Kwara state and Bida in Niger state. It was also observed that that there are about 15 hospital beds, yet without ambulance to convey emergency cases to the urban hospitals for treatment.

Assessment of Teacher Adequacy in Public Schools

The number of the teacher provided in public primary schools in the resettlement area was considered by 78% of the residents to be between 20 and 30; only 22% of the respondents felt that the number of teachers provided was between 31 and 40.

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Table 1.11: One-Sample T-test of Old & New Settlement (Educational Quality

Variable	N	Mean	StD Dev	SE Mean	95.0 %	CI
Old	5	23.20	14.72	6.58	4.92	41.48
New	5	23.20	12.70	5.68	7.44	38.96

Source; Authors' Fieldwork (2022)

T-test analysis was used to compare the quality of education obtained in the community. It is observed that the quality obtained in the old site is less than that of the new site, since T-test calculated value is less than the tabulated value (i.e 5.68 less than 7.44, with the confidence interval at 41.48 and 38.96). See table 4.15 above.

The government that is responsible for the resettlement exercise was able to put in place nine blocks of classroom for both primary and secondary school in the new site. It is also observed that there are 27 teachers for both primary and secondary sections. There is more enrolment of pupils now than before resettlement because most of the children were engaged in fishing activities in the old site. With the absence of fishing activities in the new site, the people now resort to sending their wards to school. This accounts for the reason why we have more than required number of pupils in a class. The classrooms provided are not adequate since there are up to 80 pupils now in a classroom. With the increase in enrolment, one might expect a corresponding recruitment of more teachers but that is not the case in the resettled area.

Table 1.12 Number of Teachers Provided in Public Schools in the Resettlement Area

Number of Teachers provided	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20-30	90	77.6
31-40	26	22.4

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2022).

Assessment of General Adequacy of Education in the Resettlement Area

Using a Likert scale opinion survey, it was observed that the general level of education provided in public primary schools in the resettlement area was considered by some of the residents 36.2% to be very poor; in addition, 15.5% felt that the level of education provided was poor. The combined

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numbers of residents who felt that the level of education was satisfactory was 49.3 (6.9 + 24.1 + 17.2).

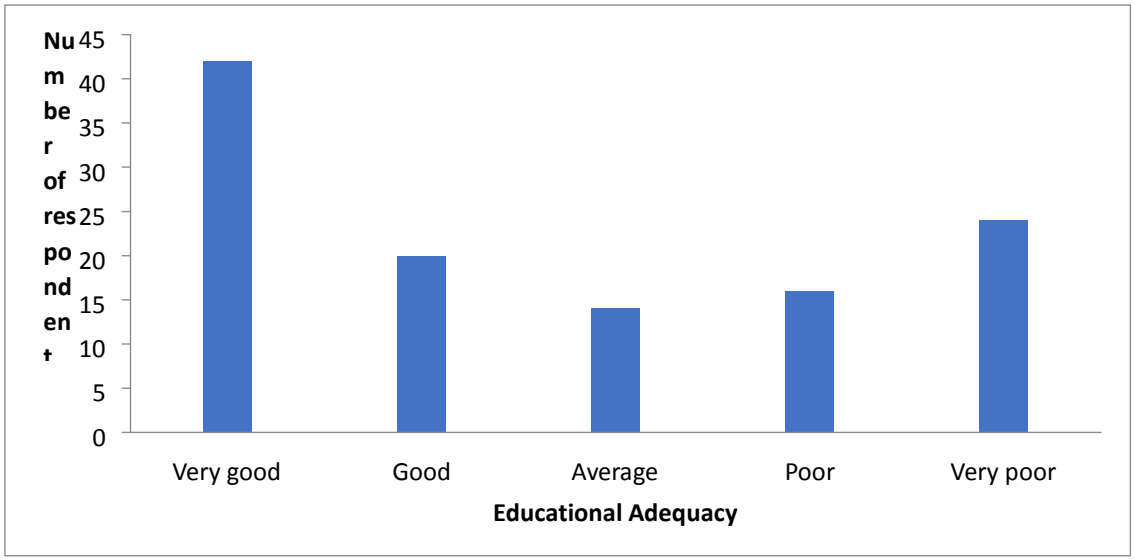

Figure 1.4: General adequacy of education provided in Public Schools in Muregi
Source: Author's Field work (2022).

