

# **MANAGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL MARKETS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA: A FOCUS ON OJA'BA AND OJE MARKETS**

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## **Abstract**

Traditional markets in Nigeria attract often physical development which leads to the growth of the city with its attendant management challenges. This study appraises the management approaches of two traditional markets, Oja'ba and Oje in Ibadan, southwestern Nigeria, with the view of identifying myriads of challenges associated with the markets.

Ibadan metropolis is made up of eleven (11) Local Government Areas, two (2) Local Government areas where traditional markets are highly predominant were randomly selected. One traditional market that is located at the core of Ibadan city was randomly selected from each Local Government areas. In Ibadan North East, Oje was selected, while Oja'ba was selected from Ibadan South West. Systematic and accidental sampling methods were used to sample traders and buyers in the markets. Qualitative and quantitative data were used for the study and they were sourced from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were sourced through the use of questionnaire survey and key informant interview method on the key actors in the markets such as the traders, buyers and local government areas. The information collected from the questionnaire survey was analyzed using descriptive statistical method.

The findings of the study reveals that there is no sufficient organized waste disposal, in the markets, 70% of their roads are without drains, 80% of the access roads within the markets are in poor condition, one public toilet was provided in each of the market which is not adequate to serve the population of the markets, on street parking characterized the markets because there is no parking facility for vehicles, no provision for water supply in the markets, trading on the highway dominates the markets, the markets council of elders saddled with the responsibility of managing the markets are not effective which resulted to the identified challenges facing the markets.

Strategies were proposed to address the identified challenges in the markets, among these are ; embarkation on community self-help programs, government intervention , provision for redevelopment program, creation of management committees that would see to the maintenance and sustainability of the proposed amenities, facilities and utilities for the markets.

## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Markets play a very vital role in the economic life of the people. They are essential in the chain of commodity distribution. Markets strengthen the economic base of a town and also sustain the tax base of the Local Authority. Most roads and streets are the means of transportation coverage for markets. Nearly 30 to 40 percent of the population of a Yoruba town is engaged in trade and commerce (Filani, 1994). Apart from the business done in shops and stores on the streets, most of the trading activities take place in town and village markets. The market, as a business institution, has given a large measure of economic opportunity and social security to women, who form the bulk of the traders (Adelamo, 1979).

According to Vagale (1973) markets are not only economic institutions but also serve as social entities. They forge links between people of diverse ethnic groups, racial backgrounds and cultural traits. They also serve as meeting places for socio-cultural, religious and political activities. Markets provide a physical setting for interaction between urban and rural cultures.

Commercial land use can be determined by economic factor, social factor and public interest. It is the economic factor that determines the location of any commercial activities because before the activity can be located, the owner has to consider the area of profitability of such activity in term of input. Social, commercial land use is influenced by social changes in any environment such as concentration and dispersion of services and population, segregation of population into various distinct areas and invasion/succession processes. Public interest is only concerned with how livable, workable and aesthetic urban setting is in terms of unity and efficiency of overall land use pattern. Where there is livability of people, unity and efficiency in the arrangement of land uses would eventually influence some commercial activities to meet the demand of people living in such environment. The location of traditional markets in Ibadan is not far fetch from economic factors, social factors and public interest (Balogun, 1998).

Casual observation discovered the fact that spatial distribution of both modern and traditional markets in Ibadan resulted to the formation of several Central Business Districts (C.B.D). The coordination and management of traditional markets in Ibadan have not been given adequate attention in the literature. This is a gap in knowledge that this study intends to fill.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

The physical environment is of paramount importance to the operation of market in any society in the world. The analysis of environmental effects of China's textile export from 1991 and 2006, suggested that the development of China's textile export brings negative effect to the environment by excessive exploitation of resources and environmental pollution. The introduction and implementation of environmental protection technology could not offset the negative impact of scale effect (Grossman and Krugman, 2009).

The waste generations from markets contribute immensely to the environmental degradation when it is not well managed. The influx of people on market days without organized traffic management system puts more pressure on traffic movement for both pedestal and vehicular. Less attention of people's disposition to clean and safe environment in developing countries, especially Nigeria, is a major challenge to the maintenance and sustenance of hygienic market environment.

In most of the traditional markets in Ibadan, there is no sufficient organized waste disposal, no drains for water, where there are drains the drains are blocked with solid waste and a preponderance of path which are not viable for motor vehicles. There are always problems for vehicles getting into the market centres for loading and off-loading. Other problems include conflict of vehicular and human traffic in the market centres, leading to insecurity of life in most of the market areas.

However, cursory observations reveal that markets pose so many challenges to the physical environment because of mismanagement. Investigating empirically the extent to which ineffective and inefficient management contributes to the prevailing physical environment in these markets is the main focus of the study.

## **1.3 Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study is limited to two traditional markets in the city of Ibadan: Oja'ba in Ibadan South-West Local Government Area and Oje in Ibadan North-West Local

Government Area. The selection of these two markets is based on the author's choice after pilot survey had been made to several traditional markets in Ibadan.

The study also tends to look at the composition of traditional markets in terms of the stakeholders, the creation, coordination and management of stores, circulation, facilities, amenities, and securities among others.

#### 1.4 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this research is to appraise the management approach adopted for Oja'ba and Oje (traditional markets) in Ibadan with a view to achieving sustainable management of the markets. To achieve this aim, specific objectives put forward to be pursued are, to;

- (1) examine the market sectors and their inter-relationships;
- (2) appraise the level of provision of facilities and amenities within the markets;
- (3) identify the stakeholders and their contributions to the management of the markets;
- (4) identify the inherent challenges in managing the markets;
- (5) propose strategies to address the identified challenges.

#### 1.5 Methodology

Ibadan metropolis is made up of eleven (11) Local Government Areas. For the purpose of this study, two (2) local government areas where traditional markets are highly predominant were randomly selected. The two LGAs thus selected were Ibadan North East and Ibadan South West. Fourteen traditional markets were identified in the two selected LGAs, five in Ibadan North East and nine in Ibadan South West. One traditional market that is located at the core of Ibadan city was randomly selected from each L.G.As. In Ibadan North East, Oje was selected, while Oja'ba was selected from Ibadan South West. (See Table 1.1)

**Table 1.1: Traditional Markets in each of the Selected LGAs of Ibadan**

S/N	Local Government Areas	Traditional Market Identified
1	Ibadan North East	Academy, Agugu, Orita-Aperin, Ode-aje-alalubosa and <u>Oje</u> .
2	Ibadan South West	Agbeni, Alafara-olubadan, Ayeye, Beere, Challenge, Ifeleye, Ogunpa, <u>Oja'ba</u> and Orita merin.

**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

##### 1.5.1 Data Collection

Qualitative and quantitative data were used for this study and they were sourced from both primary and secondary sources.

##### 1.5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data were sourced through extensive review of the literature. Internet search, relevant books, journals as well as papers prepared at workshops, seminars, and conferences were consulted for useful information. Relevant information was also obtained from Federal Institutions like Nigerian Institute for Socio-Economic Research (NISER) and Central Office of Statistics, Oyo State Secretariat, Ibadan.

##### 1.5.3 Primary Data

Primary data were sourced through the use of questionnaire survey and key informant interview method. Interviews were conducted on key actors in the markets, local government

areas, ministries and parastatals. The instruments that were used for the collection of the primary data were structured questionnaire and interview guide.

#### 1.5.4 Sample Size

The target population for this study comprised male and female adults who are traders and buyers in the markets. Interview guides were conducted on the local government areas, market sector association leaders and key actors in the markets such as the chairman (Baba loja) and chairlady (Iya laje).

#### 1.5.5 Sampling Procedure

**Table 1.2: Systematic Sampling Procedure for Oja’ba and Oje markets**

S/N	Study Areas	Number of Traders	5% sample
1	Oja’ba traditional market	1,567	78
2	Oje traditional market	1,780	89
	Total	3,347	167

**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

The total number of traders in the study areas at the period of carrying out this research was 3,347(see Appendix I). Systematic sampling method was employed in selecting 5% of these traders for administration of required questionnaires. A total of 167 traders were sampled, comprising 78 in Oja’ba and 89 in Oje markets. Random sampling method was used in selecting sampled traders in each of the markets.

**Table 1.3: Accidental Sampling Procedure for Oja’ba and Oje Markets**

S/N	Study Areas	Number of Major Streets	3 Buyers sample per street
1	Oja’ba traditional market	4	12
2	Oje traditional market	6	18
	Total	10	30

**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

Buyers in the markets are not station at a particular place unlike the traders who are stationed at a particular place which easy the administration of the required questionnaires for traders. Nevertheless, efforts were made to sample buyers in the markets.

