

# Dimensions of human security and socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis, Kwara State, Nigeria

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## Abstract

*Insecurity has become an important challenge to global human development. While wars among countries have reduced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century compared to previous centuries, civil wars and other forms of internal violence and conflicts have continued to have devastating effects on human populations. This paper aims to examine the relationship between aspect of human security and socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis. Primary data were sourced through structured questionnaire coupled with personal interviews to elicit responses to work on. Secondary data were sourced from published documents of the National Population Commission and the State Bureau of Statistics, journals, and other relevant literatures. Data collected were analysed using the Z-score, Lorenz curve, and Regression analyses. The study reveals that the present adaptive and institutional strategies aimed at mitigating human insecurity in the study area are rather insufficient. Using the widest bow of the Lorenz curve, the level of disparity is 18%, depicting a disparity in the pattern of socio-economic development. The conclusion from the study is that many of the sampled respondents still find it hard to satisfy their basic needs from the environment in socially acceptable standards. Given this, the following recommendations are made to improve the quality of human life in Ilorin. Policy makers should be committed to the task of advancing the socio-economic well-being of urban dwellers. Government should help by implementing policies addressing basic human security especially through the provision of infrastructural facilities, and employment opportunities thereby helping to shape the quality of life and income diversification.*

**Keywords:** Human Security, Insecurity, Crime, Socio-Economic and Development

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## **Introduction**

The United Nations Human Development Report 1994 defined human security as including “safety from such chronic threats as hunger, diseases and repression, and protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the pattern of daily lives, whether in jobs or communities” (UNDP, 1994; Jolly & Basu Ray, 2006). Human security is also considered a universal concern, relevant to all persons either in rich or poor nations (UNDP, 1994). Nigeria is regarded as one of the poorest among the developing countries in the world, and also ranks low in all socio-economic indicators such as life expectancy, death rate, access to water, poverty rate, and crime rate, and still carries the tag of a developing economy (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014). Ewruhjakpor (2008) cited in Danaan (2018) also opined that Nigeria was socio-economically backward even with her abundant oil wealth as about 70% of her population were said to still be under the scourge of poverty.

This level of poverty can be seen across Nigeria, and according to Ngbea and Hilary (2014), 63% of Nigerians earn less than USD\$1 a day. At the regional level, South-South has 39.0%, South-East has 38.0%, South-West has 38.0% and North-East/West has 44.0% and 45.0% respectively (Human Development Report, 2018). However, the North-East and North-West were regarded as the poorest in Nigeria. This pattern seems to be replicated to the rate of crime. Each of the regions seems to have peculiar crime characteristics. For example, the poorest region, North-East and West, are now associated with more sophisticated crimes, such as terrorism, cattle rustling, banditry, and insurgency, while other regions in Nigeria with a relatively low level of poverty are associated with crimes such as cyber-crime, bank robbery, kidnapping, car hijacking, bunkering among others (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014).

The growth of population opined by Mandal *et al.*, (2007), is often, but not always related to economic circumstances. Although, there is no natural-biological law of population growth,

however, the physical and social conditions of life determining growth in population vary from place to place and continue till eternity (Mandal *et al.*, 2007). In Nigeria, the pattern of crime also seems to be largely dictated by the level of socio-economic development. With an unemployment rate of 10.4% in Q4 2015, a total of 22.45 million individuals in the Nigerian labour force are either unemployed or underemployed (National Bureau of Statistics, 2016). This pattern also trends in many Nigerian cities, especially in Ilorin metropolis. Incidences of crime and types of crime vary from place to place. This is expected because of the perceived inaccessibility to opportunities, political manipulations, corruption, and ostentatious consumption amid abject penury among the populace has put a constraint on the socio-economic development which invariably threatens the personal security of the people.

As the United Nations Development Programme, (1994) rightly puts it and also being paraphrased for a school teacher, public servant in Ilorin. For instance, for a public administrator in Cameroon as quoted in the report:

security is the fact that he could properly clothe and educate his children and invest in the construction of his house, confident that the little he had today would not be taken away from him (UNDP, 1994, p.23).

