

Urbanization and the Emergence of New (Specialized) Markets in Kano Metropolis, 1973-2001

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Abstract

The urbanisation process is not a new phenomenon in Kano Metropolis. However, following the attainment of independence in Nigeria, coupled with the creation of states in 1967 by the military administration of General Yakubu Gowon, Kano Metropolis, being the capital city of Kano State and the commercial nerve centre of the state, continues to experience the urbanisation process. This urbanisation process was associated with various developments, such as population growth, spatial expansion, as well as the development of new commercial activities, amongst others. This paper examines the emergence of new markets as an aspect of the development of new commercial activities in Kano Metropolis. The paper argues that rapid urbanization contributed to the emergence of new markets in Kano Metropolis. The paper found out that old Kano city Kurmi Market, which was established since the precolonial period and the Sabon Gari and Kantin Kwari Markets, which were established during the colonial period, became congested and inadequate to cater for the needs of the people of Kano Metropolis in the post-colonial period. Therefore, this created the need for more markets in Kano Metropolis.

Introduction

The paper examines urbanisation and the emergence of new markets in Kano Metropolis, 1973 to 2001. The paper argues that rapid urbanization contributed to the emergence of new markets in Kano Metropolis. The paper is structured into five parts, namely: introduction, brief description of the area of study, analysis of urbanisation in Kano Metropolis, 1973-2001, the emergence of new markets in Kano Metropolis, and conclusion. Kano Metropolis experienced an urbanisation process during the period under review due to a number of factors such as environmental, demographic, economic and government policy. The urbanisation process was associated with numerous developments such as population growth, spatial expansion of the city as well as development of new commercial activities and new markets amongst others.

The Area of Study

The area of study is Kano Metropolis. This area is made up of eight local government areas, namely; Dala, Fagge, Kano Municipal, Gwale, Nassarawa, Tarauni, and parts of Kumbotso and Ungogo Local Government Areas. Kano Metropolis is located between latitudes 10-30 N and longitude 740E and 10-35 E with the total landmass of 20,760 square kilometres. (Liman, 2015: 40). Kano Metropolis is one of the largest cities in Nigeria, demographically and economically. The figure below shows the map of Kano Metropolis.

