

Navigating the Path Of Progress: "A Comprehensive Study Of Ibadan's Developmental Growth and Livability"

Dissertation submitted to St. Teresa's College (Autonomous) Ernakulam,

Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University in partial completion of

PGDM - BUSINESS ANALYTICS

Submitted by

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ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM

COLLEGE WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE

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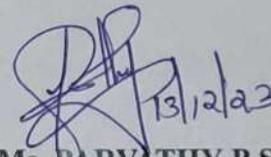
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **Navigating the Path Of Progress: "A Comprehensive Study Of Ibadan's Developmental Growth and Livability"** is a bonafide record of the project work carried out by **TEENA VARGHESE** (Reg No: SM22PGDM011) final year student of PGDM - Business Analytics under my supervision and guidance during the academic year 2022-2024 The project report represents the work of the candidate and is hereby approved for submission.

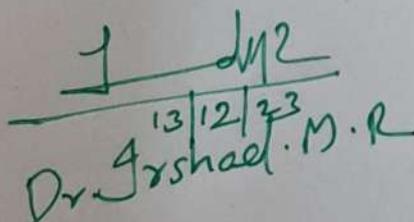

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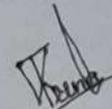
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project work entitled *Navigating the Path Of Progress: "A Comprehensive Study Of Ibadan's Developmental Growth and Livability"* submitted to the St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam, is a record of an original work done by me under the guidance of **Ms. Parvathy Asst. Professor, St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam**, and this project work is submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **PGDM -Business Analytics**. The results embodied in this project report have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.



TEENA VARGHESE

Place: Ernakulam

Date: 13-12-2023

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CHAPTER - I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Ibadan is a city located in southwestern Nigeria, in West Africa. It is one of the biggest cities in Nigeria and serves as the capital of Oyo State. It's estimated to be home to between 3 to 3.5 million people. Ibadan is well-known for its colorful customs, historical sites, and rich cultural legacy. Ibadan is ranked the second fastest growing city on the African continent according to the UN Human settlements research program 2022.

The city can generate more decent jobs and associated economic activities if these assets are properly employed and adequately utilized. This expectedly will come with other challenges of sustainable development. It was associated with environmental and social challenges.

Ibadan is a significant hub for commerce. In the city's inner suburbs and historic center, there is a market square or booth on almost every corner. The city is home to numerous marketplaces. Ibadan's commercial center is the largest daily market, which spans in a belt from the west railway station to the city center. In quest of farmland, a sizable population of individuals has moved between ethnic regions. The Igbo, Yoruba, and Hausa-Fulani are the three main ethnic groupings in Ibadan.

Nigeria possesses a multitude of nonrenewable and renewable resources, some of which are still untapped. Solar energy is arguably the most abundant of the neglected renewable resources. Although having large coal reserves, these deposits are only now beginning to be used. The railroad, conventional metal industries, and power plants all use coal to produce electricity. The safety of bus stops in Ibadan metropolis. Twenty stops were selected from five urban local government areas.

Healthcare facilities to the people of Ibadan metropolis, sufficient urban planning so that locals may get to these resources and services in the shortest amount of time. The majority of them spend about two hours traveling to the medical facilities, paying more for transportation, and the bulk of the population uses public transportation to get to the medical institutions.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study aims to evaluate the developmental progress of Ibadan, Nigeria, look at the factors influencing it, and pinpoint the city's sustainable development issues. The study will assess infrastructure, urban planning, social services, economic opportunities, and environmental sustainability as critical development-related aspects. This study attempts to shed light on Ibadan's growth pattern.

1.3 LITERATURE REVIEW

Many empirical research on the history of Ibadan. Reviewing the literature that is currently accessible on the subject of the proposed study's attributes is essential to achieving the study's objectives. This study is not a first-hand one. There exist numerous empirical studies on Ibadan's sustainability worldwide. In order to fulfill the set objective of study it is pertinent to review the available literature on the related aspects of the present study. The basic purpose of the review is to make an attempt to refer possibly all the available literature to take the stock of the available information, data etc. Studies conducted earlier on Ibadan's development have been reviewed and presented below.

Adepoju G. Onibokun (1999) in his book *Managing the Monster: Urban Waste and Governance in Africa* explains in order to address this urgent issue, "Managing the Monster" offers a critical analysis of the dynamics of urban garbage in Africa, highlighting the need for better infrastructure, governance, and long-term solutions. It clarifies the challenges associated with managing garbage in African cities that are increasingly becoming more urbanized, as well as the need of coming up with creative, inclusive ways to deal with the "monster" of urban waste.

G.O. Ogunremi (2000) in his book *A Historical, Cultural and Socio-economic Study of an African City* exploring the concept of socio-cultural tradition in African societies, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. It suggests identifying an "African socio-cultural tradition" and dividing it into precolonial, colonial, and postcolonial periods. The central theme is communality, a fundamental socio-cultural foundation that prioritizes collective values and ancestry. This principle has shaped African societies throughout history, influencing various aspects of life, including economics, social dynamics, and culture.

Olaniyan, Olanrewaju, and Rex Charles (2020) in their book *sustainable development of Ibadan: Past, Present and Future* highlights the value of sustainable development and the necessity of striking a balance between social, economic, and environmental issues. It makes the point that there might be an environmental cost associated with accomplishing some social and

economic objectives, such ending poverty and creating a middle class. Future planning needs to take these three interconnected components into account.

T. O. Ogunbode and J. A. Akande (2022) on their paper State of solid waste disposal and suggested fixes for Iwo and Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria evaluates waste disposal strategies in Ibadan, Nigeria, focusing on economic empowerment and community welfare. Poorer people often adopt less expensive cultural methods, leading to environmental pollution and health issues. A more equitable distribution of basic socioeconomic necessities could help mitigate these issues. Solid waste disposal is gender- and age-sensitive, with women and children producing more waste than men and adults. Challenges such as income, spending power, religious influences, and health issues are also addressed.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The goal of the study was to look into Ibadan's development. A structured questionnaire that was given to 170 respondents served as the basis for the investigation. Studying the development of Ibadan is significant because it offers valuable insights into urbanization, economic growth, governance, social well-being, and various other aspects that are relevant. Better living circumstances, economic expansion, environmental preservation, and resilience in the face of global crises can all result from it.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study aims to evaluate the developmental growth of Ibadan, Nigeria, look at the factors influencing it, pinpoint the issues facing the city, and offer strategies for sustainable development. The study will assess infrastructure, urban planning, social services, economic opportunities, and environmental sustainability as critical development-related aspects. This study attempts to shed light on Ibadan's growth pattern and offer recommendations for tactics to achieve the city's goal of equitable, resilient, and sustainable growth. In order to do this, data from a sample of 170 respondents in Ibadan were collected, a questionnaire consisting of 21 sets of questions which were aimed to get inputs such as demographic information of respondents and the factors leading to development of Ibadan.

