

THE EFFECT OF URBANIZATION ON THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND RELIGIOUS LIFESTYLE OF COMMUNITY DWELLERS IN KWARA STATE: A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITIES AROUND UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, ILORIN

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ABSTRACT

There is a strong influence of urbanization on the social, economic and religious life style of people residing in a particular community. The purpose of this study is to provide an empirical insight on the effect of urbanization on the social, economic and the religious life style, because urbanization is conventionally accepted as developmental process that comes with several unintended consequences. The study reveals that two (2) out of the hypothesis tested were significant, while the third (3) hypothesis is insignificant. However the study recommended among others that, government should provide basic necessities in the rural areas, make policies regarding rural urban-migration and clergy men and women should preach the dangers concerning negative changes in religious life style.

Key words: Urbanization, Social, Economic, Religious lifestyle, Development.

1. INTRODUCTION

The entity known today as Kwara state was created on the 27th May 1967 and located in the north - central part of the country with Islam as the dominant religion followed by Christianity and majority of the indigenus people engaged in farming, fishing, cloth weaving, business, Islamic preaching and jurisprudence at the emergence. According to the UN population bureau (2010), Africa's population was more than 1 billion in 2009, of whom around 40% lived in urban areas. It is expected to increase to 2.3 billion by 2050, of whom 60% will be urban dwellers. The National Population Commission have it that that by the year 2020 the population of Ilorin will reach 3,518,771 based on projection.

However, due to the process of urbanization there has been tremendous economic development such as the establishment of learning institutions, factories, supermarkets and infrastructural development on the positive side and on the other side, there has been a change in the social and religious life style of the people as the result of their interactions from people coming from different parts to live with them in their communities and within their institutions of learning. However the negative impact of urbanization on the religious lifestyle and social life of kwarans is very alarming, pervasive and required a serious attention because their religion, culture, norms and values are all lowest to ebb. According to the United Nations, indigenous peoples living in urban areas experience marginalization and face challenges in sustaining their religion, language, identity and culture, as well as the strive to educate future generations, which can result in a loss of indigenous heritage and values (United Nations, 2008). The only way out of this menace is for Kwara state government to fashion out modalities that will be used to checkmate and control these abnormalities trending in the name of urbanization.

1.1 PROBLEM FORMULATION:

The rate of migration from rural areas to urban centers is becoming so rampant and alarming that the majority of rural dwellers have evaded their ancestral homes and moved to the cities for different purposes, in the name of searching for quality education, green pasture, basic social amenities, and economic opportunity etc. However, there have been serious negative effect of urbanization on Kwara state ranging from the issue of poverty, cyber crime, fading away of religious life style, traditional values keep deteriorating and adulterated day by day, the issue of kidnapping is also something to talk of and the issue of cultism in institutions of learning is also a different thing; other issues include robbery, high cost of living, terrorism, rape, bad dressing, lack of respect, and indecency among others.

1.2 PROBLEM STATMENT

The Effect of Urbanization on Social, Economic and Religious Life Style of Kwara State: A Case Study of Communities within University of Ilorin.

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVIES

- (i) To examine the impacts of urbanization on economic development of Kwara state.
- (ii) To examine the effect of urbanization on the religious life style of Kwarans.
- (iii) To assess the effect of urbanization on the social and political changes in Kwara state.

1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

Ho Urbanization has no positive impact on economic development of Kwara state.

Hi there is no decrease in numbers of those seeking for religious knowledge in Kwara state.

Hi Urbanization did not contribute to the decline in cultural values, norms and customs of Kwara state.

1.5 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

According to Nwizu.G (2008), a sample is a truly representative subset of a population. Sampling arises in research because of the need to avoid bias and also because of neither time nor other resources to permit a complete census in other words it is a plan on how elements should be drawn from the entire population. There are various methods of sampling techniques but for the purpose of this research the Morgan and Krejcie sample method was adopted. In determining the sample size, we used Krejcie & Morgan (1970) table to select our sample size from the population of study, it stated that if the population is 140 from the table, the sample size to be selected is 103 that the rationale behind selecting 103 as our sample size for the study.

1.6 DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

In every research topic there exist two or more concepts which form the variables namely the dependent and independent variables; however for the purpose of this paper there is one independent variable and three dependent variables. The independent variable is urbanization while the three other dependent variables are social, economic and religious life style.