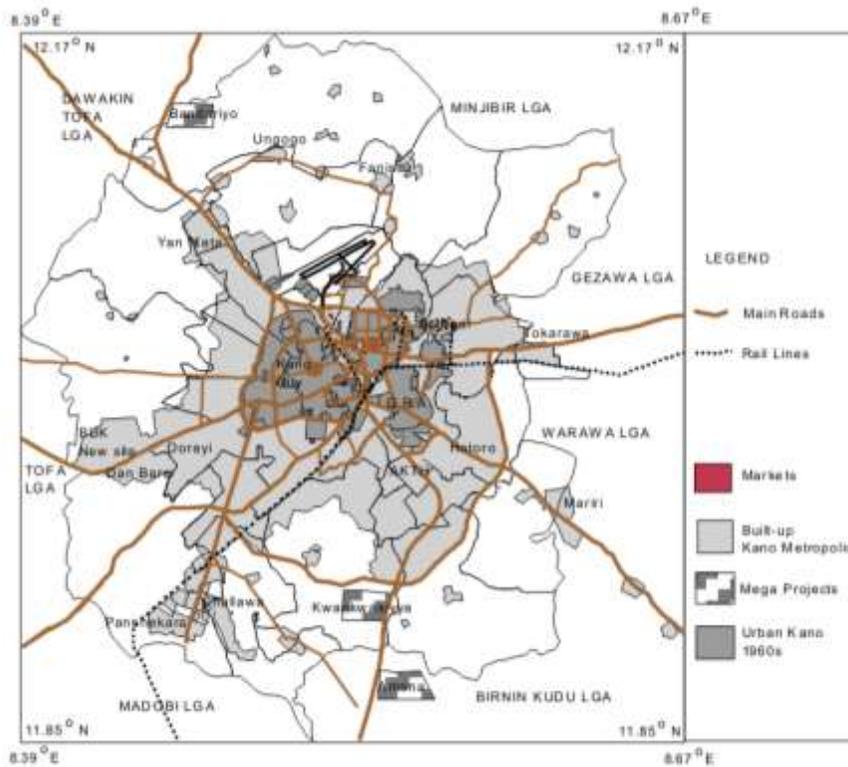


Figure 1. 1 Map Showing Kano Met Dawakin kudu LGA

Source: Adopted from M.A. Liman, "The Spatial Analysis of Industrial Growth and Decline in Kano Metropolis, Nigeria", PhD Geography, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, 2015, p.40.

Historical Perspective of Urbanisation in Kano Metropolis, 1973-2001

Urbanisation is not a new phenomenon in the history of Kano metropolis. In both pre-colonial and colonial periods, Kano metropolis experienced rapid

urbanisation. In the pre-colonial period, the pattern of urban growth was facilitated by a number of factors such as favourable climatic conditions, nature of the soil, security, availability of economic opportunities and the various state policies which encouraged immigration into the Kano region. (Mahadi, 1982:65) The pre-colonial urbanisation was full of integration, peaceful coexistence, as well as specialisation and division of labour in the various economic activities in Kano city and environs (Mahadi, 1982:77). Colonial urbanization, which set in as a result of the establishment of colonial domination in Kano Emirate, occurred due to the introduction and implementation of colonial policies in Kano Emirate. These policies included: the choice of Kano city as the headquarters of Kano Province, the construction of the Lagos-Kano railway, and factors of the colonial economy in general, which attracted migrants from different parts of Nigeria and beyond. This also encouraged massive rural-urban migration and the expansion of various urban centres. (Bako, 2006:7) Urbanisation during this period was full of segregation and was done in the interest of imperialist exploitation. (Bako, 2006:6-7) It was during this period that Kano Township was created, which comprised the European Reserved Area, Syrian and Lebanese Quarters, as well as Sabon Gari Settlement and Tudun Wada, which were established in Kano Metropolis for political, economic and racial factors geared towards the success of colonialism. (Bako, 2006:6) On the other hand, following the attainment of independence in Nigeria and the introduction and implementation of various policies by the successive regimes, both civilian and military, Kano Metropolis continued to experience rapid urbanisation.

Growth and expansion are not new phenomena in Kano Metropolis. This is because Kano city, being an industrial, commercial and administrative centre of Kano emirate and Kano province, experienced rapid growth and expansion in both pre-colonial and colonial periods. However, the focus here is to examine some of the factors responsible for the rapid growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis in the period 1963-2006. The factors that led to the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis in the period under review included: environmental, demographic, economic and government policy.

Environmental factors played an important role in the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis. These factors included the climatic conditions, the nature of the soil, as well as the availability of drillable water aquifers. The climate of Kano Metropolis is tropical dry and wet climate classified by Koppen as AW. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 1000mm to 800mm. The rain lasts for about five

months, with August as the month when the rain reaches its peak (Olofin, 2013: 8). This climatic condition is associated with four seasons of weather regimes, namely: dry and cool season, dry and hot season, wet and warm season and dry and warm season (Olofin, 2013: 9). Thus, the climatic conditions of Kano Metropolis provide the water and warmth needed for crops to grow in a healthy condition. (Olofin, 2013: 12). The climatic condition also supports the drainage system and allows the rivers to flow with ease. The drainage system is fairly well and is also endowed with numerous rivers and streams. This shows that there is availability of water in the area, which is an important factor in carrying out economic activities such as agriculture, etcetera. (Olofin, 2013: 12). Therefore, the climatic condition of Kano Metropolis is an important factor that encouraged the growth and expansion of the area. This is because the favourable nature of the climate allows for extensive economic activities to be carried out in an area. This attracted people from within and without the state to Kano Metropolis, which in turn led to the growth and expansion of the area.