1.6 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The key objectives of the study are:

- Analysis of institutional and governance influences on development.
- Infrastructure development is being examined.
- Monitoring of conservation and environmental sustainability initiatives.

1.7 PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted during the time period from July 5, 2023 to October 31, 2023.

1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study made use of both primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was through questionnaires, which were designed and disseminated to respondents over their emails to be filled in by them. Secondary data was gathered from scholarly publications, research papers, articles, and a range of internet sources, including the websites of traditional and online educational institutions. The study used a convenience sampling technique to pick the sample data, with a total of one hundred and seventy respondents chosen based on their convenience and relevance to the study's objectives. Descriptive statistics and factor analysis were used in the data analysis process to meet the goals of the study. Research instruments such as SPSS and Excel were used to handle and evaluate the data.

1.9 STATISTICAL PACKAGES

SPSS SOFTWARE

SPSS is a widely used program for statistical analysis in social science. It is also used by market researchers, health researchers, survey companies, government, education researchers, marketing organizations, data miners, and others. In addition to statistical analysis, data management (case selection, file reshaping, creating derived data) and data documentation (a metadata dictionary is stored in the datafile) are features of the base software. SPSS datasets have a two-dimensional table structure, where the rows typically represent cases (such as individuals or households) and the columns represent measurements (such as age, sex, or household income). The graphical user interface has two views which can be toggled by clicking on one of the two tabs in the bottom

left of the SPSS Statistics window. The 'Data View' shows a spreadsheet view of the cases (rows) and variables (columns). The 'Variable View' displays the metadata dictionary where each row represents a variable and shows the variable name, variable label, value label(s), print width, measurement type, and a variety of other characteristics. Cells in both views can be manually edited, defining the file structure and allowing data entry without using command syntax. This may be sufficient for small datasets. Larger datasets such as statistical surveys are more often created in data entry software, or entered during computer-assisted personal interviewing, by scanning and using optical character recognition and optical mark recognition software, or by direct capture from online questionnaires. These datasets are then read into SPSS.

M S EXCEL

In Excel, charts are used to make a graphical representation of any set of data. A chart is a visual representation of the data, in which the data is represented by symbols such as bars in a bar chart or lines in a line chart. Excel provides you with many chart types and you can choose one that suits your data or you can use the excel recommended charts option to view charts customized to your data and select one of those. However, if your data analysis results can be visualized as charts that highlight the notable points in the data, the audience can quickly grasp. It also leaves a good impact on your presentation style.

1.10 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is subjected to some limitations. The study has been done only in Ibadan. Firstly, the primary data collected from the 170 respondents may be susceptible to personal biases findings of the survey are based on the assumption that the respondents have given correct information. Time was another constraint. More descriptive statistical analysis methods such as the factor analysis aren't employed since the nature of the study was confined to the validation of relationships among different variables. While interpreting the project's findings and conclusions, these limitations should be taken into account.

CHAPTER- II
DEVELOPMENTS

The goal of the Oyo State Government Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme was to strengthen local capacities in the application of employment-intensive local resource-based road construction and maintenance techniques, improve road access and connectivity, create local employment opportunities, and develop skills among the contractors and workers involved. Together with helping the towns bounce back from COVID-19, all of these will promote the state's economic growth by giving people more access to both social and professional prospects. The administration of Governor Seyi Makinde has kept policy-making and transport management distinct, which is why ¹TCC is an example of a state-owned business that manages bus transportation. This enables them to function as a business entity inside the restrictions imposed by the government.

Education provides all eligible Oyo State children with 10% more access to high-quality primary and secondary education. Government has been supplying furniture to thirty-six schools in ten batches throughout the last year, and it is still being given to thirty-nine schools. In order to enhance the education sector, the Oyo State Government worked with the World Bank, UNICEF, UNESCO, and the British Council. One of Nigeria's recipients of a \$125 million award from the Global Partnership for Education fund. Through consistent and efficient monitoring, the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology's Quality Assurance Department has made every effort to guarantee a high standard of education and learning. Thirteen primary school head teachers, two assistant head teachers, and a classroom teacher were suspended as a result of this surveillance due to misbehavior, including unlawful fee collection.

¹ Tax Clearance Certificate (TCC) is a document issued by the State or Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS) attesting to the applicant's timely filing of taxes and orderly tax affairs in Nigeria.

Using the National Strategic Health Plan as a model, the Oyo State Strategic Health Development Plan, with constitutional backing and approval, will be created, disseminated, implemented, and evaluated with full stakeholder participation. This represents the highest level of political will and support from the government. has demonstrated strong commitment by providing matching money to solidify such cooperative efforts, allowing it to consistently sustain the PHC program and work with partners that are ready to participate. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as during and after the outbreak, specialized training was provided. Healthcare professionals received training on the new HMIS tools. In order to create the Health Facility Registry and Human Resource for Health, worked with Management Science for Health.

The government has created an environment for regular dialogue between security agencies and stakeholders through interactive meetings at the Police HQ, public hearings on legislation, hosting South West Security Summits, conducting state-wide operational tours for security threat assessment, and interacting with the Ibadan chamber of commerce, industry, mines, and agriculture. The Citizens' Emergency toll-free number (615) was put into service by the Oyo State government. The current administration operationalized the toll-free line, which was obtained by the previous administration but not yet used.

Ensuring that the farmers receive subsidized inputs. This means that in order to avoid multiple usage of a certain piece of agricultural land by numerous fictional farmers, the state's list of registered farmers must be verified and updated to remove the names of false farmers and register those who are real. The GPS of these farms must also be sufficiently recorded. The State Government can supplement the Federal Government's efforts by providing subsidized inputs.