Most of the socio-economic and developmental projects that could enhance the security of the citizenry within the city such as; good roads, standard schools, stable electricity supply, access to food at affordable rates, health care facility among others, are lacking (Ahmed, 2009). And since all people as stated by Annan (2005), “have the right to security and to development”, achieving human security therefore included not only protecting people but empowering them to fend for themselves. However, social vices such as cyber-crimes, ritual killings, armed robbery, kidnapping among others, are now on the increase and this is corroborated by Abdulrasaq (2018), where he reported that:

The Nigerian police have arrested and paraded eight suspects over alleged kidnapping, murder, ritual killing, exhuming of buried corpses, removing and trading in human parts in Ilorin, Kwara State. The suspects, according to the

Police confessed and admitted to having sold 31 human heads to some personalities in the metropolis and other towns in the State (Vanguard Newspaper, 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2018).

Development is about putting people first, improving the standard of living of the people, which in return will invariably enhance the human security. This is because human insecurity correlates with low levels of socio-economic development (Adah & Abasilim, 2015). The structure of Nigeria's economy has also worsened the poverty situation in the sense that, her productive base is narrow, undiversified, economy largely dependent on oil revenue while other critical sectors are neglected. This situation has hampered economic growth and capacity utilisation leading to macroeconomic instability and poverty across the nation (Danaan, 2018). This scenario is also replicated in the city of Ilorin, where incidence of poverty, widespread unemployment, low income and loss of jobs due to retrenchment and gradual divestment by entrepreneurs, have been the sad story since the late 1980s. Many agro-allied industries, factories and the likes which hitherto created job opportunities and tax returns had been lost.

Ilorin, like most Nigerian cities as opined by Agboola and Omale (2019), is a fast growing urban area with noticeable changes in its physical extent, land use and population size. Poverty, incidences of crime and types of crime vary from place to place. This is expected because of the spatial pattern of socio-economic development in city. For instance, Ilorin West is completely a built-up area, compared to Ilorin East and South; with scanty population and more agrarian livelihood (Ajadi *et al.*, 2011). Hence, level of human security will seem to vary in view of the basic variation explained above. It is against this background that the study is aimed at examining the level of human security and its relationship with socio-economic development in the Metropolis. To achieve this aim, the following objectives were examined which are to: assess the level of human security in Ilorin metropolis; examine the pattern of

socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis and; examine the relationship between human security and socio-economic development in Ilorin metropolis.

## **Theoretical Framework**

According to Saliu (2014), using theories in social sciences research gives illumination to such inquiry. Constructivist and Modernisation theories were adapted in order to examine the abstraction of human security. Constructivist viewpoint as shown in Table 1 provides further means to examine the level of human security in relation to socio-economic development due to its understanding of the problem of national identity, human knowledge and interest of development (Wendt, 1999; Kenechukwu, 2016). Constructivism offers a practical conceptual viewpoint in order to comprehend the actual features of problems pertaining to human security as per race, class, violence and gender. Constructivism functions as a practical means of studying the idea of human security. Also, the construction of knowledge is an essential feature of human security with collective values shifting from separate to societal values, and state oriented to global society (Kenechukwu, 2016).

**Table 1: How Constructivist Scholars Link their Analysis to Human Security**

Constructivist scholar	Assertion	Belief	Relevance to Human Security
Peter Katzenstein	Cultural Identity	National Identity changes a state's actions and interest	Human Security stems from the formation of culture and identity
Martha Finnemore	National Desire	Laws, institutions and principles reshape a state's priority.	The application of Human Security stems from the variance of a state's priority.
Nicholas Onuf	Language and Custom	The influence of knowledge structures the norms by way of cooperation	Human Security stems from improvement of ideas remodeled from language
Alexander Wendth	Communal Identity	Interdependence structure's communal identity then helps foster cooperation	Human Security stems from the standards of communal identity

Source: Adapted from Tsai, (2009).

The *underlying assumption* of modernisation theory holds that even the most infrequent contact between *relatively modernised societies* and the *relatively non-modernised societies*, acts as a trigger of social changes towards a single direction, shaped by the model of the modernised society. Socio-economic restructuring and modernisation according to Perrons (2004), is often associated with social changes, in particular with respect to the gender balance in employment, particularly in areas with high unemployment. The modernisation of societies triggers two contradictory processes: *the need for specialisation* of human resources and the *need for cooperation* to manufacture competitively. It is possible to restore cohesion by re-institutionalizing the spirit of solidarity through national and international-level institutions. The modernization theory is an important feature of human security which focuses on efforts towards economic restructuring and equitable distribution of resources rather than focusing on old ways of doing things which has no benefit to anyone.