1.7 THE STUDY AREA

Ilorin is located approximately on latitude 8°30'N of the equator and longitude 4°35'E of the Greenwich Meridian and has a land area of about 100km². Ilorin has been described as one of the fastest growing urban centers in Nigeria, has a population of 40,990 in 1952, 208,546 in 1984 (Oyegun, 1985). By 1991 census the city's population has increased to 552,088 and 777,667 in year 2006 census. Aderamo (2002) pinpoints out some of the rationale behind such growth to include the centrality of Ilorin city, location of institutions of learning, the creation of states in 1967 and 1976, the rapid growth of commerce, industrialization and other social aspects.

2.0 RELATED LITREATURE

The United Nations Habitat in 2006 views urbanization as the increased concentration of people in cities rather than in rural areas (UN Habitat, 2006). To Poston & Bouvier (2010: 307–311) asserted that urbanization is defined by demographers as the increasing share of population living in urban areas. In the words of Cecilia, Gordon & David they posited that urban areas are differently viewed which now leads to diverse definitions among different countries, but are generally taken to be settled areas that are more populous and dense than rural settlements, and more suitable for locating administrative facilities and functions. Going further Potts (2012) defined Urbanization as “the demographic process whereby an increasing share of the national population lives within urban settlements.” In *The Urban Question*, written in (1997), Urbanization is been defined as the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities. According to Harvey David, (1988), he sees urbanization to refer to the process, by which rural areas become urbanized as a result of economic development and industrialization. Notwithstanding, urbanization has many negative effects on the social, economic and religious life style of the host communities as the continuous agglomeration of people competes for scarce resources. This menace triggers mosaic housing construction which leads to overcrowding and slums, which now causes major problems such as increase in poverty rate, poor environmental sanitation, high rate of unemployment and crime rates. Additionally, there is congestion on important infrastructures and natural resources, such as inadequate pipe borne water supply, hike in prices of commodity and general environmental sustainability problems. (Noreen, Haslin, Hassan & Nur, 2012). Going further

some scholars are of the opinion that urbanization helps in reduction of poverty and increase in standard of living however the opposite is the case in Nigeria and other African countries that is why Ravallion & Sangraula (2007) asserted that urbanization helps poverty reduction in other regions, but not in Africa.

Also, the rate of crime and atrocities ranging from kidnapping, cyber crime, robbery, thuggery is going out of hand in Kwara state because the government is handling the issues with kid gloves. Chillard & Abbott (1973:127) also discovered that crime was increasing rapidly in Nigeria and African cities as they grow in size and suggested initial adjustment to urban life and social isolation. Another effect is that the available jobs in the urban centers are also to the detriment of the host communities or the rural populace, why because most of the labour needed are not unskilled labour but turn to be skilled labour which requires dexterity in field or job; other jobs are also capital intensive not labour intensive which on the other side increases the rate of unemployment in the urban centers. In the words of Lee Van Thanh (2007), he found that although there are more employment opportunities in the highly urbanized district, all the jobs require them with higher qualifications, skills and experience and employment competition is also higher due to the level of urbanization. The social problem encountered in urban centers are numerous ranging from insecurity, traffic congestion, environmental pollution, bad influence, prostitution as means of survival and many others. In the opinion of M. Tayfun & Asli Besirli (2008) they found that the social problems associated with urban societies include the traffic problems and the general anxiety about the future contributed to an increase in mental health disorders.

The increased desire among youth to move to urban centers has encouraged and triggered many rural dwellers to the selling off or abandonment of their farm land, leaving their parents and families with the hope of going to urban centers to find a white collar job, enjoying basic social amenities and make easy money. Simeh et.al. (2006), posited that with this ideology, many settlers have sold their farms and lands, in order to become instant millionaires. It's undisputable that the effect of urbanization is holistic meaning it showcases itself in every action and attitude of that particular individual carried away by its menace that is why Mediawiki,(2008) suggested that, we must try to live in a sustainable way by preserving more of the things we all need to share this is not just about consuming resources, but includes changing our culture to make

