

## **Effects of Slum Development in Core Areas of Akure, Nigeria**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This research article examined the quality of housing to man as an essential, a requirement for the survival of man after food and clothing. It equally recognizes the profound influence it has on health, environment, way of life, efficiency of man and effective and the nation as a whole. This research was carried out with the use of questionnaire, building or structure and facility survey using random sampling technique, every 5<sup>th</sup> houses in the six district areas was interviewed. Also, data were collected from related government ministries and departments to determine government's intervention in this area. Research findings revealed that the area chosen for this study exhibits slum condition that has undeniable impact on the socio-economic lifestyles, religion, culture and the health of the residents, as well as the general outlook of the environment. Recommendations were proffered to guide the policy makers towards enhancing the lives of the residents in the environment, some of which include; upgrading program through the provision of urban basic services, infrastructure and improved sanitation strategies for sustainable management of the environment, public and private enlightenment campaign is also recommended so that the residents in the environment will know the importance and quality of good living conditions to their health, lifestyle and as well as to know the dangers of abusing their environments. Housing should be a way of life of the people not as a place of rest after the day activities.*

**Keywords:** Slum, Core, Effect, Development, Area.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The current existence of slums is a reality which cannot be ignored. More than three billion of the people in the cities lives in some indecent areas without access to basic needs; such as adequate sanitation services, improved quality of water supply, durable housing system and adequate and quality of living space (Amnesty International, 2013). Lack of one of these basic conditions has direct consequences on the physical and psychological well-being of the urban population (scalar et al, zoos), for example,

infectious diseases like diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and other water borne diseases, malaria and tuberculosis are major problems affecting slum dwellers. On the other hand, the economic circumstance of the slum dwellers renders them unable to access good health care's services; this severely affects their safety and security. According to UN Habitat, (2013) the number of slum dwellers worldwide continues to grow at the rate of ten per cent (10%) every year, hence increasing the problem of slum. As a result, future urban development will show further

expansion and sprawling of slums and the spread of urban problems, if no remedial action is taken in the coming years (UN Habitat, 2010). The continuous process of transformation and change of slum settlements from one stage to another, which is triggered by change in the building materials used, change in social economic conditions and tenure status (Agnihotri 2010). Similarly, due to cultural and socio-economic differences slums are not the same and some provide better living conditions than others. For example, within one city many different manifestation of slums maybe be found, each of which may require specific methodological adjustment for identification and mapping (Sleazes *et al* 2008). Generally, developing countries unlike undeveloped countries are characterized by poverty, unemployment, poor health, poor housing, unpleasant environment etc. On a narrow scale, slum dweller varies amongst the various regions of a country and even within a community. Such inequalities are induced by natural, economic and political factors which could operate positively for one region and negatively for another. To make a substantial alleviation of slum dwellers, it is wise to look at the physical development process of slums which could be on alternative approach toward improving the living and the economic conditions of slum dwellers and better yet, to reduce continued slum formation and expansion in cities including Nigerian cities.

### RESEARCH PROBLEM

In addressing this global and escalating problem of slum development and expansion, many city governments as well as international institutions have programs

aimed at lowering the rate of future slum development. It is undeniable that lot of efforts have been made to improve the living and the economic conditions of slum dwellers by United Nation (UN), Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders since 1970s. For instance, according to new estimates, Governments have together surpassed the millennium development goal {MDG} number seven {7} target eleven {11} “improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020” by at least a multiple of two {2} {UN habitat, 2010}. However, this improvement is highly skewed towards the more advanced emerging economics, while developing countries particularly in sub-Saharan Africa {SSA} much is remained to be done. There’s need to developed informed systematic interventions to improve the well being of slum dwellers and better yet to reduce the formation of land expansion of slums at unpredicted rate that are currently going on. Developing of systematic interventions required reliable, up-to-date and high spatial and temporal information pertaining to slums at local level which are commonly unavailable in many developing countries. (Khaddar *et al.*, 2010). It is unclear which types of interventions are most effective to yield maximum benefit with minimum effort. Local authorities also invariably lack the expert capacity and reliable data to carry out the work needed to address the global and escalating urban slums problems. (Ooi & PhDs., 2007).

Similar constraints are faced by numerous NGOs, which work at the national and local scale among poor urban neighborhoods. Consequently, low-income housing

programs and provision of basic amenities and facilities fail to keep pace with rapid population growth and the tremendous demand for basic needs. Given the actual trend of population growth, the inevitability of urbanization, and the proportion of slum dwellers without access to improved social and physical services coupled with their vulnerability raises, efficient methods are required for better understanding of Slum Development Stages (SDS) that can be utilized in targeting slum alleviation programs. The proliferation of shanty dwellings, squatter settlements and slums in most of our cities in Nigeria and other less developed nations of the world is attributed to a chain factors. Of course, such factors are closely associated with the low level of socio-economic and cultural lifestyles of the inhabitants. This research work, therefore intends to investigate the characteristics of housing condition vis-à-vis the socio-economic lifestyles of slum dwellers in Akure (Nigeria) with a view to determining the effect of slum formation on the city.

### **AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main aim of the study is to investigate the effect of slum formation in Core areas of Akure, Ondo state of Nigeria.

### **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the study are:

1. Identify slum areas in the study area.
2. Examine the factors of slum formation in Akure.
3. Determine the effects of poor housing condition in the study area.

### **JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

This work is a research into the effect of slum on city development in Akure. There exists considerable difference in the quality of life of slum dwellers and others in Akure, as its health, education, poverty, housing and employment among other socio-economic parameters between some area in Akure and other places in the region. Such inequality in the social environment of slum dwellers is perpetual leaving more or less no respect for the slum areas. This study is intent upon revealing the effect of slum on city development and the effect on slum dwellers within the affected area and possible solutions.

### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The reliability and validity of this research work is limited by the quality of information gathered from the slum dwellers in the study area, majority of them don't know how to read or write and some are not ready to answer. One of the major limitations of the research work was inadequate finance, which contributed to the problem of data collection from one place to another.

### **THE STUDY AREA**

Akure, the study area, is the capital city of Ondo State; Akure is located in the central senatorial district of Ondo State. Akure is among the ancient town in Yoruba tribe in Nigeria. Its existent can be traced to the pre-colonial era, when the majority of present town and urban areas in Nigeria are hamlets or village around 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Akure lies within the latitude 7.17° north of the equator and longitude 5.14° east of the Greenwich Meridian. It was named a

provincial headquarters in 1935 and later Ondo State Capital in 1976.

### **Topography**

Akure is located on about 37 meters above the sea level. The area which the town occupying is fairly plain ground, with few outcrop of rock in the North and Eastern part of the town. Because it is situated on the fringe of western upland, the town is relatively plane; hence the swampy nature of the area. The North/Eastern outcrop of rock favoured the present of factories in the area. Akure land and position encourages good communication routes as the road leading to many town and cities in Nigeria, such as Ibadan, Benin, Ado-Ekiti, Ondo Township, Abuja (FCT) and Lagos.