Accidental sampling method was used to sample the buyers for the administration of questionnaires. Oja’ba and Oje markets were sectioned into four and six major streets respectively; three buyers were randomly selected from each of the streets in the markets for sampling. A total of 30 buyers were sampled, 12 at Oja’ba and 18 at Oje markets.

#### 1.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

The information collected from the questionnaire survey was analyzed using descriptive statistical methods. The data analyzed were presented in form of table.

#### 1.7 Contributions to Knowledge

This research work intends to contribute to planning knowledge by filling the gap in literature on the area of managing traditional markets despite the socio-economic and

environmental effects. The strategies adopted in tackling the inherent challenges in the management of traditional markets would be useful for physical planning and guide in the formulation of policy for the management of traditional markets.

## **2.0 Conceptual Framework and Literature Review**

This research made use of Healthy City Concept, Ecological Sanitation Concept Environmental Sanitation Concept and Management Concept. Different opinions of scholars on these concepts were put forward while examples of different cities in the world where the concepts were applied and their outcomes were reviewed.

### **2.1. Healthy City Concept**

Healthy City Concept has been defined by different scholars in different way, among these are briefly stated as follows; Healthy cities are clean and have good health and environmental services. They are safe, and people can live in them comfortably with their own social bonds, beliefs, customs and lifestyles (Gezairy, 1994).

According to Ahmed (1999), Healthy Cities/Communities (HC) is an experiment that addresses health from a non-medical perspective. It focuses on health as a phenomenon that is not amenable to conventional scientific investigation or discussion. HC emphasizes values of community, aestheticism, relativism and private behaviour.

WHO defines a Healthy City as “one that is continually developing those public policies and creating those physical and social environments which enable its people to mutually support each other in carrying out all functions of life and achieving their full potential” (Awofeso, 2008).

The objectives of healthy city evolve around the followings; increased awareness of health and environmental issues in urban development efforts; political mobilization and community participation to prepare and implement municipal (city-wide or local) health and environment actions and projects, ideally and whenever feasible, through the development of a systematic city health and environment plan; creased capacity of the municipal government to manage urban problems using participatory approaches.

The roots of the Healthy Cities concept may be traced back to 1844, when the Health of Towns Association was formed in the United Kingdom to deliberate on Edwin Chadwick’s reports about poor living conditions in towns and cities. The revival of those concerns in the “new public health” era dates from the Healthy Toronto 2000 convention in 1984 and, subsequently, the enthusiasm of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe to translate its principles into a tangible global programme of action to promote health. (Harpham, Burton and Blue, 2001).

The assumptions of healthy city concept according to World Health Organization (WHO) is to create a health-supportive environment; to achieve a good quality of life; to provide basic sanitation and hygiene needs; to supply access to health care.

The weakness of healthy city is not far from the following reasons; urban health services have a strong curative instead of a preventive bias; environmental health services suffer from severe institutional and human resources shortcomings; problems are more acute in the secondary cities where municipal authorities lack funds and machinery to run services.

When twenty-one European cities agreed on the concept of Healthy Cities (and Health for All 2000 before that), they did not consider other factors that could interfere with the applicability of the concepts in different parts of the world. Varying political systems, cultures, community structures and geographic locations could interfere in the applicability of HC projects and their outcomes. Developing countries for instance are undergoing an increasingly expanding population growth that is affecting the definition of communities

(communities are growing within communities). Most of the efforts for health initiatives in developing countries were aimed to mobilize communities and address some of their more urgent problems, such as housing (Rice and Rasmusson, 1992).

In Australia, the Australian Community Health Association (ACHA) sponsored three pilot Healthy Cities projects in the cities of Canberra (capital city), Noarlunga (in South Australia), and Illawara (in New South Wales) in May 1987. The criteria that the pilot project adapted were in two main categories:

1. Getting political commitment through the formation of a high-level intersectoral management committee with members from governmental and non-governmental agencies, representatives of local organizations as well as interested individuals.
2. Targeting disadvantaged communities by all means possible such as promoting social health and establishing strong contacts between pilot projects and the media for announcing the project for communities in similar plights.

Healthy Sheffield 2000 was initiated in 1986 as a local interpretation of the principles of Health for All. Sheffield is an industrial city with a population of 530,000 and a high unemployment rate. Reports show that patterns of ill health coincide with the areas of deprivation (Thoms, 1992). The key aims of Healthy Cities Sheffield were:

1. Establish collaboration and coalition between individuals and organizations.
2. Apply the principles of Health for All to the Sheffield area.
3. Develop a local health strategy for Sheffield and insure that it is locally owned.

Toronto, the capital of Ontario, is Canada's largest city and its economic and communications capital. It has a culturally diverse population of 3.5 million. It has traditionally been known as a "liveable city" with a good transit system, a vibrant downtown and low crime rates. However, it suffers from shortage of affordable housing and poor environmental conditions as a result of over-development (Hancock, 1992). In 1988 a national Healthy Communities in Canada project was established in Toronto under the supervision of the Canadian Institute of Planners. The project targeted the inner city urban area that has a population of 600,000. The overall strategy of the project included reduction of inequities in health opportunities, creation of physical and social environments supportive of health, and advocating for a community-based health services system.

Rochinha Project, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Community action for environmental health projects, e.g. rubbish collection, rebuilding of sewage disposal system. The project also addressed educational issues, such as establishing kindergartens, teacher training, renovating school buildings. There was a strong element of community involvement in voluntary efforts with local government officials (Curtis, 1996).

In the slums of Karachi, Pakistan, the Baldi project was designed after the Rochinha model where women coordinated action on sanitation by constructing soak-pit latrines. In Tegicugalpa, Honduras, a group of local women petitioned for construction of sand-pipes in their neighbourhood and organized supervision of the water supply and maintenance of the sites. In the Popular Unity Cooperative in El Puyo, Ecuador, local people set up a low-income housing construction project which later developed into a small industry producing building materials (Curtis, 1996).

## **2.2 Application of the concept to the study**

To have healthy market environment that would meet the following conditions which includes solid waste management, proper channelization of sewerage and surface run off water, provision for green areas, water provision, toilet provision, traffic control, and provision of other essential facilities and amenities, the concept of healthy city cannot be undermined.

### **2.3 Ecological Sanitation Concept (Ecosan)**

Ecological sanitation (Ecosan) is a new holistic paradigm in sanitation, which is based on an overall view of material flows as part of an ecologically and economically sustainable wastewater management system tailored to the needs of the users and to the respective local conditions. It does not favour a specific sanitation technology, but is rather a new philosophy in handling substances that have so far been seen simply as wastewater and water-carried waste for disposal. Esrey et al. (2003).

Ecological Sanitation (ecosan) works on the fact that human excrement is not a waste product but contains the nutrients required to fertilized land and that it should be used for this purpose. The ecological sanitation cycle begins with containment, where excreta are held in the sanitation installation. The waste is then sanitized through one or several processes which cause pathogen die off, the resultant safe soil conditioner (from faeces) and fertilizer (from urine) is then recycled and used to assist crop production.

Ecological sanitation is a holistic approach to sanitation and water management based on the systematic closure of local material flow-cycles (Werner et al., 2003). According to the ecosan philosophy, sanitation problems could be solved more sustainably and efficiently if the resources contained in excreta and wastewater were recovered and used rather than discharged into the water bodies and the surrounding environment. The concept thus recognises human excreta and water from households not as waste but as resources that can be recovered, treated where necessary and safely used again.

Ecological sanitation can also be defined as a system that: prevents disease and promotes health, protects the environment and conserves water, recovers and recycles nutrients and organic matter. Esrey et al.(2003).

According to Ecosan Services Foundation (2009) the objectives of ecological sanitation concept is to reduce the health risks related to sanitation, contaminated water and waste; to prevent the pollution of surface and ground water; to prevent the degradation of soil fertility; and to optimize the management of nutrients and water resources

The origin of ecological sanitation concept could be traced back to 500 B.C., in China, most widely known example of the diligent collection and use of human excreta in agricultural crop production. This enables them to sustain more people at a higher density than any other system of agriculture. The value of “night soil” as a fertilizer was clearly recognized with well-developed systems in place to enable the collection of excreta from cities and its transportation to fields.

Elaborate systems were developed in urban centres of Yemen enabling the separation of urine and excreta even in multi-story buildings. Faeces were collected from toilets via vertical drop shafts, while urine did not enter the shaft but passed instead along a channel leading through the wall to the outside where it evaporated. Here, faeces were not used in agriculture but were dried and burnt as fuel.

In Mexico and Peru, both the Aztec and Inca cultures collected human excreta for agricultural use. In Peru, the Incas had a high regard for excreta as a fertilizer, which was stored, dried and pulverized to be utilized when planting maize.