Assessment of General Adequacy of Healthcare in the Resettlement Area

Based on a Likert scale opinion survey, it was inferred that the general level of healthcare provided in the resettlement area was considered by 34.5% of the residents to be poor; in addition, 8.6% felt that the level of healthcare provided was very poor. The combined numbers of residents who felt that the level of healthcare was satisfactory was 56.9% (15.5 + 16.4 + 25.0).

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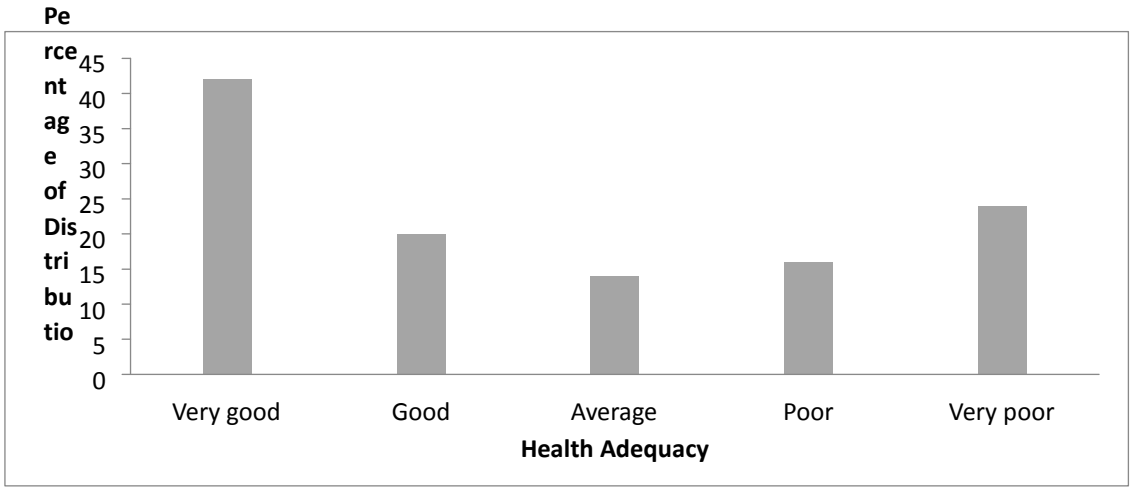

Figure 1.5 General Adequacy of Health care provided in Muregi
Source: Authors' Field work (2022)

Table 1.13 One-Sample T-test of Old & New Settlement (Healthcare)

Variable	N	Mean	StD Dev	SE Mean	95.0 %	CI
Old	5	23.20	15.35	6.87	4.14	42.26
New	5	23.20	11.56	5.17	8.84,	37.56

Source; Authors' Fieldwork (2022)

In table 1.14, Minitab software and T-test were used to compare the healthcare facilities between the two sites. It is observed that the healthcare facilities in the new site are better than the old site of the settlement. Since the T-test calculated value is less than the tabulated value (i.e., 15.17 less than 8.84). It is observed that in the old site there was only one functional healthcare dispensary for the whole community. In the new site there are two functional healthcare centers with one senior nursing officer who served as the head, with six other nurses. It was also observed that there are about 15 hospital beds in the new site, even though without any ambulance to serve the community.

Most of the serious health cases are referred to other urban hospitals at both Pategi in Kwara state and Bida in Niger state respectively. The absence of an ambulance makes it difficult to convey serious cases to urban centers without delay.

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Assessment of General Adequacy of Housing in the Resettlement Area

The general level of housing provided in the resettlement area was evaluated using a Likert scale opinion survey. The results revealed that some of the residents 13.8% considered the general level of housing to be very poor; in addition, 6.9% felt that the level of housing provided was poor. These two groups were however in the minority, since the combined numbers of residents who felt that the level of housing was satisfactory was 79.4% (25.9 + 32.8 + 20.7).