conservation a way of life. Sarpong (1974) also remarked that the highly educated man is possible to be brainwashed from his tradition and somehow loses something of his cultural heritage; he cannot be expected to behave normal in all things like the immobile and unspecialized illiterate or as he would have acted fifty years ago. Nevertheless, the pace and scale of growth in urban areas have outstripped the capacity to maintain acceptable standards of public health, environmental safety, and sustainable economic growth in the less developed nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America (Adedeji, 2005; Daramola & Ibem, 2010). But to Margret Peal (1976:2-15) in her opinion argued that “inadequate housing is not usually the result of poverty, but also a problem compounded by very rapid urban growth”. That this inadequacies result in people building squatter houses in which they live. This is why Aderamo (2010) say that when there is excessive pressure on urban service, the cities become inefficient, unworkable and unlivable. Many people including men and women have been misguided by urbanization religiously making them to take urbanization has a way of life from the way of dressing, the food they eat, their families responsibility, respect for the aged people and now to the extent of seeing people practicing polygamy has barbaric people. According to Caldwell as cited in Omari (1960) also shared in the sentiments expressed when he reported that 63 percent of the men and 89 percent of the women in a training college felt Polygamy was a backward practice. However urbanization has positive impacts and numerous negative impacts on the societies especially the less developed countries of African.

2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN CITIES

The following features depict some of the pictures of urban centers however; it can be classified into three (3) which include: Physical, Economic and Sociological. However the following are the general features.

- 1) Known identity : the identify of urban areas are usually known in terms of their population sizes , congestion of people within the areas and building structures available in the areas.
- 2) A wage earning economy: the majority of people dwelling in urban centers are wage and salary earners because of the nature of the work they are employed for are mostly skilled labour.
- 3) Tribal diversification: urban centers are usually made up of people from diverse ethnic, tribal and religious groups living together in a mosaic.

- 4) Absence of socio cultural control: there is absence of social control as people tend to adopt western culture, no respect for elders, high crime rate due to differences in culture, tribe tradition and religion.

2.2 PROBLEMS OF URBANIZATION

As urbanization intensifies and towns develop, the demand for land for housing, agriculture and urban infrastructure increases leading to increased pressure on farmlands, forests and water resources. Secondly, rapid urbanization accelerates desertification and environmental change, leading to water scarcity, soil erosion, and climate change. However, below are some other problems associated with urbanization.

- a. Development of short towns and squatters: urbanization as lead to the development of short towns and squatters pace all around the crannies of urban cities with a scattered means of settlements and hide outs for criminals.
- b. Poor housing as well as poor town planning: the nature of housing in some urban cities are poor and lack adequate planning due to congestion and high price of land and house rent now forcing dwellers to build house without space or gap for roads and drainages.
- c. Poor road network: The road networks of urban cities are poor due to problems of traffic congestions, building along busy roads and railways and inadequate town planning and over population.
- d. Inadequate pipe borne water: there is in availability of adequate water supply due to overcrowding now making the population bigger than the available water supply.
- e. There is problem of poor sanitation and pollution: due to the result of overpopulation, there is lack of proper environmental sanitation and also environmental pollution from the releases of waste and emication of poisonous gas into the atmosphere from the various factories located in the urban cities.
- f. Mental stress: mental stress is very pervasive in the urban cities as there is the presence of high rate of competition, living is by the survival for the fittest, desire to make fast and easy money by using other people labour, dishonest in business and other financial crimes.

- g. Break up of family life: there is high rate of divorce in the urban centers than rural areas as there are mechanism put aside to easily settle dispute among family in the rural areas like family heads and traditional institution.
- h. Disregard for elders: there is little or no regards for elders in urban centers due to diversities of culture, religion, tribes and other common bound and also the assumption is that everybody is there to struggle.
- i. crimes and access to dangerous diseases : the rate of crime and atrocities committed in urban areas is a no go area because the crimes are multifaceted ranging from kidnapping for ransom, to robbery, cyber crime, dubious activities to prostitutions, lesbians , gays and also dangerous disease like Hiv Aids, Goloria, toilet infections and many others.