### **Occupation**

The major occupation of the people before the discovery of oil in Nigeria was farming, since the area lies on the fringe of Western upland area of Nigeria. It's relatively good for farming. The farming activities of the area favoured the commercial activities of the farm products and especially increased when the town became the state capital, as this encouraged the influx of the people from the rural areas to the town for the sales of their farm produce such as the cocoyam, yam, cassava, vegetables of various species, and many cash crop like cocoa, kolanut, coconut and mango etc.

With the developments that take place in the town, Akure has become the commercial, administrative, social and industrial nerves Centre of Ondo State. Many banks were established at the Alagbaka GRA area, thereby making the area industrial zones, with various industries established at the industrial estates coupled with a number of

government offices, secretariats. There were also abundant local and modern markets in the town. All these opportunities increase the functions of the town to the people of the State and it has raised the population of the town from the people seeking for employment and standard living conditions.

### **Climate**

Akure is located in the tropical rain forest with distinctive and dry season. It lies between 6.17° North and 7.20° north of the Equator with longitude 5.14° east of the Greenwich Meridian. It has monthly mean temperature of about 30°C and a relatively humidity of less than 70%. The rainy season has duration of eight month from March to October ending. The dry season is marked with a halt in rainfall from November to March of the following year when the rain will start again. The total annual rainfall in Akure is about 1800 millimeters.

### **Geology**

In Ondo state, there are two distinctive regions, they are: Region of Sedimentary rock and Pre-Cambrian basement complex rock region. Akure is dominated by the basement complex rock through which soil type are composed of medium grained gneiss. These are strong foliated rock frequently occurring as out crops and emotional survivals on the earth surface. Several alternating bands of dark and light-coloured minerals are essentially field spar and quartz, the dark-colour band contain abundant Geodic mea. A small proportion of the region especially in Akure town is over

bid the coarse grained granites and gneiss which are rich in dark Ferro-magnesia minerals (A.L. Smith, 1962). The regions being composed of soil from basement complex rock are well-drained with medium of fine texture. The soil has high agricultural value for both trees and arable crops.

### **Ethnic Composition and Culture**

The people of Akure are predominantly Yoruba speaking people who migrated from Ile-Ife the cradle town of Yoruba Land and settled down at the present site of the town. Akure like other towns in Yoruba Land has their own dialect. They also have the same dressing pattern with other Yoruba speaking region. With the status as the state capital, Akure has accommodates various tribes in Nigeria such as the Hausas, the Ibos and even the foreigners who are there for different purposes.

### **Land Use and Vegetation**

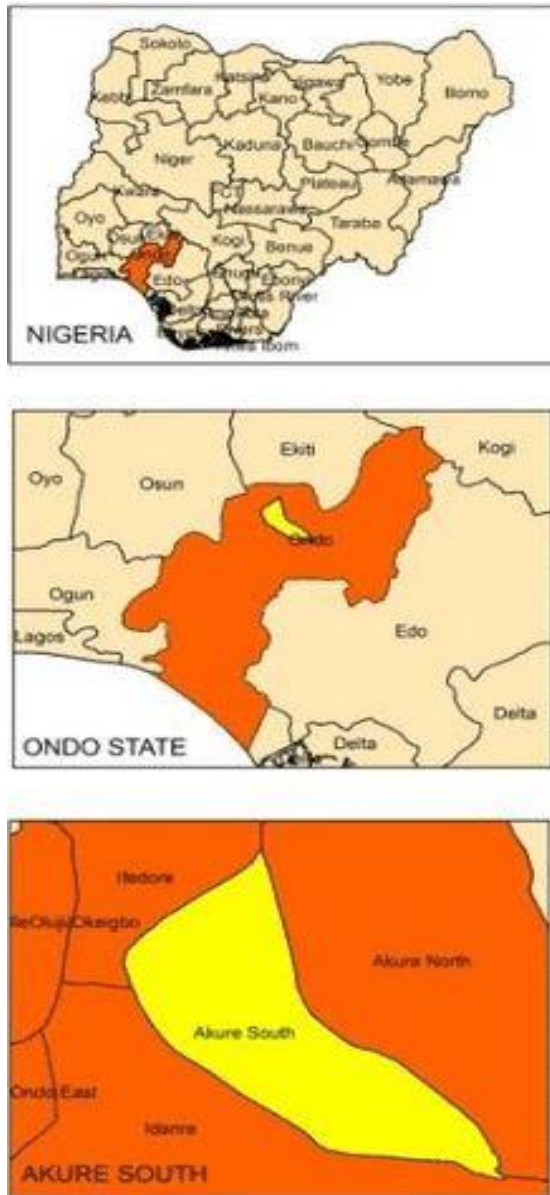
The conventional land use planning regulations are strictly adhered to which modify the excesses of the land use and unscrupulous builders, this resulted in the zoning of land use as the way of segregating the uses for different purposes such as residential areas commercial areas and industrial areas. The vegetation of Akure is composed of varieties of hardwood such as Iroko, Masonia, and Obeche among others. It consists of types of savanna tree species e.g. *Blighia sapida*, *partia biglobosa*. Most of the natural vegetation is transformed through rotational bush fallow system as a result, the original forest reserves at Aponmu, Ala forest reserve respectively. Meanwhile, the prevalent cash crops in Akure region include Cocoa, kolanut,

oil-palm, coconut. Cocoa is the most cash crop of Akure as its largely cultivated in all part of the region farm land such as the Ala farm area, Aponmu, Ijoka area, Abusoro, Igisogba axis. Also, monoculture has been the practice used by Ondo State Government to re-afforest the areas where deforestation has affected before by the activities of lumbering.

### **Relief and Drainage**

Ondo State is composed of low lands and rugged hills with granite in several places. The height in the southern part of the state is below 15 meters above the sea level to the rugged hills of the north-eastern part of the state especially in Akure which is above 10 meters above sea level. Some of prominent hills are found in Akure with about 100 meters height above the sea level. The most outstanding characteristics of the drainage system in the area are the proliferation of many small channels. The channels of the smaller streams dry-up for some month especially from December to April, such drainage include Ala river which is almost round the city as it is seen in all the channels areas of the town, Ukere, Elegbin, Ponroyin and Alore are also types of the small channels found in Akure. The major river Ala flow through sedimentary rock and deeply penetrate the valleys aligned in the North-South direction. Another aspect of the relief of Akure is the prevalent gully erosion along the hill slopes area of Oke-Ijebu, Ayedun quarters, Oshinle, high court road of the town. The gullies are common and rather devastating and damage many building and physical infrastructures in the areas of the slope sides.





