AN EXAMINATION OF SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN SLUMS OF THREE SELECTED CITIES OF OSUN STATE, NIGERIA

[1]**Oyeniyi S.O. and** [2]**Adekiya I. S.**
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental studies,
Osun State College of Technology, Esa-Oke, Osun State, Nigeria
Corresponding Author's E-mail:oyeniyi@oscotech.edu.ng

ABSTRACT:

The perceived and actual opportunities offered by the cities have drawn many migrants to them. The presence of these migrants has created many problems and aggravated the existing ones. Among these problems is informal settlements especially slums and shanties. The slums differ not only in origin but also in characteristics, sizes, outlooks, and levels of deprivation, the degree of their impacts on the residents as well as other peculiarities. This paper, therefore investigated, analyzed and compared similarities and differences in selected slums in the cities of Osogbo, Ilesa, and Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. Five slums were identified in each city; but three worst slums were statistically selected for the study. 270 copies of questionnaires were administered and 266 retrieved. Chi-square Statistical Technique in the latest SPSS was used in determining possible differences. Insecurity, political unrest, urban poverty, oil profitability of 1970samong others resulted in uncontrolled urban growth that has urban decay and slum developments as its consequences. The work equally discovered that the worst slums are the ones found at the core city centres; their origin/reason for formation, characteristics, outlook, and level of deprivation are not statistically significantly different as presented by Chi-square Statistical Tables. Improved security systems, poverty alleviation, development of satellite towns, confinement of traditional idol worshiping and festivals in kings' palaces and town squares were recommended. The work will be of tremendous benefit to policy makers, urban planners, local and international aid agencies, slum residents and the general public.

Keywords: *Slums, cities, deprivation, migration and informal settlements*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is a process of human agglomeration in multifunctional settlements of relatively large sizes, characterized by the movement of people from rural to urban areas which has been ongoing phenomena throughout written history. Although there are no written accounts on the evolution of the first urban centers, many people are of the opinion that they came into being when man stopped being a wanderer to evolve a settled life. A myriad of propositions were put forward by Smailes (1970), and Johnson (1966) to explain how it took place among the ancient people. African cities offer the lure of better employment, education, health care, and culture; and they contribute disproportionately to national economies. Rapid urbanization that results from the presence of these migrants creates new problems in the cities or aggravates existing ones Mabogunje (1976). The problems among others include inadequate housing, urban poverty, food shortage, insecure tenure, and decay of basic amenities, increase in crime rate, overcrowding, high mortality rate, inequality and development of informal settlements, one of which is slums.

2.0 REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

The World Bank in (1992), described slums as housing that falls below a certain level that is necessary to contribute to human development. Slums include dwellings which on account of overcrowding, dilapidation, and lack of ventilation are detrimental to the safety, health and social morale (Census of India, 1961). As opined by Ernesto (2001), slum is a heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor. This definition encapsulates the essential characteristics of slum to be high densities and low standard of housing (structure and services) and squalor.

Hence, according to Agboola (1987), two types of slum exist in Nigerian cities. There are the traditional slums arising in towns from the decay of existing structures; and there are also spontaneous slums created by squatters on illegally acquired lands. If this pattern represents the majority of the slums in Ibadan, it is necessary to reconsider the use of such terms as "traditional" and "spontaneous", and to show that some slums can appear outside the inner city on legal land. In a study on urban decay in 40 Nigerian cities, Sylvester Abumere has concluded that the cities closely identified with the phenomenon of overcrowding are large cities (Lagos, Kano, Ibadan, Benin, Onitsha), and they are generally ancient (all except Onitsha); Abumere, (1987). Moreover, most of these cities

are closely associated with overcrowding and dirty/degraded environments(Lagos, Ibadan, and Onitsha). So, urban decay connected with overcrowding is almost entirely a big town problem in Nigeria and concerns. Such as a cities like Lagos, Kano, Ibadan and Onitsha. In 1985, about 68.2 per cent of the slums in Nigerian cities were found within a radius of 1 km from the city center Abumere (1985). If there are no resources for urban renewal, the city center, which is the oldest by definition, turns into a slum in no time. However, slums on the city outskirts can also be found, normally in the largest Nigerian cities Abumere (1987). In the large and fairly large cities, such as Enugu, Kano, Ibadan, Lagos, a considerable proportion of slums occur at the city outskirts, more than five kilometers from the center. The main reason is that accommodation in many of the cities has been priced beyond what most citizens can afford.