## **Study Area**

The study area for this research is the Ilorin metropolis, which is the capital city of Kwara State, in the North Central zone of Nigeria. The metropolis consists of parts of three local government areas namely Ilorin East, Ilorin West, and Ilorin South. Ilorin according to Oyebanji (2000) is located between Latitudes  $8^{\circ} 30^1$  and  $8^{\circ} 30^1$  North of the equator and between Longitudes  $4^{\circ} 20^1$  and  $4^{\circ} 35^1$  East of the Greenwich Meridian (See Figure 1). Ilorin is the gate way city between southern and northern Nigeria with an approximate land area of 100 Kilometers Square (Mohammed, 2006). It shares boundaries with Moro Local Government Area to the North, Asa Local Government Area to the West and Ifelodun Local Government Area to the East (Kwara State Diary, 2012).

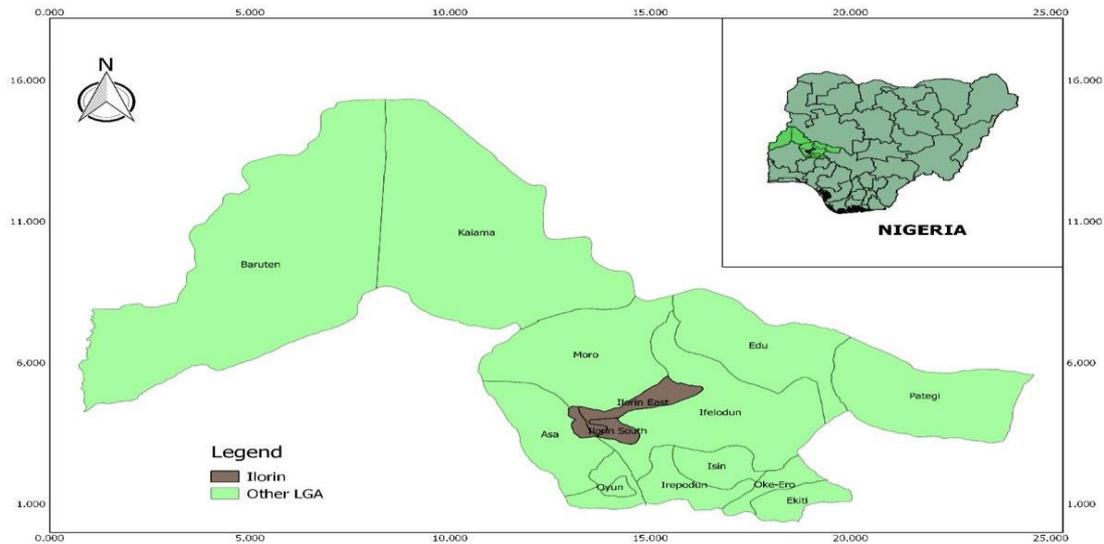


Figure 1: Nigeria showing Kwara State (inserts Map of Ilorin LGAs).

Source: Kwara State Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (2016).

Ilorin metropolis has experienced rapid growth in her population over the years. The 1953 national census figure indicated that Ilorin town had about 40,994 inhabitants with a growth rate of 1.6% (Akorede, 1977), cited in Ahmed (2008). In 1991, the National census result puts the population of Ilorin at 532,080, with 2.8% as annual growth rate (NPC, 1994). The 2006 population figure however, increased to 766,000 with a growth rate of 2.5% (NPC, 2006) as shown on Table 2. Ilorin has been regarded as one of the prominent Muslim areas, with both religious and political alignments with northern Nigeria (Saliu & Jawondo, 2006). This influence on the city was aptly captured by Aderamo (2003), while describing the growth of the metropolis as a “foot city” with residential houses located around the Emir’s palace to an “automobile city” (Ajadi *et al.*, 2011).

Due to the increase in population and urbanisation in Ilorin, more houses are being built, roads are being constructed, companies and industries are being put in place as well as fine structures are being erected. During the pre-colonial period, Ilorin had been major commerce and industrial center involved in major craft industries such as bead making, pottery, blacksmithing, and weaving (Adedayo & Oyebanji, 1986). Pottery works is located in the

Dada area of *Okelele*, *Eletu* in *Oju-ekun*, *Oke-kura*, *Oloje*, *Abe-emi*, and *Ita merin*, areas, while blacksmithing is common in the *Baruba*, *Ita-ogunbo* areas, all within the indigenous zones of Ilorin metropolis.