The soil of the area consists of brown and reddish-brown soil and lithosols of arid and semi-arid regions. (Olofin, Nabegu and Dambazau 2018: 115). This type of soil developed as a result of the interactions among various factors, which brought about soil formation. These included the parent materials, plants, climate and other organisms which interacted over a long time and produced the soil. Different soil types were identified in the Kano Metropolis which include latosols, hydromorphic and regosols soils. (Olofin, Nabegu and Dambazau 2018: 115). Latosol, which was formed due to the influence of the parent materials, is also known as intra-zonal soil. This type of soil is also sometimes referred to as ferruginous because of the presence of laterite hard pan in it. The soil also contains a significant quantity of silt or clay and a small proportion of organic matter, which is well distributed throughout its profile. (Mahadi, 1982:69). Being situated in an area with the prevalence of granitic rocks, the soil was found to be richer in mineral contents. (Mahadi, 1982:69). This type of soil is known to be fertile and it supports both rainy and dry season's cultivations. (Olofin, 2013:11). The soil of Kano Metropolis constituted an important factor for the growth and expansion of the area.

Demography is an important factor that has a significant effect on the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis. Demographic factors such as natural population growth, rural-urban migration and rank of the city in Nigerian urban hierarchy are

important variables that accounted for the rapid growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis in the period under review.

The natural population is the process in which the births and deaths ensure population growth as long the death rate does not overtake the birth rate. This process led to the population growth in Kano metropolis, which in turn led to urban growth in Kano Metropolis.

Rural-urban migration is another demographic factor that promoted the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis in the period under study. This is because the economic opportunities available in Kano Metropolis encouraged this phenomenon. Kano, being the centre of commerce and Kano Metropolis, being the capital city of the state, served as a central place. Despite the Kano State government's effort towards reducing rural-urban migration, as signified by the state government's development plan of 1970-74, which concentrated expenditures on the rural areas of the state, the phenomenon continued. (Frishman, 1977:234). This is because Kano Metropolis was endowed with opportunities due to the economic activities that thrived in the area.

The rank of the city in the country's urban hierarchy is also another demographic factor that accounted for the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis. Kano metropolis ranks high in Nigeria's urban hierarchy. Kano Metropolis is the second most populous city in Nigeria after Lagos, with a population of 3 million people. (National Population Census, 2006). This came about partly due to the status of the city in Nigeria, which attracted more migrants to the metropolis for better economic opportunities.

Economic factors, such as the level of economic activities, also contributed to the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis in the period under review. The level of economic transformation in Kano Metropolis from 1967 to the 1970s was quite impressive. This is due to the general improvement recorded in the Nigerian economy following the emergence of oil boom era. (Bako, 2006: 120). Similarly, in the 1970's the government policy of import substitution industrialisation had much impact on the economy of Kano Metropolis. During this period, Kano Metropolis became a major centre for the distribution of both capital and consumer goods. (Bako, 2006: 120). Kano Metropolis remained one of the major commercial centres in Nigeria since the 18th century up to the 20th century. Its position as a commercial centre made it attractive to various groups of people. As

a result of this, migrants came to Kano Metropolis in search of economic opportunities, which aided the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis during the period under study.

Government policies such as the style of governance, level of government investment in roads and provision of a viable public transport system also contributed to the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis. The style of governance both during the military and civilian administrations exhibited some level of commitment towards improving and bettering the living conditions of the people of Kano state in general and Kano Metropolis in particular. Following the creation of the state in 1967, the first military governor of Kano state, Police Commissioner Audu Bako, initiated and implemented several projects that were geared towards social and economic developments of Kano Metropolis in particular and Kano state in general. Projects such as the construction of dams, the establishment of Water Resources and Engineering Construction Company Agency (WRECA), the establishment of industrial estates and the establishment of educational institutions, both at primary, post-primary and tertiary levels, amongst others, attracted more people to Kano Metropolis from within and outside Kano State.