This line of thought is not inconsistent with the popular theories of urban growth; Concentric Growth Zone: Sector Theory and Multiple Nuclei Theory, These theories believe in the concept of central locations: a place where activities and population concentrate. For instance, according, to Von Thunen in Regional Land use Model, it is 'markets' in the city center, around which all other activities take place with specific reference to agriculture; to Earnest Burgess in Concentric Growth Zone, it is 'Central Business District' (CBD), so it is with Homer Hoyt in Sector Theory with additional observations and Chancy and Edward in Multiple Nuclei Theory. In the same vein, they also unanimously and differently agreed that from the central location, the expansion starts and grows to all directions. Regional land use Theory says activities of agriculture surround the 'market' (Central place); Concentric Growth Zone says 'the city expands in rings'; while Sector Theory expresses the view of 'outward progression of growth' to buttress this stand. Multiple Nuclei Theory talks of 'outskirt growth of city'.Beside these, both concentric growth zone and sector theory described settlement of immigrants along the second ring and along the road identifying areas of possibility of over population and its attendant problems like slum development.

Expanding the frontiers of knowledge while working on slums of Ibadan (Nigeria), Laurent classified slums into three categories using; age, location and size as follows: (i) The oldest and largest slum is the core area of the city, which covers the entire pre-colonial town. A large part of the ancient walled city can be seen as a slum, even if the inhabitants do not agree that they live in a slum for historical reasons. (ii)A few small-scale slums on land occupied illegally by squatters can be found at the margins of the planned city. (iii)Numerous slums generally occupied by tenants on legal lands, are found at the outskirts of the city along major roads or close to local labour markets. Their size, history, socio-economic and cultural features differ from one slum to another. Obayomi, (2012) and Owoeye (2018) classified slums as (a) *Slums of Hope*: These are 'progressing' settlements which are characterized by new self-built structures, usually illegal (e.g. squatters) that are in or have recently gone through a process of development, consolidation and improvement. (b) *Slums of Despair*: These are 'declining' neighborhoods in which environmental conditions and domestic services are undergoing a process of degeneration. Unfortunately, the history of inner-city slum areas in Europe, North America and Australia has exhibited this in the absence of appropriate interventions. Slums of hope may too easily yield to despair, a self-reinforcing condition that may be maintained for a very long time.

The inner city area is the oldest having the lowest quality residence and the highest population density in the city. In the 19th century, large compounds for extended families and warrior lineages constituted this part of the city. With the development of the town, the core area "growth by fission", compounds were broken up into a number of separate housing units, Mabogunje. (1962). Mabogunje further stated that in the 1960s, one of the major problems of Ibadan was the pre-European foundation; "because of its almost unbelievable density of buildings, their spectacular deterioration, and virtual absence of adequate sanitation. The differences in their wealth, education, acquired skills, social customs, and attitudes emphasize the social distance between the two sections of the city" i.e. the core area and the new colonial town, Mabogunje, (1968). According to the same author, half of the city constituted by this core area was occupied by "slum dwellings characterized by no identifiable sanitation facilities, housing in mud, physical deterioration and the highest population density area of the town" Mabogunje, (1968). This statement is still valid till today. In 1985,

70 per cent of the derelict houses were found in the inner city, i.e. at less than two km from the center. Abumere, (1985). Morife (2010) identified four other forms of slums and their major associated challenges; (1) slums communities situated along river channels which are frequently affected by typhoons and sea surges, (2) slums along coastal or slums communities along seashores which are affected by seasonal rains, sea surges and erosion, (3) dump site slums which are communities that developed in fill open dumpsite and most household earn from scavenging and (4) slums along major high ways which are along major roads and corners having congestion and pollution as their major environmental challenges.