In the middle ages, the use of excreta and grey water was the norm. European cities were rapidly urbanizing and sanitation was becoming an increasingly serious problem, whilst at the same time the cities themselves were becoming an increasingly important source of agricultural nutrients. The practice of using the nutrients in excreta and wastewater for agriculture therefore continued in Europe into the middle of the 19th Century. Farmers, recognizing the value of excreta, were eager to get these fertilizers to increase production and urban sanitation benefited.

The increasing number of research and demonstration projects for excreta reuse carried out in Sweden from the 1980s to the early 21st century aimed at developing

hygienically safe closed loop sanitation systems. Similar lines of research began elsewhere, for example in Zimbabwe, in the Netherlands, Norway and Germany. These closed-loop sanitation systems became popular under the name “ecosan”, “dewats”, “desar”, and other abbreviations. They placed their emphasis on the hygienisation of the contaminated flow streams, and shifted the concept from waste disposal to resource conservation and safe reuse.

The principle of Ecological Sanitation according to Esrey et al. (2003) is to return the valuable nutrients from urine and faeces back to the environment and avoid the pollution often caused by conventional sewerage whilst contributing to food production.

Sewerage systems have been developed in many countries and could take on the form of conventional, simplified or settle sewerage. The alternative to these systems are on-site sanitation facilities. Supporters foresee that ecosan system can reduce the environmental pollution that other systems cause, in addition to recycling the valuable nutrients in the waste and improving food security.

The types of ecosan toilet can be separated into two categories, dehydrating and composting. Within these categories there is also a distinction between urine diversion (those that separate urine from faeces to achieve a variety of benefits) and systems which mix both urine and faeces. There are a variety of models operating in slightly different ways.

The most important advantages of ecological sanitation system are stated below; improvement of health by minimizing the introduction of pathogens from human excreta into the water cycle; promotion of safe, hygienic recovery and use of nutrients, organics, trace elements, water and energy; preservation of soil fertility; contribution to the conservation of resources through lower water consumption, substitution of mineral fertilizer and minimization of water pollution; improvement of agricultural productivity and food security; preference for modular, decentralized partial-flow systems for more appropriate cost-efficient solutions adapted to the local situation; promotion of a holistic, interdisciplinary approach; material flow cycle instead of disposal of valuable resources; conservation of water resources due to lower water consumption and minimal water pollution; improvement of health by properly sanitizing human excreta and prevention of disease spreading; provides more appropriate, cost-effective, hence more affordable treatment solutions due to modular, decentralized, partial-flow systems; substitution of chemical fertilizers with higher heavy metal content possible; preservation of soil fertility improves agricultural productivity and contributes towards food security; can help to reduce poverty by saving income and generating income by selling ecosan products like fertilizer, biogas; can support small business and enterprises to develop, e.g. construction workshops for special toilets, maintenance services, market for fertilizer products and biogas; safe, hygienic recycling of nutrients, trace elements, water and energy; they provide a safer, more convenient, private and hygienic option.

It is of primary importance when executing an ecosan program that people are correctly educated on how to operate and maintain systems. Ideally support should be provided during the first couple of cycles of operation and re-use. If users are not adequately trained and supported then the chances of them contracting disease during the operation of the facilities is high. On-site sanitation systems were created to form a barrier between deadly pathogens in faeces and householders; if ecosan is used incorrectly it holds the potential to counteract this purpose, putting householders and communities at risk.

## **2.4 Application of the Concept to the study**

The relevance of ecological sanitation concept to this research is the fact that there is the need to make provision for water supply and adequate toilet facilities for public use in most of our traditional markets so that we can have market environment that is free from pollution of human faeces and urine. The toilet facilities should be located strategically for



easy access by people in the market. For effective management and control, the toilets can be privatised where people would pay for the service.

## **2.5 Environmental Sanitation Concept**

According to Business Dictionary (2011), environmental sanitation concept means the activities aimed at improving or maintaining the standard of basic environmental conditions affecting the well-being of people. These conditions include clean and safe water supply; clean and safe ambient air; efficient and safe animal, human, and industrial waste disposal; protection of food from biological and chemical contaminants; and adequate housing in clean and safe surroundings. It is also called environmental hygiene.

Environmental sanitation is also defined as the art and science of applying sanitary, biological and physical science principles and knowledge to improve and control the environment and factors therein for the protection of the health and welfare of the public.

World Health Organization (WHO) has been at the forefront of environmental sanitation and hygiene action over the past years and developed some key materials intended for policy-makers and technical people dealing with these issues.

For a sanitation system to provide the greatest health protection to the individual, the community, and society at large it must anchor on the following assumptions: isolate the user from their own excreta; prevent nuisance animals (e.g. flies) from contacting the excreta and subsequently transmitting disease to humans; and inactivate the pathogens before they enter the environment or prevent the excreta from entering the environment.(Carr and Strauss, 2001).

The limitation of environmental sanitation is not far from the fact that people do not realize the health benefits to the individual, the community and to society from improving sanitation. The high cost of improving sanitation is often cited as a barrier to implementing sanitation projects. However, to decrease the proportion of people lacking basic sanitation and water supply by 50% worldwide by the year 2015, it is estimated that US\$ 23 billion per year would be needed - about US\$ 7 billion a year more than is currently spent (WHO, 2000; WHO, 2001b).

## **2.6 Application of the Concept to the Study**

Environmental sanitation concept is considered relevance to this research because it focuses on clean and safe environment. There is the need for capacity building, attitudinal change and self-help collaborating effort of stakeholders in the commercial areas to the promotion of hygienic and safe environment.

## **2.7 Management Concept**

Primary definition of management is the process of achieving goals through the effort of others (Thenmozhi, 2011). Management is necessary in any organization that seeks to accomplish objectives. Without management an organization becomes a collection of individuals, each going in his or her own direction with no unifying guidance toward organizational goals. Three levels of management that are found in most medium sized and large firms are top, middle and lower management.

According to Krishna Kumari, 2007, management is the art of getting things done through people. Management is the field of human behavior in which managers plan, organize, staff, direct and control human, financial resources in an organized group effort in order to achieve desired individual and group objectives with optimum efficiency and effectiveness.

In the past, management was not considered as an important part of development, with individual revolution during 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, several economists expressed their ‘concepts and functions of management’. Only in 19 century, management became the separate field of study because business organization faced various problems regarding labour efficiency and wage payment system. In search of solution of these problems people began to recognize management as a separate field of study

Management thought developed gradually from past to present and passes through various distinct phases. The classical theory, it mainly consists of Bureaucratic theory, scientific management theory and administrative theory. The neoclassical theory consists of human classical theory and behavioral theory. Modern organization theory includes the system theory and contingency theory.

Importance of management includes acquisition and utilization of resources, environmental adaptation, goal achievement, problem solving, performance control, and social responsibility. The leading functions of management include planning, organization, staffing leading and controlling.

## 2.8 Application of the Concept to the Study

To achieve the aim of ideal physical environment for Oja’ba and Oje traditional markets there is the need to harmonize the efforts of all the stakeholders to improve their physical environment through effective and efficient management.

## 2.9 Literature Review

The term ‘market’ and the equivalent term ‘Oja’ in Yoruba language has many connotations. Authors from various disciplines have attached different meaning to the word, ‘market’. Holder and Ukwu (1969) have defined it as an “authorized public concourse of buyers and sellers of commodities meeting at the place, more or less strictly limited or defined at an appointed time”. This definition has been accepted in general and included in the scope of this study that only those authorized public places and buildings where transaction of goods and services take place in an organized manner and at a particular point in time.

**Table 2.1: Criteria for classification of Traditional Market**

S/N	Criteria	Descriptions
1	Scale of transaction	Whether retail or wholesale
2	Type of commodities sold	Food grains, cloth, indigenous materials, household goods
3	Periodicity	Whether daily or occurring at regular intervals
4	Time of operation	Whether functioning in the day, night or day and night
5	Nature of growth	Whether organic or laid out or planned
6	Ownership of land and buildings	Town council, local community, a chief or a family
7	Function	Local and regional levels

**Source: Anatomy of Traditional Markets in Nigeria: Focus on Ibadan City  
Vagale, L.R. (1973), with modification.**

Vagale (1973) classified traditional markets on a functional basis before analyzing them. Market may be grouped in terms of several variables like scale of transactions (whether

retail or wholesale); type of commodities sold i.e. food grains, cloth and household goods; periodicity whether daily or occurring at regular intervals; time of operation whether functioning in the day, night or day and night; nature of growth i.e. organic, laid out, planned; and ownership of land buildings i.e. town council, local community, family head and individuals. However, the most valid and useful classification of market in Nigeria town seems to be the one based on the periodicity of markets operations. Operating system of traditional market is daily both night and day while some markets operate at days interval. The periodic and daily operation of these markets classified them as traditional markets because periodicity is one of the criteria of traditional market.

