

urbanization of the town, which will make the town more competitive and attractive to promote regional economic integration and social cohesion is recommended. This would influence town-dwellers' living conditions and economic development.

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Development Problems of Ikire Town

Development as defined by Clark (1991) is a “process of change that enables people to take charge of their own destinies and realize their full potential” (Clark, 1991). Smith 1987 also defined development simply as a process of change and improvement in the standard of living, well-being and quality of life of a population that is territorially defined. Thus, if the process of urbanization increases the number of people living in an urban centre, causing growth, there is a need to provide facilities that would improve the quality of lives of the inhabitants of such towns and cities. Therefore, Ikire as an urbanizing corridor town experiencing a rapid urbanization is expected to be undergoing the process of development as the growth occurs, but the town is faced with some challenges. Some of the identified problems are lack a comprehensive plan that contains guidelines and principles for the increasing growth such as Master Plans, of the town. Therefore, buildings are built without adequate planning in the town, along the roads with no adequate setbacks and air space, leading to sprawl or congestion of poor neighbourhoods (slums and shanties).

In addition, inadequate essential social infrastructures for the town dwellers has not encouraged private investors into the town because, the dearth of required facilities would increase the cost incurred during the production process.



Plate III: On-street Park created by Motorists and cyclist in the town
Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2014.



Plate IV: Haphazard arrangement of buildings in Ikire Town.
Source: Google Earth, 2014.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The combined and integrated application of remote sensing and GIS in the Study of urban growth trends represents an innovative approach for the study of spatio-temporal urban growth patterns. The paper presented a detailed analysis of the spatial growth pattern analysis for Ikire town in Osun State from 1972-2012. The analysis highlighted the factors responsible for the rapid urbanization experienced in the town and some problems hindering development of the town. Given the results shown in this study, the study recommends that

To achieve a proper development of a nodal town like Ikire, the Local Government Planning Board in conjunction with the state government, should provide guidelines and principles for the urban development of the town to prevent sprawl. In addition, the provision of infrastructure such as construction of an organised motor park and organised market for the town to further contribute to the economic development and co-ordinated

between Ikire and Ibadan Metropolis has been a major catalyst of increasing growth in Ikire town due to migration and increased mobility from one city to another. This has led to the diffusion of modernization into the town, and also informed the trader's choice of goods to specialize in for trading. This is evident in the emergence of linear strips of settlement along the major road right after the boundary of Ibadan Metropolis as it links the city to other states.

