

SOME ASPECTS OF URBAN TRANSITION IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF KADUNA METROPOLIS

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Abstract

Over the last century, Kaduna metropolis has witness structural changes in its physical form, population, economic and social composition due to the process of urban transition. The continued process of urban transition has modified and shaped the urban environment. The urban development of Kaduna metropolis experienced two major stages of urban transition. The first can be referred to as Colonial Urbanization that took place during European period and the Post Colonial Urbanization that was experienced after Nigeria's independence. Each of these two stages of urban transition resulted to different types of changes in terms of political, urban and population growth, socio-economic and settlement pattern in the metropolis. Data used for this study are based on secondary sources of historical records and current information about the study area. Therefore, this paper examined some aspects of urban transition during and after colonial period with emphasis to the major changes that took place in political, urban and population growth, socio-economic and settlement pattern in Kaduna metropolis. The results

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of the study revealed that urban transition has changed the settlement pattern from multi nuclei to concentric and to the present sectoral pattern. The result also shows that the urban population growth rate that is increasing in the last century is now decreasing. Nevertheless, the metropolis continues to be urbanizing. Also urban growth has led to development of unplanned settlement and increased insecurity. This has contributed to re-emergence of homogeneous and ethno-religious neighborhoods for social security purpose mainly due to socio cultural and ethno religious factors. Lastly, Kaduna is fast losing its industrial status.

KEYWORDS: Urban transition, Pre-Colonial, Colonial, Post-colonial and Kaduna, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION:

The history of urbanization in Nigeria dates back to Pre-colonial era (Phil-Eze, 2001), where existing cultural areas were assigned administrative functions and new towns created to cater for commercial functions. At the onset of British rule, provinces and districts emerged and administrative structures were carved out from existing villages and small towns (Onyekwalu, 2001:48), just like Kaduna.

Many of the most crucial problems which mankind will have to face and try to solve are related not only to the absolute size and rate of population growth, but also to the particular pattern of settlement and the increasing rate of growth and concentration in areas regarded as Urban.

Nigeria is Africa's most populous country and has the highest urban population among Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) countries. However, Nigeria does not have the highest proportion of urban population in SSA (in several countries of francophone Central

Africa, for example close to 50% of the population live in the major cities). Nigeria has more large cities and the highest total urban population of any SSA country (Ruffer, 2010).

The rapid urban growth which the country has experienced is well manifested in most state capitals, the major parts of which are the product of modern economic, social and political forces in interaction with traditional culture which was the factor that distinguish life in the city from that in the rural countryside (Yaro and Abdurashid, 2012).

The consequence of this urban growth is overstretching the carrying capacity of government, making government to be incapable to cope with the number of demands for infrastructure and employment. Other factors may include social unrest and lack of proper implementation of urban planning that can lead the urban areas to portray yet the rural settings.

Although current studies on urban areas are arguing that the pace of urbanization that was rapidly accelerating in the 20th century especially in developing countries has now started declining in these regions and especially in Africa (Agripolis, 2010; O'connor, 1983; Potts, 2011; UNHS, 2010 and WHO, 2013). According to Elekwa (2001), the current urban growth and future projections of the developed and the Less Developed Countries (LDC) are expected to be declining during the 21st century though Africa has the highest growth rate.

Perhaps, since the last century the history of urban growth in Nigeria is linked with the economic, social, political and demographic transformations that the country has undergone. Therefore, this study would concentrates on review of some aspects of urban transition during and after colonial rule with emphasis to the major changes that took place in political, urban and population growth, socio-economic and settlement pattern in Kaduna metropolis.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study is to examine two aspects of urban transition during and after colonial period in the study area. The objectives would include, first to examine urban and population growth changes during the two periods. The second objective is to examine the administrative and political changes that took place and the last objective is to examine the socio economic changes during the two periods.

METHODOLOGY

Data used for this study are based on secondary sources of historical records and current information about the study area and analyzed with the use of descriptive statistics.

