

# Attitude of Market Woman towards Weekly Environmental Sanitation Exercise in Bodija Market in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

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## ABSTRACT

*Waste management in developing countries has assumed the scale of a major social and environmental challenge. However, developing countries like Nigeria have a chronic waste management problem. Poor management of both liquid and solid waste in market has resulted in health hazards and environmental disaster due to contamination by vermin. This study examine attitude of market woman towards weekly environmental sanitation exercise in Bodija market, Ibadan, Nigeria. The study adopted a quantitative approach for the analysis of samples from the case study area, and questionnaire survey as key methods for data generation. The Analysis of result reveals poor level of participation 13.4%, longer distance of waste bin to shops (49.4%), inadequate checking and monitoring by health officer and sanitation workers, inconsistency and inefficiency of the private collection agents and lack of funds on the part of the waste management authority has led to this practise. The inferential statistics (discriminant analysis) shows that there is significant relationship between the amount pay for PSP, distance to shop and number of shop. The study recommends the needs to reinstated and empowered sanitation tribunals for environmental sanitation offenders and the need to embark on public enlightenment/education in order to change the attitude of market woman towards the exercise.*

**Keywords:** Attitude, Bodija Market, Environmental Sanitation

## INTRODUCTION

Environmental sanitation is a set of actions geared towards improving the quality of the environment and reducing the amount of disease. By doing so, the hope is that living conditions will improve and health problems will decrease. The management of solid and domestic waste as well as the topic of pollution and noise control all fall under the umbrella of environmental sanitation (see <http://www.wisegeek.org/what-is-environmental-sanitation.htm>). Fakere and Fadamiro (2012) view that the presence of markets in any city is important because commercial activities are the economic nerve of the city. People will buy sell, buy and do their business so that life could go on normally. However, lack of control in the proliferation of markets

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and trading spells doom for such cities due to the inherent risks. There is need to understand that especially in Nigeria, most urban markets are poorly planned or not planned at all. They usually spring up haphazardly and when situated close to a major road, obstruct the free flow of traffic and as such alter the city aesthetic. Proper setting and planning of markets, level of education, intelligent co-sign and exposure will greatly project the image of the city, as markets generate huge waste constantly (Fakere and Fadamiro, 2012). On the other hand, one factor that most common with markets is the generation of wastes, which if not properly managed will increase public risks. These wastes include waste from several food products sold in the market, human waste. Many urban markets spring up sporadically without any attention to provision of proper refuse dumps, effective drainages system, accessibility and public toilets. In order to forestall such occurrences as food poisoning, the importance of cleanliness in market environments cannot be overemphasized (Fakere and Fadamiro, 2012 and Omolara, 2012).

The MDGs recognizes the fact that environmental sustainability as part of the global economic and social well-being (see MDGs). Also, achieving the fourth goal (i.e. reducing child mortality); the fifth goal (improving maternal health) and part of the sixth goal (to halt and begin to reverse by 2015, the incidents of malaria and other major diseases) of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) largely depends on the country's efforts to ensure a clean and healthy environment. Unsafe water, poor sanitation as well as poor hygiene result in countless deaths among children and a huge burden of diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, malaria and other parasitic illnesses. Hence, the market woman in the study still face several challenges vary from poor sanitation due to unhygienic habits and practice of the market woman to inadequate refused dump, inadequate health monitor workers and sanitary officers in the study area ( Taiwo and Ajayi, 2012).

Thus, the deteriorating environmental quality in the study area calls for solutions in order to reduce the impact its meant have on health of their customers, the traders and the entire society and economy at large. This study however highlights the significance of the altitude of market woman towards environmental sanitation in the study area. The main objectives of this study include examining the socio-economic background of market woman, identification of the number of facilities provided in the market, it further assess the attitude towards disposal, enforcement, level of participation.