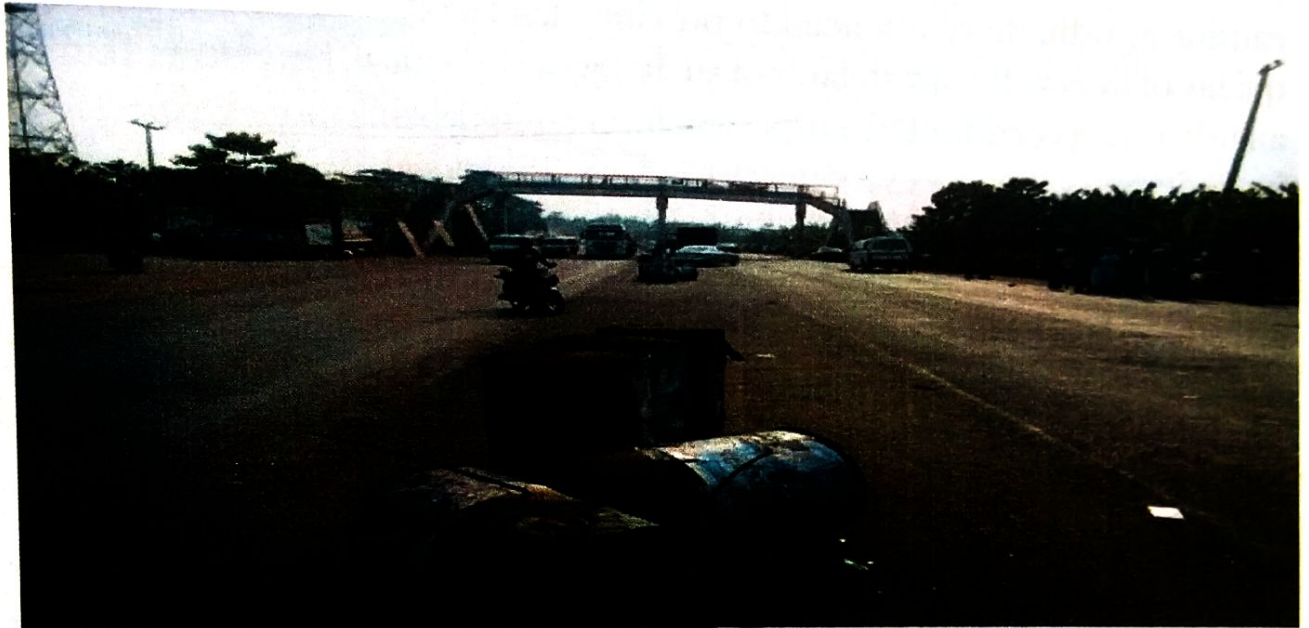


Plate I: The New Express Way from Ibadan-Ikire-Gbongan
Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2014

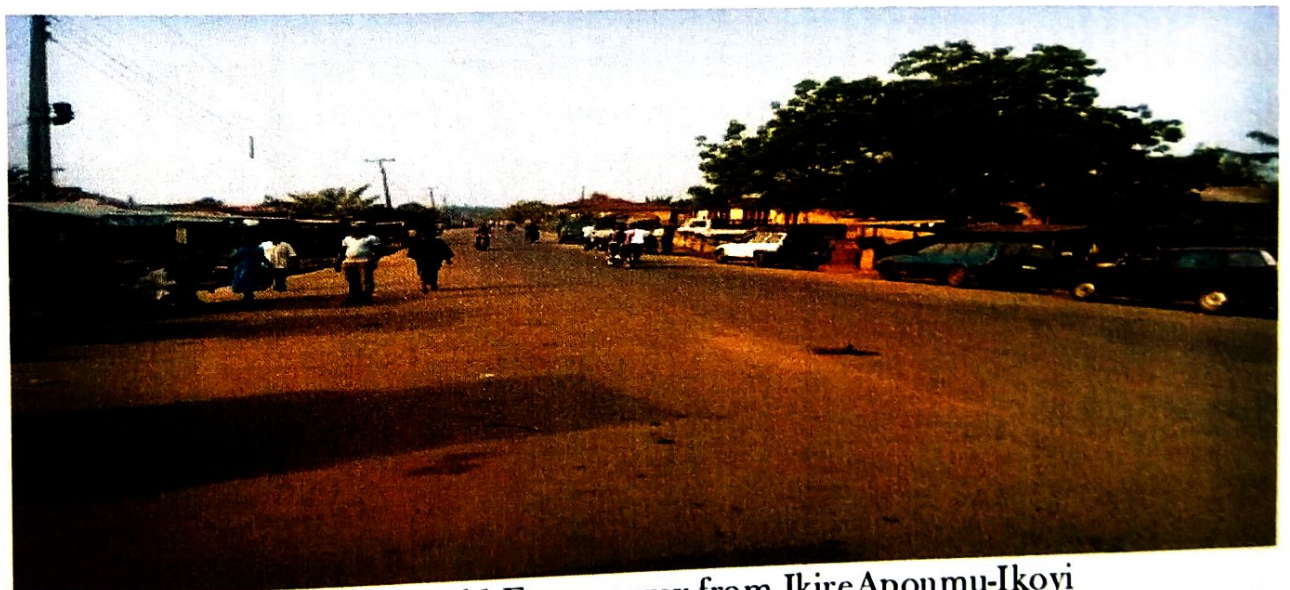


Plate II: The Old Express way from IkireAponmu-Ikoyi
Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2014.

Metropolis. According to the analysis, early child bearing among the female youths is one of the reasons for the high birth rate in the town. The average household was approximately 6 persons per household in the town.