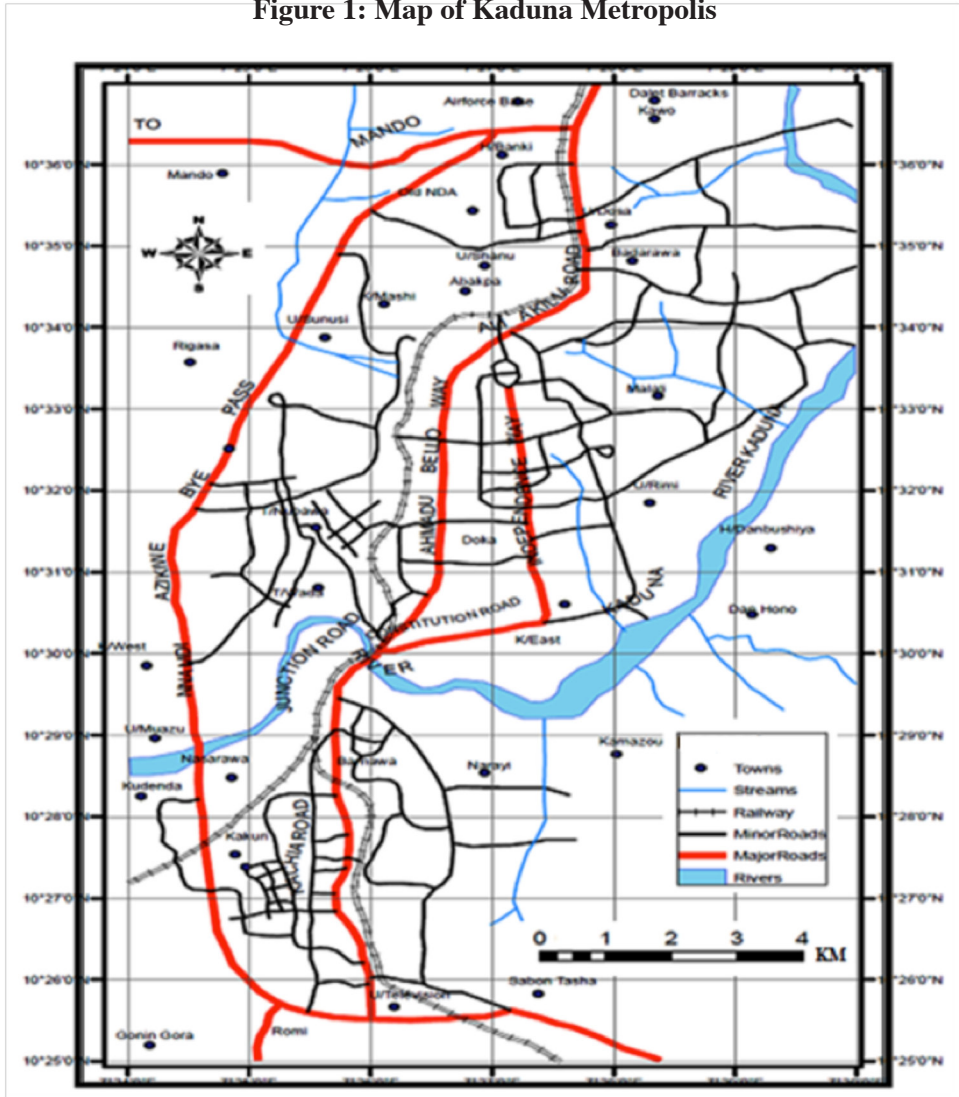
STUDY AREA

Kaduna town is located about 782km away from Lagos, and is located between 100271N and 100 381 and 70 201 E to 70351 E. It experiences two climatic seasons, it has a rainfall season from April to October and dry season for the rest of the year. During the wet season between 1000mm to 1270mm of rain is recorded. The maximum temperature occurs in March to May which ranges between 33.40 C and 34.90C. The mean minimum temperatures are observed in December and January that records 19.10C to 21.80C. The geology of the area is of basement complex and slopes downward toward the river. The topographical relief is relatively flat having an elevation of 607m height a.m.s.l. The vegetation of the study area is within the Guinea Savannah (Saleh, 2010).

Kaduna metropolis (Figure 1) comprises of Kaduna North and Kaduna South Local Government Areas and part of Igabi and Chikun Local Government Areas. However, Spatially, Kaduna covers an area

of about 25km long and 8-10km wide from Kawo in the north to the oil refinery in the south (Maxlock, 2003). According to Olusimeka and Salim (2011), Kaduna is the fourth largest city in the country. It is also one of the most populous Millennium Cities and serves as the most important trade and transportation center in northern Nigeria after Kano.

Figure 1: Map of Kaduna Metropolis



Source: Kaduna State Ministry of Lands and Survey

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Urban and Population Growth in Kaduna Town

Kaduna fast developed from an army encampment to a center of colonial government of Northern Nigeria, then to a self supporting commercial, industrial and market town (O'Connor, 1983). Therefore, the urban development of Kaduna metropolis shall be examined under two major stages of urban transition from Colonial Period to Post-Colonial Period.

In Kaduna, urbanization started during Colonial period since the city is of colonial creation. Therefore, Kaduna is one of the colonial urban areas in Nigeria among others such as Lagos, Enugu, Jos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Minna etc that were set up by Europeans. Kaduna in the north serves as a growth centre due to its role as a regional capital to the detriment of other northern Pre-colonial centres which were deurbanized. In this way, some of these Pre-colonial settlements lost their administrative positions and prestige and thus new capitals such as Kaduna, Enugu and Lagos sprang up and become the new economic and political centres of their respective regions (Yaro and Abdulrashid, 2013).

The positive impact of colonialism cannot be over emphasized. Colonialism has contributed in the growth and development of the modern Kaduna, in not a small way both in the structural transformation, from being a small and young town setting, to the present large urban agglomeration that stimulate the growth of the area through two main factors of migration and natural increase.

Colonialism contributed tremendously through the provision of infrastructures such as provision of water, transportation facilities, schools, military establishments, hospitals, electricity supply and

so forth. Thus, colonial infrastructures attracted a large number of population (migrants) to Kaduna that led to its growth and development. And this give way for social and economic changes that has taken place in Kaduna metropolis.

Also during the colonial period, there were apparently foreign companies such as John Holt, United African Company (UAC), Paterson Zochonis (PZ), Leventis, SCOA motors, BEWAC and Kingsway which facilitated the trading and flow of foreign goods. These attracted migrants to settle in Kaduna for economic reasons.