*Fig. 1 Map Nigeria showing Ondo state and also indicating Akure; the study area.  
Source: Adapted from Google, in the state settings*

## **LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Conceptual Framework**

This sub section highlights the factors and effect of slum development in a broader context and limits the scope of the study to slum development stages. The conceptual frame work gives a quick overview of inter relation of concepts sources, approaches and

tools that is utilized to determine the Effects of slum on city developments (Agboola and Kassim, 2007). However cities are defined by WHO as large and important group of houses, buildings with a centre where amusements can be found and where business goes on (UN-Habitat 1996). Hence, cities are the result of an enormous range of investment of capitals, expertise and time by individuals, households, communities, voluntary organizations and NGO'S as well as by private enterprise investors and government agencies (Agboola and Kassim, 2007). Barra (1997) describes cities as centers of concentration of wealth, productivity and creativity. Agboola (1996) affirms that, cities could also be viewed in terms of artifacts which bear imprints of humanities institutions by virtue of the attendants features cities are eco systems which have structure that are patterned towards particular ways. The rate of urbanization bringing about massive movement of people from rural to urban areas of Ondo-State has led to environmental problems characterized by inadequate supply of water, lack of drainage facilities, and unbalanced economy, refuse disposal, poor road conditions, erratic power supply (olotua, 2005). These accompanying social problems have manifested themselves in form of Juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, prostitution, murder, alcoholism suicide and widespread of infections or diseases. Slums are usually run down housing in order, established and legally built parts of the city. Some institutional housing projects can be included in these categories when their maintenances and upkeep have been neglected to such an extent that they have turned into slums. Rapid urbanization has been a characteristic feature of development

process since the industrial revolution. Among the contemporary developing countries of the world, including Nigeria, however, it has almost always been accompanied by equally rapid growth of uncontrolled settlements.

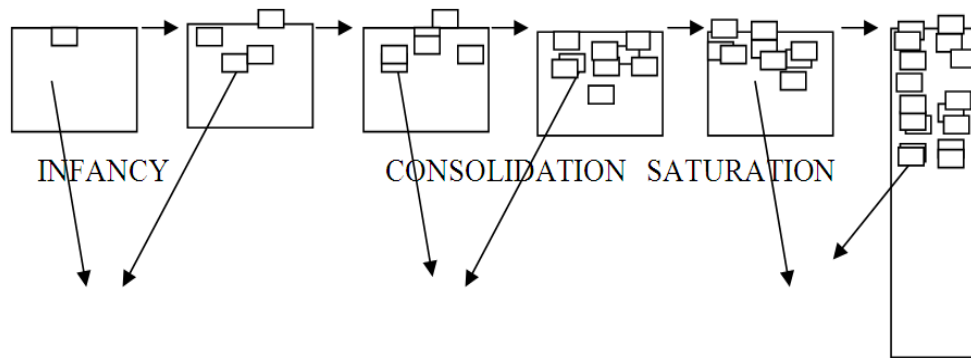
### **Effect and Factors of Slum Developemnts.**

There are many factors that contribute to the continued formation and expansion of slums. Among these is rapid rural -to-urban migration, policy failure, increasing urban poverty and inequality, population growth and globalization while more people are migrating from rural areas to towns and cities, urban areas are not expanding enough, there are not enough affordable houses and municipalities are not being able to provide enough accommodation. Therefore, the in-migrants are forced to occupy illegal settlement on marginal lands at the urban periphery, along railways and river side's, or on other hazardous areas that is not suitable for development leading to expansion of slums. Not only rural- urban migration, urbanization or population growth etc. that is the factor of slum development, but also the failure of government, failed policies, corruption, inappropriate regulation, dysfunctional land markets, unresponsive financial systems etc to provide low income people with essential public infrastructure and services (UN Habitat, 2003). Result of lack of basic public services and facilities to sustain slum dwellers exposed them to many problems related to health (Albert & Waddell, 2000). For instance, water-borne diseases such as malaria, cholera, Typhoid,

and Malnutrition child mortality are common in slum settlements. There are also wide range of social problems and psychological burdens on slum dwellers which often leads to homelessness and social exclusion. In addition, slum dwellers are prone to polluted and hazardous areas for example, next to toxic plants on areas threatened by landslip or waste disposal areas, flood, and environmental hazardous and they are vulnerable to risks. Generally, the factors and effects of slum development are the focus of this research work, but I will like to take about the stages of slum development stages.

### **Slum Development Stages (SDS)**

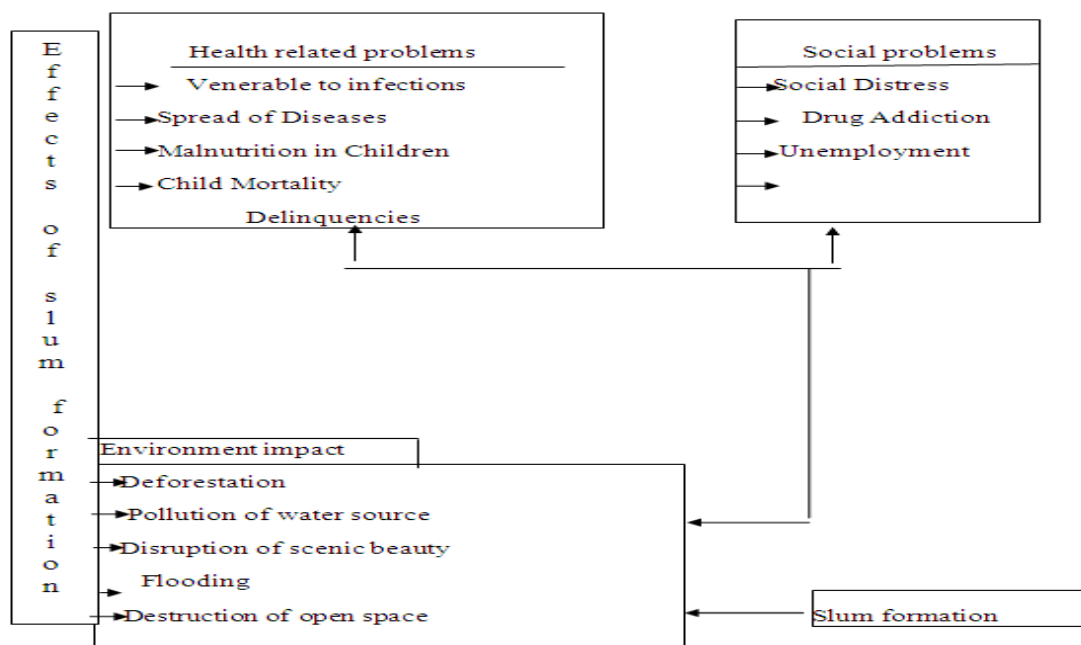
In many cities slums evolve from sparsely settled rural areas and settlements into urban slum neighborhoods and develop further over time into densely package and physically saturated neighborhoods (sliuzas, et al, 2008). The diagram below shows incremental and unstructured type of slum development process; however, there are other types of development also possible slum developments may happen at the expense of prime agricultural land, with the destruction of natural land scope or public open space. Every slum passes through various stages during its development. This process includes formation of various nuclei, expansion of older nuclei and intensification of the oldest) Agnihotri, 1994). In this study, three stages of slum development are considered, namely, infancy, consolidation and saturation stages.



