COVENANT UNIVERSITY NIGERIA

TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER

PROGRAMME: POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE: PAD 324

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PAD 324: GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF URBAN SYSTEMS

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QUESTIONS

1. List and explain the categories in defining an urban centre.

2. What is Urbanisation?

3. What are the types of urbanisation?

4. How can rural-urban migration be controlled?

5. What are the causes of Sub-urbanisation?

6. Discuss the perspectives of Urbanisation.

7. Explain the major factors of Urbanisation after the industrial revolution

8. Elucidate rural push and urban pull.

9. List and explain the characteristics of Urban Centres

10. Discuss the evolution of Urban Centres in Nigeria

11. State the categories of non-urban policies that affect urban administration

12. Differentiate between direct urban policy and indirect urban policy.

13. Mention major/direct urban policies as contained in some of the national development plans

14. Highlight major contents of the Nigerian Town and Country Planning Ordinance (No. 4) of 1946.

15. Discuss Creation of States in Nigeria as an urban policy

16. Discuss the Land Use Decree of 1978 & the Land Use Law of 1980

17. Enumerate the impediments to National Urban Policies in Nigeria

18. What are the challenges of Nigeria's urban centres?

19. Proffer solutions to Nigeria's Urban Challenges

20. Describe the relationship that exists between Urban government and other Units of government

MODEL ANSWERS IN ALTERNATE SEQUENCE (ODD NUMBERS)
Question 1
CATEGORY 1: BASED ON LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE BACKING

This derives from the legal existence of a city as granted by a legal authority of a charter of the government within whose jurisdiction the place is located .The requirement for recognition may be the existence of certain minimum population or other functional requirements. In some cases, government designate some selected places as urban without any requirement. In the USA, according to her Bureau of Census, an urban centre is a concentration of population including 2,500 people or more.

CATEGORY 2: BASED ON MINIMUM POPULATION THRESHOLDS.

Population size is the determining factor in defining urban centre. The minimum population threshold varies from one country to the other, each country determines the minimum size called urban centre. Whereas we noted above in the case of USA that a population of 2,500 is a distinction on which urban places are recognised. In Denmark, an urban place is an agglomeration of 250 or more people. In Greece it is 10,000, in Argentina it is 2,000, in Nigeria it is 20,000.

CATEGORY 3: BASED ON THE FUNCTIONAL ATTRIBUTES OF A SETTLEMENT

This places emphasis on functional characteristics of a settlement such as heterogeneity, occupational structure and economic base. For example, in Japan, Urban places are identified on the basis that 60 % of the population are engaged in agricultural activities.

Question 3

Urbanisation

Suburbanisation

Counter urbanisation

Reurbanisation

Question 5

Change in status, personal wealth, mode of transportation, influence of the technological advancement that could do official work from their suburb homes, escape from the problems of city living.

Question 7

- High pronouncement of factors of production – land, labour, capital and technology.

- Farming technology led to reduction in human labour for agriculture.

- More scientific discovery led to invention of bigger machines, better means of transportation, movement of finished products to the hinterland.

- There were structural changes and the adoption of capitalistic line and the resultant of growth of merchant class.

- New institutions created and old ones were altered.

- Suburbanisation – New freedom of movement that led to urban sprawl and encroachment of cities on nearby villages and towns.

Question 9

A-**Structured Facilities**: In any urban centre, structures are designed majorly for the following purposes: residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, administrative, and recreational.

B-**Residential**: Residential sector occupies the highest percentage of land use in any urban settlement. Since residential land use sectors are centres of population concentration, they witness mass criss-cross movements of human and vehicular traffic during working days of the week. This may be in form of movements to work, shopping or other daily activities.

C-**Employment Centre** - Industry, Commercial and Administration: The energy of any community is found in the industrial, commercial and administrative sectors. These are activities and magnetic areas that draw population into them.

D-**Roads**: Network of communication linkages tie the structure of urban areas together as a system. Efficient network of roads and transportation system obviously enhance free flow and efficiency of human and vehicular movements.

E-**Infrastructural facilities**: Infrastructure facilities like water supply, electricity, telephone and solid waste disposal etc. are all essential in urban centre.

Question 11

1. Fiscal Policies-Such policies made in the area of taxation, relief on mortgage interest, and any other payment affecting urban development.

2. Industrial policies-This includes decision to support industries or expand certain public expenditure, have a differential special impact since relevant activities are unequally distributed among citizens and regions.

3. Equalisation Policies-This result in intergovernmental ideas that operate in favour of some urban areas above others.

4. Transport Policies-these affect urban policies in that they ease movements within urban cities and as well as in and out of urban cities.

5. Immigration Policies- Flow of migrants profoundly affect urban labour market, housing programmes and social structures.

Question 13

1. Development of sites and services in all the states and local government areas of the federation to facilitate housing delivery

2. Institutionalisation of an urban development bank to provide fund for urban development project

3. Strengthening the capability of local government in management of urban services especially in the state capitals

4. Development of intermediate cities in order to arrest population drifts to the existing cities

5. Establishment of Infrastructure Development Fund (I.D.F.) to be utilised for the provision of urban infrastructures

6. The intensification of physical planning efforts in the country as a whole, especially in the urban centres.

Question 15

This can be referred to as another direct urban –oriented policy in Nigeria. The desire of the Federal government to balance urban growth and maintain a distribution of urban places of different sizes was perhaps a motivation for decentralising the administrative structure of the country by creating 12 sates in 1967 and the present 36 states including the Federal Capital Territory-Abuja.

Question 17

1. Misplaced priority. Nigerian government places emphasis on economic planning to the detriment of physical planning.

2. Lack of political will on the part of successive Nigerian governments and leaders. The responsibility of the federal government as stated in the Urban and Regional planning Law of 1992 is yet to be actualised.

3. Political instability and coup de tats have caused the discontinuity of several policies and non-implementation of proposed policies

4. Insensitivity of the policy makers

5. Selfishness on the part of Nigerian leaders and elites

Question 19

1. Striking a balance between facilities and population. Government must ensure an even development between population growth and provision of facilities for social comfort and welfare.

2. Migration should be decisively arranged and influenced to ensure that there is no population explosion in the urban centres

3. Ensuring food security

4. Making urbanisation sustainable

5. Proper management of public facilities

6. Raising awareness through public education on health in schools, work places, public places and through the mass media.