Urban environment management addresses environmental issues that exist in the urban area. Sanitation is one of the most basic services in human life, because health is wealth. Improving environmental sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on households health and across all communities (Omolara, Oluwole, Oluseun, 2012; Taiwo and Ajayi, 2012). Coupled with the high population growth is the lack of independent government institutional capacity to formulate and adopt strategies to ensure proper environmental management in Ibadan. As far as we know, there is no current sanitation master plan, or broader master plan

covering sanitation in Oyo State. Both organic and inorganic waste were indiscriminately on any available space in Ibadan Metropolitan couple with unreliable sanitation worker and conveyor ‘‘mamak lorry’’ for proper disposal of waste (Author survey, 2014). Several efforts have been made to ensure that the market is kept clean, in order to further ensure the sustainability of the State in general, the state government established Oyo State Waste Management Agency (OYWMA) with primary aim of ensuring cleanliness of the state, for total coverage and to impact the people in general and financial requirement of the programme, there is also provision for private sector participation (PSP) and contractor, procurement of new waste conveyor lorry, provision of new sanitation facilities and maintenance of old once in order to ensure cleanliness in the study area.

However, the behaviour and attitude of the market woman towards sanitation do not augment this effort. They do not seem to care about good environmental sanitation practices and constantly littering indiscriminately without considering the future effects of such practices on the health environment in generality. Poor environmental sanitation is a serious health risk and affront to human dignity. If appropriate efforts are not made to halt such practices, the government will continue to spend the greater part of its resources in an attempt to ensure good environment without sustaining it. This study therefore examines the attitude of market woman toward weekly (Thursday/Thursday) environmental sanitation in BODIJA Market in Ibadan, Metropolitan, Nigeria.

## **PARTICIPANTS AND PROCEDURE**

The study area was Bodija market in Ibadan, Oyo State, and a cosmopolitan city whose population continues to increase daily (figure 1). The market is situated along secretariat – University of Ibadan Road, within the territory of Ibadan North Local Government, which is the most populated of the 11 local governments. The market is bordered in the North by Agbowo and Orogun, in the south by Bodija estate, while in the West and East are Sango and Bashorun/Ashi respectively. The location of the market has a lot of advantages. From the viewpoint of proximity, the market is easily accessible to agricultural producers who come from Saki, Oyo, Ogbomoso and the Northern parts of Nigeria. The location is also suitable for easy distribution in and out of the city as it is served by varying network of roads.

There are public/commercial buses, railway line and taxis to virtually anywhere in the city from Bodija market. Also important is its proximity to the University of Ibadan, serving the food needs of its population of over 20,000 students and staff. The study area is not too distant from the Polytechnic of Ibadan whose population also depends on the market foodstuffs and other products. The study population included sellers in Bodija market, men and women, and people who sell frequently in the market. For the obvious constraints of time and resources, it is impossible to cover all elements in the study population. Thus an accidental and

purposive sampling technique was used in the selection of 178 sellers of all major food stuffs in the market, rice beans, tomatoes, meat, fish, oil, cray-fish, yam etc. Questionnaire was distributed to sampled respondents for the quantitative data. While the qualitative data involved ten in-depth interviews with older market sellers and six key informant interviews with prominent opinion leaders in the market to complement the quantitative data. The Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was utilized in analyzing quantitative data descriptive statistical tools such as frequencies and percentages were used alongside with pictorial presentations. The qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

About ninety-nine percent of the respondents who participated in the study are female. This disparity was due to the fact that foodstuff is the major goods sold in the Market, which is attributed traditionally to be female sellers. Again, over 58.7 percent of the respondents were married, within the age category of 28-55 which represent the active ages of the women in the informal sector. Also, going by the classification of National Population Commission (NPC) (2006) which classified youths as between the age of 24-39 years, majority of the respondents are still in their middle ages. Very few (7.6.5 percent) had tertiary education such as B.Sc, HND, NCE, OND, while majority (57.6 percent) had secondary education, this in line with the study of Afon and Faniran (2012). The study also revealed that minority of respondents 13.4% of market woman participated in the weekly sanitation exercise while 86.6% either participate once per month, twice or thrice per month due to the lack of coordination from the government agency saddle with the responsibility, it also showed that waste bin is too far to the shop, this makes them to litter the surrounding as they like.