Slums development is a global phenomenon, they dotted the faces of human settlements. The deplorable condition of our cities in Nigeria is something worth of giving serious attention. Slums differ in formation, outlook, characteristics, levels of deprivation and some have certain peculiarities. In curtailing the spread of slums, and or alleviating the sufferings of slum residents, different approaches may be applied.

The study intends to identify, compare, analyze and examine slum formation processes in the study areas: investigate condition of housing and basic infrastructural facilities, as well as the effects of slums on the residents. Hence, the hypothesis below will be tested:

Ho there are no statistically significant differences between the slums of the cities

H_1 there are statistically significant differences between them.

3.0 THE STUDY AREA

The study Areas Osun State are in South Western part of Nigeria, located on latitude 05 58 and 08 07N longitude 04^0 00E. It covers the area of approximately 14,875sqkm. The climate is of Koppen's Af type with mean annual temperature of 29^0C and 80%; humidity in early hours. Her major cities include Osogbo latitude 9.70N and longitude 4.5^0E; Ilesa latitude, $7^0 3^0$ and longitude, 4^0 34E; Ile-Ife 7 28^0 N and latitude 4 34^0 E. The cities serve as headquarters of two local governments each. They all house Higher Instructions of learning, various banking interests and media houses were represented. Mainly, the cities were populated by Yoruba, who cohabit peacefully with other tribes and nationalities. Farming, trading and artisanship are the major occupations of these over 4.3 million people as inferred from (NPC 2006) National Population Commission.
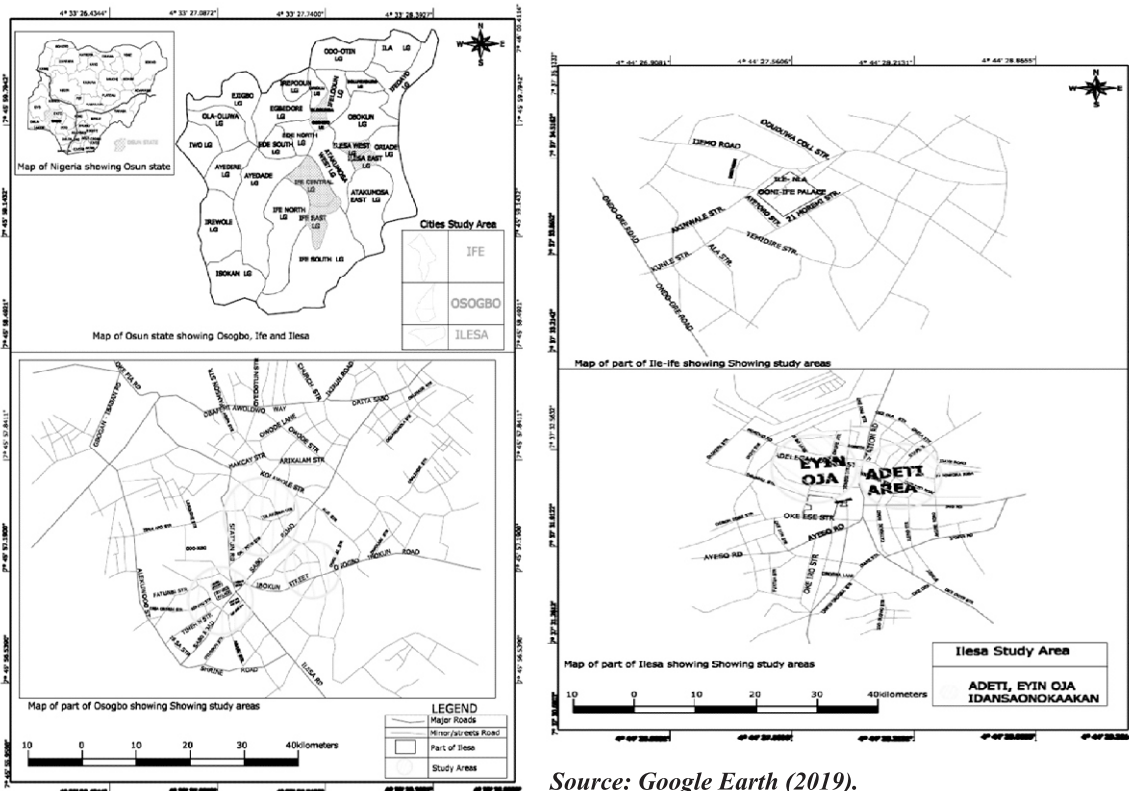