Omole (2002) expressed that markets are man-made features established for the use of man. The work of scholars, particularly those of Filani and Richard (1976), Nwafor (1982), Sada and Mc Nuity (1978), Eben-Saleh (1999), among others agreed with this assertion. They went further to identify two basic classes of market places as daily and periodic markets which were further sub-classified as; morning, full-day, night, periodic, provincial and with kingdom markets. Nwafor (1982) held the view that a crawly market requires the existence of many full-time traders and that it is a more convenient type of market in that it provides daily needs to the people on daily basis. Iloeje (1976) and Sada and Mc Nuity (1978) as at the time of their studies observed that Lagos had at least seven daily markets; Ibadan had ten, while each of Kano, Aba and Onitsha had two. Majority of the villages on the other hand had periodic markets, which usually hold at four or eight day's intervals.

Mabogunje (1968) classified markets into three tiers: which are; provincial markets that usually hold every four days, usually attended by the inhabitants within the province; inter-kingdom markets that usually hold every eight days, patronized by people from other distant kingdoms; and larger metropolitan markets that serve as terminals of numerous long-distance trade routes from far and wide.

Vagale (1973) further said that market takes place at two levels i.e. local and regional. At the local level, commodities flow from the rural catchments to an urban node and vice versa, through daily market. At the regional level, periodic markets are held at specific intervals to replenish stock of local markets in urban areas. Markets in Ibadan take place at both local and regional levels. This is because on every market day of these markets people come from different rural areas in Ibadan, likewise people from different regions such as Ibarapa region, Oke Ogun region, Oyo region and the like are not left behind. Markets for traditional cloth materials attract weavers and sellers of traditional costume (aso-oke) from Oyo North, Kwara, Ijebu and Ondo areas.

Filani and Iyun (1994) examined markets in Ibadan region in two perspectives namely; those in the rural areas and those within the Ibadan metropolis. While periodicity is the general situation of the marketing system of the rural area, buying and selling activities take place every day of the week in nearly all the markets within the metropolis.

Browley (1971) saw the market place as a place, which provides opportunities to meet one's friends and kinsmen for the exchange of news and gossip. Market gives room for freedom of speech and high level of socialization because of its nature of buying and selling among different categories of people.

Belshaw (1965) argued convincingly on the political roles and relevance of market places. He stressed that the political weight of political parties are tested in market places. Markets in Ibadan consist of different people from different part of Ibadan and beyond on every market day. The politicians use this as an avenue for campaign and dissemination of information, believing that once they have been able to pull the crowd in a market they have capture large percentage of Ibadan.

Olorunfemi (1999) re-echoed the work of Belshaw (op cit) by saying that market places serve as avenue for political competition in search of political power. This was apparent

according to her, among the Arewa people of Niger Republic where competition for political power, for authority and legitimacy of a ruler is affirmed. The argument according to her is that market places afford a physical regrouping of social entity that has formally dispersed.

Onyemelukwe (1974) was of the view that the growth of Onitsha (a Nigerian Commercial Centre) was influenced by the trading activities. The agglomeration of people from rural areas and regions made markets to contribute to the physical development and population growth of Ibadan metropolis.

Adewole (2009) examined the major effects of waste management on the quality of life in two perspectives such as environmental and health effect. The major environmental effects include air pollution and waste pollution, while the health effects include flies which carry germs, mosquitoes breed in stagnant water in blocked drains, rat's spreads typhus, salmonella, leptospirosis and other diseases.

Miller (1991) considered the second effects of waste management on the quality of life by saying that a city with a hazardous waste facility is now perceived and an undesirable place to live and to identify that people are leaving there is a social somatization.

Lu Aye and Widjaya (2005) compared the level of environmental impact of waste generated by traditional markets with other sources of wastes generation saying that the attributed reason is that in general the waste generated from traditional markets are more uniform, more concentrated and less hazardous than waste from other sources.

Argenti (2000) said that the management of waste from the urban food system, particularly from markets and slaughterhouses, poses one of the greatest challenges to city managers. Slaughterhouse waste is related to a host of hygiene, health and environmental problems thereby requiring safe disposal. Growing quantities of waste from processing plants, markets and slaughterhouses together with dumping of plastic packing and waste burning boosts health risks and the pollution of water, soil and air.

Research Wikis (2006) expressed that new waste management methods have been continually introduced over time, as the issues become more pressing including source reduction, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill. When these methods are combined properly, they can effectively manage solid waste, while protecting human health as well as the environment. Traditional markets in Ibadan need the intervention of the new waste management methods to promote human health and enhance healthy environment.

Antonis Mavropoulos (2011) said that it is clear that new challenges are emerging and the current situation must be seen in a different way. Our waste management systems and our market conditions, even at their best, are incapable of handling the growing amounts of waste globally. Also expressed that unless a new paradigm of global cooperation and governance is adopted, a tsunami of uncontrolled dumpsites will be the prevailing waste management method.

Zhang and Wang (2011) stressed and the circulation system of agricultural products for consumption is important component of the whole market circulation system. Their research discovered that Chinese market circulation system and the development of agricultural circulation system is lagging behind, which limits the development of circulation system of the entire country. Therefore, they suggested the establishment of a modern system for the circulation of agricultural products, the development of a system of information dissemination, distribution, intermediary service and network operating to allow smooth flow in the circulation of agricultural product mix and market demand and the development of the whole market system in further.

Agricultural and Consumer Protection (2011) expressed their concern on the access system and general circulation pattern of a market, whereby the road patterns of the market would be designed to segregate the produce coming in from that going out, usually known as one-way circulation system. Also that the site entry and exit would have sufficient road

length at the site entry so that incoming trucks can slow down and be checked-in at the entry gate without causing backing-up onto the public highway. The turnover of vehicles in a market, particularly those of retailers should have a sufficient number of adequate sized parking spaces for trucks, pick-ups and private cars to discourage on-street parking within the market and encourage free flow of traffic for the pedestrians and vehicular movement.

Beston (2010) examined market by looking at valuable channel and regional comparisons as well as analysis of key retailer space allocation initiatives. He also provides an interpretation of how space allocation by department aligns with and ad space in circulars and sales.

China Paper (2010) talked about urban design in market economy as a design of space products and a practice of allocating urban space and its inner interests as well. Space allocation in market refers to the distribution and arrangement of various rights that dependent to the space, the substantial matters that constitute the space and the activities inside the space and space allocation is carried out through diversified design and management techniques on the basis of design. The content of such allocation may consist of the allocation of order at aesthetic aspect, the allocation of efficiency strategy at economic aspect, the allocation of harmonious relation at social and environmental aspect, as well as the allocation of equity rules at political aspect.

Adelemo (1979) amplified the fact that market places are fundamental points of economic life and that traditional market system in Nigeria represents an articulation of spatial linkages which had been neglected in the post- independence development, such as the building of transport routes to link settlement. He argued that despite the lack of recognition given to the development of market centre in the post- independence period, market canters still strive to perform integrative functions by providing the link between the production and consumption centers of the economies within which they are located. He argued that not all the market centre are in urban centres, yet, they act as centres for the diffusion of information to the surrounding areas and regions.

Browley (1971), pointed out that market centres due to their centrality and volume of human population are used for dissemination of information which could be announced by the town crier from the kingship to the communities.

To buttress the point of Browley (1971), the creation of most markets in Nigeria cities is done in a proximity to the king's palace for easy dissemination of information to the residents in the old days before the advent of radio station, television station and telecommunication services. The belief is that once such information is announced at the market centres, it would be disseminated to every part of the town by the population in the market without pains. He went further to say that the spread of knowledge about health matters, vaccination against small pox and other disease are done most of the times in the view market centres. He however disagreed with the view that growth pole ideas superimpose largely alien ideals on urban places and on the indigenous socio-economy. He therefore held to the view that the system of market centres as an approach would be better suited for development purposes, because of its articulation and intricate ties with the people.

Anthonie (1973) asserted that market places are social centres. According to him, a market place is an avenue for courtship, visits, exchange of ideas and other social activities; for dancing, drumming, reuniting and other festivities. He argued that a market day is generally regarded as a social gathering day, apart from the economic activities taking place in the markets. He therefore advised that the social function of market places should be utilized through the provision of organized recreation facilities this would be of tremendous advantage for the overall social cohesion for the development of the youth – physically and mentally, and would probably be a good forum for the enlightenment of the populace at large.

Holder and Ukwu (1969) expressed that most markets have for some time served as places for sacrifice or ritual centres. The purpose for this according to him is to maintain peace at the market and in the town in general. In some cases, town spirits are still believed to meet and live in trees, in and around the market places. Just as the Yoruba markets are associated with one ritual or the other, so the early Christian and Islam missionaries recognized the value of the market as a place for the propagation of the gospel. For instance, market places are found to be useful for preaching of gospel messages. In the present day, many churches and mosques are located or established close to or adjacent to the market place (Olorunfemi, 1999). She cited the examples of Badagry in Nigeria where first church was built between two public markets and also in Akure where the central mosque is located opposite the King's market popularly called Oja-Oba.