*Fig.2 Physical Processes of Slum Development Stages.*

Infancy is the initial occupancy stage where patches of vacant land like or sleep sided land, swamps, near river banks, hazardous areas, conserved areas etc. become available to the slum dwellers. They can also occur on suitable lands. Also there is the possibility of slum formation decaying from formal areas. Due to the job insecurity slum dwellers prefer to live on hazardous areas than to live on suitable land at faraway places. In this

stage public amenities and services are quite inadequate for example; supply of water is the main problem. Consolidation stage is the intermediate stage between infancy and saturation. There is fast included by filling up additional building. Saturation stage is the stage at which the expansion stops as the vacant lands gets filled up. At this stage overcrowding is highest and however the standard of living of slum dwellers.



*Fig 3. Conceptual framework.*

Analysis of the location of slums is a typical variable in understanding how slum

develops. This is because factors such as the location of city centre and availability of



marginal dwellers. Hence the study of slum location shows both the spatial pattern of slums development, stages. Generally, the speed of slum growth is not uniform faster at one time and not in another (Agnihotri,

1994). According to the author, spatial change in slum areas is the result of change in construction materials, change in socio economic state and tenure status.

<b>C A U S E S  O F  S L U M  F O R M A T I O N S</b>	Urbanization	Housed related issues	Govemed & policy issues	Social related issues
	Population	High rental houses	Ineffective housing policy	Poverty
	Growth	Few affordable houses	Poor land management policy	Poverty
	Rural to urban migration	High land value	Institutional & legal failure	Low income
	Globalization	Inefficient land provision	Lack of political will	Urban inequality
		Dysfunctional land market	Corruption	Lack of opportunity
		Hazardous area or vacant land		

*Figure 3 above, illustrates some of the causes and Effect of slum formation and development on city which is the focus of the study (conceptual framework).*

*Sources- Identifying and classifying slum development stage from spatial data  
(NEGERA.D.SORI 2012.)*

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The United Nations Ad hoc Group of Experts on Housing and Urban development equally asserted that hosing is neither a mere shelter nor household facilities alone. It is an essential need that comprises essential services and facilities, which make up a physical environment that links such individual and his family to the community in which it evolves. Therefore, environmental facilities like water supply, waste disposal system and transportation facilities access and location of services and infrastructure implied by the special links between necessary physical, economic and social infrastructure like education, health

(hospital) and recreation are all parts of the package of services designated as housing system (Aribigbola, 2001). The world Health organization (WHO) describe housing as residential environment which includes services, facilities, equipment and devices needed or desired for the physical and mental health and social well-being of the family and individuals . Slum is believed to be an element of urban deterioration as a result of negligence on the part of the residents, which has become direct and indirect through the ages and neglect. It is defined by George (1999) as a group of building/structures or an area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration of facilities,

unsanitary conditions, or absence of basic and essential facilities like portable water drainage system, electricity, road network, markets school, health facilities, recreation grounds, post office, among others. Basorun (2003) quoting Abiodun (1995) see slum as a buck of tradition housing in dilapidated and degrading conditions, which are unsuitable for living and relaxation. Also, it can be explained as the over utilization of amenities or facilities by the residents living in the environment. The impacts of slum conditions on social and economic life styles and health conditions of its resident are obvious. In a study by George (1999), for example, He argued that capital base of the inhabitants brings about the emergence of slum development, health challenges, low self-esteem, poverty, and illiteracy. Countless health challenges, crime and social vices like prostitution, burglary and kidnapping are important features of people living in the slum environments. Previous research works concentrated much on the physical appearance of dwelling Unit with the aim to appraise the attributes of the slum problems internally and externally, but current research works have considered social and economic aspect of slum as well as the well-being of the inhabitants very crucial. According to Bello (2002), stressed that slum environments are venue of poverty where various factors that enhance slum developments and growth are detectable. He acknowledged that building congestion and people as potent factors that created opportunities for the growth of poor and low quality of the environment and unsanitary conditions which breeds contagious diseases or illnesses and infections in such deplorable parts of city centres. Similar research carried done by. Olanrewaju and Akinbamijo

(2002), it was discovered that environment has great and obvious effects on the health of poor people are often seen at districts, which implies the poor state of health of the people. They observed that slum dwellers are categorized as a group of people who live in deteriorated and degraded houses with bad structures located in poor environment where they were exposed to ill health from polluted water. Such houses have no toilet facilities, waste disposal and other essential utilities. Their drains are filled with refuse deposits, which occur during the pre-flow of run-offs. Also Onibokun and kumuyi (1996), identified slum environments as regular abodes for the poor people living urban areas. Such as characterized by illiteracy, poor wage, low self-esteem, unstable employment, and low status of job, poor housing conditions large facilities, and constant struggle for survival. They are marked by low and poor access to limited information or data (Olanrewaju, 2004). The problem of low wages or salaries affects the level of capital formation and financial stability, which deprives residents of sufficient resources and manpower to utilize in improving their houses or homes and make their environments conducive for living, working and relaxation. This is responsible for the reason why six to ten people would live in a poor ventilated room within the house (George, 1999). The problem of slum development was not restricted to the people living in the urban areas; it expands to the peripheries and rural areas. Furthermore, Wahab (2001) rural settlements were often paced with problems of hosing quality, lack of basic infrastructure, low income, abject poverty, rural and urban migrant. He asserted that the problems facing slum and squatter

settlements in Nigeria presently have effects on social equity, human health and well-being, economic, welfare, socio-political stability, housing infrastructure, community facilities and services as well as sustainability of natural resources within the environment. Which affects the residents either positively or negatively.

The report from the United Nation Habitat (1989) confirmed that a large ratio of the third world's urban population lives and works in a very poor and unpleasant condition in the urban centers. Apart from the fact that the poor inhabit many different low quality of housing, there are two other basic environmental problems that they were evidently noticeable. The first was the presence of infectious agents in the environment due to inadequate or lack of basic facilities or amenities and services. The second one is congested and cramped living conditions of the residents in the urban areas. It shows the lack of infrastructure or facilities readily available and accessible potable water supply, sewerage system (liquid or solid waste) to dispose human waste hygienically garbage and refuse disposal facilities as well as inadequate and lack of basic measures to control, prevent and provide primary health care's ensure that many draining and endemic among the poor households in the urban areas, such sicknesses or infections include malaria, measles, cough, catarrh, diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid, cancer intestinal parasite and food poisoning among the poor people.