Fig. 3: Maps showing; Nigeria, Osun state and Study areas

Source: Google Earth (2019)

Source: Google Earth (2019).

4.0   METHODOLOGY

The researchers carried out a reconnaissance survey and appraisal of the study areas. They made use of these three major instrument in collecting data: observation, questionnaire, interview and secondary data sources. Since there is no map and data on the slum areas; in the study areas and because the process of slum formation is a continuous one; and that all slum areas in the cities are not the same, the researchers, therefore used physical attributes like condition of housing, population concentration, environmental and safe water situation as well as availability of infrastructural facilities and security of tenure, to identify the slums following the same pattern as Laurent F, (2002) and Owoeye and Omole (2019). Five slum areas were identified in each city and three of them were statistically selected adopting 'Indices Scoring Method' used by Dung-Gwom and Oladosu (2004). Hence, the definition of slum according to National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) of India (2004) as a "Compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions". A UN-Habitat Report of (2012) also defines slum as a group of individuals living together under the same roof lacking in one or more of the following: durable housing, sufficient living space, access to adequate sanitation, access to safe water and security of tenure.

All the definitions have these five indices in common; each of them was assessed on a weighted index score of maximum of 10. Slums were then ranked on the basis of total weighted average score. Three out of five slums areas with least scores in each of the cities which indicated worst conditions were selected to form sample for the study.

According to National Population Commission, population and housing census results of 2006, average of (348) houses existed in each of the slum areas out of which about average of 48 are non-residential; leaving about 300 houses as target population in each selected slum area. Since 3 slum areas were selected in a city, a total of 90 houses in each city and 270 houses for the 3 cities were examined. From this, a sample of 10% was taken and questionnaires were administered on 10th house head totaling 30 houses in a slum 90 in a city and 270 houses form the slum areas in the 3

cities 30 copies of questionnaire were drawn from each of the selected slum areas in each city from which 266 were retrieved in usable forms. Oral interview was also used to clarify any observation made during data collection exercises, where and when necessary, it was used to complement responses obtained in the questionnaire. The data collected was analyzed to make a reasonable deduction using Chi-square statistical technique on SPSS at p=0.5

5.0 DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION

Table 1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents (slum residents in the sturdy areas)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age Distribution		
- Less than 18years	7	2.6
- 19 – 36 years	92	34.6
- 37 – 55 years	96	36.1
- Above 55 years	71	26.7
Total	266	100.0
Sex Distribution		
- Male	112	42.1
- Female	154	57.9
Total	266	100.0
Marital Status		
- Single	9	3.4
- Married	257	96.6
Total	266	100
Educational Level		
- Primary School	43	16.2
- Secondary School	207	7.8
- Tertiary Education	16	6.0
Total	266	100.0
Occupational Distribution		
- Artisan	137	51.5
- Student	29	10.9
- Civil Servant	13	4.9
- Trader	81	30.5
- Others	6	2.3
Total	266	100.0
Income Distribution		
- Less than #18000	144	54.1
- #20,000 - #40,000	102	38.3
- #41,000 - #60,000	6	2.3
- Above #60,000	14	5.3
Total	266	100.0

Source: Authors' compilation (2019)