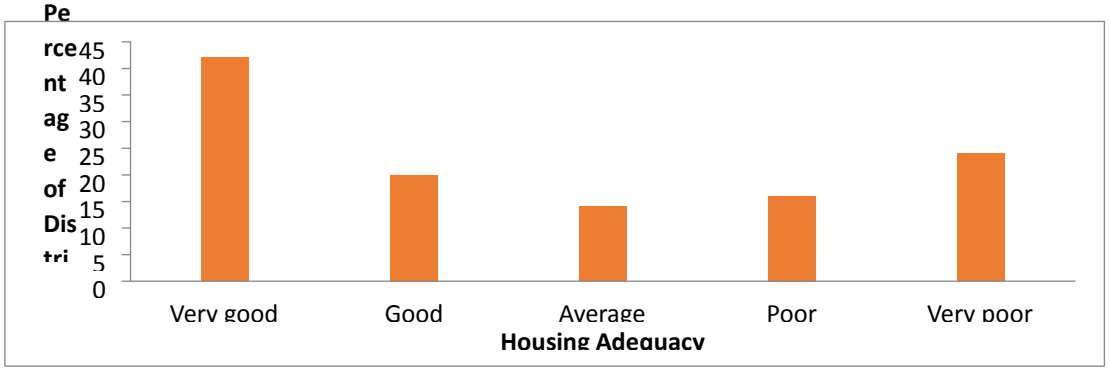

Figure 1.6 General Adequacy of Housing in Muregi
Source: Authors' Field work (2022)

Assessment of General Adequacy of Public Services in the Resettlement Area

The general level of public services provided in the resettlement area was also evaluated using a Likert scale opinion survey in Figure 4.10. The results revealed that 13.8% of the residents considered the general level of public services to be poor; in addition, 20.7% felt that the level of public services provided was poor. These two groups were however in the minority, since the combined numbers of residents who felt that the level of public services is satisfactory was 65.5% (36.2 + 17.2 + 12.1).

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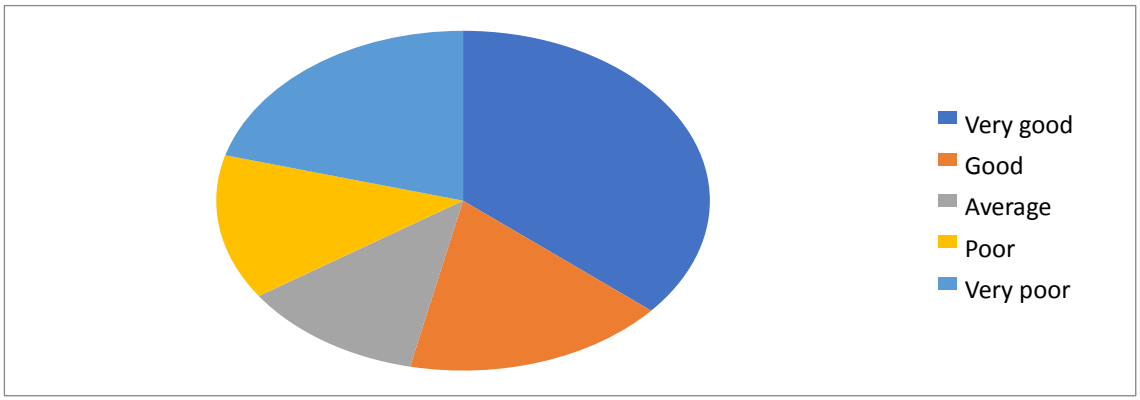

Figure 1.7: Adequacy of public services in Muregi
Source: Authors' Field work (.2022).

Comparison of some facilities in the study area before and after resettlement (housing status)
The study compared the level of the facilities provided in the study area with those enjoyed by the respondents before their resettlement. Housing status was therefore considered. This section utilized cross tabulation of data as well as chi square analysis, the results of which were reported in this section.

Housing status before and after Resettlement

Using cross tabulation, the proportion of residents whose housing status improved after resettlement compared to before resettlement was extracted. This proportion was subsequently tested using Chi Square, in order to ascertain that the differences between housing conditions prior to and after resettlement differed significantly. This does not seem to be in line with the findings of Olawepo (2008) which confirm that for most settlements in Jebba resettlement area, the layouts of the villages are changed from the former one since resettlement authorities had attempted to bring them up to modern standards.