Another very important factor of urban growth was the settlement pattern that existed during the colonial period in Kaduna. Kaduna first town plan was known as Commins Plan (also called Lugardian plan) of 1913 (Oyedele, 2011) and the land use pattern of the plan that existed then can be described as Multi Nuclei Model. At that period, the plan was made up of different settlement nuclei that comprises of the European Quarters, the Europeans were separated from Africans that are located in other areas of Sabon Gari (Strangers Quarters), Tudun Wada (Native town), Barnawa (Southern village) and Kawo (Northern village). The Africans go to work in European quarters and government complex offices (Present State Secteriate and Lugard hall), while the army were settle at Barnawa (Present Geological Survey) and the Railway station was located at Kakuri.

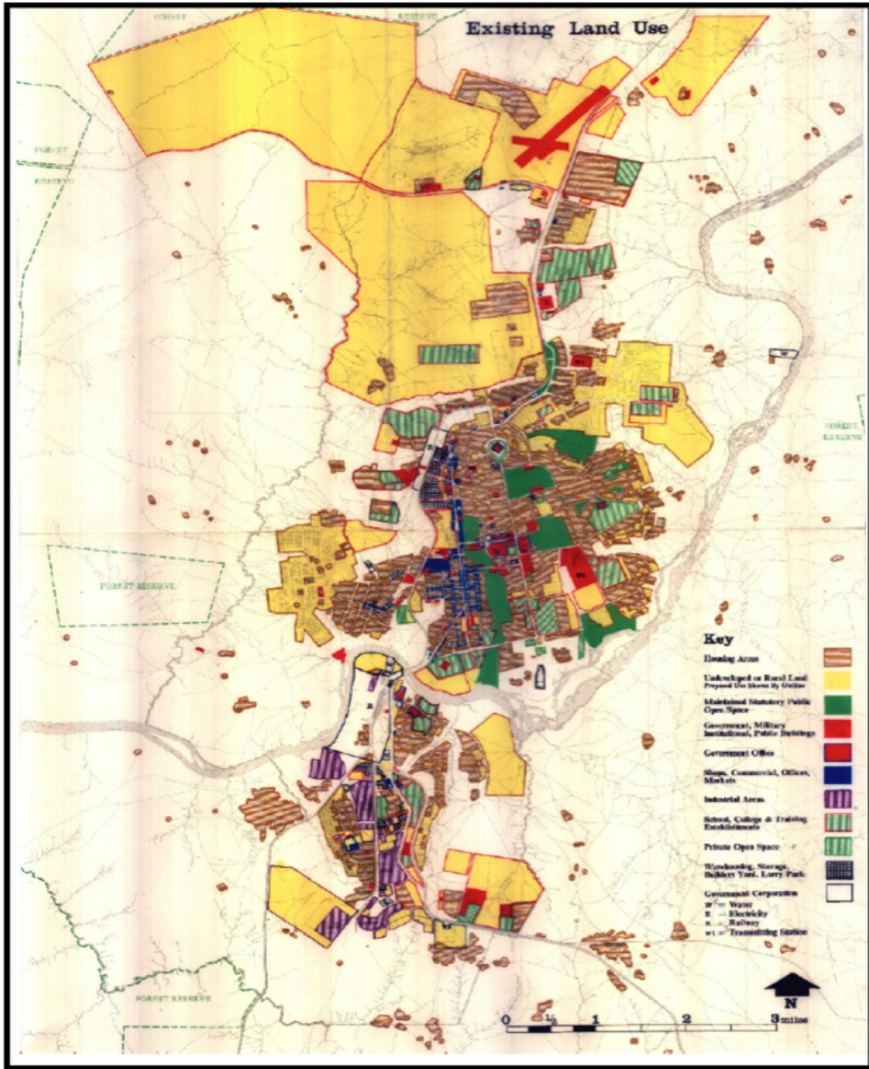
During this period, Kaduna witnessed an accelerated rate of rural-urban migration especially in the 1960s when it assumed the role of being a capital territory of northern region. At this time, there were a series of political activities by indigenious political parties and Kaduna was the headquarters of Northern Nigeria. These two major factors led to influx of people into Kaduna.

Perhaps, Kaduna has assumed a fast growth both in spatial and population terms due to northernisation and indigenization policy introduced as shown table 1. Therefore, Kaduna remained the political centre of northern Nigeria politics up to today.

Many village settlements sprawl inside and outside the capital and this phenomenon had continued without controlled. Immediately after the independence, Kaduna capital experienced phenomenon growth. This resulted in growth of haphazard settlement, unplanned and illegal layout especially due to dual land allocation by both the Minister (for the regional government) and also by the administrator of the capital territory. Some of these areas include Unguwan Sanusi, Abakpa, Unguwan Kanawa and Unguwan Sarkin Musulmi. Some of these areas lack access road, good drainage, schools (Maxlock, 1967:90). The result is that unplanned areas continued to spread in the metropolis.