Table 1 above presents the socio-economic standing of slum dwellers. (3.6%) homes are headed by children less than 18 years of age; youth of between the ages of 19 -36 years constitute the majority (41.4%);   followed by those between (37-55)years; while   the dependent group 55years and above is 24.5%; 53.9% of slum residents are males while (43.1%) are females. Majority of homes are headed by married, although many are widows/widower while some marriages are broken as the spouses are no longer living together. Many respondents decline comment on their spouses. Educational status of many

slum house heads is low as the work reveals that 36.8% had primary education; 42.1% are secondary school drop-outs. Substantial number of slum residents are artisans (30.6%); while (25.8%) are petty traders. 11% claim to be students while (13.5%) are civil servants or low cadre office worker in a nearby shop. Over

60% of the residents earn less than #18,000 ($90) which is the living wage in Nigeria as at 2015. 19% earn between #20,000 while (13%) earn between #40,000- #60,000 monthly. Only (6%) are middle class earners going by Nigeria standard in the year 2019. Hence, some residents are beggars, destitute and scavengers.

Socio-economic situation of the slum residents (destitutes, beggars and a scavengers at work at around roundabout, Ilesa)

Table 2: General characteristics of slum areas

Statement	SA		A		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	f	%
Satisfied with house condition	16	3.0	122	22.9	120	22.6	274	51.5
Satisfied with the condition of environment	12	2.3	110	20.7	116	21.8	294	55.3
Immediate environment sufficiently spaced	18	3.4	122	22.9	272	51.1	120	22.6
Above three persons per room in the area	80	15.0	288	54.1	276	25.6	28	5.3
Good toilet facilities in the area	34	6.4	134	25.2	134	25.2	230	43.2
in the area people defecate in any available space	228	42.9	80	15.0	134	25.2	90	16.9
Area sometimes flooded during the rainy season	210	39.5	136	25.6	158	29.7	28	5.3
adequate kitchen space	64	6.0	156	29.3	226	42.5	118	22.2
access to affordable drinkable water	44	8.3	114	21.4	128	24.1	246	46.2
malaria is rampant in the area	200	37.6	136	25.6	140	26.3	56	10.5
children often die of sickness	76	14.3	232	43.6	170	32.0	54	10.2
there are good hospitals around	60	11.3	300	56.4	134	25.2	38	7.1
hospital bills are affordable	34	6.0	124	23.3	88	16.5	144	54.1
opt for self -medication or traditional help when sick	218	41.0	150	28.2	106	19.9	58	10.9
there is good security in the area	40	7.5	126	23.7	198	37.2	168	31.6
houses in the area are often made of mud or brick	126	23.7	236	44.4	120	22.6	50	9.4
houses in the area need major renovation	222	41.7	164	30.8	98	18.4	48	9.0
some houses are made of plank and aluminium	26	4.9	154	28.9	300	56.4	52	9.8

Source: SPSS computer printout   (SA; Strongly Agreed, A; Agreed, D; Disagreed, SD; Strongly Disagreed)

5.01   CHARACTERISTICS OF   T H E SLUM AREAS

Majority of dwellers (74.1%) are not satisfied with the condition of housing when those that disagree are added to those that

strongly disagree i.e. (22.6%) and (51.6%). Most houses were built with local materials and are over one hundred years old; over (60%) are dilapidated; still, many occupants clog themselves in the remaining part despite the

associated danger. The houses lack good toilet and bathroom facilities. The study also reveals that majority of occupants dump refuse in streams or culvert; or at best burn them publicly at any open space; thereby causing our pollution. Similarly, (55.3%) strongly disagreed with the question whether they are satisfied with their environment. According to the responses obtained, the number of persons living in each room is well above the United Nations' limit; that is, three persons per room, (59.1%) attested to the fact that on average, each room in the slum accommodated more than three persons; (67.4%) do not have access to good toilet facility; while about (60%) claimed they do defecate in any available place which exposes the people to more environmental and health related challenges.