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theories are views, with which people make sense of their world experiences (Halvorson, 2002). To Faris (1968), theoretical framework is a system of network of propositions, facts and assumption that is used in explaining certain phenomenon. This research work is situated within the perspective of the framework of modernization theory. The modernization theory became popular in the 1950s and throughout the 1970. The speed in which urbanization in any given society moves is determined by its initial state of modernization. Technological advancement is imperative than the societal social organization in structuring urbanization. Also the model and ways of urbanization within and between developed and developing countries are most likely to converge through cultural diffusion, despite breeding inevitable social disequilibria (Kasarda and Crenshaw, 1991). .

These assumptions became the predictive elements in how modernization theory views subsequent developing-country urbanization as being driven by industrialization, technological progress, information penetration, and cultural diffusion. This optimistic prospective view was very developmentalist in heralding the more positive outcomes of accelerated urbanization in the developing world, but only to be challenged by the more depressing reality of economic and spatial inequalities, as well as other social problems from urbanization in poor countries (Smith, 1996).

3.0 Methodology

According to the Encarta dictionary (2009) methodology means the methods or organizing principles underlying a particular art, science, or other area of study. Merriam-Webster's dictionary and thesaurus (2008) sees methodology as a body of methods, rules and postulates employed by a discipline: a particular procedure or set of procedure.

The methodology adopted in this research work was a descriptive survey method. According to Oniye (1997), he stated that the descriptive survey method deals with systematic description of an event in a very factual and accurate manner. Questionnaires were designed and administered to the respondents living within the communities of the University of Ilorin, a total of one hundred and fifty (150) questionnaires were administered and analyzed through simple percentage and chi-square was used to test the hypothesis. Only one hundred and Forty - Six (146) questionnaires were returned and one hundred and forty (140) were valid representing 93.33% response rate and which constitute the primary source of data and the secondary data were sourced from journals, articles, textbooks and web.

4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis

Presentation of Results

Table 1: Social Characteristics of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
21 – 29	40	38.83%
30 – 39	27	26.21%
40 – 49	22	21.35%
50 – above	14	13.59%
Total	103	100%
Sex		
Male	72	69.90%
Female	31	30.10%
Total	103	100%
Marital Status		
Single	37	35.92%
Married	59	57.28%
Divorced	5	4.85%
Separated	2	1.94%
Total	103	100%
Level of Education		
SSCE	15	14.56%
OND/NCE	48	46.60%
HND/Bachelor Degrees	31	30.09%
Masters Degrees	6	5.83%
PHD	3	2.91%

Table 4.2 Economic effects of urbanization

S/N	Questions	Options					
		SA	A	N	SD	D	Total
1.	Urbanization has no positive impact on economic development of these communities?	- (-)	7 6.80%	10 9.70	54 52.43%	32 31.07%	103 100%
2.	This is decline in agricultural activities within the communities?	59 57.28%	23 22.33%	15 14.56%	4 3.88%	2 1.94%	103 100%
3.	There is high cost of living and increase in Poverty rate?	80 77.67%	15 14.56	8 7.77	- (-)	- (-)	103 100%
4.	Urbanization has lead to much pressure on available infrastructural facilities in the communities? .e.g. electricity, hospitals and roads etc.	34 33.00%	29 28.16%	16 15.53%	12 11.65%	12 11.65%	103 100%

Field Survey: 2019

Table 4.2 highlights respondents’ opinion on the issue that urbanization has not aid economic development within these communities. It reveals that a total number of 86 respondents representing 83.5% disagree with the opinion that urbanization has not aid economic development within these communities; 10 respondent representing 9.70% are neutral while the remaining 7 respondents representing 6.80% agree. A total of 82 respondents representing 791.61% agree to the assertion that, there is decline in agricultural activities within the communities 15 respondents representing 14.56% were neutral, 6 respondents representing 5.83% disagree. However, a total of 95 respondents representing 92.23% agree to the view that, there is high cost of living and increase in Poverty rate, while a total of 8 respondents representing 7.77% are neutral. Lastly 63 respondents representing 61.17% agree that urbanization has lead to much pressure on available infrastructural facilities in the communities, while 16 respondent representing 15.53% are neutral, the remaining 24 representing 23.3% disagree.