The Roles of Transport in Shaping Urban Development Pattern and Growth of Ikire

The provision and accessibility of any type of transportation mode can be considered to be a major catalyst for the spread and mobility of people from one place to another. The construction of a new express road linking Ibadan to Ile-Ife plays two vital roles in shaping urban development pattern and growth of Ikire town. First, the result of the interview with the NURTW officials at two major motor parks in Ibadan shows that, there are three major points at which vehicles (Buses) load passengers to the town. The Normal authorized park usually starts loading by 6am- 4pm in the evening. Most of the buses used are the 14 seater buses. The population of passengers moved per day was approximately 770 according to the official interviewed. The cost per person in this park is #300. For the second park, most of the buses used are the 18 seater buses. The population of passengers moved per day was approximately 1440 according to the official interviewed. The cost per person in this park is #200. The reduction in cost therefore encourages the movement of people from Ibadan to Ikire.

Secondly, the new express reduced commuting costs of residents especially the young adults from Ikire to Ibadan. Urbanization sometimes driven by modernization and industrialization, pull people to cities at the same time, push people from rural homes. This increasing pull and push factor, makes more people leave their villages and farms to live in cities, for different reasons (Henderson, 2013). The respondents asserted that, the highway has encouraged able bodied men that should engage in Agriculture, simply cross the highway and escape to Ibadan as it only cost between N80.00 and N 100.00. This was also encouraged due to poor economic activities in the town.

The town has been spreading towards the Ibadan express way since it's commissioning in 1987. The rapid growth of Ibadan city and the expansion of its area extent have greatly reduced the commuting distance from the city to the town, presently linked by Ibadan-Ife Expressway of approximately 7.24km² distances. Therefore, the proximity in terms of distance covered

Table: 2 Land cover of the Study Areas (1972, 1986 and 2012)

Land cover types	Year 1972 in Sq metres (A)	%	Year 1986 in Sq metres (B)	%	Year 2012 in Sq metres (C)	%
Built-up Area	2,284,902	0.7	65,974,194	21.4	103,090,770	33.4
Vegetation	304,668,477	98.9	239,193,816.8	77.6	202,030,130.2	65.5
Water Body	1,169,640	0.4	3,194,579.25	1.0	3,241,689.75	1.1
Total	308,123,019	100	308,362,590.05	100	308,362,589.95	100

Source: Authors, 2014.

Vegetation in Ikire accounted for (98.9%) of the total land area. This reduced to (77.6%) in 1986 and later to (65.5%) in 2012. Although, there is still an abundance of vegetation in the town, as shown in Table 2, there is however a high rate of depletion of vegetal cover in Ikire as the town spreads outwards from the major arterial road that abuts the town. Changes in the vegetal cover were attributed to human activities such as deforestation and poaching. It was observed that, the rapid increase in population and other developmental activities, has led to the reduction in vegetal land cover of Ikire town. This reduction if not controlled would have a negative effect on the livelihood of the inhabitants of the town.

Catalysts of Urbanization in Ikire

The increasing population and area extent of Ikire town over six decades have been identified to be triggered by some factors regarded as 'Catalyst' of urbanisation. These catalysts refer to factors inherent in the town that increases the rate and pace of urbanization as depicted by the population figures of the town. From the analysis of data collected, the residents of the town noted that, growth of Ikire town is being driven by, high birth rate, transfer of workers government from Modakeke, Ilesa and Ife to the town, construction of new express way, location of Osun State University Campus in the town and proximity of Ikire town to Ibadan

The projected 2014 population was then calculated so as to depict the current state of the local population of town. This figure shows that, there was an increase of 29% from 2006-2014, depicting that additional 41,153 people were added to the town's growth within 4 years, either through migration into the town or natural increase in local population through birth. From Table 1, the population of Ikire town from 2014- 2020 is expected to increase from 184,752 to 223,180 with approximately 38,428 more people residing in the town, depicting that there is an increasing rate of urbanization going on in the town.

Satellite Imagery of the town was analyzed in addition to population changes as a growth factor in the town. The characteristics of the classified image of 1972, 1986 and 2012 are shown in Figure 3 in different colours. Built-up areas (Settlements), Vegetation, and Water body are represented with colour red, green and blue respectively.