CHAPTER – III
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

3.1 GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION

Table 3.1

GENDER	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Male	76	44.7%
Female	94	55.3%

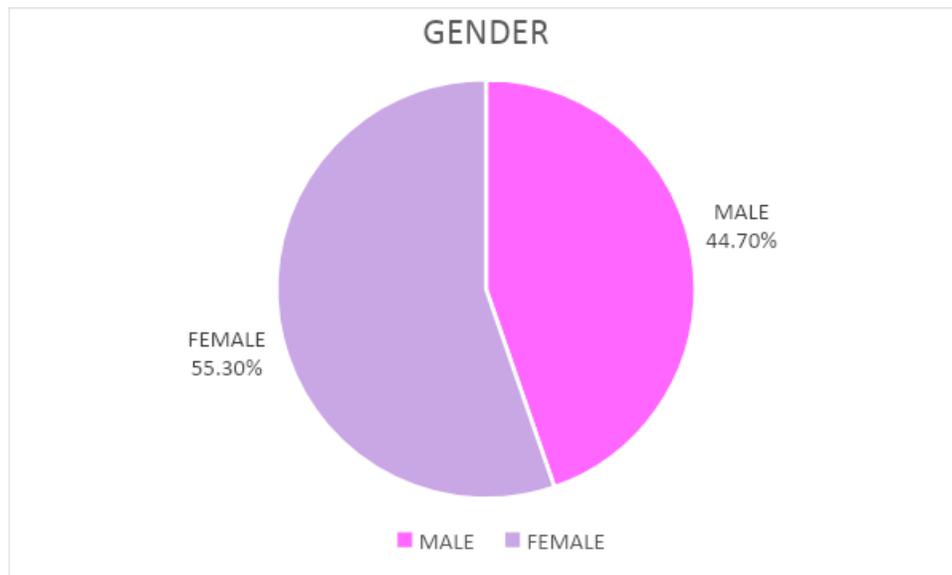


Figure 3.1

INTERPRETATION

As to the details in the chart above, among 170 respondents 44.7% are male and 55.3% are female.

3.2 AGE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3.2

AGE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
12-20	2	1.2%
20-40	144	84.7%
40-50	9	5.3%
50 and above	15	8.8%

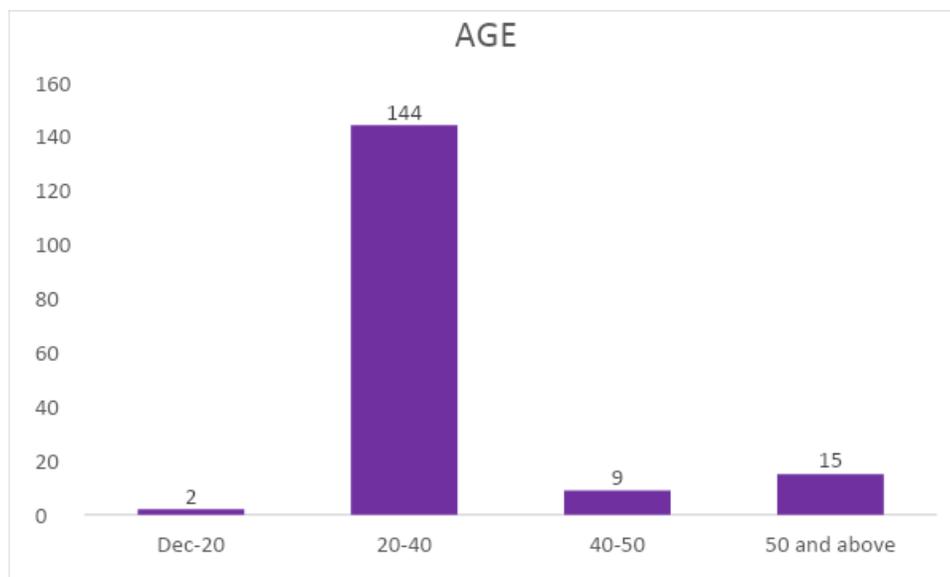


Figure 3.2

INTERPRETATION

Here, the figure shows that the majority of respondents, 84.7%, are in the age range of 20-40 respondents aged 12 to 20, and 1.2%.5.3% of the respondents are between the ages of 40 and 50. Finally, 8.8% of the respondents are 50 years old or older.

3.3 NATIONALITY OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3.3

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Nigerian	72	42.4%
Indian	43	25.3%
Egyptian	6	3.5%
Lebanese	8	4.7%
Others	41	24.1%

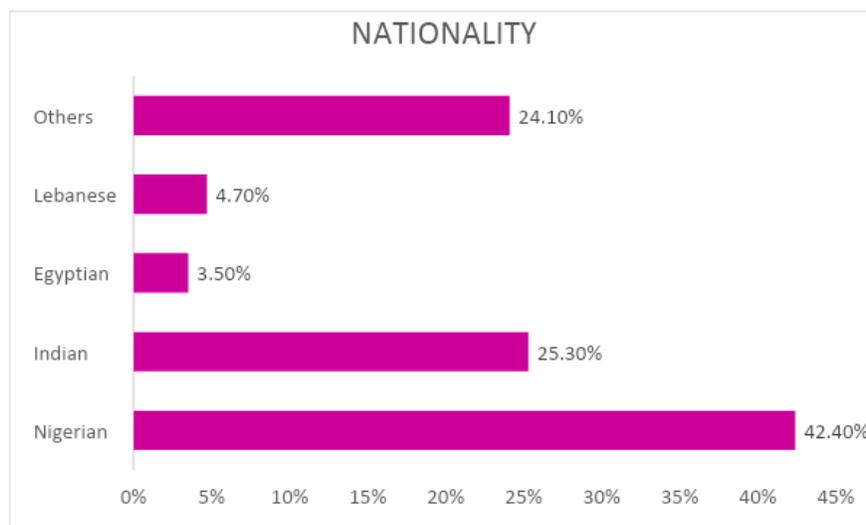


Figure 3.3

INTERPRETATION

In the figure 3.3 it's seen that 42.4% respondents are Nigerians, 25.3% respondents are Indians, only 3.5% are Egyptian, 4.7% respondents are Lebanese and 24.1% are in the category of others.

3.4 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Table 3.4

EDUCATION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
High School	8	4.7%
Undergraduate	95	55.9%
Post graduate	50	29.4%
PhD	14	8.2%
Others	3	1.8%

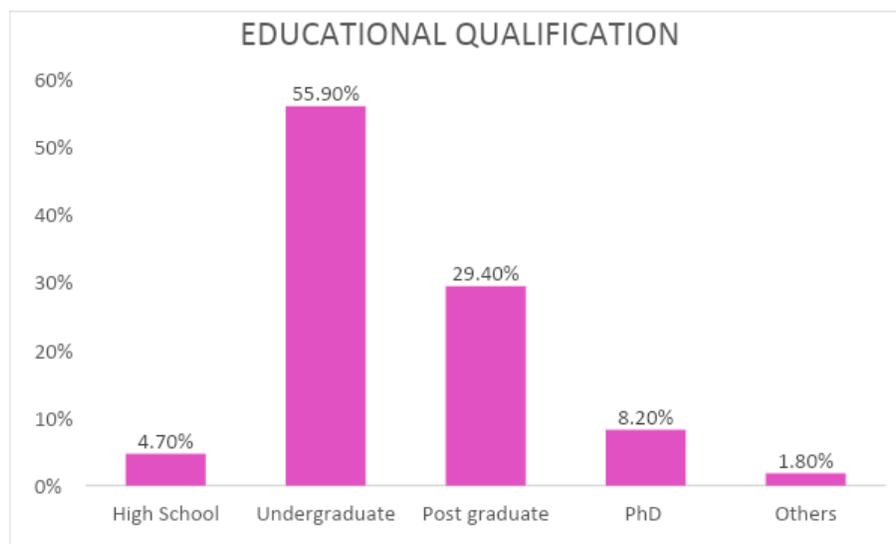


Figure 3.4

INTERPRETATION

The above graph indicates that 55.9% of respondents are undergraduates, with 4.7% being high school educated, 8.2% postgraduates, 8.3% PhD holders, and 1.8% are in the category of others.