Table 4.3 Effect of urbanization on social lifestyle

S/N	Questions	Options					
		SA	A	N	SD	D	Total
5.	Did urbanization contribute to the level of indecency and bad dressing culture in the communities?	63 61.17%	24 23.30	10 9.70%	1 0.97%	5 4.85%	103 100%
6.	Does urbanization contributed to the decline in cultural values, norms and customs?	37 35.92%	25 24.27%	13 12.62%	9 8.74%	19 18.45%	103 100%
7.	Urbanization has contributes to unwanted pregnancies and sex before marriages?	22 21.36%	31 30.10%	27 26.21%	12 11.65%	11 10.68%	103 100%
8.	Many people have left their farms lands, parents and families to go in search for fast and easy money in the cities?	38 36.89%	19 18.45%	31 30.09%	8 7.77%	7 6.80%	103 100%

Field Survey: 2019

Table 4.3: shows respondents’ opinion on issues that, urbanization has contributed to the level of indecency and bad dressing culture within the communities. It reveals that total of 87 respondents representing 85.47% agree with the opinion that urbanization has contributed to the level of indecency and bad dressing culture in the communities; while 10 respondents representing 9.70% are neutral, the remaining 6 respondents representing 5.82% disagree. A total of 62 respondents representing 60.19% agree to the assertion that urbanization contribute to the decline in cultural values, norms and customs, 13 respondents representing 12.62% were neutral; while 28 respondents representing 27.18 % disagree. Meanwhile, a total of 53 respondents representing 51.46% agree to the view that urbanization has contributes to unwanted pregnancies and sex before marriages, while 27 respondents representing 26.21% are neutral, while the remaining 23 respondents representing 22.33% disagree. On the perception that many people have left their farms lands, parents and families to go in search for fast and easy money in the

cities, 57 respondents representing 55.34% agree, while 31 respondent representing 30.09% were neutral, the remaining 15 respondents representing 14.57% disagree.

Table 4.4 Effect of urbanization on religious lifestyle

S/N	Questions	Options					
		SA	A	N	SD	D	Total
9.	Is there decrease in number of those seeking for religious knowledge within your communities?	20 19.42%	51 49.51%	15 14.56%	6 5.83%	11 10.68%	103 100%
10.	The issue of gays and lesbian that are regarded as great sins are evident?	20 19.42%	29 28.15%	25 24.27%	20 19.42%	9 8.74%	103 100%
11.	Prostitution, robbery, corruption, and other dubious activities are evident within these communities?	33 32.04%	47 45.63%	19 18.45	- (-)	4 3.88%	103 100%

Field Survey: 2019

Table 4.4: shows respondent opinion on issues that, there is decrease in the numbers of those seeking for religious knowledge within the communities. It reveals that total of 71 respondents representing 68.93% agree with the opinion that there is decrease in number of those seeking for religious knowledge within the communities, while 15 respondent representing 14.56% are neutral; the remaining 17 respondents representing 16.51% disagrees. A total of 49 respondents representing 47.57% agree to the assertion that the issue of gays and lesbian that are regarded as great sins are evident, 25 respondents representing 24.27% were neutral, 29 respondents representing 28.16% disagree. Meanwhile, a total of 80 respondents representing 77.67% agree to the view that Prostitution, robbery, corruption, and other dubious activities are evident within these communities, while a total of 19 respondents representing 18.45% are neutral; 4 respondent representing 3.88% disagree.

Hypothesis testing

Data from the questionnaires administered were analyzed using simple percentage. Research data were presented in tabular forms, followed by discussions of the results obtained. The hypotheses of the study were tested using chi-square. The formula reads as follow:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(FO - FT)^2}{FT}$$

Where X^2 =chi – square

FO = observed frequencies

FT =expected frequencies

Decision Rule: Accept H1 if X^2 calculated is greater than X^2 critical.

Reject H1 if X^2 calculated is less than X^2 critical.

Test of Hypothesis One

H₀: Urbanization has no positive impact on economic development of Kwara state.

H₁: Urbanization has positive impact on economic development of Kwara state.