Many Urban centres in Asia and Africa were seriously affected with this condition (Wahab, 2001). Most of these urban centres,

do not have adequate waste disposal facilities or drainage system; hence their human excreta and waste water end up in drainage channels, rivers, streams, canals, gullies and detunes untreated and to mention few. To ameliorate the life of the poor people in such deplorable parts of cities through planning. According to Olanrewaju (2004e), proposed with a particular reference to Akure environment that urban renewal in from of rehabilitation, revitalization, redevelopment and upgrading program will be adequate and suitable. This is in a view can help in providing the essential facilities and revive the over-utilized and outdated ones rather than embarking on total clearance and redevelopment that can affect the residents negatively as a result losing their properties and cost of relocation.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the procedure for collecting data for this research work. In this chapter, the type of data required, sources of data, method of data collection, data analysis and hypothesis testing as well as data drawn from primary and secondary sources will be discussed.

### **Types of Data Required**

The types of data needed for this project are information about the socio – economic characteristics of the respondents such as sex, age, marital status, Educational Qualification, occupation, income and housing characteristics and condition.

### **Sources of Data Collection**

The data used in this study was derived from two main sources; they are primary and secondary data sources.

**Primary Data Sources**

The Primary data for the study was obtained by the administration of questionnaires on residents of Isolo, Odo-ikoyi, Arakale, Oja-oshodi, Ijomu and Araromi; all in Akure, the state capital of Ondo-state. These communities represent the oldest part of Akure. Questionnaires were given to respondent based on random sampling of every five houses in each selected community.

**Secondary Data Sources**

Secondary sources of data for this study are gotten from published and unpublished works and through the internet. Published works refers to textbook, magazines, journals e.t.c while unpublished works includes handouts by lecturers or other people that are yet to be published. Wikipedia, Google, ask.com, are our internet sources of data. Staffs of ministry of physical planning and urban development in Akure also made relevant documents available for our perusal in the course of this project work.

**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

In carrying out this research, the research will make use of questionnaire to obtain the data. The questionnaire is distributed to the occupants of the study area which is part of the core area of Akure, the state capital of Ondo-state. One hundred and eighty (180) Questionnaires are distributed to the people of the Area.

**Simple Random Sampling**

Six major communities within Akure, the Ondo state capital that fall under the categorization of slum environment were selected at random. These are Isolo,

Odo-ikoyi, Arakale, Oja-oshodi, Ijomu and Araromi. These are not the only communities that are qualified for the definition of slum in the metropolis but they were selected from the list of communities that were written in pieces of paper folded, shaken and picked. The questionnaires will be administered in these six communities.

**Systematic Sampling**

One hundred and eighty (180) questionnaires will be distributed equally to the six (6) area selected in the metropolis for the study. Twenty (30) questionnaires will be distributed to each area. One person will be selected in every fourth or fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) house in each of the selected area.

**METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS**

Data analysis for this research work is both qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative aspect deals with the effects of slum on city development in Akure and the respondents answers while quantitative approach focuses on statistical data analysis of the questionnaires. Also descriptive and inferential statistical methods will be used in analyzing the data.

**Descriptive Statistics**

This deals with situation in which the nature of data is being described. It will be done ideographic with the use of tables and charts (pie and Bar charts).

**HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

Hypothesis is a sensitive argument or statement of any observed phenomenon that is subject to acceptance or rejection. The significant relationship between living condition and income levels of the inhabitant.

Chi-square formula will be used to test the level of significant.

$$X_2 = \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Where

O = observed,

E = Expected Value.

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC**

### **CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSING OF RESPONDENT'S IN AKURE**

#### **Socio Economic Characteristics of Respondents**

#### *Sex of Respondents*

**Table 4.1 Sex of Respondents**

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Male	78	44.6	44.6
Female	97	55.4	100.0
Total	145	100.0	

*Source: Author Fieldwork 2018.*

The sex of respondents selected for the study is shown on table 4.1. an examination of the table shows that majority of the respondents

are female. This accounts for about 55% of the sampled respondents. The female component accounts for the remaining 45%.

#### *Age of Respondents*

**Table 4.2 Ages of Respondents in Akure**

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Below 20 years	37	21.1	21.1
21-29years	76	43.4	64.5
31-39years	23	13.1	77.6
41-49years	15	8.6	86.2
50-65years	16	9.1	95.3
Above 65years	8	4.6	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Source – Authors Fieldwork 2018*

Table 4.2 depicts the age of respondents in the study area. Analysis of the table shows that majority of respondents' falls between the age of 21-29 years. This group accounts

for about 43% of the respondents. This is followed by those below the age of 20 years. This also accounted for about 21%. Others are 13.1%, 9.1%, 8.6%, and 4.6%.

#### *Marital Status of Respondents*

**Table 4.3 Marital Status of Respondents**

Respondent's Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	94	53.7	53.7
Married	60	34.3	88.0



Widow	12	6.9	94.9
Separated	19	5.1	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Source- Author Fieldwork 2018*

Table 4.3 shows that 94 respondents were widow while 9 respondents representing 5.1% were single, 60 representing 34.3% were married 12 respondents representing 6.9% were separated.

#### *Level of Education of Respondents*

**Table 4.4 Level of Education**

<b>Respondent's Level of Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Non- Formal	16	9.1	9.1
Primary	15	8.6	17.7
Secondary	49	28.0	45.7
No/Nce/And	72	48.1	86.8
Post Graduate	23	13.1	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Source – Authors Fieldwork 2018*

The analysis of table 4.4 shows that 16 respondents representing 9.1% were of no formal education, 15 respondents representing 8.6% were holders of primary certificate, 49 respondent representing 28% were holder of secondary certificate, 72 respondents representing 41.1% were holders of ND/NCE/HND/BSC certificate while the remaining 23 respondents representing 13.1 were those with pots graduate certificate. This depicts that the holders of ND/NCE/HND/BSC accounted for the highest representation by the way of percentage representation.

#### *Occupation of Respondents*

**Table 4.5 Respondent's Occupation**

<b>Respondent's Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Farming	17	9.7	9.7
Self- Employed	40	22.9	32.6
Student	68	38.9	71.5
Civil-Servant	37	21.1	92.6
Unemployed	14	8.0	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The analysis below shows by way of percentage that 9.72 of the respondents were into farming, 22.9% of them are self-employed, 38.9% were student, 21.1%

of the total respondents were civil servants and 8% of them are unemployed. This clearly shows that the students accounted for the highest representation.

### ***Monthly Income of Respondents.***

**Table 4.6 Respondent's Average Monthly Income**

<b>Respondent's Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No fixed income	89	50.9	50.9
Below 22,000	19	10.9	61.8
22,000-40,000	33	18.9	79.7
40,000-80,000	12	6.9	85.6
80,000-120,000	8	4.6	90.2
120,000-200,000	5	2.9	93.1
Above 200,000	9	5.1	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

Table 4.6 shows that 50.9% of the respondents were of no fixed income, 10.9% of the respondents average monthly income were below 22,000 to 40,000 per month, 6.9% of the respondents also receive 40,000 to 80,000 4.6% of the respondents fall within

average monthly income of 80,000 to 120,000, 2.9% of the respondents also receive 120,000 to 200,000 while the remaining 5.1% of the total respondents receive above 200,000.