3.5 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN IBADAN

Table 3.5

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Below 10 Years	52	30.6%
10-30 Years	107	62.9%
30 and Above	11	6.5%

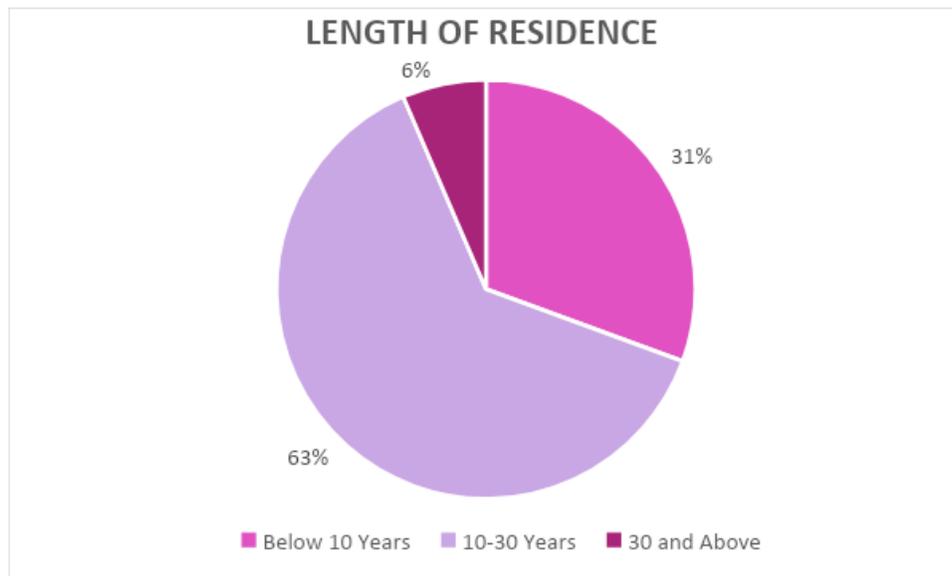


Figure 3.5

INTERPRETATION 3.5

The above figure shows the length of residence in Ibadan below 10 years is 30.6%, 62.9% respondents reside between 10 to 30 years, and 6.5% reside 30 years and above.

3.6 TRANSPORTATION FACILITY OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3.6

TRANSPORTATION FACILITY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Excellent	3	1.8%
Good	75	44.1%
Average	66	38.8%
Needs Improvement	26	15.3%

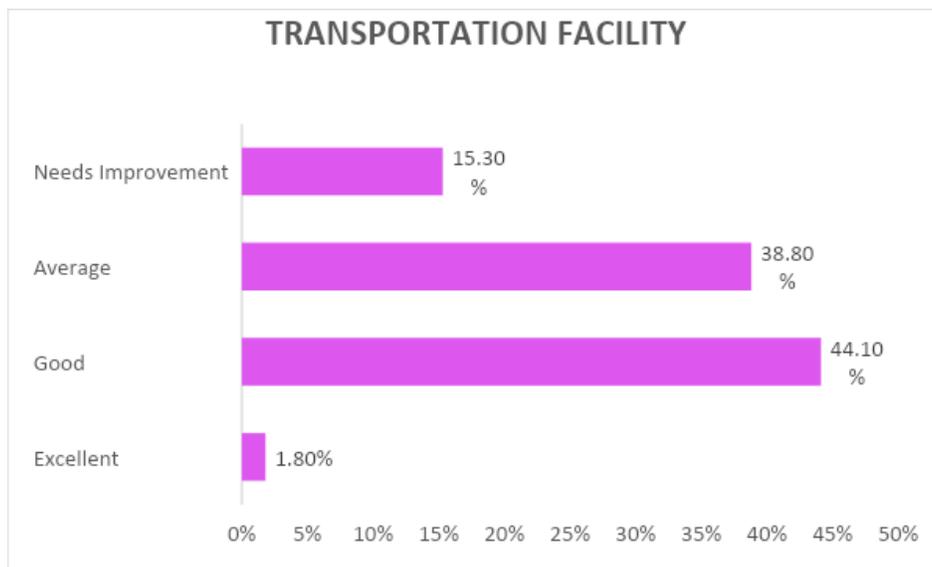


Figure 3.6

INTERPRETATION

The survey indicates that Ibadan's transportation facilities are rated by 1.8% of respondents as excellent, 44.1% as good, 38.8% as average, and 15.3% feeling the need for improvement.

3.7 RAISE OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Table 3.7

RAISE OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Significant Growth	8	4.7%
Slight Growth	111	65.3%
No Change	26	15.3%
Slight Decline	25	14.7%

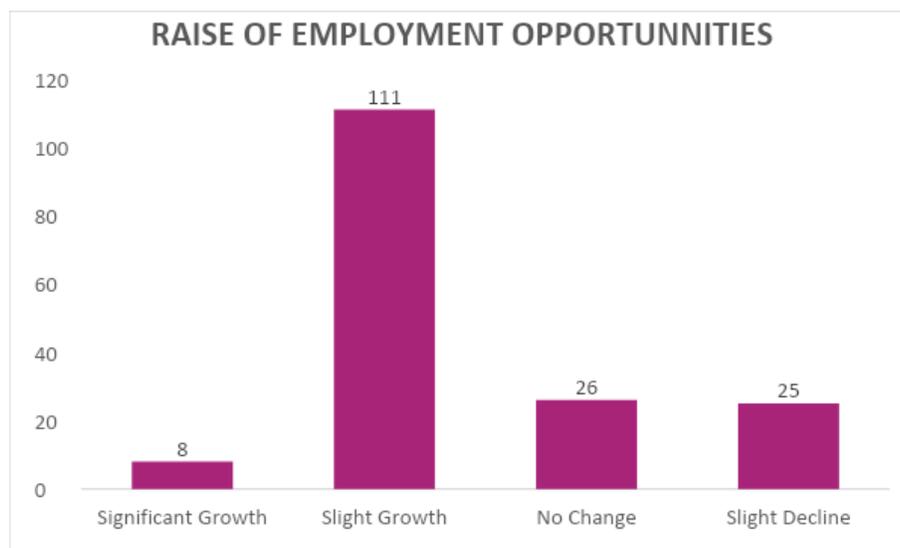


Figure 3.7

INTERPRETATION

It indicates that 4.7% of respondents have significant growth in employment opportunities, while 65.3% believe there is only slight growth, 15.3% report no change, and 14.7% slight decline.