In testing hypothesis one, data from table 4.2 relating to the response on the question were used to test hypothesis and the result were presented and analyzed below;

Sex	SA	A	N	SD	D	Total
Male	-	5	7	38	23	73
Female	-	2	3	16	9	30
	-	7	10	54	32	103

Source: Field survey 2019

Cells	Fo	Ft	Fo – Ft	(Fo – Ft) ²	$\frac{(Fo - Ft)^2}{Ft}$
E1	-	-	-	-	-
E2	5	4.96	0.04	0.0016	0.0003
E3	7	7.08	- 0.08	0.0064	0.0009
E4	38	38.27	- 0.27	0.0729	0.0019
E5	23	22.67	0.33	0.1089	0.0048
E6	-	-	-	-	-
E7	2	2.04	- 0.04	0.0016	0.0008
E8	3	2.91	0.09	0.0081	0.0028
E9	16	15.73	0.27	0.0729	0.0046
E10	9	9.32	- 0.32	0.1024	0.0109
CALCULATED CHI- SQUARE					0.027

Source: Field survey

Degree of freedom = (R-1) (C-1) (2-1) (5-1) (at 5% significance)

$1 \times 4 = 4$ under **0.05**.

X2 Calculated is **0.027**

X2 Tabulated is **9.488**

Decision Rule:

Reject Ho if chi-square calculated value is greater than chi-square X2 critical value and do not reject Ho if otherwise.

Conclusion

Since (X2) calculated (**0.027**) is < X2 Tabulated (**9.488**), we reject Ho hypothesis which states that urbanization has no positive impact on economic development of Kwara state and accept Hi hypothesis which states that urbanization has positive impact on economic development of Kwara state.

Test of Hypotheses 2

H0: Urbanization did not contributed to the decline in cultural values, norms and customs of Kwara state

H1: Urbanization has contributed to the decline in cultural values, norms and customs of Kwara state.

In testing hypothesis one, data from table 4.3 relating to the response on the question were used to test the hypotheses and the result were presented and analyzed below.

Sex	SA	A	N	SD	D	Total
Male	26	18	9	6	13	72
Female	11	7	4	3	6	31
	37	25	13	9	19	103

Source: Field survey 2019

Cells	Fo	Ft	Fo – Ft	(Fo – Ft) ²	(Fo – Ft) ² — Ft
E1	26	25.86	0.14	0.0196	0.0008
E2	18	17.48	0.52	0.2704	0.0160
E3	9	9.09	- 0.09	0.0081	0.0009
E4	6	6.29	-0.29	0.0841	0.0134
E5	13	13.28	-0.28	0.0784	0.0059
E6	11	11.14	-0.14	0.0196	0.0018
E7	7	7.52	-0.52	0.2704	0.0359
E8	4	3.91	0.09	0.0081	0.0021
E9	3	2.73	0.27	0.0729	0.0267
E10	6	5.72	0.28	0.0784	0.0137
CALCULATED CHI- SQUARE					0.1172

Source: Field survey

Degree of freedom = (R-1) (C-1) (2-1) (5-1) (at 5% significance)

1×4 = 4 under 0.05.

X² Calculated is **0.1172**

X² Tabulated is **9.488**

Decision Rule:

Reject H_i if chi-square calculated value is greater than chi-square X² critical value and do not reject H_i if otherwise.

Conclusion

Since X² calculated (**0.1172**) is < X² Tabulated (**9.488**), we reject H_i hypothesis which states that Urbanization has not contributed to the decline in cultural values, norms and customs of Kwara state. And accept H₀ hypothesis which states that urbanization has contributed to the decline in cultural values, norms and customs of Kwara state.

Test of Hypothesis three

H₀: there is decrease in numbers of those seeking for religious knowledge in Kwara state.

H_i: there is no decrease in numbers of those seeking for religious knowledge in Kwara state.

In testing hypothesis one, data from table 4.4 relating to the response on the question were used to test hypothesis and the result were presented and analyzed below;

Sex	SA	A	N	SD	D	Total
Male	14	36	10	4	8	72
Female	6	15	5	2	3	31
	20	51	15	6	11	103

Source: Field survey 2019

Cells	Fo	Ft	Fo – Ft	(Fo – Ft) ²	(Fo – Ft) ² — Ft
E1	14	13.98	0.02	0.0004	0.0016
E2	36	35.65	0.35	0.1225	0.0034
E3	10	10.48	- 0.48	0.2304	0.0219
E4	4	4.19	- 0.19	0.0361	0.0086
E5	8	7.69	0.31	0.0961	0.0125
E6	6	6.02	- 0.02	0.0004	0.0066
E7	15	15.35	- 0.35	0.1225	0.0079
E8	5	4.51	0.49	0.2401	0.0532
E9	2	1.80	0.2	0.04	0.0222
E10	3	3.31	- 0.31	0.0961	0.0290
CALCULATED CHI- SQUARE					0.1669

Source: Field survey 2019

Degree of freedom = (R-1) (C-1) (2-1) (5-1) (at 5% significance)

1×4 = 4 under 0.05.