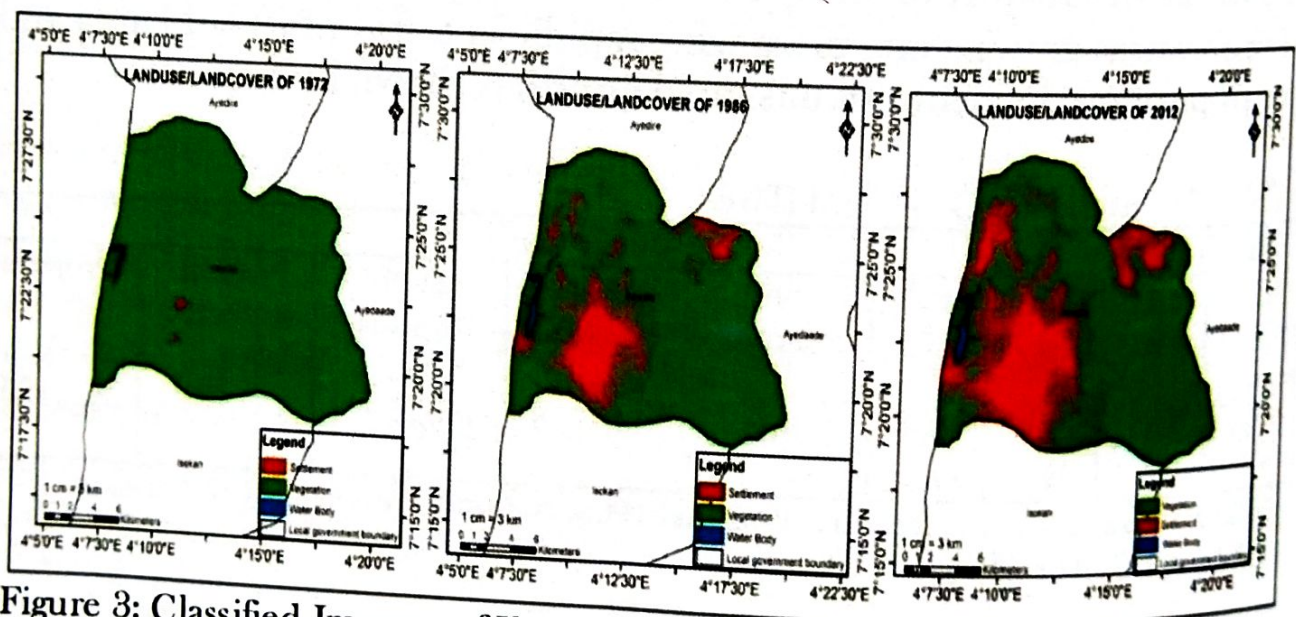


Figure 3: Classified Imagery of Ikire for 1972, 1986 and 2012
Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2014.

From the analysis in Figure 3 and Table 2; built up areas increased from (0.7%) in 1972 to (21.4%) in 1986. This increased by (33.4%) in 2012. The percentage increase of (44%) between 1972 and 2012 shows a high rate of increase in the number of settlements within the town in the space of 40 years. This simply implies that there is a high rate of immigration of residents into the Ikire town on a yearly basis and natural increase in the local population.