The creation of Kano state in 1967 and local government areas in 1976 are factors that attracted migrants to Kano Metropolis. (Gambo, 2014:75). Kano Metropolis, being the capital city, was the seat of power and the economic nerve centre of the state. This made it attractive for people from various parts of Nigeria and beyond, who came to the area in search of job opportunities. (Frishman, 1977:229). Similarly, by the 1970s, following the end of the Nigerian civil war, trade and industrial expansion continued. This came about due to the influx of immigrants into the area. The population of Kano old city increased by an average of 12% per year from 1968 to 1973, making a total of 96926 immigrants. As a result of this, the old city was declared a congested area. (Frishman, 1977:230). This created an avenue for the establishment of more residential areas outside the old city. Settlements such as Dakata, Giginyu and Yan Mata were established. (Frishman, 1977:231) The continuous growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis during this period led to the incorporation of Ungogo and Kumbotso Districts into Kano Metropolis. The total population of Kano Metropolis has rapidly grown over the years, making Kano Metropolis one of the largest cities not only in Nigeria but in the West African sub-region. (National Population Census: 1991). This contributed to the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis during our period of

study. This can be seen clearly by looking at the population and the land areas that were converted into residential areas in Kano metropolis. The table below shows the population growth of Kano Metropolis.

Table1.1: Kano Metropolis Population, 1973-2001

S/No.	Year	Figure
1.	1973	322,000
2.	1991	1,579,721
3.	2001	2,558,427

Source: Zubairu, N.I, “A History of Urbanisation in Kano Metropolis, 1960-2015”, p.40.

From the table above it can be seen clearly that the population of the area has increased rapidly over the years. The growth of the Nigerian economy especially during the 1970’s which came about as a result of the oil boom, influenced the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis. Kano was already an economic nerve centre in Northern Nigeria even before the oil boom era, and it maintained its position during this period. Following the emergence of the oil boom era and the introduction of import substitution industrialisation in the 1970’s, Kano Metropolis became a catchment area for the distribution of capital and consumer goods. (National Population Census: 1991). Given this, the number of working classes in Kano Metropolis continued to increase, which was accompanied by urban-ward migration from neighbouring rural areas to areas such as Tudun Wada. (Adamu, 1999:211). Tudun Wada settlement was founded in 1946 after the Second World War in order to rehabilitate the ex-service men of various African nationalities who could not go back to their home countries. (Adamu, 1999:163). The settlement continued to grow and expand, following the arrival of more industrial workers into the area. By the year 1975, the number of industrial workers in Kano Metropolis was estimated at about 25 000 people. (Bako, 2006:120). Similarly, the Kano State Government continued to employ more workers into the Kano Civil Service. This also led to an increase in population in Kano Metropolis because most of the employees of Kano State reside in Kano Metropolis.

The table below shows the number of Kano state government employees from 1973 to 2001.

Table 1. 2: Number of Kano State Government Employees, 1973-2001

S/No.	Year	Number of Employees
1.	1972/1973	5061
2.	1973/1974	7801
3.	1974/1975	8696
4.	1975/1976	7469
5.	1982	12950
6.	1983	17931
7.	1985	18749
8.	1986	19299
9.	1987	21770
10.	1991	50830
11.	1992	50757
12.	1993	46698
13.	1994	44356
14.	1995	42365
15.	1996	41768
16.	2001	29541

Source: Kano Statistical Year Book, 1972, 1976, 1986, 1996, 2003.

The above table shows increase and decrease in the number of Kano State Government employees. The increase occurred due to some factors such as new recruitment by the Kano State Government while the decrease on the other hand occurred due to some factors such as death, retirement, transfer of service from state government service to Federal Government establishments as well as the creation of Jigawa State out of Kano State in 1991, which made many employees to transfer their services to Jigawa State Civil Service. However, what is clear is that whatever the number of employees of Kano State Government was; majority of the employees lived in Kano Metropolis which served as the administrative and capital city of Kano State.

The establishment of various institutions of higher learning in Kano Metropolis contributed to the growth and expansion of the area. From 1970's up to 1980's, various institutions of higher learning were established. The table below shows the various institutions and the year they were established.