### ***Household Size of Respondents***

**Table 4.7 Respondent's household size**

<b>Respondent's Household Size</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cummulative Percent</b>
1-2	49	28.0	28.0
3-5	75	42.9	70.9
6-10	42	24.0	94.9
Above 10-9	9	5.1	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The table 4.7 shows that 49 respondents represent 28% of the total respondents were with household size Between 1 to 2, 75 respondents representing 42.9% were also between 3 to 5 household size, 42 respondents representing 24% were of 6-10 household size while the remaining 9

respondents representing 5.1% were above 10-9 household size. This clearly shows that the household size in the study areas were not congested which stands in line with the view of the majority of the respondents.

### **Religion of Respondents**

**Table 4.8 Respondent's Religion**

<b>Respondent's Religion</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cummulative Percent</b>
Christian	90	51.4	51.4
Islam	70	40.0	91.4
Tradition	5	2.9	94.3
Others	10	5.7	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Sources – Author Fieldwork 2018*

This table shows that 90 respondents representing 51.40% were Christian, 70 respondents represents 40% were Muslim, 2.9% of the respondents were practicing traditional religion while 5.7% of the

respondents were of other religion different from the above three religions. This simply shows that majority of the respondents were Christians following by those respondents that were Muslim.

### **ETHNIC GROUP OF RESPONDENT**

**Table 4.9 Respondent's ethnic group**

<b>Respondent's Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Yoruba	120	68.6	68.6
Ibo	30	17.1	85.7
Hausa	15	8.6	94.3
Others	10	5.7	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

This table shows that 68.6% were Yoruba, 17.1% were Ibo, 8.6% were Hausa while 5.7% of the respondents doesn't belong to the above three ethnic groups but to other types of ethnic groups. However, this shows

that majority of the respondents were Yoruba.

### **BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **Building Types**

**Table 4.10 Respondent's Building types**

<b>Respondent's Building Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Bungalow	72	41.1	41.1
Storey	50	28.6	69.7
Duplex	33	18.9	88.6
Traditional	20	11.4	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The table 4.10 shows that 72 respondents representing 41.1% lives in a bungalow, 50 respondents representing 28.6% also lives in a storey building also, 33 respondents representing 18.9% lives in a duplex while the remaining 20 respondents representing

11.4% lives in a traditional building. This clearly shows that majority of the respondents' lives in a bungalow and following by those living in a storey building.

## **AGE OF BUILDINGS**

**Table 4.11 Age of buildings**

<b>Age of Buildings</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cummulative Percent</b>
Below 5yrs	41	23.4	23.4
6-10yrs	55	31.4	54.8
11-20yrs	37	21.1	75.9
21-30yrs	17	9.7	85.6
Above 30yrs	25	14.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The table 4.11 shows that the age of building that 41 respondents representing 23.40% lives were below 5yrs, also, the age of building of 55 respondents representing 31.4% were between 6 to 10yrs, the age of building of 37 respondents representing

21.1% were within the age bracket of 11-20yrs, also, the age of building of 17 respondents were within 21-30yrs while the age of building of 25 respondents were above 30yrs.

## **Building Materials**

**Table 4.12 Building materials**

<b>Respondent's Building Materials</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cummulative Percent</b>
Mud blocks	34	19.4	19.4
Cement	94	53.7	73.1
Brick/Concrete	47	26.9	100.0

Total	175	100.0	
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*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The table 4.12 shows that 34 responders representing 19.2% lives in a building made with mud blocks 94 respondents representing 53.4% lives in a building made with cement blocks while 41 respondents representing

26.9% lives in a building made with brick or conceited. This depicts that majority of the respondents live in a building made with cement blocks.

### Roofing Materials

*Table 4.13 Roofing materials*

Respondent's Roofing Materials	Frequency	Percent	Cummulative Percent
Commutated Iron	59	33.7	33.7
Asbestos	56	32.0	65.7
Aluminum	60	34.3	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Sources – Authors Fieldwork 2018*

The analysis of table 4.13 shows that 59 respondents representing 33.7% lives in a building made with commutated iron sheets, 56 respondents representing 32% also lives in a building made with Asbestos materials while 60 respondents representing 34% lives in a building made with Aluminum roofing.

This dearly shows that houses in Akure were made with commutated iron sheet, Asbestos materials and Aluminum roofing sheet since the margins are not much and this is in line with the responders view on the type of roofing materials used in Akure.

### Use of the Building

*Table 4.14 Respondents Use of building*

Respondent's Building Use	Frequency	Percent	Cummulative Percent
Residential/ Commercial	41	23.4	23.4
Residential/Public	17	9.7	33.1
Residential	105	60.0	93.1
Commercial/ Institutional	12	6.9	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Sources – Authors Fieldwork 2018*



The table 4.14 shows that 23.4% of the respondents live in a residential/ commercial building 9.7% also live in a residential/ public building, 60% of the respondents also live in a residential building, while the

remaining 6.9% of the respondents lives in a commercial building. This indicates that majority of the respondent's lives in a residential house following by those that live in a residential/commercial building.

### Ownership Status

*Table 4.15 Ownership status*

Respondent's Ownership Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Rent	48	27.4	27.4
Personal	89	50.9	78.3
Inherited	25	14.3	92.6
Public	11	6.3	100.0
Others	-	-	-
Total	175	100.0	

Source – Author Fieldwork 2018

The table 4.15 shows that 27.4% of the total respondents live in a rented apartment, While 50.9% of the respondents live in their personal building, 14.30% live in an inherited building while the remaining 6.3% live in a public building. The implication of this is that majority of the respondents live in

their personal houses following by those living in a rented apartment. This simply means that those respondents that live in their personal house accounted for the highest percentage following by those respondents that live in a rented house.

### Wall Condition

*Table 4.16 Respondent's wall condition*

Respondent's Wall Condition	Frequency	Percent	Cummulative Percent
Plastered	136	77.7	77.7
Not Plastered	20	1.4	89.1
Half Plastered	19	10.9	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

Source – Author Fieldwork 2018

The table 4.16 shows that 77.7% of the total respondent's lives in a building with plastered wall while 11.4% of the respondents live in an unplastered building

while 10.9% of them live in half-plastered buildings. This depicts that majority of the respondents live in a plastered building.

## Roofing Condition

*Table 4.17 Respondent's roofing conditions*

Roofing Condition	Frequency	Percent	Cummulative Percent
Patched	32	18.3	18.3
Leaking	16	9.2	27.5
Good	127	72.5	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Sources – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The table 4.17 shows that 18.3% of the total respondents house roof are patched, 9.2% of them live under buildings with leaking roof while 72.5% of them live under building

with good roofing. This shows that majority of the respondents live under building with good roofing.