Segal (1977) in his study of city planning in ancient times noted that the holiness and sacredness of the town is in the market places. He claimed that persons who had been accused of criminal acts were not allowed to enter into 'Agora' which is an equivalent of market places in Greek cities and were prevented from entering into "Forum" in Roman cities which is also an equivalent of market places. This according to him shows the holiness of the market centres. Similarly, in Ibo land in Nigeria, a person who had sworn an oath of innocence at a shrine and had survived a year without dying or becoming seriously ill had the right to parade himself through the market to celebrate his freedom (Olorunfemi, op cit).

Vagale (1973) considered market radius and the distance covered by people for patronage and said that markets within a radius of one to seven or eight miles from urban and rural settlements which they serve and therefore can be reached by walking. These markets whether daily or periodic, deal in a variety of commodities like yams, grains. Kolanuts, pulses, meat, vegetable oils, cooked food, cloth, leather goods, earthen and enamel wares, plastic goods, salt, soap and herbs.

'Leke Oduwaye (2009) looked into the physical and environmental challenges in Lagos State include conflicting land uses such as the infiltration of commercial land uses (market) on housing as the case in Festac town; compete succession on Allen Avenue and Awolowo roads; poor aesthetics and unsightly cityscape, high building density and high rate of building collapse such as the recent one at Ebute Meta and invasion of informal shanties in planned areas. Other environmental problems include traffic congestion, pollution (noise, atmospheric and water), flooding and ocean surge etc. these problems are particularly prevalent in areas of commercial activities inhabited by the poor due to the rapid urbanization.

Marketing activities have infiltrated on the residential development in such a way that most of the residential houses in the core of these markets have been converted to stores and other commercial purposes. Residential activity has been forced out by 1km to 2km radius away from the core of the markets.

Ajetunmobi (2010) looked at the role market plays in the socio-economic development of the society by saying that it brings about inter-group relations among relations different. Since man's want are insatiable and unlimited, there developed the need to exchange various goods from different regions. He further said that inequality in skills and resources in part led to the creation of market in man's environment, especially on Lagos Island local government has the largest number of traditional markets, some of which still form the leading markets in the area, such as Ebute-Elefun, Oke-Arin, Ebute-Ero, Jankaara, Ojuwoye, Ita-Faji, sand grouse and Oju-Olobun markets.

Lawanson (2007) examined the composition of informal economy and their effect on the physical environment of Lagos. He said that Lagos is the commercial and industrial hub of Nigeria; this has attracted a high rate of migrants to the city, who find succor in the informal economy. Informal economic activities in the Lagos metropolis encompass a wide

range of small-scale, largely self-employment activities. Most of them are traditional occupations and methods of production. Informal activities pose a great threat to the environment. They usually operate without authorization on public or private land; they also engage in illegal subdivision and/or rental of land, unauthorized construction of structures and buildings using low cost and locally available scrap construction materials.

Tipple (2005) conducted further study on informal economy and said that informal economic sector is of particular interest to the urban planning professional. While the traditional planning position is to advance the problems informal enterprises present for land use of planning (change of use, traffic generation, overuse of services, pollution, noise and general nuisance); it is pertinent to note that many low-income households rely on the informal economy for employment, income and services. Without them, countless households will be unable to meet survival needs and purchase food conveniently.

PMnews (2010) expressed that for too long, markets in Lagos States, southwest Nigeria, have become eyesores. Filth and poor sanitation have become the hallmark of many markets in the Lagos metropolis. This is coupled with unbridled trading on streets, road medians and setbacks, among others. The myriad of problems associated with market development, such as environmental sanitation, physical structure, safety of life and property, security of food, transportation, conflict and crimes and health, among others readily come to the front burner.

Bammeke and Sridhar (2004) talked about market sanitation and the serious problem associated in major cities in Nigeria. Their study describes the characteristics of wastes in 12 markets in Ibadan, the capital of Oyo State. The results indicate that the wastes comprise of over 68% of easily decomposable matter originating from food, leaves and paper. The wastes on an average showed 66.7% volatile substances, 2.1% total Kjeldahl nitrogen, 1.6% total phosphorus (PO<sub>4</sub>), and 66.5% water content. The heavy metal contents were low in the single sample analyzed.

Li Ting Zheng Jie Li Ying (2009) adopted the methodology of Grossman and Krugman to analyze environmental effect of China's textile export from 1991 and 2006. The results suggested that the development of China's textile export brings negative scale effect to the environment by excessive exploitation of resources and environmental pollution. But with the introduction and implementation of environmental protection technology, it has brought positive technique effect on the environment. However, the positive impact of technique effect together with composition effect, product effect and regulation effect still couldn't offset the negative impact of scale effect.

Omoleka (2003) worked on the environmental pollution in Ibadan city and concluded that environmental pollution arises as a result of waste products generated from factories, hotels, hospital and commercial centres. There exists a bulk loading from illegal refuse depots. This method arises from the fact that the very poor who could not afford payment fee for disposal of their refuse product reside mostly in the core area of Ibadan metropolis. As a result, these poverty stricken people resorted to sporadic and indiscriminate dumping of waste in any available vacant plots of land, sidewalks, roadway, streams (especially Ogunpa river) channels and drainages. Statistically, refuse generated from these areas constitutes nothing less than 70% of the refuse being generated in the city.

The discussion above shows the roles and significance of market places in the developmental process of towns and nation in general and these cannot be overlooked as they affect every segment of our life. However, the management of traditional markets has not been given adequate attention in the literature. This is a gap in knowledge that this study intends to fill.

### 3.0 The Study Area

#### 3.1 Historical Background of Ibadan City

In the Yoruba Golden Age which came to a close about 1800 A.D. Yoruba land contained a number of kingdoms. The major kingdoms apart from Ife that developed in Yorubaland up to 1800 A.D. were Oyo, Ijebu Ijesa, Ketu, Popo, Egba, Sabe, Dassa, Egbado, Igbonuna, Ondo and sixteen Ekiti principal towns.

Prior to about 1550 A.D. the kingdoms were apparently inhabited by “homogeneous” ethnic groups which had a paramount ruler Oba (king). The seat of the potentate was the capital city which was the religious, political, administrative and economic centre of the kingdom of the ethnic group.

The ruling dynasty of most, if not all of these kingdoms traced their origin to Ile-Ife and their descent directly or indirectly to Oduduwa. The account of the foundation of these kingdoms revealed that their founders left Ile-Ife at different times and for slightly different reasons rather than by common decision taken in normal circumstances according to tradition.

Therefore, cities established in those days were crucial to the development of the ancient urban empires in Yorubaland as they were Mesopotamia, India, Egypt, China, Central Andes and Mesoamerica. The urban empires became knowledge based societies where information and the conscious regular and systematic collection of data became an integrated part of maintaining controls.

Yoruba city concept in the Golden Age which came to an end in 1793 after the death of Alaafin Aole, was the royal capital established by the kings. As there was only one Oba (king) in the kingdom, his seat was the only city in the kingdom. Only the seat of the king was designated city which is the largest. Other small settlements called.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Yoruba land was characterized by insecurity. The intra-Yoruba war (1825-1893) and the military Jihad originating from Sokoto Sultanate, which spread from the north to the south of Nigeria, provoked huge movement of people from the north to the south of Yoruba land and from the countryside to the walled cities. Thus, many old cities disappeared (Old-Oyo, Owu) whereas a new generation of fortified towns came into being (New Oyo, Abeokuta, Ibadan).

Ibadan was created in 1829 as a war camp for warriors coming from Oyo, Ife and Ijebu. A forest site and several ranges of hills, varying in elevation from 160 to 275 metres offered strategic defense opportunities. Moreover, its location at the fringe of the forest promoted its emergence as a marketing centre for traders and goods from both the forest and grassland areas. Ibadan thus began as a military state and remained so until the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The city-state also succeeded in building a large empire from the 1860s to the 1890s and extended over much of northern and eastern Yoruba land. It was appropriately nicknamed *idi Ibon*, “but of a gun”, because of its unique military character. The economy of Ibadan primarily rested on agriculture (yam, maize, vegetables...), manufacture (mainly weapons, smithery, cloth and ceramics industry) and trade (slaves, palm oil, yam, kola for export, Shea- butter, salt, horses, and weapons from outside).

The colonial period reinforced the position of the city in the Yoruba urban network. After a small boom in rubber business (1901-1913), cocoa became the main produce of the region and attracted European and Levantine firms, as well as southern and northern traders from Lagos, Ijebu-ode and Kano among other. Their activities covered both the import of manufactured articles and the export of local agriculture produce, notably cocoa, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, hides, and skin (Mabogunje, 1968: 195). The railway to the North reached Ibadan in 1901 and all road traffic from Lagos to the North converge in Ibadan. The city became a major point of bulk trade. Its central location and accessibility from the capital



city of Lagos were major considerations in the choice of Ibadan as the headquarters of the Western Provinces (1939), which became the Western Region of Nigeria in 1952.