Table 1.3: Institutions of Higher Learning in Kano Metropolis, 1973-1990

S/No.	Name of Institution	Year Established
1.	Kano State College of Arts and Science	1972
2.	Bayero University, Kano	1973
3.	Aminu Kano College of Islamic and Legal Studies	1976
4.	Kano State College of Education	1981
5.	Kano State Polytechnic	1987
6.	School of Hygiene, Kano	1988
7.	School of Health Technology, Kano	1990

Source: Author's Compilation from Field Work, 2018.

The establishment of these institutions contributed to the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis during the period under study. These institutions were established in Kano Metropolis during the period of study and their establishment was an important factor in the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis. This is because these institutions attracted people from various parts of Kano state as well as various parts of Nigeria to Kano Metropolis. Many of these people came in order to study while others came in order to work in these institutions. For example, the establishment of Bayero University influenced the growth and expansion of settlements such as Dorayi, Rijiyar Zaki and Sabo Garba Housing Estate popularly known as *Jan Bulo*. (Gambo, 2014:76). The establishment of Kano State College of Education also impacted on the growth and expansion of Unguwa Uku, Na'ibawa and Yan Lemo Quarters in Kano Metropolis.

Similarly, the establishment of other institutions, such as military and paramilitary training institutions in Kano Metropolis, also contributed to the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis. Institutions such as the Air Force Flying Training School at Norman's Land, Immigration Training School at Norman's Land and Fire Service Training School at Dakata were established in Kano Metropolis during the period of study. The establishment of these institutions attracted more people to Kano Metropolis. (Gambo, 2014:77). This accelerated the growth and expansion of Kano Metropolis leading to the emergence of slum settlements and their associated problems. (Liman and Adamu, 2014:365).

The Emergence of New Markets in Kano Metropolis, 1973- 2001

The growth of the Nigerian economy, especially during the 1970's which came about as a result of the oil boom, influenced the growth and expansion of Kano

Metropolis. Kano was already an economic nerve centre in Northern Nigeria even before the oil boom era, and it maintained its position during this period. Following the emergence of the oil boom era and the introduction of import substitution industrialisation in the 1970s, Kano Metropolis became a catchment area for the distribution of capital and consumer goods. (Liman and Adamu, 2014:365). This development led to the emergence of new markets in Kano Metropolis. This is because the three popular markets in Kano Metropolis, namely: Kurmi, Sabon Gari and Kantin Kwari became congested due to increases in the number of people conducting business in the markets.

The table below shows the list of new markets that emerged in Kano Metropolis from 1973 to 2001.

Table 1.3 List of New (Specialized) Markets in Kano Metropolis, 1973-2001

S/No.	Name of the Market	Year Established	Products Sold
1.	Akija Market	1973	Vehicles
2.	Yan Kekuna Market	1977	Bicycles
3.	Kofar Wambai Market	1978	Blouse, textile, shoes and plastics
4.	Kofar Ruwa Market	1978	Spare parts
5.	Yan Goro Market	1979	Kola nut
6.	Yankatako Market	1981	Timber and Building materials
7.	Yan Lemo Market	1982	Fruits
8.	Yankaba Market	1984	Vegetables
9.	Dawanau Market	1985	Grains
10.	Yan Awaki Market	1994	Animals
11.	Yan Itace Market	1995	Firewood
12.	Beirut Road Market	2001	G.S.M and its Accessories

Source: Kano Statistical Year Book and Author's Field Work, 2018.

From the table above, it can be seen clearly that twelve new markets emerged in Kano Metropolis from 1973 to 2001. In these markets, numerous products were sold, ranging from motor vehicles, bicycles, textiles, spare parts, building materials, firewood, G.S.M handsets, animals, as well as food items such as vegetables, fruits, kola nuts among others. Some of the products that were traded in the various markets were produced in Nigeria, while others were imported from

abroad. Trading activities were conducted in these markets by the buyers and sellers. Some of the customers that came to these markets were from Kano state, while others were from various parts of Nigeria and beyond. This is because some of these markets such as Yan Katako, Yan Awaki, yan Goro, Kofar Ruwa and Kofar Wambai markets have customers from neighboring countries such as Niger, Chad and Cameroun. These markets provided avenue for trading activities as well as intergroup relation.