5.02 Comparison of the Origins of The Cities' Slums

Slum development is tied to the apron of urbanization worldwide. This is not unlike Southwestern Nigeria. The region is widely acclaimed by scholars as the most urbanized in sub-Sahara Africa with pre-industrial cities NISER (1987). Osun State is at the heart of this region, she has some rapidly growing cities among them are; Osogbo, Ilesa, and Ile-ife that serve as study areas for this work. The growth of these cities resulted from the following factors: firstly, continuous internecine wars among the *Yorubas* and between Yoruba and Hausa Fulani migrating from Ilorin into the northern part of the State forced peasant farmers to find refuge in the walled and large cities that have notable and brave warriors like *Ogedengbe* of Ilesa, *Moremi* of Ile-ife and *Laaroye* of Osogbo. This also extended to national political instabilities which included the three years civil war of (1967-1970). Laurent F.; (2010). Oil boom of 1970s that led to massive injection of money into the construction of urban utilities and infrastructural facilities in our cities also attracted an inflow of immigrants not only at rural-urban level but also regional and even international levels. Another factor is the, rural urban differential rate of natural increase emanating from the improved knowledge in Science and Technology that cumulated into better medical services and environmental education. Sanitation in urban centres particularly resulted in low death rate. Globally, for instance, within 1991-2001 this differences stands at 18 and 31 respectively. The fourth reason is the development of villages to towns as they became administrative headquarters, e.g. Ilesa is the headquarters of *Ijesa* People; Ile-ife for *Ife* people and Osogbo is currently the State Capital. Besides, the three cities house two Local Governments Headquarters each.

5.03 Comparison of Condition Of Housing In the Slum Areas:

Since all the nine worst slums statistically selected fall in the core city centres; the houses are among the first set of houses built by great grand fathers of blessed memories. They were the old family compounds built over 100 years ago as shown by date inscription on the relics, the type and designs of the buildings; the roofing, doors, windows and facing boards. They were built with primitive technology and materials; many part of these houses have collapsed; the roofing sheets leak in many places, doors and windows are no more in their places; basic necessities like toilets, bathrooms, kitchen, reliable and safe water sources are simply lacking. Residents defecate in open spaces because the old latrine is full and cockroaches, flies and mice go to and fro in these living environments. Residents enjoyed no privacy as they have to take their bath outside their homes. The places suffer neglect because the heirs that inherited the houses have moved to better places; while the others who still live in the houses are mainly not economically buoyant enough to renovate the houses. Despite all these, the houses still serve dual purposes of residential and commercial purposes (see Plates3)

Plates 1 & 2 Open space dumping and housing situation at Osogbo slum

Plate 3   Commercial activities and open slum residents in Osogbo

Source: Authors compilation (2019

5.04   Comparison of Safe Water and Sanitation Situation in

The Slum Areas are similar to the discoveries of Omotoso and Oyeniyi (2015), Oyeniyi *et al* (2016), Oyeniyi and Oloyede (2016) and Owoeye and Omole (2019). Most slum dwellers in the study areas meet their water needs by hand-dug wells; while rain sources serve as substitute whenever available, but most of these wells are not well kept, this had resulted in polluted surface water from the surrounding area gaining entrance into them; raw sewage does find its way into most wells through seepage, run-off; and flood even enters the wells directly during heavy rain fall because some well are just one meter higher than the earth surface. Goats sheep and fowls pass night on some wells and their droppings equally entre them. Also many of the wells are just few meters away from pit latrine as against thirty three standard meters; and tombs which are repository of filth other contaminants pollute the wells. The slum area falls within the tropics with attendant high rainfall which will increase the likelihood of ground water pollution since the water table will be shallow and there are little or no impermeable weathered materials most especially at Osogbo. Water is drawn manually with hand fetchers which are left on or beside the mostly uncovered wells through which water can be polluted. Out of the three cities, only Osogbo has running water as at today but surprisingly, slums in Osogbo are cut out of pipe-borne water supply coverage.

In an effort to address the safe water situations in the communities, a few bore-holes were sunk by slum communities, assisted by Local Government Authorities, Aid agencies and individual politicians. Those few bore-holes are solar powered and are often poorly maintained since there is no provision for their maintenance,

they are not reliable sources of water. Accessibility to safe drinking water in slum areas is costly in term of time and money. Similarly, these slums are not covered by sanitation services like the other parts of the cities; they often dispose their wastes in open space, undeveloped plot and drains mainly, (see plate 1). Refuse dumped on drain is brought out by run-off during rainfall and are carried to crap the open space in the living area distorting the beautiful scenery of our cities, beside its health implication. The refuse dumped in dung hills are burnt thereby polluting the entire environment.