X² Calculated is **0.1669**

X² Tabulated is **9.488**

Decision Rule

Reject H_i if chi-square calculated value is greater than chi-square X² critical value and do not reject H_i if otherwise.

Conclusion

Since X² calculated (**0.1669**) is < X² Tabulated (**9.488**), we reject H_i hypothesis which states that there is no decrease in numbers of those seeking for religious knowledge in Kwara state. .and accept H₀ hypothesis which states that there is decrease in numbers of those seeking for religious knowledge in Kwara state.

Discussion of Results

The findings from the test of hypothesis one revealed that urbanization has positive impact on economic development of Kwara state. This finding was confirmed by the majority responses from the questionnaire. It was discovered that the relationship was positive. The findings from the test of hypothesis two revealed that there is negative and significant influence of urbanization

on the decline in cultural values, norms and customs of Kwara state. The findings from the last hypotheses tested revealed that there is decrease in numbers of those seeking for religious knowledge in Kwara state which shows also a negative impact of urbanization.

Summary of Findings

Summary of findings for this research is based on the analysis of data collected through questionnaire and testing of hypotheses.

The findings are summarized as follows:

- i. The test of hypothesis one reveals that urbanization has positive impact on economic development.
- ii. The test of hypothesis two reveals that there is negative and significant influence of urbanization on the decline in cultural values, norms and customs.
- iii. There is a drastic decrease in numbers of those seeking for religious knowledge.

5.0 Conclusion

This study appreciates the effect of urbanization on the economic, social and religious lifestyle of communities within the University of Ilorin. Above all, result of the study revealed that urbanization has significant impact on economic development of Kwara state and there is negative and significant influence of urbanization on the social and religious lifestyle of the people. We conclude as follows: that urbanization in Kwara state is increasing geometrically and is not only having impact on the economy but also affecting social and religious life of the indigenes. Therefore, the making of policies for tackling the menace of urbanization in relation to the religious and social life style and other negative parts of it in Kwara state should be addressed.

5.1 Recommendations

Consequent upon several revelations from the research conducted, there is need to make some recommendations, as follow:

- I. Kwara state government should put more efforts in preventing its social values and culture through inculcating it in their primary and secondary school syllabus.
- II. Parents should try and teach their children their cultural values and norms through constant practice and enlightens.
- III. Religious groups should play their own part by preaching the words of Gods, building accommodative place of worship and preaching the dangers of bridging from the righteous.
- IV. Government should provide more social amenities in the rural areas to make life comfortable, favorable and easy.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire on “The Effect of Urbanization on Social, Economic and Religious lifestyle”

Part 1:

- 1) Sex: Male Female
- 2) Age: 21-29 30-39 40-49 50 – Above
- 3) Marital status: Single Married Divorced
- 4) Level of education: SSCE OND/NCE HND/DEGREE MASTERS PHD

Part II

Please tick the option that corresponds to the actual situation of the questions raised.

SA - Strong Agreed A – Agreed N– Neutral DA –SD - Strongly Disagreed and Disagreed

S\N	ITEMS	SA	A	N	SD	D
1	Urbanization has no positive impact on economic development of these communities?					
2	This is decline in agricultural activities within the communities?					
3	There is high cost of living and increase in Poverty rate?					

4	Urbanization has lead to much pressure on available infrastructural facilities in the communities? .e.g. electricity, hospitals and roads etc.					
5	Did urbanization contribute to the level of indecency and bad dressing culture in the communities?					
6	Does urbanization contributed to the decline in cultural values, norms and customs?					
7	Urbanization has contributes to unwanted pregnancies and sex before marriages?					
8	Many people have left their farms lands, parents and families to go in search for fast and easy money in the cities?					
9	Is there decrease in number of those seeking for religious knowledge within your communities?					
10	The issue of gays and lesbian that are regarded as great sins are evident?					
11	Prostitution, robbery, corruption, and other dubious activities are evident within these communities?					