## Nature of the Building

*Table 4.18 Nature of the Building*

Nature Of Building	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Dilapidated And Old	15	8.6	8.6
Need Major Repairs	45	26.9	34.5
Need Minor Repairs	14	8.0	42.5
Physically Sound	99	56.6	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Sources – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The table 4.18 shows that 8.6% of the respondents live in dilapidated and old building 26.9% of them live in building that need major repairs, 8% of them live in buildings that also need minor repairs and 56.6% of the respondent live in physically

sound building. This depicts that majority of the buildings in Akure are physically sound which stand in line with the respondents view on the nature of the building in their areas.

## INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

### *Type of Toilet*

*Table 4.19 Toilet type*

Type of Toilet	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No toilet	17	9.7	9.7
Water closet	108	61.7	71.4
Pit Latrine	50	28.6	100.0
Others	-	-	-
Total	175	100.0	

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The analysis in table 4.19 shows that 17 respondents representing 9.7% of the total respondents live in a building without toilet, while 108 respondents representing 61.7% which accounted for the highest percentage by way of percentage presentation live in

buildings with water closet and following by those that live in building with pit latrine type of toilet which accounted for 28.6%. This depicts that majority of the respondents live in building with water closet type of toilet.

## SOURCES OF POWER SUPPLY

*Table 4.20 Power source*

Source Of Power	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
PHCN	68	38.9	38.9
Lantern	17	9.7	48.6
Generating Set	10	5.7	54.3
PHCN/Generating Set	80	45.7	100.0
Others	-	-	-
Total	175	100.0	

Source – Author Fieldwork 2018

The table 4.20 shows that 68 respondents representing 38.9% of the respondents live in a building where PHCN is their source of power supply It respondents representing 9.7% live in a building that uses lantern as their source of power supply 10 respondents representing 5.7% make use of generating set in their building as their own source of power

supply, while the remaining 80 respondents representing 45.7% who also accounted for the highest presentation by the way of percentage presentation make use of PHCN/Generating set as their source of power supply.

## Durability of Power Supply

*Table 4.21 power durability*

Power durability	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Very Good	16	9.1	9.1
Good	35	20	29.1
Fairly	62	35.3	64.4
Bad	21	12.0	76.4
Very bad	41	23.4	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

Source – Author Fieldwork 2018

The analysis of 4.21 shows that 16 respondents representing 9.1% were the opinion that PHCN is very good, 35

respondents representing 20% were of the opinion that PHCN is good, 62 respondents representing 35.3% were of the opinion that

PHCN has been fair, also 21 respondents representing 12% were of the opinion that PHCN is bad, while 41 respondents representing 23.4% were of the opinion that PHCN is very bad. This is in line with the respondents view on the durability of PHCN.

### Water Supply Sources

**Table 4.22 Water sources**

Respondent's Source of Water Supply	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Well	102	58.3	58.3
Stream	34	19.4	77.7
Borehole	13	7.4	85.1
Pipe-borne water	26	14.9	100.0
Others	-	-	-
Total	175	100.0	

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

The tabular illustration in table 4.22 reveals that 102 respondents representing 58.3% have “well” as their source of water supply, 34 respondents representing 19.4% have “stream” as their source of water supply, 13 respondents representing 7.4% have

“Borehole” as their source of water supply, while 26 respondents representing 14.9% have “pipe borne water” as their source of water supply. The implication of this is that majority of the respondents make use of “well” as their source of water supply.

### Method of waste disposal

**Table 4.23 Waste Disposal Methods**

Respondent's Method Of Waste Disposal	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Open Dump	56	32.0	32.0
Waste Collection Point	94	53.7	85.7
Indiscriminate Point	25	14.3	100.0
Public	11	6.3	100.0
Total	175	100.0	

*Sources – Authors Fieldwork 2018*

The table 4.23 shows that 56 respondents representing 32% make use of open dump as their method of waste disposal, 94 respondents representing 53.7 make use of waste collection point as a means of

disposing their wastes while 25 respondents representing 14.3% make use of indiscriminate dump as their own method of waste disposal. This clearly depicts respondents' means of waste disposal.



*Fig. 4 showing the method of waste disposal in Isolo*

*Source – Author Fieldwork 2018*

#### **Distance of Dumping Ground**

*Table 4.24 Dumping ground distance*

<b>Respondent's Distance of Dump Ground</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Less than 100m	58	33.1	33.1
101m-500m	42	24.0	57.1
501m-1km	30	17.1	74.2
Above 1km	45	25.8	100.0
Others	-	-	-
Total	175	100.0	

*Sources – Authors Fieldwork 2018*

The table 4.24 shows that 58 respondents representing 33.1% have their dump ground less than 100m to their house, 42 respondents representing 24% have their dump ground between 101m to 500m to the house, also 30 respondents representing 17.1% have their

dump ground. Between 501 to 1km to their building while 45 respondents representing 25.8% have their dump ground above 1km to their house. This shows that majority of the respondents have their dump ground not too far to their houses or building.



### Health Services Present in the Study Areas

*Table 4.25 Health services*

Respondent's Health Service	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Basic health Centre	65	37.1	37.1
Comprehensive health Centre	46	26.3	63.4
Private hospital	64	36.6	100.0
Others	-	-	-
Total	175	100.0	

Source – Authors Fieldwork 2018

The table 4.25 shows that 65 respondents representing 37.1% have basic health in their area 46 respondents representing 26.3% have comprehensive health centre while the remaining 64 respondents representing

36.6% have private hospital in their area. This shows that there are more basic health centre in Akure than any other type of health service which is in line with the majority of the respondents.

### Flood Occurrence

*Table 4.26 Occurrence of flood*

Respondent's Occurrence Of Flood	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	39	22.3	22.3
No	136	77.7	100.0
Total	175	1000.0	

Sources – Authors Fieldwork 2018

The tabular illustration above indicates that 39 respondents representing 22.3% gave a “Yes” Response while 136 respondents

representing 77.7% gave a “No” occurrence of flood in their area based on the respondents view or opinion.

### Means of Transportation

*Table 4.27 Transportation means*

Respondent's Means of Transportation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Private Car	50	28.6	28.6
Trekking	25	14.3	42.9
Public transportation	54	30.8	73.7
Motorcycle (Okada)	46	26.3	100.0
Others	-	-	-
Total	175	100.0	

Source – Author Fieldwork 2018

The table 4.27 shows that 50 respondents representing 28.6% have private car as their means of transportation, 25 respondents representing 14.3% are used to trekking as their own means of transportation, 54 respondents representing 30.8% make use of public transport while 46 respondents go about on motor-cycle (Okada). This clearly shows that majority of the respondents make use of public transportation.

### **Discussion of the Findings**

The implication of this result stands in line with the view of the respondents from the field survey that most of the houses in Akure are built with cement blocks with commutated iron sheet, Asbestos and Aluminum roofing as it has been revealed from field survey. Also, it was revealed that most of the houses are residential building. The study further revealed that most of the building in the areas studied are rented houses and their walls are plastered, also, the roofing condition of most of the houses are in good shape and those buildings or houses are physically sound. Also revealed from the field survey are that majority of the houses in the study areas have water closet type of toilet and the houses make use of PHCN and generating set as their main power supply. It was also revealed that PHCN as a source of power is very bad and poor. The study also shows that “well” is the main source of water supply in the area and they make use of waste collection point as their means of waste disposal. It was deducted from the field survey that the dump ground is less than 100m to their houses. Basic health centre was said to be the type of health service facility available in their areas. And it was also shown that there hasn’t been any occurrence of flood.