The history of the establishment and development of these markets is examined below in details.

Akija Market: This market is located in Fagge along Katsina road on the northeastern part of Kano Metropolis. This market was established in 1973. There were One Hundred and Fifty Thousand registered traders in this market. The commodity sold in this market is motor cars of various types such as Honda Civic, Honda Accord, Toyota Carina, Toyota Corolla, Peugeot 505, Peugeot 206, amongst others. The cars sold in this market were imported from foreign countries such as United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, France and United States of America amongst others. Buyers of the cars came from within Kano state and from other neighboring states such as Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara, Jigawa, Bauchi and Borno amongst others. The market served as a source of revenue to both Federal, state and local government. The trader's association paid Ten Thousand Naira every month as dealer's charges to state government. Other charges were paid to Federal Government and Local Government. The trades of this market were manned by people of different ethnic background such as Hausa, Fulani, Tiv, Yoruba, and Igbo amongst others.

Yan Kekuna Market: This market is located at Fagge quarters in Kano Metropolis. This market was established in 1977. The product sold in this market is Bicycle. The products are of different types such as Raleigh, Phoenix, etc. Both new and second-hand Bicycles were sold in the market. The new Bicycles are of two types, the ones brought from India and the ones imported from China.

Kofar Wambai Market: This market is located in Kofar Wambai quarters in Kano Metropolis. The market was established in 1978 as an extension of the Kantin Kwari market. This market specialized in the sale of textiles, blouse, cosmetics, rubber and plastics amongst others. There were over Five Thousand shops in the market. There were over Five thousand registered traders in this market. (Tasiu,

2020). The products that are sold in the market are brought to the market from different areas. Some of the products such as textile and blouse are imported from countries such as China, India and United Arab Emirate. While other products such as rubber and plastic are made in Nigeria in areas such as Kano and Lagos. (Abubakar; January:2020). The customers that came to the market were from various parts of Nigeria and beyond. This is because some of the customers came from neighboring countries such as Niger, Cameroon and Chad. (Abubakar, 2020)

Kofar Ruwa Market: This market is located at Kofar Ruwa quarters in Kano Metropolis. The market was established in 1978. The market specialized in the sale of motor vehicle and motor cycle spare parts. Some of the products are brought to the market from southern Nigeria, while others were imported from other countries such as Japan, China, Germany and Britain amongst others. (Chairman, 2020).

There were twelve thousand shops in the market. There were thirty thousand registered traders in the market. Buyers came to this market from different parts of Kano State, as well as other states of northern Nigeria and beyond. This is because buyers came to the market from neighboring countries such as Cameroon and Niger republic. The traders of this market came from different ethnic background. In view of this, there was intergroup relation among the traders of this market. (Chairman, 2020).

'Yan Goro Market Mariri: This market is located at Mariri Quarters, along Maiduguri Road in Kano Metropolis. Initially the market has its origin from Kano railway station. It was later moved to Ujile Kola nut Market in 1942. Some Kola nut traders decided to move to another location in 1960, which led to the establishment of Kola nut market at Tashar Nassarawa. Between 1975 and 1978, Kano state government decided to convert this place to a polo ground. As such the traders were forced to look for another site for their trading activities. This led to the choice of Mariri as a new site for the establishment of the market in 1977. The market was finally established in 1979 in Mariri town in Kano Metropolis. (Wali, 2016:91). Different types of Kola nuts were traded in the market such as *Adofo* red and white brought to the market from Ondo and Ore areas of south western Nigeria. There was also the complete white Kola nut, which was also brought from Ondo state. There was the complete red brought from Shagamu in Ogun state. Other types of Kola nut included the old Kola nut *Daushe* brought from Ghana, Cameroon and Guinea amongst others. (Wali, 2016:95). The buyers of

Kola nut came to the market from various towns and villages in Kano State and from various states of northern Nigeria.