5.05   Comparison of the Environment of Slum Areas

Almost all the nine worst slums statistically selected are at core city centers (CBD). Therefore, they are centers of high population concentration, where human activities are on the high side. With attendant challenges, the slum environment of the study area has certain peculiarity which is also a common factors to the nine slums selected. Relief; the relief of the slums is characterized by undulating low land with river valleys evident by the streams. Erosion flowing through these lowlands to the streams passes through the living spaces of the slums and their loads are deposited along so are they creating erosional features degrading the environment. They gradually wash the foundations of already old houses leading to collapse building and worsening residents' precarious situations. Streams are common features in all the worst slum areas statistically selected for the study which is due to high rainfall and overflow stream their banks and resorted in flooding destroying lives and properties in some parts of the slum areas; especially *Gbonmi* (Sabo) Osogbo, O*mi-Ogbe(Ayetoro/Ajamopo)* Ile-Ife and *Omi-Adeti*, Ilesa.

Table 3 Selected slums and their associated streams

Osogbo		Ile-ife		Ilesa	
Slum	Stream	Slum	Stream	Slum	Stream
Sabo	Okooko	Ilare	Omiogbe	Paadi area	Ogburu
Obate	Obate	Ojaife	Omiogbe	Idasaonikankan	Adeti
Oluode	Oleyo	Ayetoro	Omi oroto	Ikoti	Oora and Adeti

Authors' compilation (2019)

Since the slums are located around Central Business District (CBD) of the cities garbage being generated are on high side on daily basis moreso when the places are not covered by the cities sanitation services; hence, the environments are not well kept. Pollution from all sources: traffic, industrial and domestic noise becomes inevitable.

The table 4 below show slums areas and associated markets.

Osogbo		Ile - ife		Ilesa	
Slum	Market	Slum	Market	Slum	Market
Sabo	Sabo	Ilare	Ojatuntun	Paadi	Ereja
Oluode	Oluode	Ojaife	Ojaife	Idasa - onikankan	Adeti
Obate	Ojaoba	Ayetoro ajamopo	Ojaife	Ikoti	Atakumosa

Source: Author's compilation (2019)

Table 5: General Characteristics of the Selected Slum Areas

Statements	Chi-Square	Df	Asymp. Sig.	Decision
Satisfied with house condition	127.293[a]	3	.000	Significant
Satisfied with condition of environment	155.564[a]	3	.000	Significant
Immediate environment sufficiently spaced	123.444[a]	3	.000	Significant
Above three persons per room in the area	142.361[a]	3	.000	Significant
Good toilet facilities in the area	72.226[a]	3	.000	Significant
in the area people defecate in any available space	51.444[a]	3	.000	Significant
Area sometimes flooded during the rainy season	66.120[a]	3	.000	Significant
adequate kitchen space	73.699[a]	3	.000	Significant
access to affordable drinkable water	79.233[a]	3	.000	Significant
malaria is rampant in the area	39.383[a]	3	.000	Significant
children often die of sickness	77.669[a]	3	.000	Significant
there are good hospitals around	158.812[a]	3	.000	Significant
hospital bills are affordable	136.586[a]	3	.000	Significant
opt for self-medication or traditional help when sick	52.135[a]	3	.000	Significant
there is good security in the area	53.188[a]	3	.000	Significant
Houses in the area are often made of mud or brick	66.602[a]	3	.000	Significant
Houses in the area need major renovation	65.158[a]	3	.000	Significant
some houses are made of plank and roofing sheet	174.211[a]	3	.000	Significant
this area has good amenities	102.391[a]	3	.000	Significant
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 0 .5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 66.5.				