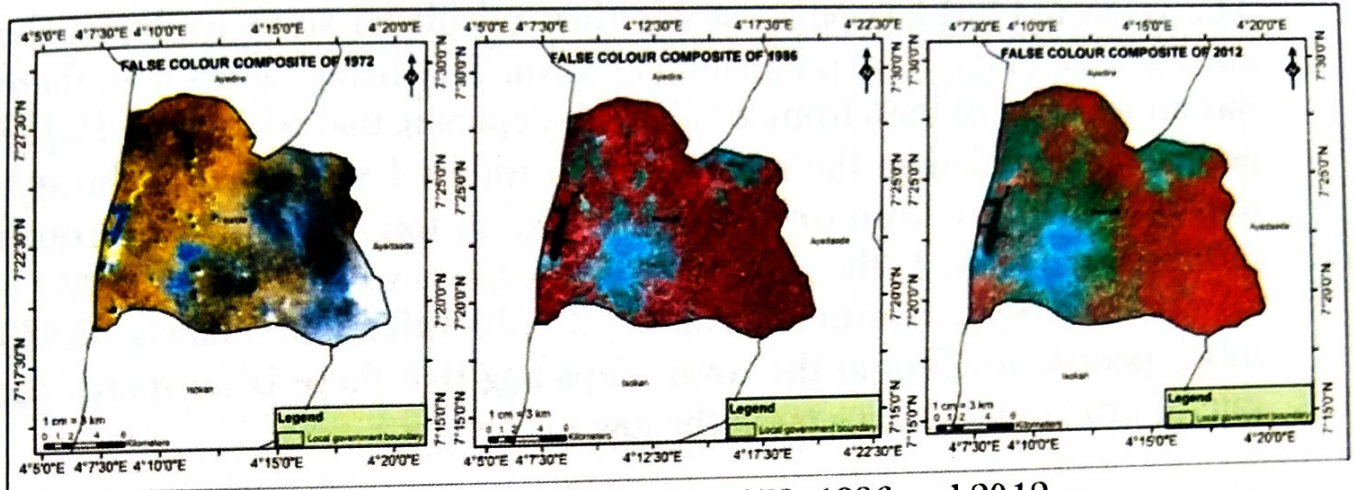


Figure 2: False colour composite of Ikire for 1972, 1986 and 2012
Source: Authors' Field Survey, 2014

Results and Discussion

Analysis of Growth of Ikire Town

Ikire town is growing and urbanizing rapidly in terms of its land area and its population. Evidence of this rapid growth is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Population Growth of Ikire

Town	Population							
	1952	1963	1975	1991	Projected 2001	2006	Projected 2014	Projected 2020
Ikire	20,118	54,022	72,653	77,884	106,718	143,599	184,752	223,180

Source: Nigerian Census Reports, 1952 and 1963, National Population Commission 2006, and Author, 2014.

This increase in growth dates back to 1952, when the town was still a centre. The Nigerian Census Report of 1952, put the population at 20,118, which later increase to 33,904 in the space of 11 years. By 1963, the population began to increase in percentage. From 1991 to 2001 according to 1991 census, the population increased from 77,884 to 106,718, an increase of 37% of residents in 10 years. Between 2001 and 2006, the population increased to 143,599, showing that there is a 35% increase in population. These statistics approximately means that, there is a double fold influx of people into the town between 2001 and 2006 an interval of 5 years.

Methodology

This research employs both longitudinal and cross-sectional research design. It engaged the collection and analysis of both primary and time series data (primary and secondary data). Two types of data were used in the study; namely primary and secondary Data. Primary data which include statistics of passengers in Iwo Road motor park and information on urbanisation in Ikire were obtained through field observation and key informant interview conducted on some residents purposively chosen.

Secondary data on the other hand which include Landsat TM of the years 1972, 1986 and Landsat ETM+ of year 2012 both of p191r055 where the study area lies were acquired from Global Land Cover facility. Other secondary data used include Map of Ikire town from Capital Environmental Designs, relevant information from journals, literature and population figures obtained from the National Population Commission (NPC). These figures were projected to 2013 using a growth rate of 3.2% and exponential projection method.

Having delineated the study area by the shape file boundary, layer stack was carried out which is a process of forming a composite layer of each set of imagery. False Colour Composite (FCC), a stack of Band 4, 3 and 2 of the satellite imagery was carried out with the aid of composite band tool. FCC best represent the Landuse/land cover of the study area. Based on a priori knowledge of the study area, maximum likelihood classification technique (supervised classification) was adopted using image classification tool. Based on the study, three training set were created, which are: Settlement (built-up), Vegetation and Water Body. Afterwards, areas of each landuse/landcover were computed. All these analysis were done using ArcGIS 10.0. The false colour composite map generated for the year 1972, 1986 and 2012 is shown in Figure 2.

The statistics generated were compared to determine the percentage change and magnitude of change between 1972-1986 and 1986-2012. Magnitude of change was computed by subtracting the preceding year from the recent year (B-A), while the percentage of change was computed by dividing the magnitude of change value by the preceding year x 100. ie. $[(b-a)/a] \times 100$

the town in 1976. The town evolved as a small settlement from the genealogy of the prince whose descendants followed after his profession till people started migrating into the town majorly to farm and hunt for animals (Adedoyin, 2014).