### **3.2 Physical Characteristics**

The major things considered under physical characteristics of Ibadan are, geographical location, climatic condition, vegetation, land use and location of economic activities.

#### **3.2.1 Geographical Location**

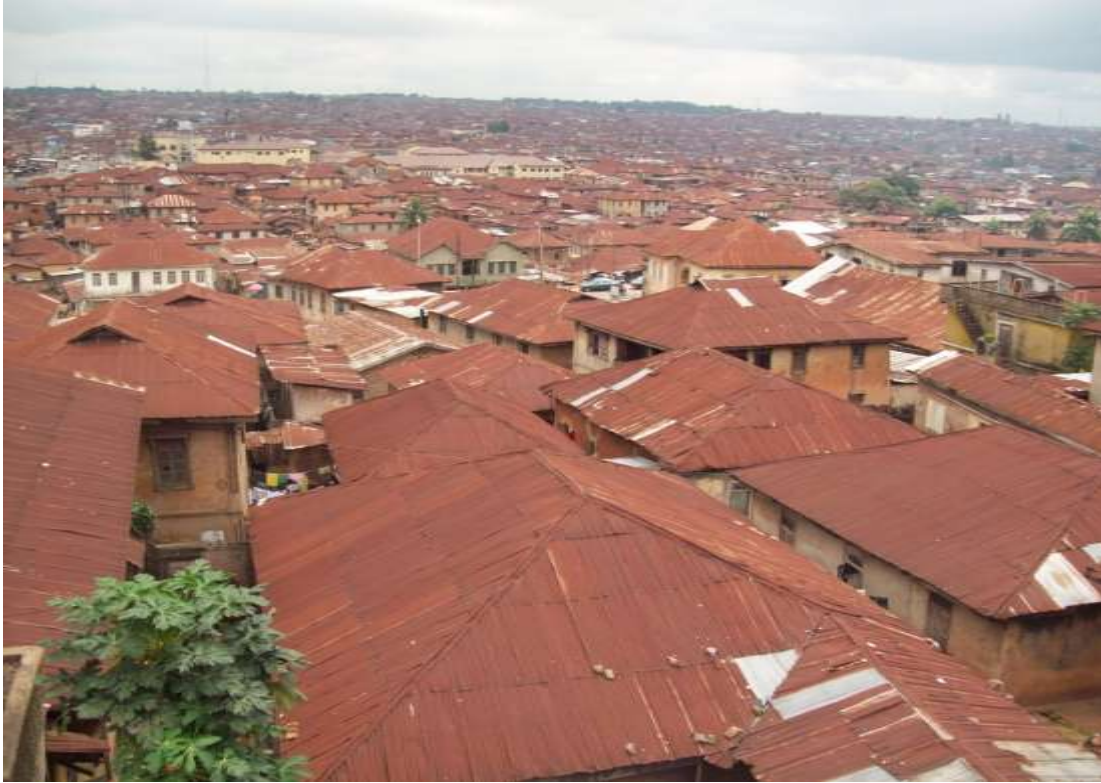
Ibadan, one of the fastest growing cities in Nigeria (see plate 2.1 and 2.2) is located in Oyo State in the south-west geo-political zone of Nigeria. The State is bounded on the North by Kwara State, on the south by Ogun State, on the west by the sister state of Osun, and on the West by the neighboring Republic of Benin. (see figure 3.1).

**Plate 3.1: An Overview of Ibadan taken from Mapo Hills**



**Source: Ibadan Context, 2011.**

**Plate 3.2: An Overview of Ibadan taken from Agbadagbudu via Beere**



**Source: Ibadan Context, 201**



Source: Ministry of Lands and Housing, Ibadan Oyo State (2011)

The city of Ibadan is located approximately on longitude  $3^{\circ}51'$  East of the Greenwich Meridian and latitude  $7^{\circ}23'$  North of the Equator at a distance some 145kilometres worth east of Lagos. Ibadan is directly connected to many towns in Nigeria, as its rural hinterland by a system of roads, railways and air routes. The physical setting of the city consists of ridges of hills that run approximately in northwest – southeast direction. The largest of these ridges lies in the central part of the city and contains such peaks as Mapo, Mokola and Aremo. These hills range in elevation from 160 to 275 metres above sea level and thus afford the visitor a panoramic view of the city.

### 3.2.2 Climatic Condition

The average temperature of Ibadan is 27 C, with a range of 4 C; the mean annual rainfall is above 1,505mm while the relative humidity is between 60% and 80%. (Source; Oyo State Statistical Year Book).

### 3.2.3 Vegetation

According to O.A. Iwena (2000), the vegetation, of Ibadan is rainforest. It has tall trees exist in different heights; they form canopies i.e. lower, middle and upper layers; it has numerous heterogeneous species of trees like Iroko, Obeche and Mahogany.

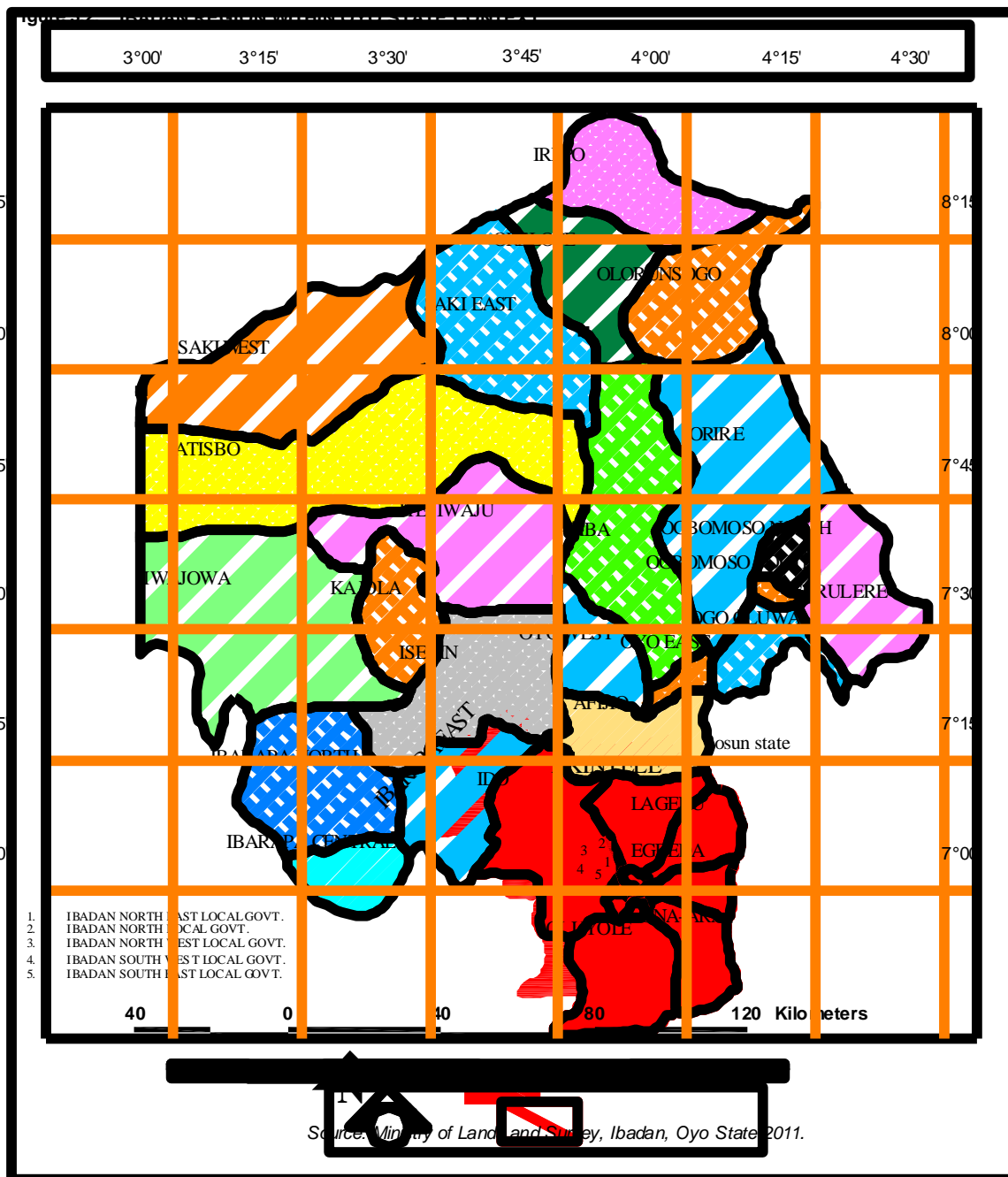
### 3.2.4 Land use and Location of Economic Activities