Source: SPSS Computer Printout (2019)

Table 6: Chi-square analysis of relationships between slum areas and characteristics

Chi-Square Tests	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig.	Decision
Area * Satisfied with house condition	81.997[a]	24	.000	significant
Area * Satisfied with condition of environment	64.072[a]	24	.000	significant
Area * Good toilet facilities in the area	93.757[a]	24	.000	significant
Area * in the area people defecate in any available space	99.475[a]	24	.000	significant
Area * Area sometimes flooded during the rainy season	48.800[a]	24	.002	significant
Area * malaria is rampa nt in the area	83.194[a]	24	.000	significant
Area * children often die of sickness	97.360[a]	24	.000	significant
Area * this area has good amenities	73.607[a]	24	.000	significant

Slums area selected serves as the residents of migrants who are majorly from northern part of the country (Hausa for example in Sabo Ile-Ife; and Osogbo is Idasa-Onikankan, Ilesa. Many of these migrants are Muslims. As a result of Islamic method of worship, more water is demanded and used, as a matter of fact, the central mosques of the cities are located within these worst slum. In Osogbo, it is located at *Oja-oba*, in Ilesa, its rightly situated at *Ereja* roundabout while at Ile-Ife it is located at *Enuwa* not far from Oja-Ife. The effects of demand for and use of water cannot be ignored especially attendant effects on the environment. As a result of characteristics like poor housing, unhygienic environment and poor infrastructural facilities, flooding, erosion and so on, the cost of accommodation and value of the landed properties are low, thereby, making the neighborhood affordable for the migrants and the poor.

Source: SPSS Computer printout at table at p=0.5, showing test result for statistical significant relationship between cities.

Socio-cultural characteristics of the slum areas' Compared As noted earlier, all worst slums selected are located in the core cities centers very close to kings' palaces. They are found mainly around these core city centers because these neighborhoods house shrine and worship centers. These resulted in a dirtier environment after these festivals. Also, basic rights of dwellers are trampled upon by the organizers of these festival by impose illegal curfew and threaten the people of the neighborhood with charms and cane. They equally terrify the young ones with the appearances of gods of the local people.

Source: SPSS Computer printout of table, showing test result for statistical significant relationships between slums in the three cities, at p=0.5, no statistically significant differences in any of the statements above.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The slum areas statistically selected have almost everything in common, from their origin, through the formation processes, housing, safe water and sanitation situations, population concentration, levels of deprivation, environment; relief, streams, flood and erosion, both air and water are polluted. At houses in slums areas serve dual purposes of commercial and residential. The slums are also centers of cultural activities; the centers of traditional festivals like *ogun* at Ereja square Ilesa, *Osun* at Osogbo and *olojo* and others at *Enuwa*, Ile-ife. Basic human needs are also in short supply, such as pipe borne water, good shelter and sanitation. Slum residents exhibit same heath seeking behavior; they opt for traditional healing methods. Based on the Chi-square method of empirical findings in the table five above, it is clear that the indicators of the parameters used to investigate the possible similarity or differences pointed to the same direction. Since the Chi-square is at p=0.05, the table reveals the relationship not different. Therefore H_0 is accepted that there is no statistically significant difference in the slums of Osogbo, Ile-ife, and Ilesa, Osun State, Nigeria.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Peace and security are the panacea to any meaningful development in human societies. Government and their subjects alike must seek and sustain peace since it has no alternative. Poverty, lack and wants play a significant role in the growth of slums in the areas examined. The situation is made worst with the economic recession the country is going through. The slum areas statistically selected and compared resulted from urban decay; hence, urban rejuvenation / renewal and redevelopment though costly; but it is a precondition to curbing the spread of slums and addressing the precarious conditions of the slum dwellers. Provision of social amenities and urban services in the slum areas are needed such as safe drinking water sources, good drainage, and the many other interventions. Employment, training and equipment of sanitary inspectors with both scientific and legal weapons to deal with environmental sanitation offenders as well as enlightenment of slum residents on the dangers associated with living in an unsafe environment are very nececssary. Development of satellite towns to decongest city centres, conferment of traditional festivals and idol worshiping in kings' palaces and town squares will also help in addressing the menace.

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