Ikire is endowed with a favourable climate and soil which enhances the cultivation of Arable and cash crops, contributing to the economic development of the area. In addition, the evergreen rainforest vegetation cover of the town also aids the rearing of cattle and other domestic animals. Farming is a major activity in the town and crops grown includes yam, cocoa, cassava and plantain. The town is known for production of "Dodo Ikire", a snack made with plantain and pepper. The proximity of the town to Ibadan, a major commercial and industrial centre in the South-western Nigeria helps in facilitating smooth movement of goods and services. Important landmark in the town includes, College of Humanities and Culture, Osun State University and State General Hospital (Wikipedia, 2014). The geographical positioning and location of the town is presented in Figure 1.

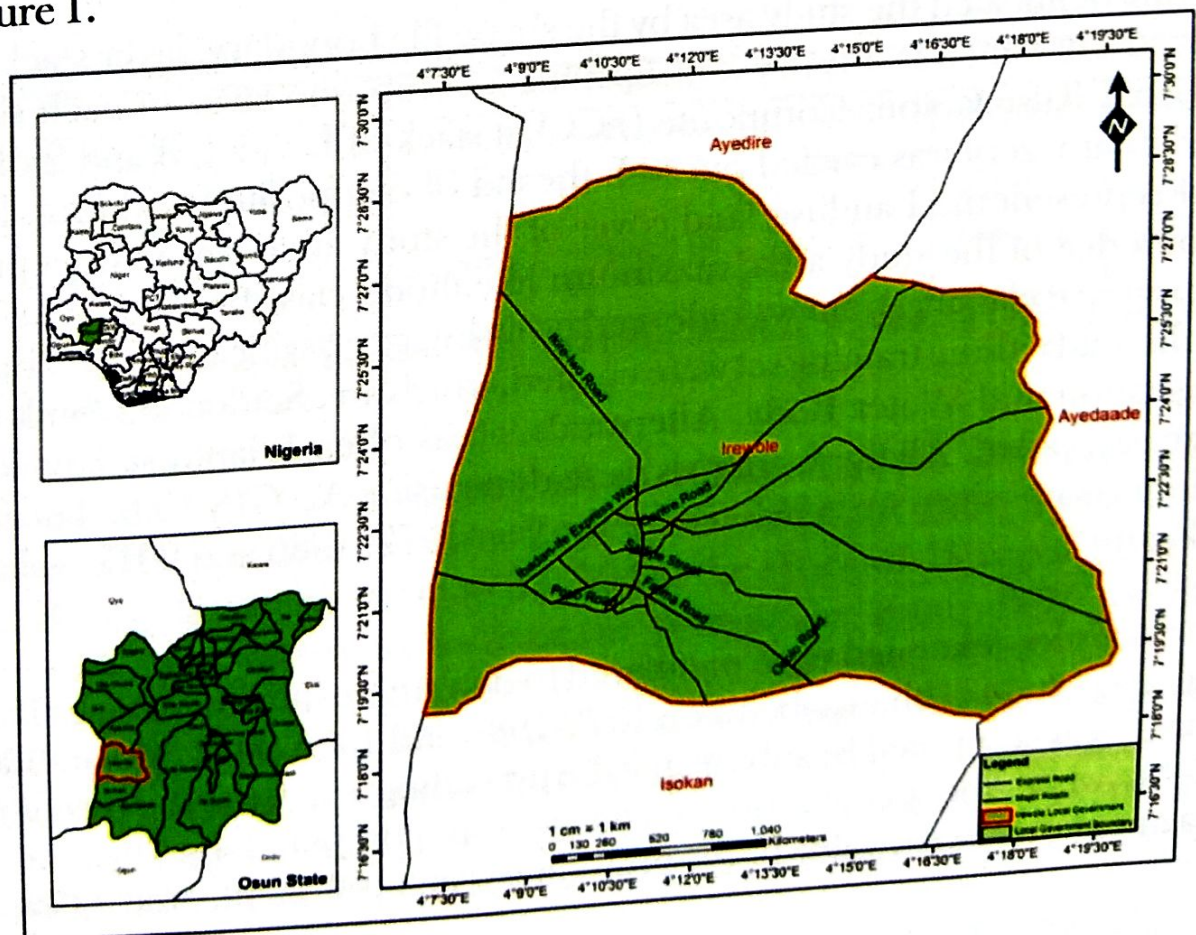


Figure 1: Ikire Map
Source: Capital Environmental Designs, 2014.