3.8 FACILITIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Table 3.8

FACILITIES EDUCATIONAL	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	7	4.1%
2	111	65.3%
3	45	26.5%
4	7	4.1%

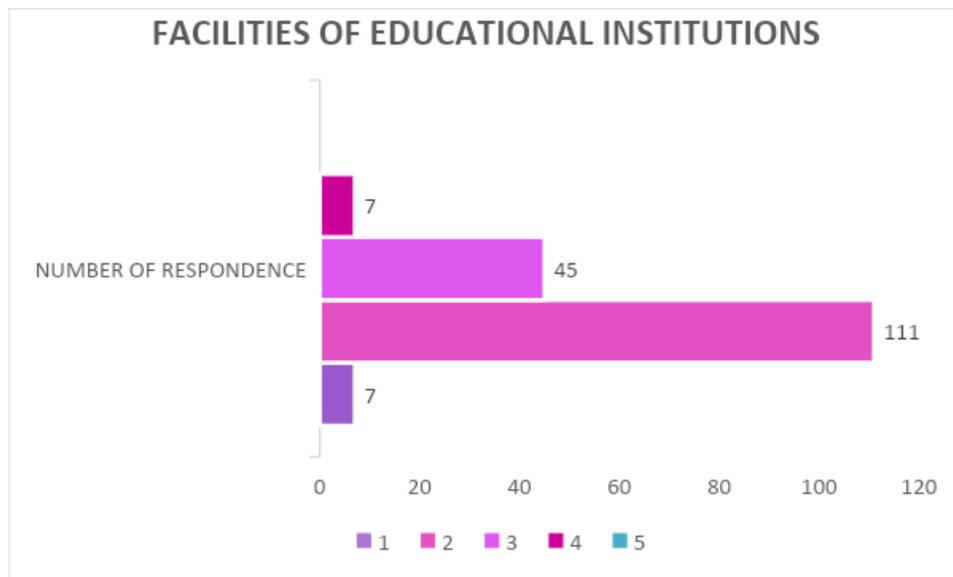


Figure 3.8

INTERPRETATION

The above graph shows the facilities of educational institutions where 4.1% of the respondents ranked 1st and 4th, 65.3% respondents ranked 2nd based on the facilities of educational institutions and 26.5% ranked 3rd based on the facilities of educational institutions.

3.9 CORRUPTION IN IBADAN

Table 3.9

CORRUPTION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Yes	47	27.6%
No	58	34.1%
Maybe	65	38.2%

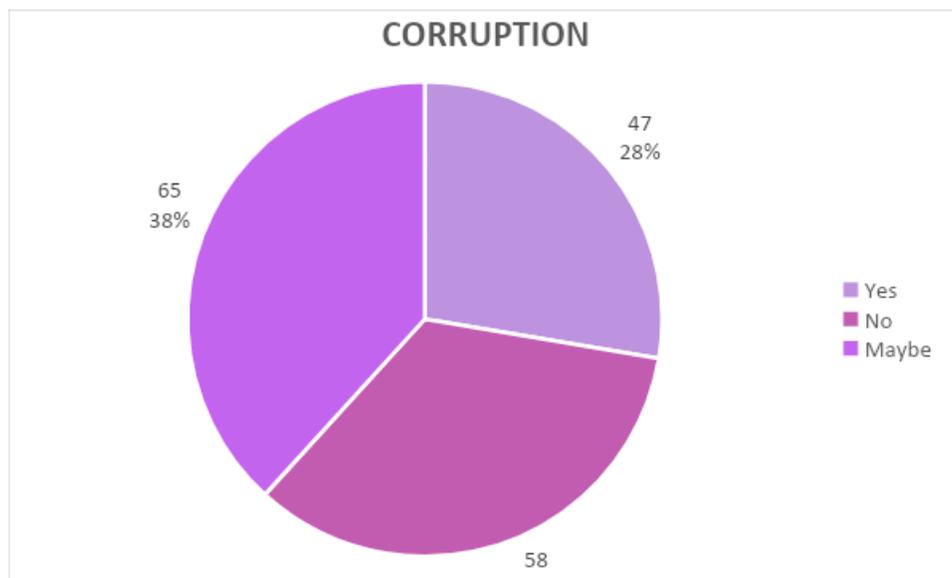


Figure 3.9

INTERPRETATION

The figure shows the corruption Ibadan faces 27.6% says that there is corruption and 34.1% says there isn't any corruption in Ibadan. 38.2% respondents says there may or may not be corruption in Ibadan.

3.10 ADVANTAGES OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Table 3.10

FOREIGN INVESTMENT ADVANTAGES	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Job Creation & Job Opportunities	42	24.7%
Increase in Economic Growth	85	50%
Capital Infusion & Infrastructure Investment	85	50%
Expansion of Export Opportunities	65	38.2%

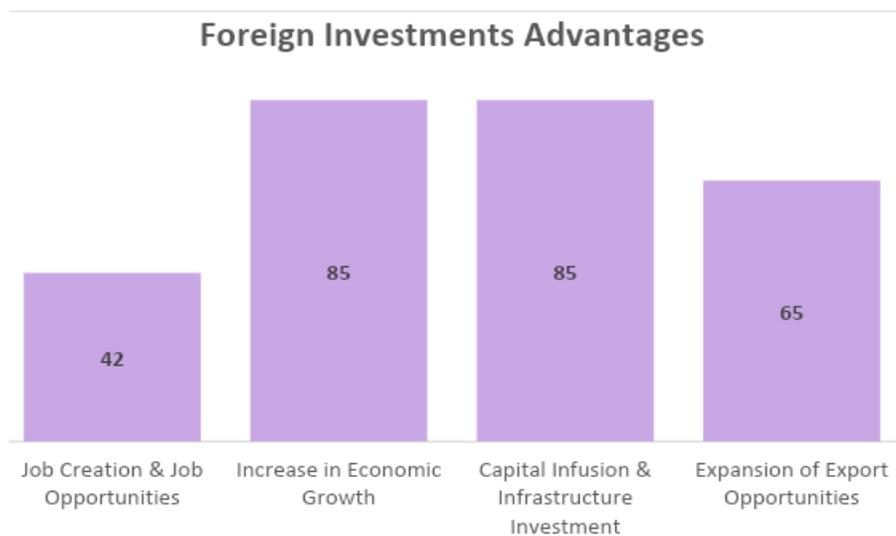


Figure 3.10

INTERPRETATION

Showing Ibadan's advantage of foreign investment. 24.7% due to job creation & opportunities, 50% to economic growth and capital infusion & infrastructure investment, 38.2% export.