Secondly, the Post Colonial Period was the period after Independence and it was the period the urban population experienced increasing natural growth and the town expanded due to influx of migrants. The Land use pattern that existed during colonial period was changing and most of the open spaces become occupied while some places were left vacant especially around Mogadishu Barracks near the present central market. During this period the pattern of land use that existed can be described as Concentric Model, with an established Central Business District (CBD) which comprises of places such as commercial centers, Banks, super stores and multinational corporations (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Landuse Map of Kaduna Metropolis In 1965



Source: Maxlock (1967:91)

The CBD was surrounded by a transitional zone; the Sabon Gari. This comprises of houses, light industries (Factories), ware houses, cinemas and high density residential area. The open space between European quarters and other areas was increasingly been occupied and the process of urban growth continue to take place through the process of infiltration. The third zone was occupied by the working

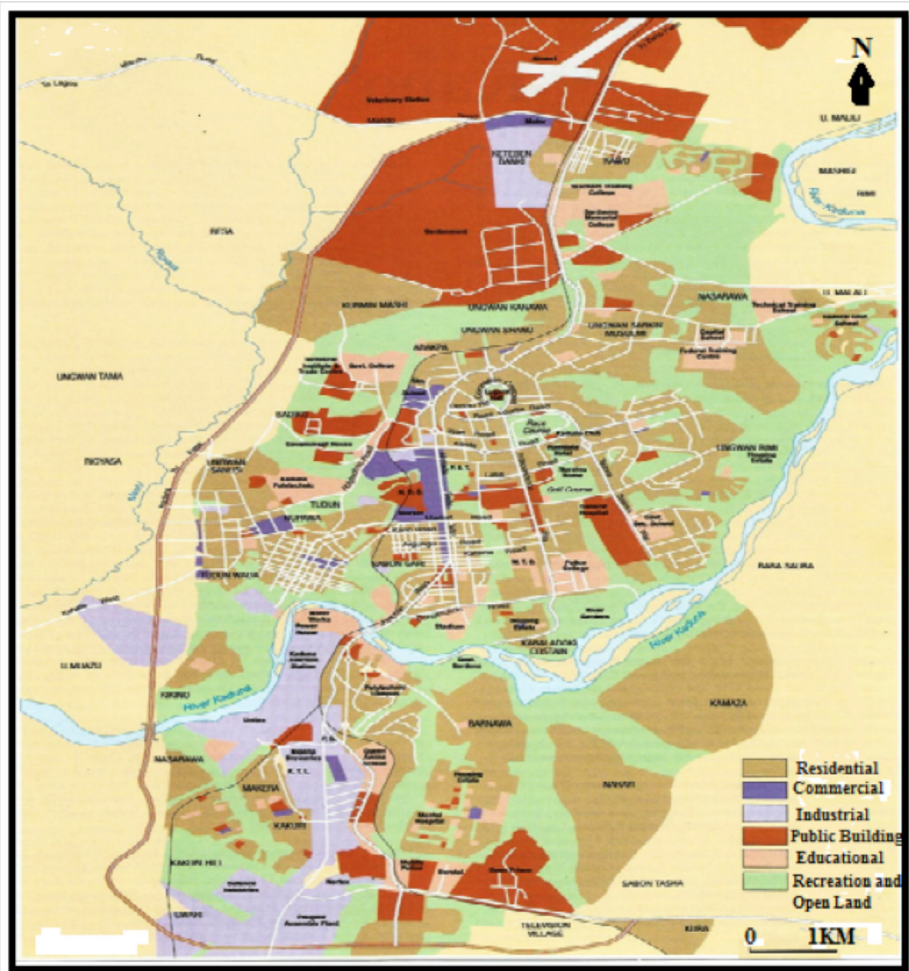
class (clerk quarters) and the fourth zone were predominantly single family with high rent apartment in the European quarters (Present Government Reserve Area-GRA) and Ministers quarters. The fifth zone is the Commuter zone i.e the Suburbs, it comprises of the Northern and Southern villages. These areas comprises of Barnawa, Makera/kakuri, Tudun Wada, Kawo, Abakpa, Unguwan Shanu, Unguwan Kanawa etc. They are characterized by traditional houses and some of the areas were planned (Grid pattern) like Tudun Wada and Kawo. And the other areas are mostly unplanned often with narrow streets.

Settlement are been built on rock outcrops and mashy riverine areas as a result of high population and housing demand especially in areas of Tudun Nupewa.

Lastly, Kaduna has experienced a phenomenon urban growth and has expanded rapidly over the years especially toward the end of the 20th century. During this period, the settlement pattern that existed displayed a Sectoral Land use Model pattern developing along major transport route as shown in figure 3. Major transport corridors that radiate out of Kaduna metropolis has serve as means of attraction to many different types of land use along these federal highways, ranging from residential, industrial, commercial and institutional functions. This is evidenced with the development of areas along all the major federal highways viz-viz along Kaduna-Zaria Express Road (NNDC quarters, Barakallahu, Rigachikun Lay Out etc); Lagos Express Road (Mando, Water Resources Institute and New NDA, New Airport, Forestry Institute); Western By Pass (Rigasa, Hayin Dan Mani, Bakin Ruwa, Banks etc) Abuja Express Way (Gonin Gora, New lay out, Romi etc); New Eastern By Pass (Kaduna Millenium City) and Kachia Road (Unguwan Boro,

Maraban Rido, NNPC Quarters , Refinery etc) all have sprang up with different types of land use due to phenomenon of urban growth. Perhaps many new settlements have been established along these major roads and are increasing in number every day. The results of these is the manifestation of a ribbon shape urban development taken place along the major roads out of the city to the north, southeast and west in particular (Maxlock, 2003).