Historical Background of Ikire

Ikire which is called the Gateway Town to Osun State lies between latitude $07^{\circ} 30'$ North of the Equator and longitude $04^{\circ}20' - 04^{\circ}$ East of the Greenwich Meridian (See Figure 1). The town is the closest town to Oyo State with a population of 143,599, according to the 2006 Population Census. The town is located in Irewole Local Government, and has a total landmass of 271km^2 with over 300 villages and hamlets. The town which lies in the rainforest belt of the country was founded by Prince Akinrere, a renowned Elephant hunter. The Founder was said to have sought the permission of his father Ewuwemi, the Ooni of Ife at that time, to undertake an adventure for establishing his own town that he would also reign as king (Oba) (Adedoyin, 2014).

As it was the custom in those days, Akinrere was directed by his father to consult Ifa Oracle for the choice of settlement. The Ifa Oracle then directed him to worship Osakire, one of the most important deities in Ile Ife before commencing the adventure. With the help of his gods, he settled at a location now called Oko Adesile, a few kilometres off old Ibadan - Ife road, known as Odi Ayan-Nnagi at that time. Akinrere had one son, named Olaberinjo, and he died after Olaberinjo's wife gave birth to a son named Kujemilayo who grew up to inherit the family's profession of elephant hunting. At a later stage, things became increasingly difficult for the inhabitants of the town due to acute shortage of water. In his search for water, kuje moved the inhabitants of the town to the bank of River Osun known as Ikire-Omi, that is "Ikire by the water side" while Osakire was located at Moosa, both within the vicinity of the present-day Ikire. Kuje had 5 children, who later faced another problem after their father's demise (Adedoyin, 2014).

This time not that of drought, which drove them to their present site, but paradoxically, floods, as Osun River had incessantly overflowed its bank thereby destroying their camps and other valuables. This terrible situation set them off on a journey in search of a permanent flood and drought free settlement, which led them to the present site of Ikire over four centuries ago. Akire which is the official title of the ruler of Ikire, was coined from the contraction of Akinrere, the founder of Ikire and Osakire, which is the chief deity of Ikire. A local government administrative headquarter was created in

Another concept similar to the Corridor growth is the Ribbon development which describes buildings built along the routes of communication, radiating from a human settlement. Such develop as a result of increasing motor car ownership and transport facility. This attracts developers because they did not have to waste money or plot space constructing roads. The practice was seen as inefficient use of resources and a precursor to urban sprawl. The resulting towns and cities are often difficult to service efficiently. Ribbon development can also be compared with a linear village, a village that grew along a transportation route, not as part of a city's expansion (The Duntun Archive, 2010).

This is the case with Ikire town; located in-between two cities, with a semi-rural, rustic character, intended to provide for limited development of service centres outside of existing urbanized areas. The town is considered as an urban enclave in the midst of more rural communities. The organization of activities around a particular node, defined by the flows and interaction between a city core and the surrounding areas, is evident in the interaction between Asejire, Ikire, Gbongan, Ipetu-modu and Osu which are neighbouring towns to Ibadan.

The road network linking the city of Ibadan (Oyo-State) therefore provides maximum access and serves as catalysts for new growth and development along these neighbouring towns like Ikire. The study specifically examined the nature of growth and the trend of growth in Ikire town from 1972-2012 using remote sensing and GIS, examining the factors that encouraged rapid urbanization and constraints to development. In view of the stated aim, objectives to achieve the aim are:

1. Examine the spatial growth of Ikire town;
2. Identify factors responsible for the increasing spatial and numerical growth of the town;
3. Identify development problems in the town; and
4. Provide actionable recommendations to solve the identified constraints and problems.