Table 1.14: House types before and after resettlement

Housing Status before resettlement	Housing Status after resettlement

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Wall Material	Building Shape	Roof Material	Number of residents	Equal/Worse Housing		Better Housing	
				Number	%	Number	%
Mud	Round	Thatched	6	3	50.0	3	50.0
Mud	Rectangular	Zinc	48	14	29.17	34	70.83
Cement	Rectangular	Zinc	61	61	100.0	0	0.0
		Totals	**115**	**78**		**37**	
		Averages			**67.83 %**		**32.17%**

Source: Authors' Analysis (2022).

The figures in Table 1.14 show that for respondents living in buildings that were made of mud, with thatch roofing house before resettlement, the post-resettlement period was neither worse nor better. However, for those residents living in buildings that were made of mud with zinc, there was improvement in the housing status of about 71% of them. This is because they realized more money when they sold some of the materials brought from the old site. The average values paint a clearer picture, since about two-thirds of the sample i.e., 68% now moved into the improved housing after resettlement. To find out if this trend was of statistical significance, the results of Chi Square are reported in Table 1.14.

Table 1.15: Results of Chi Square Analysis of Housing Status before and after Resettlement

Analysis No	Pearson Chi-Square	Critical Value of Chi-Square at $X_{0.05}$	Degrees of freedom	P value	Remark
2	34.373	9.49	4	0.000	SS

Remark Key: SS = Statistically Significant NS = Not Significant
Source: Authors' Analysis (2022).

The results of the Chi-Square test show that the difference between the housing statuses in the two periods was statistically significant. This was because the computed value of the Chi-Square exceeded the critical value obtained from standard statistical tables. Thus, we can confidently say that housing conditions after resettlement were on the whole fair than housing conditions before resettlement. Since the advocates of resettlement see it as an opportunity to bring rural scattered

settlement together for proper planning and provision of infrastructure such as roads and communication links, portable water supply as well as new homes, therefore, the need for

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improved housing and basic infrastructure cannot be over emphasized. In this study area, the result of findings on housing status does not conform to what was observed in Jebba resettlement areas as reported by Olawepo (2010). The provision of modern housing was one of the main policies of resettlement at Jebba. He stated that all the 21 settlements have modern houses entirely different from former settlements. In Muregi community, the government is yet to commence the erection of building structures for the evacuees 12 years after resettlement.

For the resettlers to adjust successfully and settle into a new life, the socio-economic status of the people has to be maintained or rather improved upon as compared to what existed prior to their resettlement. This also contradicts Olawepo (2008) findings in Jebba resettlement scheme where in terms of socio-economic change; new activities were opened up around the new settlements. He stated that the growth of some settlements into bigger fishing markets has boosted the economy of the new areas. The sale of agricultural products was made possible through the establishment of markets, thus increasing the family incomes when compared to pre-settlement times.

5.0. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The study had assessed the number and quality of basic infrastructural facilities in the resettled community of Muregi. An inventory of all existing facilities in relation to the socio- economic and cultural needs of the people was taken. It was observed that most of the respondents reside in their own houses, to which they have title of ownership with nearly two- third on less than 100sq. meters of land. The other one- third is made up of fairly well-off respondents, occupying about 150sq. meters of the land. The data analysis and discussions on the assessment of infrastructural facilities, such as housing, access roads, schools, housing, water supply, electricity, healthcare and market revealed that most of the essential services and infrastructural facilities are either inadequate in supply or completely non- existent. Facilities such as incinerators for proper refuse disposal that will enhance a healthy living and beautiful landscape are missing. Basic services and infrastructural facilities such as roads, water, healthcare, schools, market, housing and farmlands are found to be inadequate. Ironically, the provision of such facilities is one of the main

justifications behind moving people into new areas. Therefore, their absence or inadequacy can be a source of impoverishment to the settlers.

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By examining the infrastructural facilities in Muregi community, this study aims to provide valuable insight for policy makers, local authorities, and stakeholders to develop targeted interventions on strategies for improving the community's infrastructure and, ultimately, its socioeconomic development. The study also recommends that community members should be involved in planning, implementation, and maintenance of infrastructural facilities to ensure sustainability and ownership.

Competing Interest

The authors declared that no conflicting interest exit in this paper**.**

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