Figure 3: Cadastral Map of Kaduna Metropolis In 2002



Source: Yahmed, B.N (2002) Atlas of Nigeria.

All the haphazard villages surrounding Kaduna town noted by Maxlock (1967) have now been engulfed and have become part of the metropolis, as slums and squatter settlement. This led to reclassification of settlement transforming from villages to urban. Also built up areas continue to sprang up sprodically, uncontrolled and badly built even towards the end of the last century. Thus, leads to development of informal and unplanned settlements around the metropolis. However, this problem still exists due to large housing demands by the populace.

Thus in Kaduna, all the three land use models of multi nuclei, concerntric and sectoral pattern have taken place in different stages of town growth and in the real world Kaduna metropolis have a combination of all the three models.

Kaduna attracted large number of people from all the parts of Nigeria due to the various opportunities available in the town. Perhaps, the town depicts a modest change in settlement pattern from a small one into a teeming and cosmopolitan city (Shehu, 2011).

Population is another important factor interms of the urban transition that takes place in Kaduna. The population of people living in Kaduna during the Pre-British period was about 300 people (Bolanle, 2008) and the population has been increasing in a phenomenon rate over the last century. The town undergoes significant changes in population especially when Kaduna assumed the role of being the capital of Northern Nigeria Protectorate during the colonial rule. There was influx of migrants and workers from Zungeru to Kaduna, which contributed in the population increase of the town. These and other factors such as colonial infrastructure and economy, the industrial development of Kaduna and the independence

of the country led to the unprecedented rise in population of Kaduna metropolis. Thus Kaduna was transformed from being a township to a metropolitan place.

Table 1: Urban Population of Kaduna Metropolis

Year	Population	Percent Change	Year	Population	Percent Change
1919 ⁴	3000	-	1931 ²	10653	-0.94
1921 ²	3791	2.16	1948 ¹	20874	5.6
1923 ¹	5206	18.6	1952 Census ¹	45000	28.8
1924 ²	6097	17	1963 Census ³	147317	20.6
1925 ¹	7800	28	1991 Census ³	896055	18.1
1926 ²	8649	10.8	2006 Census ⁵	1570331	5
1927 ¹	9368	8.3	2011 Estimate ⁵	1824464	3.2
1928 ¹	10048	7.2	2013 Estimate ⁵	1937283	3
1929 ²	10859	8	2015 Estimate ⁵	2057078	3

Source: Bolanle (2008)¹, Oyedele (2011)² Shehu (2011)³, Udoh (1970)⁴ and Olusimeka and Salim (2011)⁵

The population of Kaduna town continue to change dramatically especially during the Post Colonial Period as depicted in table 1 that shows the fast growth of the metropolis from 1919 to the estimated population of 2015. During the colonial period, the percentage change in population shows significant changes especially around the 1920s. However, the urban population drastically reduced in the 1930s (-0.94%) and later continue to increased upto the independence of Nigeria.

During the Post colonial period, some of the major reasons that led to the rise in population of Kaduna town were the establishments of textile industries in the 1950s that attracted large number of people as migrants to work in these industries and also Kaduna

became the capital of the Northern region. When Kaduna assumed this role it received a lot of investment on infrastructure from the regional government and thus serves as source of employment for people of the northern Nigeria. All these factors contributed to the growth of Kaduna. The major reason advanced for the rapid growth rate of Kaduna metropolis was increasing migration level during the colonial period (Bolanle, 2008 and Shehu, 2011) and subsequently increase in birth rate during the Post Colonial Period. However, table 1 shows a significant reduction of the urban population percentage growth rate from 18.1 percent in 1991 census to 5 percent in 2006 census and this keeps on decreasing to 3.2 percent in 2011 and which stabilizes at three percent in both 2013 and 2015 population estimate. Perhaps, urban population growth rate of Kaduna metropolis is declining. Thus the population growth rate would be increasing at a declining rate.