'Yan Katako Market: This market is located at Naibawa Quarters in Kano Metropolis, along Kano to Zaria Road. The market was formerly part of Sabon Gari market. It was established in 1982 in order to decongest the Sabon Gari market. (Sani; January:2020) The traders of this market specialized in the sale of building materials such as wood, cement, zinc, and nail amongst others. The market is made up of about One Thousand Shops. There were about Two Thousand registered traders in the market. Building materials were brought to the market from various parts of Nigeria for example wood is brought from Kogi, Kaduna, Ondo, Ekit, Taraba and Bauch States. Similarly, cement is brought from Gombe, Kogi and Sokoto States. Other building materials such as zinc are imported from abroad from countries such as Brazil, China and Holland amongst others. Customers came to the market from all northern states of Nigeria and beyond, because people from neighboring countries such as Niger, Chad and Cameroon patronized the market. The market had provided many people with job opportunities as can be seen from the number of registered traders in the market. It has also provided the Kano state Government and Kumbotso Local Government Authority with revenue on daily and monthly basis. (Sani, 2020).

'Yan Lemo Market: This market is another important market that emerged in Kano Metropolis, which also has its origins from the famous Sabon Gari Market. It popularly known as Yan Lemo (Fruits Market) This market was established in 1982 in Naibawa Quarters along Kano to Zaria Road in Kano Metropolis. The market was initially in Sabon Gari market around Galadima road, but as time went on and in view of the increase in number of the traders it was relocated to Kofar Nassarwa. Thereafter, when government of Kano state came up with the idea of constructing Nuhu Bamalli Hospital in Kofar Nassarawa the traders were relocated to Naibawa Quarters in Kano Metropolis in 1982. (Isah, 2020). The market is also regarded as specialized market because traders in the market specialized in the sale of fruits of different types such as orange, water melon, banana, guava, pumpkin amongst others. The products that are sold in the market are brought from different states of the Nigerian federation such as Benue, Ekiti, Edo and Ondo amongst others. Similarly, people came from various states of Northern Nigeria such as, Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina in order to purchased fruits in the market. (Isah, 2020). Thus, the market served as distribution center of fruits in Northern Nigeria. In the same vein customers from as far as Niger

Republic came to the market in order to purchase fruits. The market has provided job opportunities to numerous people in Kano Metropolis. This is because the market had about One Thousand registered traders. The market also provided revenue to Kano state and Kumbotso local government. The market also contributed to the development of Naibawa Quarters. This is because following the establishment of the market many traders rented houses and stayed in Naibawa Quarters and many others were able to purchase land and build residence in the area, which led to the expansion and development of Naibawa Quarters. It was in response to the expansion of Naibawa Quarters that Wailari Quarters emerged in the area as an extension of Naibawa. (Isah, 2020).

Yankaba Vegetable Market: This market is located at Yankaba Quarters, along Hadejia road, in Kano Metropolis. The market was established in 1984. The main commodity sold is the market was vegetable such as tomato, pepper, cabbage, onion amongst others. The market is made up of six hundred shops. The total number of registered traders in the market was twelve thousand people. The market served as provider of vegetable products to the people of Kano Metropolis and other parts of Kano state. (Ibrahim, 2020) The market provided employment to the various traders of the market. Similarly, the market served as revenue generating institution to the government of Kano State and Nassarawa Local Government area. (Ibrahim, 2020).

The Dawanau Grains Market is another specialized market. This market was established in Dawanau Town in 1985 in Dawakin Tofa Local Government Area. This market is also one of the markets that emerged out of Sabon Gari Market. (Ahmad, 2020). This market specialized in the sale of grains such as millet, maize, guinea corn, ground nut, amongst others. The market is made up of about Fifteen Thousand Shops. (Ahmad, 2020). The market provides employment opportunities to numerous people ranging from traders, drivers, and security personnel as well as people who load and unload grains in the market. (Sa'idu, 2020). The grain products sold in the market are brought from various states of Nigeria. This market served as the supplier of grains products to the people of various states of Nigeria and to neighboring countries of the West African sub region such as Niger, Chad and Cameroon amongst others. (Ahmad, 2020).