Table 2: Projected Population of Ilorin Metropolis from 2006 to 2018

L.G.As	Ilorin Metropolitan Wards	Population (2006)*	NPC	Projected Population (2018) at growth rate of 2.5%**
Ilorin – West	Adewole	43084		58859
	Ajikobi	65558		89562
	Alanamu	65626		89655
	Baboko	29638		40490
	Badari	42341		57844
	Balogun Fulani	59425		81183
	Magaji Ngeri	47614		65048
	Ogidi	25553		34909
	Oloje	17531		23950
	Oju-ekun	30307		41404
	Ubandawaki	66554		90923
	Zarumi	17085		23340
	Oke-Ogun	29415		40185
Ilorin – South	Magaji Okaka	32758		44752
	Sabo Ngari-1	23028		31459
	Sabo Ngari-2	19314		26385
	Magaji Are	54969		75096
	Zango	36324		49624
Ilorin – East	Balogun Gambari	37661		51450
	Ibagun	33872		46274
	Total	777,657		1,062,392

Source: National Population Commission (2006); Bako *et al.*, (2017), \*\*Authors' Computation (2018).

Also thriving is the traditional textile industry in various parts of the city, where *Aso-Oke* is made in large quantities in *Okelele* area (Kwara State Diary, 2012). A large number of the population is engaged in trading, industrial and administrative activities, banking, teaching, and blacksmith work among others (Olorunfemi, 2001). Agricultural activities in Ilorin are limited to small garden plots of maize, beans, and vegetables which are cultivated mainly for domestic consumption. Cultivation of tuber crops like yam and cassava is mainly done at the outskirts of the metropolis. It is important to note that given the nature of the socio-economic activities of the inhabitants, the level of poverty is very severe with households barely

affording a decent living. This is more serious in the aboriginal areas of the city where a low level of education had virtually excluded the majority from the western-styled paid job and enjoys only a restricted opportunity for enhanced purchasing power (Ajadi *et al.*, 2011).

Central to the concept of human security and socio-economic development is the idea of equilibrium/balance between needs and resources, rights and duties, and order and tolerance. Regrettably, previous and present governments especially in Ilorin metropolis have failed to guarantee the basic necessity of life in the study area. This was echoed out by Ahmed, (2009) that, most of the socio-economic developmental projects that could enhance the security of the citizenry within the city of Ilorin are lacking. Hence, social vices are now on the increase (Abdulrasaq, 2018). This study becomes timely as it focuses our attention on the problems of and solutions to human security in order to ensure, full and comprehensive development strategy in the study area.

## **Materials and Methods**

Data for the study were collected using a software package called Kobocollectv1.14.0a, which is based on the OpenDataKit used for primary data collection in humanitarian emergencies, development and research settings among other fields. Information for the study was obtained from both primary and secondary sources like structured questionnaire, personal interviews, Human Development Index (HDI), texts, journals and the internet. Multi-stage sampling technique, comprising systematic and purposive sampling methods were used at different stages in the data collection process. The metropolis was grouped into its three composing LGAs, from which the 2006 national census figures of 777,657 (NPC, 2006) for the 20 wards were projected up to 2018 at 2.5% growth rate. This eventually gave a total population of 1,062,392 for the metropolis (See Table 2).

Hence, the Krejice and Morgan’s (1970) table of sample size population range was used, which eventually gave 384 sampled respondents. These were therefore proportionally distributed by population across the 20 metropolitan wards. Indicators of human security seen in Table 3 was formulated and generalised by the United Nations Development Programme (1994); and these had been adopted by different national governments such as Japan, India, Canada, Nigeria, and Ghana among others. Scholars in academia (such as Kanti Bajpai; Adedokun (2011); Kubalu *et al.*, (2017); Ita (2020) among others, have equally adopted these indices. However, the same was adapted and contextualised into this study because it best describes the concept under study. Similarly, respondents’ socio-economic development was measured using the Human Development Index within the area for the period.

Table 3: Selection of Indicators of Human Security

<b>Nature of Human Security Interest</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Parameters (Yardsticks) of analysis</b>
Survival (Physical Security)	Access to Food	% of total population who are undernourished.
	Access to the Health Facility	% of total population without access to any health facility.
	Access to Water	% of total population without access to a government-provided public water supply.
	Access to Education	% of total population without attainment of tertiary education.
Livelihood (Economic Security)	Access to Income	% of total population with monthly income below ₵40,000.
	Access to Electricity	% of total population with access to electricity.
	Freedom from Political Oppression.	% of total population who suffer political oppression.
Dignity (Political Security)	Enjoyment of civil rights.	% of total population without access to the respect of basic human rights and freedom.