Figure 4: Colonial Kaduna Urban Population Growth

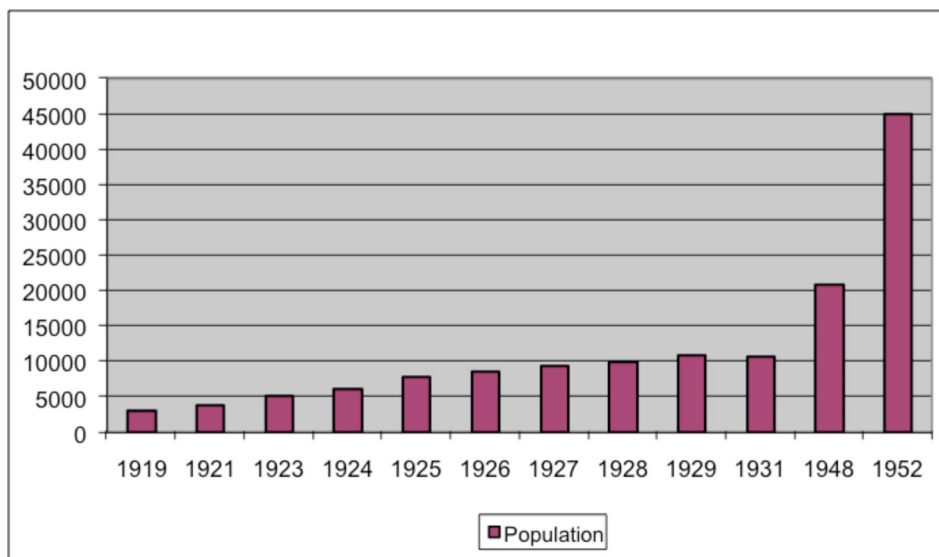


Figure 5: Post Colonial Kaduna Urban Population Growth

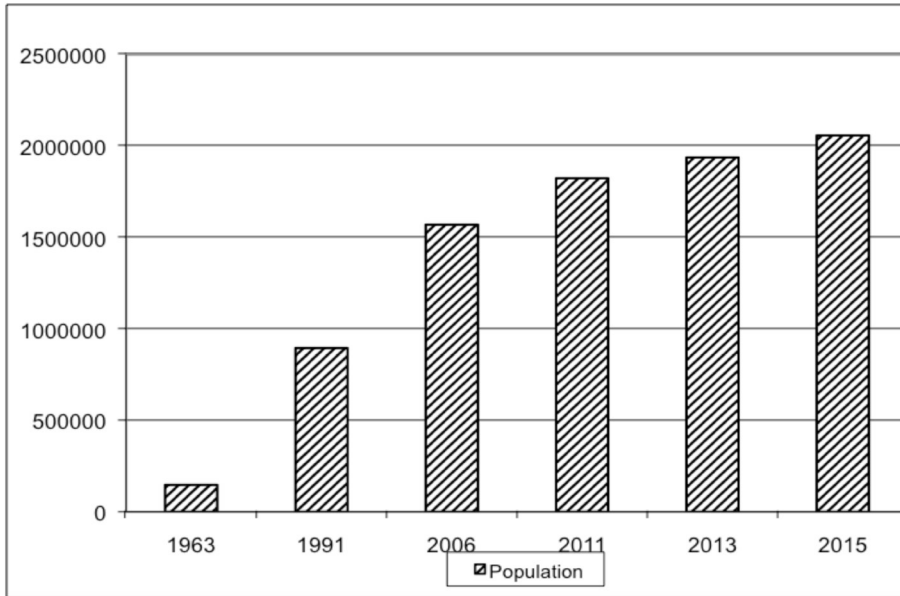


Figure 4 and 5 shows the trend in population growth of Kaduna from colonial to the Post colonial period. The population of Kaduna rose from about 3000 in 1919 to 147317 in 1963, to 1.5million in 2006 and estimated to over 2million in 2015. By 2015 the city is expected to have increased to 2,057,078 people.

Perhaps many factors have contributed immensely to the increasing population of Kaduna from the Pre-British period to date and Kaduna has become the second largest urban agglomeration after Kano in Northern Nigeria.

Changing Political and Administrative Status of Kaduna Metropolis

Since the establishment of Kaduna at the turn of the 20th century, Kaduna under goes different types of administrative and political changes from the colonial to post colonial period and it still remained as an administrative capital to date despite the changes.

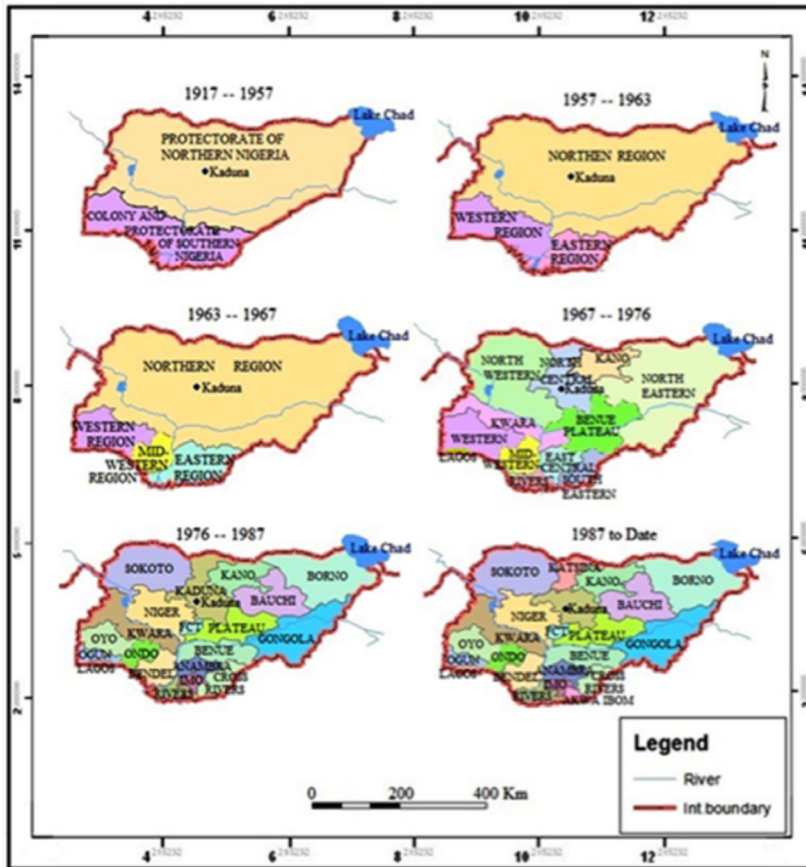
Historically, Kaduna town was established for the purpose of being a headquarters of the army and then to a capital since the

colonial period, as evidenced in table 2. Kaduna has consistently and persistently remained being a capital city (Okonkwo, 2008).