3.11 REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 3.11

REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Illiteracy	31	18.2%
Population Growth	35	20.6%
Economic Recession	61	35.9%
Technological Advancement	43	25.3%

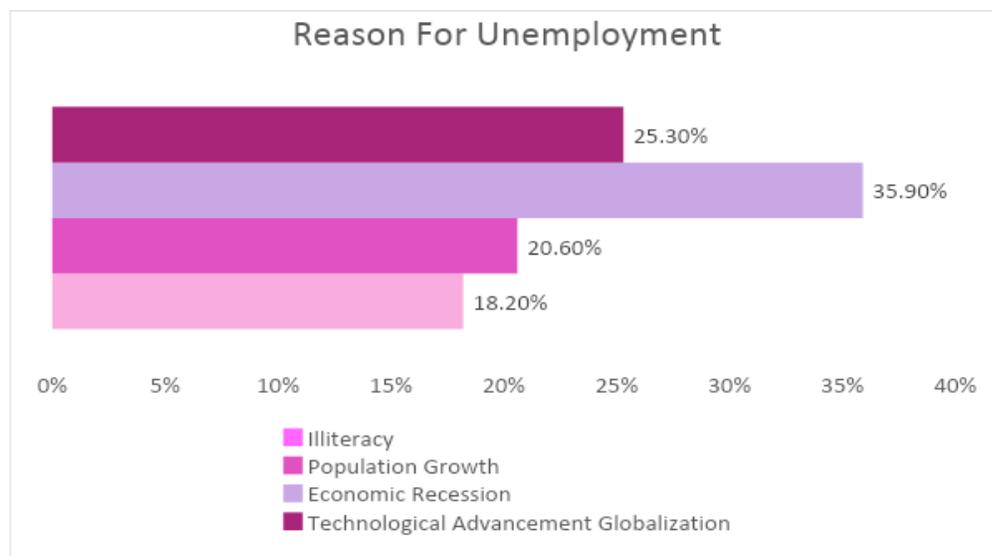


Figure 3.11

INTERPRETATION

The figure shows the reasons for unemployment 18.2% says its due to illiteracy, 20.6% says its because of population growth, 35.9% says its caused by economic recession and 25.3% says the reason for unemployment is Technological Advancement Globalization.

3.12 FINANCIAL SECURITY IN IBADAN

Table 3.12

FINANCIALLY SECURE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	29	17.1%
2	84	49.4%
3	42	24.7%
4	15	8.8%



Figure 3.12

INTERPRETATION

Showing financial security attaining basic needs in Ibadan 17.1% ranked 1st in financial security, 49.4% ranked 2nd, 24.7% ranked 3rd, and 8.8% ranked 4th for financial security in Ibadan.

3.13 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN IBADAN

Table 3.13

HEALTHCARE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Excellent	6	3.5%
Good	73	42.9%
Neutral	52	30.6%
Needs Improvement	32	18.8%
Poor	7	4.1%

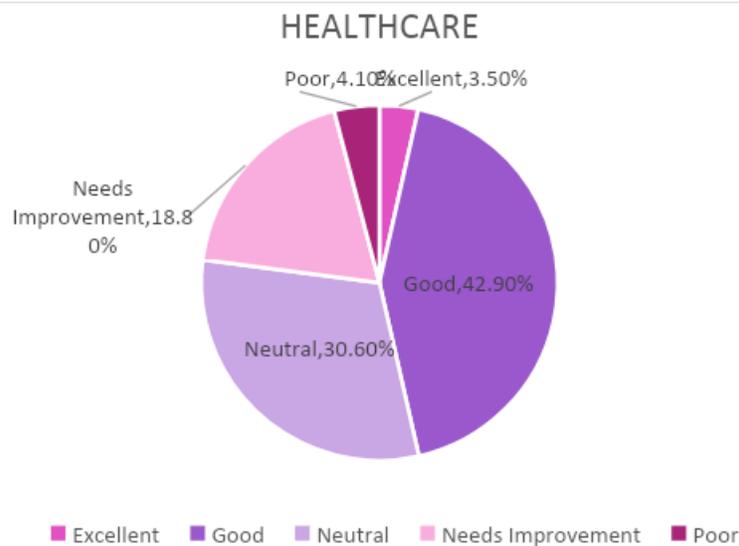


Figure 3.13

INTERPRETATION

Showing the healthcare facilities in Ibadan 3.5% respondents say healthcare is excellent, 42.9% say its good, 30.6% neutral, 18.8% need improvement in healthcare, and 4.1% say it's poor.

3.14 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION & WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Table 3.14

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION & WASTE MANAGEMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	11	6.5%
2	117	68.8%
3	32	18.8%
4	9	5.3%
5	1	0.6%

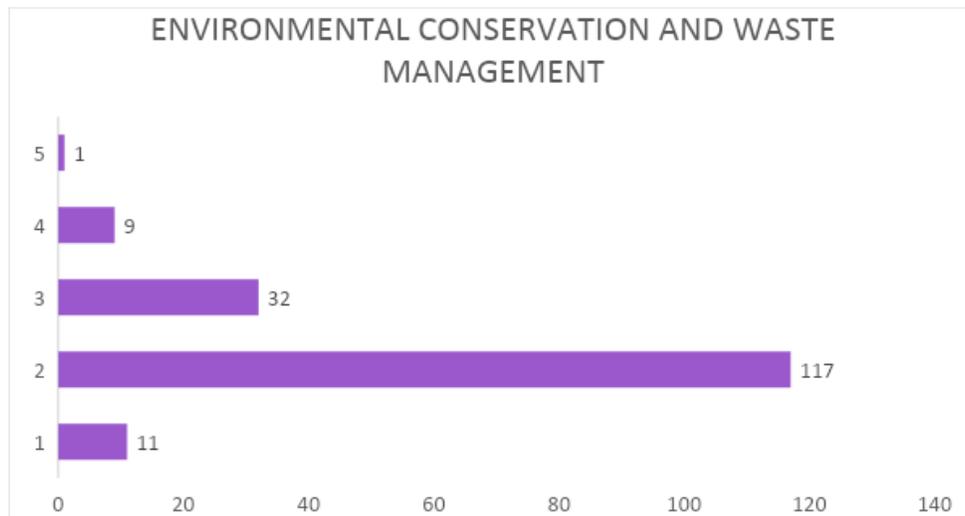


Figure 3.14

INTERPRETATION

The figure shows the government's environmental conservation and waste management system ranks 6.5% of respondents as the top, followed by 68.8%, 18.8%, 5.3%, and 0.6%.