Source: Adapted and Modified from James (2005)

The choice of human development index as a benchmark was simple. This is because it is only through improvement in human life, usually indicated by the human development index, that human security would have been adjudged to have been guaranteed within the study area. In essence, using the human development index is an appropriate indicator to measure socio-economic development in the affected areas. Thus, having also established this link, the model was therefore formulated as follows:

$$HDI=f(AF, AW, AHF, AI, AED, AE, PI) \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

With a linear relationship as specified below:

$$HDI=\beta_0+\beta_1AF+\beta_2AW+\beta_3AHF+\beta_4AI+\beta_5AED+\beta_6AE+\beta_7PI+\mu \dots\dots\dots(iv)$$

Where:

HDI	=	Human Development Index
AF	=	Access to Food
AW	=	Access to Water
AHF	=	Access to Healthcare facility
AI	=	Access to Income
AED	=	Access to Education
AE	=	Access to Electricity
PI	=	Political Influence
$\beta_0$	=	Intercept
$\beta_1-\beta_7$	=	Estimation Parameters
M	=	Residual Term

Drawing from the model specified therefore, the a-priori expectation or the expected pattern of the independent variables (AF, AW, PI) on the dependent variable (HDI) is:

$$AF >0; AW >0; AHF >0; AI >0; AED >0; AE >0; \text{ and } PI >0.$$

It is important to note that three hundred and eighty-four (384) respondents were targeted for the sample collection and eventually interviewed in the course of this study. This is because the structured questionnaire copies were administered using a software called *'kobo collect'*, which eventually facilitated sampling of all target respondents. Data analysis was automatically done by the software *'kobo collect'* after which other procedures were employed, which include descriptive statistics such as tables of frequencies and percentages using the SPSS v.16.0 package.

## Result and Discussion

### *General Characteristics of Respondents*

Based on the background of the sampled population, 231 of the respondents were male, while 153 were female. The age distribution in table 4 reveals that about 60.4% of the respondents fall within the age of 30-39years while only 20.8% were between ages less than or equal to 20 and 29years. Moreover, about 13.5% were between 40–49 years, while 5.2% were 50years and above as at the time of interview.

Table 4: Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

<b>Socio-Demographic characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Sex</b>	231	60.2
Male	153	39.8
Female	384	100
<b>Total</b>		
<b>Age</b>	80	20.8
≤ 20 - 29years	232	60.4
30 - 39years	52	13.5
40 - 49years	20	5.2
≥ 50years	384	100
<b>Marital Status</b>	74	19.3
Single	310	80.7
Married	0	0
Separated Divorced widowed	0	0
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	4	1
Non-Formal	35	9.1
Primary	175	45.6
Secondary Tertiary	170	44.3
<b>Total</b>	384	100
<b>Income (₵)</b>	57	14.8
≤ 10,000	107	27.9
10,000 – 20,000	67	17.4
21,000 – 30,000	92	24
31,000 – 40,000	61	15.9
≥ 41,000	384	100

Source: Authors' Fieldwork, 2019

The age distribution indicates that majority of the respondents were adults, which according to Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO, 1997; Umar & Ali, 2019), are the economically active population and who by their interactions with the local environment enables them to provide meaningful contributions to the issues raised in the questionnaire interview. Table 4,

further shows that 19.3% of respondents are singles, while 80.7% of respondents are married. This implies that since about 81% of the respondents are married, saddled with responsibilities, they will be able to give accurate information as it relates to their wellbeing, security and other human security dimensions.

In addition, education plays important role in what becomes of an individual in adulthood (Oderinde, 2004). Good educational system according to Ita (2020), empowers individuals with skills to help them fend for themselves. The preeminence of education in shaping respondents' future security aspirations was further emphasised. Here, just only 1% of respondent claimed not to have had any formal type of education. In addition, respondent's level of income indicates that about 15% earns less than ₦10,000 per month, while majority (60.16%) earns monthly an amount less than or equal to ₦30,000 (presently about US\$73) the Nigerian Minimum Wage. However, 34.6% reported a monthly income greater than the national minimum wage (See Table 4). By implication, the average monthly income of residents cannot really be enough for an economically secured living. Importance of economics as well as, food securities as opined by Jolly and Basu Ray (2006), cannot be overemphasised, because loss of income and employment, exacerbates greater loss in production and access to food, economic stability and delayed human development.