**Figure 1:** Internal Arrangement of Bodija Market Photo: Author, 2014

The discriminant analysis shows that there are significant differences between groups on each of the independent variables using groups' means and ANOVA. The group statistics and tests of Equality of Group means tables provide this information.

### Socio-Demographic Characteristic of Respondents

Variable Categories		Frequency	Percentage
<b>Marital Status</b>	Single	101	58.7
	Married	71	41.3
<b>Education Level</b>	Primary School	32	18.6
	Secondary School	99	57.6
	Vocational School	27	15.7
	Tertiary School	13	7.6
<b>How Often Did You Participate</b>	Every Week	23	13.4
	Once Per Month	45	26.2
	Twice Per Month	23	13.4
	Thrice Per Month	81	47.1
<b>Distance Of Waste Bin To Shop</b>	Less Than 5metre	36	20.4
	Between 5-10metre	51	29.7
	Above 10 Metre	85	49.4
Have Sanitation Officers Visited You Before?	No	124	72.1
	Yes	48	27.9

*Source:* Field Survey, 2014

### Tests of Equality of Group Means

	Wilks' Lambda	F	df1	df2	Sig.
How many shops are in the building	.973	1.455	1	52	.233
Distance from your shop to the nearest public toilet	.993	.370	1	52	.545
how do you pay for waste disposal/collection	.741	18.200	1	52	.000

### Pooled Within-Groups Matrices

Correlation	how many shops are in the building	distance from your shop to the nearest public toilet	how do you pay for waste disposal/collection
	1.000	.247	.226
	.247	1.000	.413
	.226	.413	1.000

### Eigenvalues

Function	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Canonical Correlation
1	.385 <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0	.527

a. First 1 canonical discriminant functions were used in the analysis.

### Classification Results<sup>b,c</sup>

Original	Count	how many toilet seats do you have	Predicted Group Membership		Total
			less than 2	between 2-4	
		less than 2	26	6	32
		between 2-4	7	15	22
		Ungrouped cases	57	37	94
	%	less than 2	81.3	18.8	100.0
		between 2-4	31.8	68.2	100.0
		Ungrouped cases	60.6	39.4	100.0
Cross-validated <sup>a</sup>	Count	less than 2	25	7	32
		between 2-4	8	14	22
	%	less than 2	78.1	21.9	100.0
		between 2-4	36.4	63.6	100.0

a. Cross validation is done only for those cases in the analysis. In cross validation, each case is classified by the functions derived from all cases other than that case.

b. 75.9% of original grouped cases correctly classified.

c. 72.2% of cross-validated grouped cases correctly classified.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study concludes that, sanitation regulations and law enforcement plays crucial role in ensuring good environmental condition. The study revealed that, the main driving force for poor environmental conditions experienced in the market is attitudinal. Whatever efforts made so far failed to bring about significant attitudinal change and awareness creation on environmental sanitation in the market. The attitude of the people towards cleanliness and environmental sanitation is so bad that, voluntary compliance cannot be relied on in ensuring good sanitation behaviour in the market. The government of Oyo State needs to radically change the attitude of market women on the need for clean and healthy environment. The ministry of environment in the State needs to embark on public enlightenment/education as well as encouraging public and private participation and introduction of waste management dues since they are not ready to participate in the exercise so that the market can be clean and healthy.

Both solid and liquid waste are serious environmental problem in many markets in Ibadan to the environmental managers and the effort of the State government has not argued the level of participation in the weekly market sanitation exercise among market woman especially Bodija market because they view it as opportunity to rest. Sanitation officers should be employed, reinstated and empowered to rest any market woman who failed to participate in the weekly exercises' without permission from the appropriate authorities. The government also has to collaborate with the judiciary to establish sanitation tribunals and enforcing the bye-laws would result in compliance and cost savings for the state and they can then invest more in the provision of waste bin, employment and retraining of sanitation officers/health workers and others sanitation facilities in order to keep the market clean and healthy.

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