3.15 AREAS NEEDED FOR IMPROVEMENT

Table 3.15

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Healthcare	60	35.3%
Infrastructure	46	27.1%
Education	35	20.6%
Tourism	60	35.3%
Safety	1	0.6%
In All Areas	1	0.6%

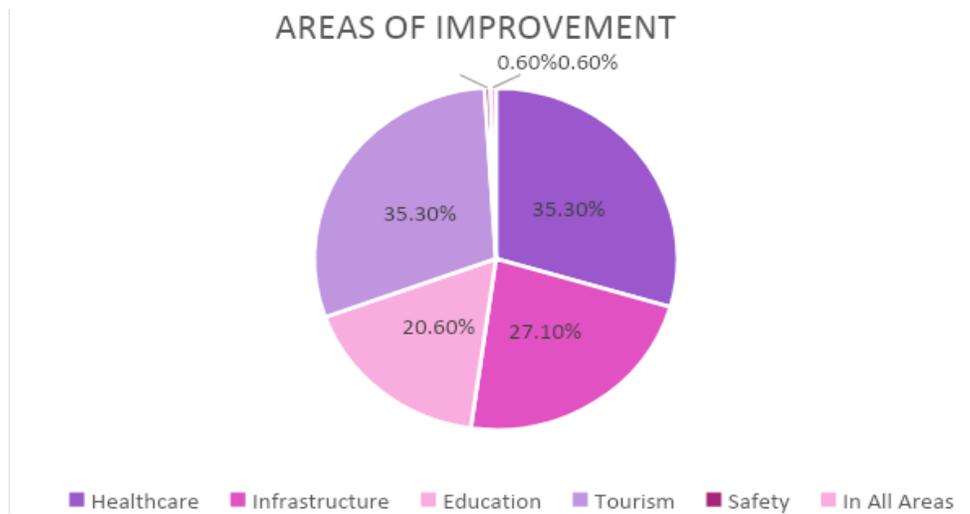


Figure 3.15

INTERPRETATION

Figure showing 35.3% say healthcare & tourism needs improvement, 27.3% want infrastructure improved, 20.6% need educational improvement, 0.6% safety & all sectors need improvement.

3.16 PROGRESS OF IBADAN

Table 3.16

PROGRESS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	16	9.4%
2	104	61.2%
3	41	24.1%
4	7	4.1%
5	2	1.2%

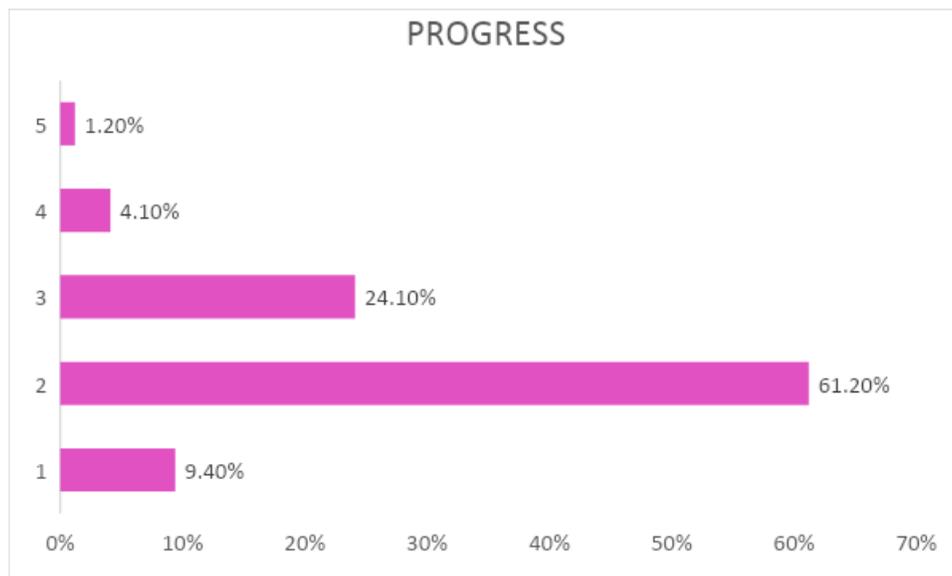


Figure 3.16

INTERPRETATION

Showing progress of Ibadan's development, 9.4% respondents top ranked 1st, 61.2% ranked 2nd, 24.1% ranked 3rd, 4.1% ranked 4th and 1.2% respondents ranked 5th on the progress of Ibadan.

3.2 HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Chi-Square Test

A chi-square test is a statistical test used to compare observed results with expected results. The Chi-Square Test of Independence determines whether there is an association between categorical variables (i.e., whether the variables are independent or related). It is a nonparametric test. The purpose of this test is to determine if a difference between observed data and expected data is due to chance, or if it is due to a relationship between the variables you are studying.

3.2.1 Chi- Square test: Educational Background and Covering Financial Needs Regularly

H0: There is no association between the educational background and covering the financial basic needs regularly among the respondents.

H1: There is an association between the educational background and covering the financial basic needs regularly among the respondents.

In the sample dataset, 170 respondents were asked their educational background, which included High school, Undergraduate, Post graduate, PhD and others. The respondents were also asked whether they are financially comfortable in covering their basic needs regularly, where they were given a ranking from Very Secure to Not Secure At All to answer (we will use $\alpha = 0.05$).

**Educational Background * Do you feel financially comfortable in covering your basic needs regularly. (e.g. housing, food, clothes, healthcare)
Crosstabulation**

			Do you feel financially comfortable in covering your basic needs regularly. (e.g. housing, food, clothes, healthcare)				Total
			1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	
Educational Background	High school	Count	0	5	1	2	8
		Expected Count	1.4	4.0	2.0	.7	8.0
	Others	Count	1	1	1	0	3
		Expected Count	.5	1.5	.7	.3	3.0
	PhD	Count	2	8	3	1	14
		Expected Count	2.4	6.9	3.5	1.2	14.0
	Post graduate	Count	13	23	7	7	50
		Expected Count	8.5	24.7	12.4	4.4	50.0
	Undergraduate	Count	13	47	30	5	95
		Expected Count	16.2	46.9	23.5	8.4	95.0
Total		Count	29	84	42	15	170
		Expected Count	29.0	84.0	42.0	15.0	170.0

Table 3.2.1.1

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.928 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	16.768	12	.001
N of Valid Cases	170		

a. 12 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .26.

Table 3.2.1.2

The key result in the Chi-Square Tests table is the Pearson Chi-Square:

- The value of the test statistic is 15.928a
- The footnote for this statistic pertains to the expected cell count assumption (i.e., expected cell counts are all greater than 5): no cells had an expected count less than 5, so this assumption was met.
- The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is $p = 0.001 (0.001 < \alpha = 0.05)$

INTERPRETATION

Since the p-value 0.001 is lesser than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, we can conclude that there is an association between the educational background and covering the financial basic needs regularly among the respondents.