Also, Ngutu (2014) established significant relationships between poverty (employment, financial standing, family structure, educational level, social support and poverty) and tendency to commit crime amongst residents of Emuhaya District in the western province of Kenya. Additionally, poverty opined by Blackwith (2015); Danaan (2018) has adverse effects on individuals and communities, breeding social exclusion, isolation fear, distress and deprivations. This is why empowering women through education according to scholars like Pambè *et al.*, (2014), Umar and Ali (2019) are said to have a multiplier effect on women

status particularly regarding their participation in household decision making. This eventually helps in lowering or even escaping the poverty trap, facing individuals and households daily.

### ***Level of Human Security in Ilorin Metropolis***

As earlier mentioned, the Human Development Report (1994), defined human security as including “safety from such chronic threats as hunger, diseases and repression, and protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the pattern of daily lives, whether in jobs or communities” (Jolly & Basu Ray, 2006). Also, the UNDP (1994), reported by Boshkoska (2017), pointed out that, human security is a concept-oriented towards humans, the basic element of which is our becoming free from fear and poverty. Also, their intensity may differ from one part of the world to another, but all these threats to human security are real and said to be growing (UNDP, 1994). According to Thakur (2004) and Boshkoska (2017), social and political empowerment, economic growth, and improved access to resources are among the factors that can influence the level of human security in any particular region. This is why Jenks’ (1967) natural breaks classification into four crime densities of low, moderate, high and very high, equally utilised by Sanni *et al.*, (2017), was adopted in this study (See Table 5).

Table 5: Distribution of Respondents' Level of Human Security by Wards

Ilorin city wards	X	x- $\bar{x}$	Computed variables	Remarks
Adewole	12.23	6.66	-0.39	Human insecurity
Ajikobi	10.59	17.81	-0.64	Human insecurity
Alanamu	10.38	19.63	-0.67	Human insecurity
Baboko	17	4.8	0.33	Least human security
Badari	14.48	0.11	-0.05	Human insecurity
Balogun Fulani	10.34	19.98	-0.67	Human insecurity
Magaji ngari	15.75	0.88	0.14	Least human security
Ogidi	18.23	11.7	0.52	Low human security
Oloje	18.78	15.76	0.52	Low human security
Oju-ekun	14.13	0.46	-0.1	Human insecurity
Ubandawaki	17.45	6.97	0.4	Least human security
Zarumi	13	3.28	-0.27	Human insecurity
Oke – Ogun	14	0.66	-0.12	Human insecurity
Magaji Okaka	15.31	0.25	0.08	Least human security
Sabo ngari -1	16.81	4	0.3	Least human security
Sabo ngari -2	18	10.18	0.48	Low human security
Magaji Are	12.67	4.58	-0.32	Human insecurity
Zango	15.06	0.06	0.04	Least human security
Balogun Gambari	17	4.8	0.33	Least human security
Ibagun	15.06	0.06	0.04	Least human security

Source: Authors' Fieldwork, 2019

**KEY:**

- i. Highly secured greater than 1.5;
- ii. Moderately secured to 1.5;
- iii. Low human security 0.5;
- iv. Least human security 0 to 0.5; and
- v. Human insecurity -0.5 to 0.

This helped in establishing the spatial distribution of crimes and insecurities amongst neighborhoods within Ilorin administrative wards. Furthermore, Z-Scores was used to analyse respondents' level of human security in the study area. The result of Z-score as shown in Table 5 & Figure 2 has therefore revealed that only eight wards: Baboko; Magaji ngeri; Ubandawaki; Magaji Okaka; Sabo ngari; Zango; Balogun Gambari; and Ibagun respectively, are 'least humanly secured'. However, wards such as Ogidi; Oloje; and Sabo Ngari 2 respectively, are at an advantage. Thus, suggesting that, they are more 'human secured' than other wards in the study area. This finding agrees with similar studies by scholars such as Bernasco and Elfers (2010), Jinadu *et al.*, (2012), Adigun and Adedibu (2013), Sanni *et al.*,

(2017) amongst others, where neighborhoods in Ilorin, Minna and other Nigerian cities were regarded as relatively secured, others are more exposed to varying types of criminality and threats. On the whole, all other nine wards in the three L.G.As., are at disadvantaged positions suggesting that they are experiencing total human insecurity in terms of access to basic needs.