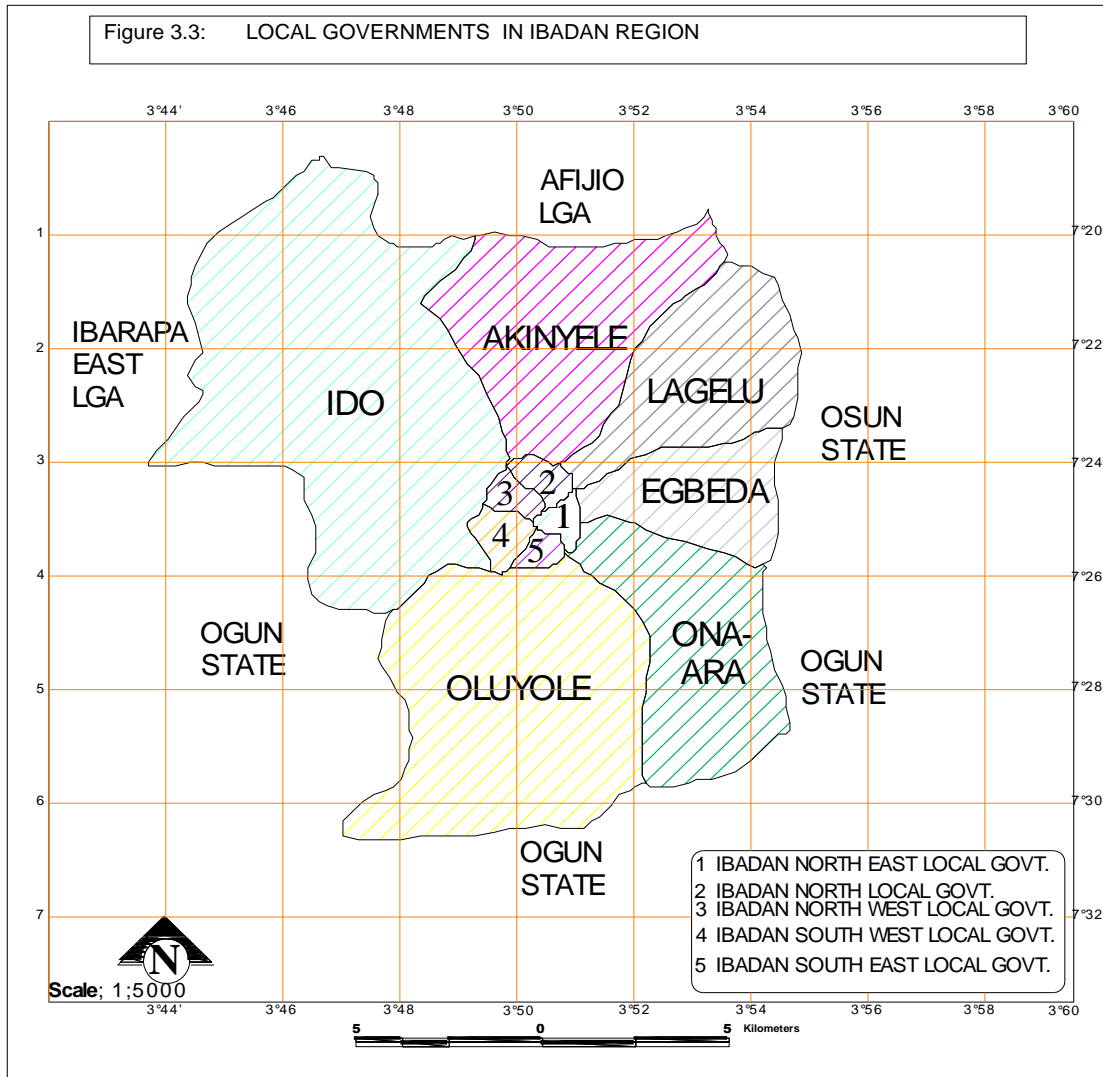
The administrative and commercial importance of Ibadan has resulted in land being a key investment, an asset and a status symbol for the population. This has been evident in the frequency of and disputes in the city due to multiple ownerships. Although land ownership is

theoretically vested in the government through a land use decree, land is still very much private owned by families and lineages. Beside, multiple ownerships, land disputes also arise from non-compliance by people building houses in contravention to building codes and regulation.

The total land area of the eleven Local Governments of the Ibadan metropolitan area is 3.123km<sup>2</sup> out of which about 15% falls in Urban Ibadan while the remaining 85% is in Rural Ibadan. Ibadan North Local Government has the largest land area among the urban Local Governments with 145.58km<sup>2</sup> while Ibadan North West is the smallest with 31.38km<sup>2</sup>. The second largest local government in Urban Ibadan is Ibadan South West with 124,55km<sup>2</sup> this represents about 4% of the total land of the City and about one quarter of Urban Ibadan.

For the rural Local Governments, Ido has the largest land area with 865.49km<sup>2</sup> representing 27.71% of the total land of the City and 32.54% of the total rural land area. This is followed by Ona Ara Local Government with 277. 10km<sup>2</sup> while Egbeda Local Government has the least land area of 136.83km (see figure 3.2 and 3.3).

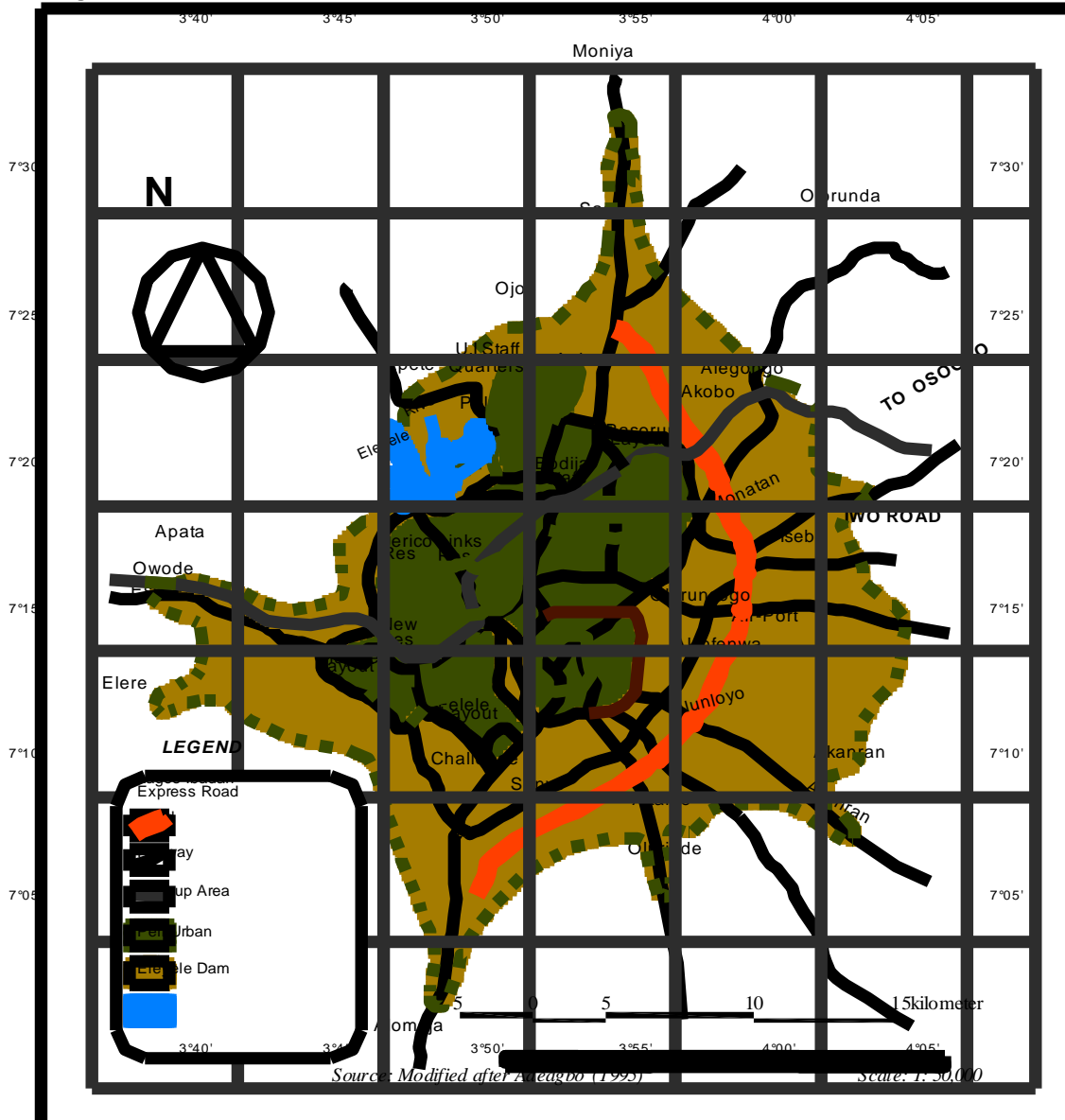




Source: Ministry of Lands and Housing, Ibadan, 2011.