Table 2: Changing Political and Administrative Status of Kaduna Metropolis

Administrative Entity	Capital	Year
Northern Nigeria Protectorate	Kaduna	1917-1957
Northern Region	Kaduna	1957-1967
North Central State	Kaduna	1967-1976
Kaduna State (Defunct)	Kaduna	1976-1987
Kaduna State	Kaduna	1987 till Present

Figure 6: Changing Political and Administrative Status of Kaduna Metropolis



Source: Yahmed, B.N (2002) Atlas of Nigeria.

Figure 6 shows how Kaduna amongst other regions of Nigeria has been changing politically and administratively. According to Okonkwo (2008), Kaduna first served as headquarters of the West Africa Frontier Force (WAFF) in 1907 during the conquest of Northern Nigeria. Although Oyedele (2011) argued that Kaduna serves as a garrison town from 1913 and this is also contrary to Ubah (2011) who noted that Kaduna serves as a military town from 1912. Also Bolanle (2008) stated that Kaduna served as the capital of Northern Nigeria Protectorate from 1912-1917. I am of the view that it served as the capital of Northern Nigeria Protectorate from 1917-1957 i.e Defunct Northern Nigeria Protectorate, during these period it played a major political and administrative role as the seat of power of the whole Northern Nigeria for forty years of colonial rule. The Northern Nigeria Protectorate comprises of the whole present nineteen states of Northern Nigeria.

Subsequently, when the regional government was introduced, Kaduna remained as the capital of Northern region from 1957 – 1967. It was during this period Nigerian government got her independence. So Kaduna received great attention during this period and become an important center of administration, social and economic of the region. In 1963 an additional region was created but the Northern region remains and was not affected. A lot of political changes were experience after independence that contributed to the urban growth of Kaduna metropolis.

Also Bolanle (2008) noted that Kaduna serves as the capital of Northern Central states from 1967-1975. I am of the view that Kaduna serve under the North Central State (Comprising of Zaria and Katsina Province) from 1967-1976 after independence not as Bolanle (2008) noted. Later in 1976, Kaduna served as the capital of

defunct Kaduna state (comprising of Zaria and Katsina province), not as Bolanle (2008) stated that it was in 1975 the name was changed from North Central State to Kaduna state.

Lastly in 1987, Katsina States was created out of the present Kaduna State and Kaduna metropolis remains capital of the new Kaduna state up till today.

Thus political and administrative transition of Kaduna affected its status and level of communication from having direct contact to Europe during colonial rule, which changes to Lagos when Nigeria became under the regional government and lastly it was confine to the state level. However, these changes only reduce the administrative power of Kaduna but the city maintains its urban growth. Due to the fact that many people from Northern Nigeria and some from Southern Nigeria consider Kaduna as their first home due to its centrality and level of urbanity.

Social Characteristics of Kaduna Metropolis

Kaduna have witness structural changes in its physical form, population, economic and social composition over the last century. This is attributed to the unprecedented rise in its population and also composition of its population. As many researchers have documented the ethnic composition in the population of early migrants into Kaduna town and the population of Kaduna during the Colonial and Post Colonial Period (Bolanle, 2008: Maxlock, 1967: Shehu, 2011 and Oyedele, 2011).

Kaduna has different types of people as migrants from all parts of Nigeria and Africans that settled in the town. The city has been described as a tribal melting pot, with several distinct groups (Thomas,

2008). Kaduna bestrides Nigeria like a colossus with a rainbow of diverse ethnic groupings migrating to Kaduna from all walks of life. Shehu (2011) describe Kaduna as a mini Nigeria to have housed over forty ethnic groups with a predominantly Muslim and Christian population. With this therefore, Kaduna can be described as Multi ethnic and Multi religious town.

An important factor was segregation policy adopted by the Europeans in arranging the settlement pattern of Kaduna town during the colonial urbanization. According to Lugard in his 1917 township ordinance, Kaduna was not suppose to be a unified community but a collection of segments with divisions based on culture, race and functions. The ordinance made Kaduna a second class township and made provisions for distinct segregation between European and govern Africans (Bako, 2011:90).

For instance, Tudun Wada (Native town) was occupied by people from the north, Sabon Gari (Strangers town) was also occupied by people from Southern Nigeria and other African countries and lastly the European quarters was occupied only by the colonials. Even though, the composition of the population in Sabon Gari changes during the Nigeria civil war (1967-1970). As most of the Igbos deserted the north and the area was occupy by other tribes, until after the war most Igbos return.

Thereafter during the Post Colonial period as a result of the independence of Nigeria and increase literacy level, many residents from different social background (ethnic group) were living in all areas of Kaduna metropolis. This transforms Kaduna to a Cosmopolitan town with no any ethnic division or differences and Kaduna was also referred to as a Liberal town due to such heterogeneity.