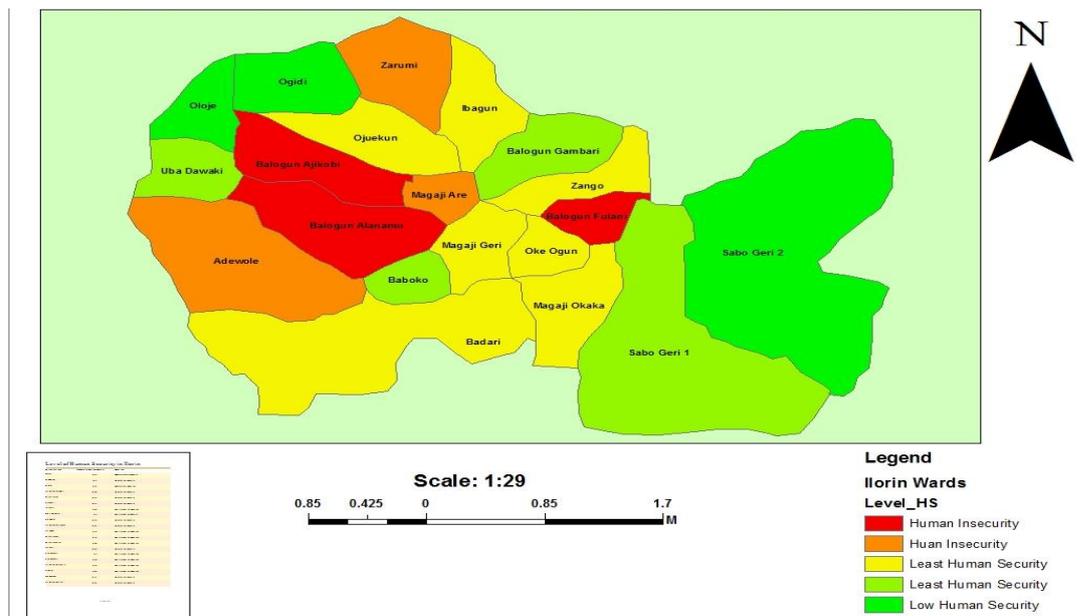


Figure 2: Ilorin Metropolis in wards showing the Levels of Human Security across space

None of the wards in the study area falls within the moderately and highly secured categories. However, the study revealed that the level of Human Security in the metropolis is very low and this has made the economy less attractive to investors and entrepreneurs. Hence, the vicious cycle of poverty was viewed as a strong factor influencing criminal behaviour among youths (Adeleye, 2004). And this has impacted negatively on economic growth and development of the city.

In addition, in identifying the pattern of socio-economic development, the Human Development Index (HDI) indicators were considered as the primary units of measurement. Human Development Index (HDI) is also considered worldwide as a basic yardstick for the measurement of socio-economic development (Human Development Reports, 2003). The

regions with high demand and low supply of basic requirements often exhibit poor social and economic status compared to the other regions (Pampalon & Raymond, 2000). Hence, the Lorenz curve is used to examine the pattern of socio-economic development in the study area. Table 6 shows the level of disparity in the pattern of socio-economic development in the area of study; while Figure 3, illustrates how equal socio-economic development in the metropolis is being distributed.

Table 6: Patterns of Socio-Economic Development in Ilorin Metropolis

Ilorin city wards	HDI	Population frequency	Percentage	Cumulative (%)
Ajikobi	0.079	5	8.46	8.46
Alanamu	0.079	10	8.46	16.92
Ubandawaki	0.079	15	8.46	25.46
Balogun Fulani	0.071	20	7.6	32.98
Magaji Are	0.066	25	7.07	40.05
Magaji ngeri	0.057	30	6.1	46.15
Adewole	0.052	35	5.57	51.72
Badari	0.051	40	5.46	57.18
Balogun gambari	0.045	45	4.82	62
Zango	0.044	50	4.71	66.71
Ibagun	0.041	55	4.39	71.1
Magaji okaka	0.039	60	4.18	75.28
Baboko	0.036	65	3.85	79.13
Oju-ekun	0.036	70	3.85	82.98
Oke-ogun	0.035	75	3.75	86.73
Ogidi	0.031	80	3.32	90.05
Sabo ngari 1	0.028	85	3	93.05
Sabo ngari 2	0.023	90	2.46	95.51
Oloje	0.021	95	2.25	97.76
Zarumi	0.021	100	2.25	100

Source: Adapted and Modified from Kwara State Bureau of Statistics, 2018.