Yan Awaki (Livestock Market). This market was initially located at Kurmi Market in pre-colonial period. It was moved to Sabon Gari Market during the colonial period. However, as the Sabon Gari Market was congested due to

increase in population and due to the continuous increase in the number of people who patronized the market, the section of the market where animals were sold, was moved to Malafa in Kofar Wambai quaters. However, when Mai Tatsine crisis took place in 1980, the site for the market was moved to an area known as Yan Awaki opposite Fagge, near Kano city central Eid Ground. The market remained in this area until 1994 when Kano State Government under the administration of Military Governor Colonel Abdullahi Wase came up with the idea of expanding Kano City central Eid Ground. During this period, the market was moved to Unguwa Uku. Thus, the market became popularly known as Yan Awaki Market Unguwa Uku.

Yan Awaki market is regarded as the major livestock market in Northern Nigeria. This is because animals were brought to the market from various parts of Northern Nigeria as well as from neighbouring countries such as Chad, Cameroun, Libya, Niger and Sudan. Similarly, it served various states of Nigerian Federation with animals. These animals were mostly used for meat production. Animals of various types such as camels, cows, sheep, and goats were brought to the market for sale. Some of these animals were consumed in Kano Metropolis, other parts of Kano State, neighboring states of Northern Nigeria and some were taken to as far as other states in Southern Nigeria such as Edo, Delta, Enugu, Imo, Oyo, Rivers and Lagos amongst others.

Another new market that developed in Kano Metropolis is Beirut Road G.S.M Market, which was established towards the end of 2001. This market essentially focused on the sale of new G.S.M Phones. (Nuhu, 2020). G.S.M marketers such as Mai Tangaran and Alada were the first set of traders that started the business in Beirut Road market, in Kano Metropolis. (Jikaji, 2020). These traders also purchased various types of G.S.M products from Oladipo Computer Village in Lagos. As a result of this, traders from post office road discovered that Oladipo Computers Village is a center where both new and second-hand G.S.M handsets are sold at cheaper rate. They also discovered that phone accessories were also sold in the computer village. (Ilyasu, 2020). The market attracted traders from various parts of northern Nigeria and beyond.

Conclusion

The paper examined urbanisation and the emergence of new markets in Kano metropolis. The paper argues that urbanisation in Kano Metropolis during the period of study led to the emergence of new markets in Kano Metropolis. These

markets were described as specialized markets because they focused on the sale of specialised products. The various markets served as centres for trading activities as well as intergroup relations. These markets provided job opportunities large number of people in Kano Metropolis. They also served as revenue generating institutions in Kano Metropolis. These markets were attended by traders from various parts of northern Nigeria and beyond.

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Oral Interviews

Interview with Sharif Alhaji Tasiu Abubakar, 82 Years Old, at Kofar Wambai Market, on 1st January, 2020.

Interview with Alhassan Abubakar, 75 Years Old, at Kofar Wambai Market, on 1st January, 2020.

Interview with Alhaji Umar Chairman, 45 Years Old, at Kofar Ruwa Market on 6th January, 2020.

Interview with Alhaji Magaji Gambo Sani, Aged 49 Years, Chairman Yankatako Market Traders Association, on 2/1/2020.

Interview with Alhaji Isah Muhammad Isah, aged 74 Years, Fruit Seller, at Yan Lemo Market, Naibawa, on 2/1/2020.

Interview with Alhaji Umar Ibrahim, 50 Years Old, Chairman of Yan Kaba Vegetable Market Traders Association, at His Office in the Market Premises, on 1st January, 2020.

Interview with Alhaji Uba Ahmad, 102 years Old, Sarkin Kasuwa I, at Dawanau Market on 6th January, 2020.