### **Factors of Slum Formation**

There are many factors that contribute to the continued formation and expansion of slums. Among these are rapid rural –to- urban migrations, policy failure, increasing urban poverty and inequality, population growth and globalization.

1. **Rural- to-urban migration:** While more people are migrating from rural areas to towns and cities, urban areas are not expanding enough, there are not enough affordable houses and municipalities are not being able to provide enough accommodation. Therefore, the In-migrants are forced to occupy illegal settlements on marginal lands at the urban periphery, along railways and riversides or on other hazardous areas that is not suitable for development leading to expansion of slums. Not only rural- urban migration, urbanization or population growth etc that is the factor of slum development but also the failure of government, failed policies, corruption, in appropriate regulation, dysfunctional land markets, unresponsive financial system etc to provide low and services.
2. **Urban Poverty:** Is a multi- dimensional phenomenon. Is pronounced deprivation in well-being and comprises many dimensions. It includes low income and inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for live within dignity. The poor people of Akure live within the core area of Akure, the state capital of Ondo State. The people in this area thought they would be able to avoid the level of cost within the core area of Akure, because the area was old with old buildings. The level of their income and

unemployment rates makes them to locate in such area.

3. **Population Growth:** the increase in the high change of population of Akure, the state capital of Ondo State had made an increase in the level of slum development in the area. The people settling in this area are those who migrate from rural area in search of suitable environment. They settled in this type of environment, i.e. it increases the level of slum in Akure.
4. **Government Policy:** The change in Government has effect on slum formation, it has ready make change towards the development of the study area. Government normally affects the study area in various ways: In effective housing policy, poor land management, institution and legal failure, lack of political will and corruption. This sub-factor has had an effect on development of slum in Akure.

### **Effect of Slum Formation**

Result of lack of basic public services and facilities to sustain slum dwellers exposed them to many problems related to health. For instance, water born diseases, such as malaria, Typhoid and malnutrition, child mortality are common in slum settlements. There are also wide range of social problems and psychological burdens on slum dwellers which often leads to homelessness and social exclusion. In addition, slum dwellers are prone to polluted and hazardous areas, for example, next to toxic plants, on areas threatened by land slip or waste disposal areas; flood and environmental hazards and they are vulnerable to risks.

### **Summary of Findings, Recommendation and Conclusion**

#### ***Summary of Findings***

The study first presented the pervasiveness of the Effect of slum on city development using literature Review; those that had written something on slum were considered during this research. These findings are presented on the existing situation in the urban centres, looking at the socio-economic characteristics of the people, the structural conditions of houses, the present state of amenities provided, the general conditions of the urban areas, and the Effects of slum on the respondents in the urban areas. Meanwhile, Five (5) of the one hundred and Eighty (180) questionnaires administered could not be recovered leaving us with one hundred and seventy-five (175) questionnaires which were used for the data analysis of the research work. This represents 98% of the total expected Responses were retrieved or recovered from the respondents. It is still reasonable when taking into consideration the homogenous characteristics of slum areas in the study. The method for data collection for this research work were primary sources of data and secondary sources of data, the method of collection is through simple random sampling. The questionnaires administered was analyzed in which the mind of the respondents were been known in the course of the data analysis, some factors responsible for slum development in Akure were discovered, which are as follow; Rapid rural-to-urban migration, policy failure, increasing urban poverty and inequality, population growth and globalization. Also the Effects of slum on the residents were also discussed.

***Recommendations***

Based on the major findings in this study the following recommendations are put towards as policy guidelines toward a sustainable management of the area of study. The first recommendation is the need for upgrading programme through rehabilitation or approach as well as provision of urban basic services. This simply involves rejuvenation of affected parts of the area by reining some structures that are retainable; rehabilitate old building and structures, upgrading the roads that are not turned and introduction of more roads with a view to open up the blighted areas. It also involves improving the existing infrastructures as well as providing new ones. These are improving the structural quality and aesthetic of the areas. Secondly, the generation of employment opportunities, otherwise known as economic revitalization is highly needed in the area. This will help to improve the level of capital base and potential for capital formation among the residents that will enhance their level of provision or basic household facilities and proper maintenance of buildings. This approach offers future proceed that can sustain any improvement effort that may be put in place to revive the area. Similarly to this is the use of effective public enlightenment strategies to affect public awareness and community participation in area of personal hygiene and need for improving sanitary condition in the Area. According to Owoeye (2003) and Osoko (2000), an enforcement of environmental sanitation laws on citizen has a little prospect of success without an enlightened public. The starting paint therefore is to educate the people on the dangers of poor sanitation on their health and the need for a healthy environment.

Beside all these, sanitary services in the areas need urgent attention, particularly water supply and waste disposal facilities. However, mini water works or boreholes and public toilets in strategic places in the area are recommended under urban Basic service programme. Also, the efforts of the waste management Authority should be well supported through Adequate finding so that facilities for effective service to more areas can be enhanced. In the light of this, local Governments Authority should be called to their primary responsibility to ensure regular collection of refuse in these areas. Meanwhile, the re-introduction of old sanitary inspectors called “Wole-Wole” would be needed to re-awaken the unconcerned attitude of the residents towards sanitary laws and regulations. Inspections should be made without prior notice so that the people can always prepare to keep their environment clean at all times. Efforts should be made as well to ensure. Any culprit who violates such orders should be penalized. It is equally recommended that the proposed channelization project of Ala Quarters water ways should be implemented with urgent attention so as to cheek the menace of seasonal problem of flooding that causes panic to the residents around the area. Therefore, the state Government is called upon to support the initial efforts of the Ecological Department of the federal ministry of Environment in redeeming the sanitary image of the area. The assistance of international bodies like UNICEF and the United Nations center for Human settlements (UN HABITATS) is requested for an effective and enduring renewal programme to be carried out in the area.

## CONCLUSION

This research work was based on the Effects of slum on city development in Akure, the state capital of Ondo State. The life styles of the slum dwellers were very poor. This paper discusses the incidence of housing poverty in Nigeria and the resultant deviant behaviors, including crimes, Emanating from it. It notes the occurrence of rapid of urbanization occurring in the country, the consequences of

which have been severely degraded urban environment. The report explains the occurrence of slum in the core area of Akure, the capital city of Ondo- State, Nigeria and porters recommendations to improve them and reduce environmental stress and deleterious activities there, through the Government and the people within the core of Akure, Ondo-State capital.



*Fig. 5 Picture of one of the study areas in Akure*  
*Source – Authors Fieldwork 2018*

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