Furthermore, in the metropolis, the socio-economic developments often are said to be fairly evenly distributed and low as shown in Table 6 and Figure 3. A region with greater equality has a Lorenz curve closer to the line of equality while a region with less equality has a Lorenz curve further away from the line of equality. As shown in Figure 3, the Lorenz curve is a bit farther to the line of equality, which means that, there is less equality on socio-economic development in the study area. UNDP (2016) while comparing HDI between Ghana and

Nigeria ranked Nigeria with a HDI rank of 152 out of 188 countries, as low in human development with a score of 0.512 (Ita, 2020). Also, using the widest bow of the curve, the level of disparity is 18%, meaning that there is a disparity in the pattern of socio-economic development.

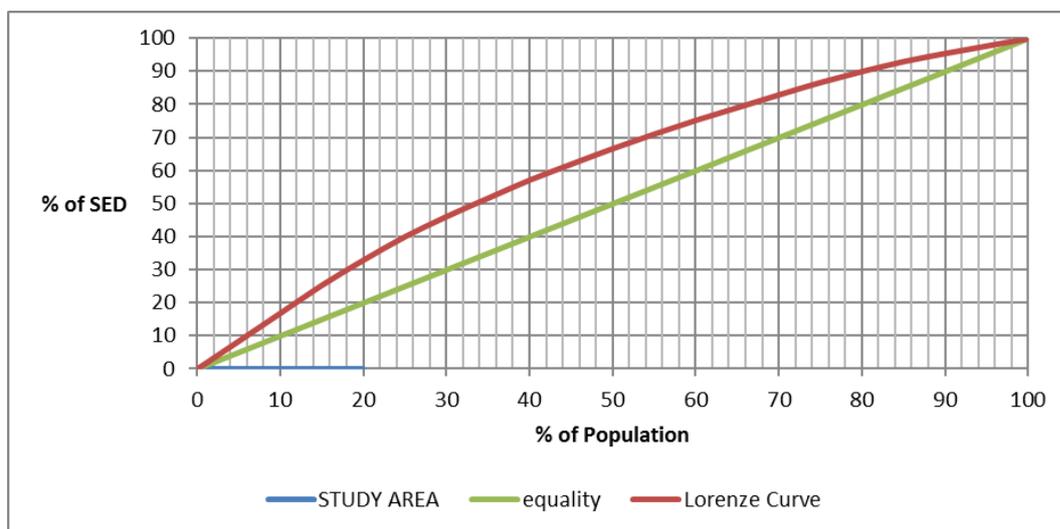


Figure 3: Lorenz Curve Showing the Pattern of Socio-economic Development in Ilorin Metropolis.

Source: Authors’ Fieldwork, 2019

**Relationship between Human Security and Socio-Economic Development**

Table 7: Relationship between Socio-Economic Development and Level of Human Security

Coefficient Values	B	S.E	T. Stats.	P. Value
Constant	0.112	0.021	5.383	0
LHS	-0.004	0.001	-3.2	0.005

F-Stat. = 10.237, P-value = 0.005 Durbin Watson = 2.528

Source: Authors’ Fieldwork, 2019

The regression analysis for the socio-economic development and level of human security show an R<sup>2</sup> of 363 which suggests that 363 of the proportion of variation in the dependent variable is explained by the independent variable. The F-statistics explains the overall significance of the model. The value of F-statistics at 10.237 with a P-value of 0.005 shows that the model is good enough to explain the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.



security in the metropolis. Only eight wards were categorised as ‘least humanly secured’, while just three made the low category. Also, more than 60 percent of respondents earns a meagre monthly income lesser than or equal to the present Nigerian Minimum Wage (₦30,000/US\$73).

Other findings revealed through Lorenz curve that there is less equality in spatial pattern of socio-economic development, with 18 percent level of disparity between wards. Based on the analysis, the present adaptive and institutional strategies aimed at mitigating human insecurity in Ilorin metropolis are rather insufficient. The study hereby conclude that many of the sampled study areas still find it difficult to satisfy their basic needs from the environment in socially acceptable standards. However, to encourage urban wellbeing, more enduring proactive discrimination policies than presently obtainable are required. Given this, the following recommendations are made to improve the quality of human life in Ilorin. It is hoped that the suggestions if given adequate consideration, will go a long way in helping to prevent human insecurity and thereby improve the socio-economic development of the sampled areas.

Policy makers especially, should be committed to advancing the socio-economic wellbeing of urban people. The Kwara State government should implement programmes that address basic human security. This could be in the area of food, a policy that favours access to potable water, healthcare facilities, and motorable roads among others. Related to the first one is that government and her management team should be sincere at focusing on the developmental goals that are human-centered rather than focusing on state/border security alone. Human security should equally be strengthened because this will invariably strengthen the socio-economic development in the entire state.

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