CHAPTER SIX

Corridor Growth in Ikire as a Catalyst for Urbanization

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Introduction

Rapid urbanization, as currently experienced in many developing countries, is outstretching the capacity of cities to absorb and cater for its ever growing number of inhabitants, thus leading to the development of slums, shanties, substandard living and outward expansion of cities. This phenomenon, especially in developing countries like Nigeria, is precipitated by factors like; local increase in population, rural-urban migration, employment opportunities and the provision of social infrastructures. The presence of intercity transport facilities has encouraged the growth of settlement along them, which usually metamorphose into towns when encouraged by a viable economic activity that would sustain its inhabitant. This often times leads to the creation of corridor towns.

Corridor growth is generally described as the formation of settlement along route centres or areas of mixed-use development, usually having a high intensity of different types of activities, where traffic, resources, information flows, as well as agglomerate and interact. This interaction do take place among people from different places and does enable efficient transactions and exchange of goods and services along major roads linking one town or city to another. Carried further, morphological studies tend to show that, there is a hierarchy of change within urban features. Buildings can change fastest, from alterations to complete demolition and replacement, in reaction to changing use requirements including an owner's desire to personalize a house. So we have very few surviving traditional buildings (Robin, 2011).

Foreword

One of the core mandates of School of Environmental Technology, as an integral part of Federal University of Technology, Minna, is to expand the frontiers of knowledge through the creation of awareness and training of high capacity man-power on contemporary issues in the built environment. This publication, *100 Years of Urbanization in Nigeria*, aims at projecting and profiling the various issues relating to urbanization and the built environment in Nigeria from 1914 to 2014. The year 1914 was significant in the nationhood of Nigeria as it marked the political and legal beginning of the country. As a result, it can be regarded as the peak of integration of the Nigerian settlements into the global system. It is also the year when the first national law on urban and regional planning was enacted by the Colonial government. These historical events reached 100 years by 2014. As a School devoted to the understanding and providing conceptual bases for reframing and reinventing the human settlements, the School found it impelling to critically examine urbanization of Nigeria and the activities associated with it within this period. The School, under the Deanship of Prof. Y. A. Sanusi, initiated the book in 2013 and called for contributions from experts across the country and beyond.

The objectives of the book are:

1. To bring to the fore the role of urbanization in the transformation of Nigeria in the last 100 years.
2. To assess changes in the urban setting from the point of its architecture, planning, economy, property value and investments, social characteristics, construction, and technology of understanding and managing urban space.
3. To assess major policy issues underlying urban planning and development.
4. To examine the state of development of Nigerian cities and their contributions to local, national and global competition.

The submissions and selections of papers have reflected these objectives. The book is the contribution of the School to urban debate

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On a final note, the School is grateful to all individuals, particularly Prof. O.O.A. Fasanya, the Chairman of the University Publishing Unit who have assisted in ensuring the success of this laudable book project.

Prof. O.O. Morenikeji
Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic),
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Acknowledgement

The evolution of the Nigerian state has gone through series of developments beginning from 1914 with the amalgamation of the Southern and Northern protectorates by the colonial masters. Since then, there have been tremendous developments leading to the emergence of large and medium sized cities across the country. This publication on the 100 years of the urbanization in Nigerian is therefore apt and timely in looking into some of these changes within the built environment over this one century. The publication is a concerted effort by various scholars and professionals from different parts of the country to whom we are grateful.

The School of Environmental Technology acknowledges the invaluable contributions of the Federal University of Technology, Minna, for the opportunity to use the platform of the University to publish the book. The School also acknowledges the roles of the former Dean of the School of Environmental Technology Professor Y.A Sanusi for his effort in initiating the book project and ensuring that hands were put on the desk for the realization of the dream. It is also noteworthy to acknowledge the support and the zeal with which the current Dean, Professor A.M Junaid, took up the responsibility of ensuring that the dream of publishing this book was not killed. The School acknowledges all professors and staff of the School of Environmental Technology who are too numerous to mention because of the exigency of space and time. The School also remains grateful to all the academics who helped to review the chapters to ensure the quality and originality of the various chapters.

We are grateful to the University Management led by the Vice-Chancellor Prof. M.A. Akanji for the unwavering support in publishing this book. The effort of Prof. S.N. Zubairu for her contribution in writing the introduction and editing the work at various times and that of the editorial team is acknowledged.

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One Hundred Years of
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100 YEARS OF URBANIZATION IN NIGERIA



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