3.2.2 Chi- Square test: Progress of Ibadan and Areas of Improvement needed in Ibadan

H0: There is no association between the progress of Ibadan and areas of improvement needed in Ibadan among the respondents.

H1: There is an association between the progress of Ibadan and areas of improvement needed in Ibadan among the respondents.

In the sample dataset, 170 respondents were asked the progress of Ibadan, which they were given a ranking from very satisfied to very disappointed. The respondents were also asked for areas needed for improvement in Ibadan, which included healthcare, infrastructure, education, tourism, safety and others (we will use $\alpha = 0.05$).

How satisfied are you with the progress of Ibadan * Identification of areas that you feel the need for improvement Crosstabulation

			Identification of areas that you feel the need for improvement						Total
			Education	Health care	IN ALL THE WAYS	Infrastructure	Safety	Tourism	
How satisfied are you with the progress of Ibadan	1.0	Count	3	3	0	4	0	6	16
		Expected Count	3.3	2.5	.1	4.3	.1	5.6	16.0
	2.0	Count	21	13	0	27	1	42	104
		Expected Count	21.4	16.5	.6	28.1	.6	36.7	104.0
	3.0	Count	9	8	1	12	0	11	41
		Expected Count	8.4	6.5	.2	11.1	.2	14.5	41.0
	4.0	Count	2	3	0	2	0	0	7
		Expected Count	1.4	1.1	.0	1.9	.0	2.5	7.0
	5.0	Count	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
		Expected Count	.4	.3	.0	.5	.0	.7	2.0
	Total	Count	35	27	1	46	1	60	170
		Expected Count	35.0	27.0	1.0	46.0	1.0	60.0	170.0

Table 3.2.2.1

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.929 ^a	20	.001
Likelihood Ratio	16.103	20	.000
N of Valid Cases	170		

a. 21 cells (70.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01.

Table 3.2.2.2

The key result in the Chi-Square Tests table is the Pearson Chi-Square:

- The value of the test statistic is 13.929^a
- The footnote for this statistic pertains to the expected cell count assumption (i.e., expected cell counts are all greater than 5): no cells had an expected count less than 5, so this assumption was met.
- The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is $p = 0.001 (0.001 > \alpha = 0.05)$

INTERPRETATION

Since the p-value 0.001 is lesser than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, we can conclude there is association between the progress of Ibadan and areas of improvement needed in Ibadan among the respondents.

CHAPTER – IV
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

4.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Out of the sample population majority of the respondents 55.9% are undergraduate
- It's seen that 44.1% of respondents feel the transportation facility is good and only 15.3% of respondents feel the need for improvement.
- The study shows that 65.3% respondents feel there is slight growth in employment opportunities. Only 14.7% of respondents feel there is decline.
- Out of the sample population, the majority of the 65.3% respondents feel that the facilities of educational institutions are improving.
- 50% of the respondents say that foreign investment has been made due to the increase in economic growth and capital infusion & infrastructure investment.
- The study shows that the main reason for unemployment is due to economic recession.
- 49.4% respondents are able to attain their basic needs in Ibadan.
- Respondents are generally happy with Ibadan's medical facilities.
- The government's waste management and environmental conservation program is not meeting the needs of 68.8% of respondents.
- Enhancements in healthcare and tourism are needed, according to 35.3% of respondents.
- 61.2% of respondents are satisfied with the current progress of Ibadan.

4.2 SUGGESTIONS

- The government needs to step up efforts to improve Ibadan's medical facilities.
- Ibadan needs to focus on trash control and maintaining the environment.
- Should expand employment opportunities and take the lead in implementing employment initiatives.

4.3 CONCLUSION

It's crucial to remember that Ibadan's growth is a continuous process, and further changes and advancements may have occurred in the city. It is acknowledged that Ibadan ought to focus on the medical facilities and developments in the hospitality industry.

They ought to focus on environmentally friendly methods of disposing of waste, such as burning, incineration, land filling, recycling, reuse, and open dumping. Strengthen their methods to handle garbage. lack of dependable infrastructure, insufficient funding, excessive educational costs, faulty planning, and non-use of educational research.

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APPENDIX

Survey Questionnaire

Name of the researcher: Teena Varghese

Purpose of the study: The study aims to look into different methodologies of growth and development in Ibadan. Its objective is to understand the institutional and governance implications on the developments.

1. Name:

2. Gender: Male Female Other

3. Age category: 12-20 20-40 40-50 50 and above

4. Nationality: Nigerian Indian Egyptian

Lebanese Others

5. Educational Background:

High School Undergraduate Post graduate

PhD Others

6. Length of residence in Ibadan:

Below 10 Years 10-30 Years 30 above

7. The transport facility in Ibadan is outstanding. Do you agree with this statement.

Excellent Good Average Needs Improvement Poor

8. Have you observed a raise in employment opportunities.

Significant growth Slight growth No change

Slight decline Significant decline

9. Rank the following characters of development according to your opinion (1 being the highest and 3 being the lowest).

	1	2	3	4	5
Air	<input type="radio"/>				
Water	<input type="radio"/>				
Sanitation	<input type="radio"/>				
Waste	<input type="radio"/>				

10. What your thoughts on public safety and law enforcement?

	Ineffective	Neutral	Effective
Public Safety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Law enforcement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. How would you evaluate the educational institutions overall facilities.

	1	2	3	4	5
Excellent	<input type="radio"/>				
Poor	<input type="radio"/>				

12. Do you believe that Ibadan is corrupt? Yes No Maybe

13. How much do you believe foreign investors invest in the nation on a scale of 1 to 5?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="radio"/>				

14. What's your opinion on the primary advantages of foreign investment in the country.

<input type="checkbox"/> Job creation & job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in economic growth
<input type="checkbox"/> Capital infusion & infrastructure investment	<input type="checkbox"/> Expansion export opportunities

15. What do you think is the sole reason for unemployment in Ibadan?

- Illiteracy Population growth Economic Recession
 Technological advancement globalization Others

16. Do you feel financially comfortable in covering your basic needs regularly.

(e.g. housing, food, clothes, healthcare)

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Very Secure | <input type="radio"/> | Not Secure At All |

17. What's your perspective on the healthcare facilities.

- Excellent Good Neutral Needs Improvement Poor

18. Your take on environmental conservation and waste management done by the government.

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Very involved | <input type="radio"/> | Not involved at all |

19. Identification of areas that you feel the need for improvement

- Health care Infrastructure Education
 Tourism Other

20. How satisfied are you with the progress of Ibadan

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Satisfied | <input type="radio"/> | Disappointed |