However, of recent in Kaduna especially towards the end of the last century, there had been emergence of conflict that affected the social setting of the settlement structure that used to be heterogeneous population. A number of several conflicts have been re-occurring in the metropolis, they included: the Post 1980 violence, coupled with the 1990 and others in 2000 (Bolanle, 2008), 2002 and the recent Post election 2011 violence. Most recently to Northern Nigeria is terrorism. Therefore, Kaduna can be described like an active volcano during these period that keep on erupting due to the many conflicts that was badly experienced.

Thus, the conflicts and act of terrorism have destabilized the peacefull co-existence of the metropolis and is gradually changing the population structure back to its former stage during the colonial period. That means socio-cultural forces would shaped the character of particular parts of the city and would influence who lives where (de'blijj and Murphy, 2003). In essence this affects the stability of cities. As ethnic neighborhood are re-emerging for social security purposes and ethnicity influence where people resides and thus results to homogenous population.

Therefore in Kaduna, various governments have invested in the provision of several social infrastructures too several to mentioned such as housing infrastructures, water supply, electricity, schools, hospitals, transport infrastructure and so on in other to improve the living conditions of the people in the study area. However, socio cultural and ethno-religious factors are reshaping the social setting of Kaduna metropolis.

1.5.4 Economic Characteristics of Kaduna Metropolis

Most African cities are very similar in their functions, there are fundamental differences among them is in economic organization, notably in terms of the scale of enterprise. All cities have both large and small scale enterprises but the balance between these varies greatly (O'Connor, 1993).

During the colonial period, Kaduna has a colonial guided economic structure (Bolanle, 2008). Thus Northern Nigeria was incorporated into the world capitalist economy (Aliyu, 2011) and Kaduna was not an exception. The most fundamental effect of the colonial economy is the reorientation away from production for the fulfillment of local needs to production for the needs of the imperial power (Oyedele, 2011).

Also, the Post Colonial economy is basically concerned with transfer of local and traditional industries to manufacturing industries. Also, the economic boom of the Post Second World War led to the development of communication facilities which led to the setting up of import substitution industries, particularly the textile industries. By 1965, thirty percent of the country's total manufacturing plants were located in the metropolitan town of Kaduna (Shehu, 2011:287). Kaduna was second to Kano in northern Nigeria and third to Lagos in terms of industrial development.

Kaduna became Nigeria's chief textile city as a result of the many textile industries in the town (O'Connor, 1983).

Kaduna is a metropolitan as well as a cosmopolitan industrialized town with plenty commercial and manufacturing industries. Kaduna is blessed with numerous numbers of industries both heavy and light industries often situated in the metropolis. A lot of heavy manufacturing industries are located in Kaduna, which are often

influenced by government policy and market. These include industries such as automobile, cable, fertilizer, aluminum, textile industries and breweries among others.

Other important industries are of petroleum refinery (KRPC) and its allied industries and food processing industries (Northern Noodles Indomie, Northern flour mills and so on) which further widened the industrial growth of Kaduna town because of the availability of oil and power. These industries are centrally located with good communication network. This has increased the agglomeration in the Makera/Kakuri/Kudenden/Nasarawa/Mando and Kachia Road industrial zone axis.

There are other medium and small scale industries that produce valuable equipments and consumer goods varying from dairy products and soft drinks in the study area. Certainly, there is need to encourage location of other industries outside Kaduna urban center in the future.

Cities like Kaduna serves as a window of opportunity for many as a result of the booming industrial and commercial activities of the city.

However, the structural adjustment programme (SAP) introduced in the 1980s during President Babangida's regime affected the economy and drastically led to close up of industries in the study area. Also, pipeline vandalization in the Niger Delta region of the country affects the supply of crude oil to the Kaduna refinery, which also impacts negatively to the industrial growth of Kaduna.

Therefore, Kaduna is fast losing its position as an industrial city. Gone are the days when the city was home to many textile industries. Among them were the Kaduna Textile, Arewa Textile, Northern Nigeria Textile, Norspin Textile, Supertex, Finetex, Nortex and United Nigeria Textile Limited (UNTL). Most of these

textile industries have shut their factories, thereby throwing several thousands of workers into the job market.

1.6 CONCLUSION

This review has shown that the process of urban transition is one of the most important dimensions of urban growth, economic, social and physical change in Kaduna metropolis. Kaduna experienced significant changes during the two periods from colonial to the Post colonial period and indeed Kaduna urban transition is mainly driving through the process of migration, natural increase and reclassification from village to urban status. The urban population change in the study area thus confirmed that urban population is no more increasing as it was in the 20th century and it will change the direction of future urban growth that could lead to stabilization of the urban population in the 21st century. However, urban growth posed enormous challenges on urban planning, social security and infrastructure provision to the government.

It is recommended that in Kaduna abandoned and folded industries should be recapitalized and be re-invested through Public-Private Partnership to make employment available. Folded industries can also be rented to interested industrialist and/or government should privatize its industries that are not performing in order to boost the economy and provide job opportunities. Land use control should be strictly adhered too and urban planners should be more efficient. The level of providing security should be increased. Measures should be taken to reduce the growth of homogeneous settlement. Lastly, there is urgent need for government to promote good governance, prevent conflict and enhance urban development such as urban renewal strategies in most of the unplanned areas.

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