The general land use pattern of the Ibadan metropolitan area shows a clear distinction purely residential use for Urban Ibadan and agricultural use for Rural Ibadan. According to Ayeni(1994) residential land use is the most predominant among all land uses in the built up part of Ibadan. In this analysis, the metropolitan areas refer to the urban only and some of the rural area (see figure 3.4).

**Figure 3.4: PERI-URBAN INTER-FACE OF METROPOLITAN IBADAN**



The arrival of the railway bringing European goods and personnel for trade and administration marked the beginning of large-scale immigration. The railway system began in 1896 in Lagos and reached Kano in 1911 while the first motor able road in Nigeria was constructed from Ibadan to Oyo in 1906. Ethnic groups such as the Ibos, Edos, Urhobos, Nupe Igbiras, Hausas and Fulanis began to flood the city. Mokola became occupied mostly the Nupes and Igbiras. Sabo became occupied predominantly by the Hausas and Fulanis with an expensive cola-nut trade while using their heavy presence to influence, politics. Oke-Ado and Oke-Bola were then laid out for occupation by Yoruba ethnic groups such as Ijebus and the Egbas. These were 'invaders' of some sort but not the calibre expected to challenge business elite. They constituted mostly the under-class which provided supporting services in the society.

The growth of Ibadan became more rapid from 1946 when it was made the headquarters of the then Western Region of Nigeria. It then began to attract more Europeans as administrators and businessmen, Yorubas mostly as civil servants but also as traders, and other ethnic groups who came into various un-skilled occupations. The settlement pattern continued to follow the triangular form. Which had been established and Jericho with other New Reservations for Europeans were established because Agodi Hill had become inadequate. By 1952, the population of those Europeans had become 2,000. This is a large figure for those times. But larger and more rapid expansion were taking place in the indigenous areas such as Oke-Padi, Oniyanrin, Oke-Aremo, Oke-Offa, Ode-Aje, Agugu, Elekuro, Kudeti and Ogunpa area. According to Bola Ayeni, "The Metropolitan Area of Ibadan has one of the highest population densities in the country and the mostly densely settled areas remain the central and indigenous core of the city."

### **3.3 Scio-Economic Characteristics**

#### **3.3.1 Economic base and Occupation Structure**

The economy of Ibadan primarily rested on agriculture (yam, maize, vegetables...), manufacture (mainly weapons, smithery, cloth and ceramics industry) and trade (slaves, palm oil, yam, kola for export, shea butter, salt, horses, weapons from outside). After the rubber boom their activities covered both the import of manufactured articles and the export of local agriculture produce, notably cocoa, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, hides, and skin (Mabogunje, 1968: 195).

#### **3.3.2 Population Growth**

The growth of the population of Ibadan has also been equally remarkable. From a war camp consisting in 1829 of a motley collection of soldiers, the population rose from the estimated 100,000 in 1851 to 175,000 in 1911. Between 1911 and 1921 it increased at about 3.1 percent per annum to 238,075. The rate of increase between 1921 and 1931 was 0.5 percent per annum while it was only 0.8 percent per annum for the period between 1931 and 1952 when the population rose from 387,133 to 459,196. In 1952, the less city was counted and it was 286,252. From then on, the population of Ibadan metropolitan area increased at a growth rate of 3.95 percent per annum from 1952 and 1963 when the population rose to 1,258,625. The population rose to 1,829,300 in 1999 at a growth rate of 1.65% from 1963 and increased to 1,338,659 in 2006 at a growth rate of 2.35%. However, the population growth is gradually shifting to the less city with a growth rate of 4.7% per annum between 1991 and 2006 according to the provisional census figure released by the National Population Commission (2006)



### **3.4 Historical Background of Oja'ba Market**

Oja'ba market was founded in 1830 by Iba-Oluyole and Olupoyi who were great warriors in Ibadan. The market started by selling of melon (Egusi) brought by sellers from Oyo-Ile and displayed at the residential entrance of Olupoyi for sale. Gradually other food items like yam flour (Elubo), tomatoes, pepper etc were added and led to the expansion of the market.

The market attracted sellers who were farmers from the suburb of Ibadan like Omi-Adio, Olodo, Egbedo, Ihori, Igangan etc who bring food items to the market for buying and selling. Different people from Ilesha, Abeokuta, Ijebu etc come and buy food items to their regions.

The market has season for commodities. For example from June to December the market experience a peak season for buying and selling of food items. But from January to May the market depends on some other markets like Shasa, Oje for the selling and buying of commodities.

Oja'ba market is daily both night and day, distribution pattern of the market is on-street trading and nature of growth is organic.

### **3.5 Historical Background of Oje Market**

Oje was founded in 1860 by Dele Solu, Jubilikenke, Ajeja and Ojo Ibadan who were great warriors in Ibadan. The market emerged as a result of a tree planted called "Igi-Etun" which became big and latter providing shade for people to relax. A woman was selling bean's cake (Akara) under the tree which provided food for people who were relaxing under the big tree. Gradually this spot became a central place of buying and selling with some other activities. This spot today is called Ayunre-Oje.

The market is well known for the selling and buying of weaving materials (Aso-Ofi) and it attracts people from different regions like Ilorin, Iseyin, Saki, Okeho etc for transaction of weaving materials. The market is compartmentalized as Oje-Olofi (weaving cloth), Oje-Eleso (fruits), Oje-Alata (pepper, tomato e.t.c.). Oje-Olofi holds every seventeenth day (i.e. at sixteen days interval) while Oje-Alata, Oje-Eleso and other food stuff items take place daily. Based on the information gathered by the researcher, the nature of Oje market is both periodic and daily. Distribution pattern of Oje market is on-street trading, and nature of growth is organic.

**Plate 3.3: An Overview of Ayunre tree where Oje Market Originated**



**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

#### **4.0 Functional Assessment of Oja’ba and Oje Markets**

This chapter considers critically existing situation of Oja’ba and Oje markets in terms of socio-economic characteristics, as well as interrelationships among the identified market sectors, provision of facilities and amenities, contribution of the stakeholders to the management of the markets, challenges in managing the markets, the compares and contrasts of the markets.

##### **4.1 Socio-Economic Characteristics**

This is the assessment of physical environment of Oja’ba and Oje markets; this comprised the markets operating system, demand for public utilities, facilities and amenities, implication of their retail services and aesthetic quality of the markets environment.

In the socio-economic characteristics, the type of market operated is mainly daily marketing system. Out of the 194 respondents, 95.9% said they operate daily market system while the remaining 4.1% of the respondents said that they operate periodically. With regards to the market interval, 87.6% of the total respondents said they operate mainly at night and 12.4% said they operate during the day.

The sources of water to the marketers are predominantly borehole. 69.6% said they get borehole water, 5.2% said they get pipe borne water, 20.1% said well water is available to them, while 5.2% said they bring their water from home.

The research work reveals that water supply to the markets are not regular, in that, 77.8% of the respondent said the water supply to the markets is irregular while 22.2% said the water is regular. The research work also reveals that ancient borehole toilet system is

what is obtainable in those markets. 44.7% said they use borehole toilet system, 33.0% said they adopt the throw away system whether it is convenient or not, 9.3% said they adopt the bucket system, while 7.7% said they have access to flush system and 5.2% said they practice the burying around the market system. This research work shows that the toilet provision is highly inadequate as 70.6% of the respondents said that the toilet provision is inadequate compare to 11.3% who said that the toilet provision is adequate and 18.0% who said that there is no toilet at all.

This research work revealed that only one toilet is available in the markets since 74.7% of the total respondents said they have only one toilet in the market as against 5.2% of the respondents who said they have two toilets and 9.8% who also said they have three toilets.

Most of the people who patronize these markets park their vehicles on the street. 85.6% of the respondents said they park their vehicles on the street, 14.4% said they park their cars at the parking space available.

The research work also reveals that there is no fire hydrant in the markets. 85.6% of the total respondents said that there is no fire hydrants in the markets against 14.4% said that there is a fire hydrant in the markets.

Concerning the drainage systems, the research work reveals that there is drainage system in the markets, out of the total respondents interviewed, 8.9% said that drainage system is available in the markets, while 12.4% said that drainage system is not available in the markets. The research work also proves that the drainage system in the market is good.

This work also shows that there is no electricity supply to the markets, in that 69.6% of the respondents said that there is no electricity supply to the market as against 30.4% who said that there is electricity supply to the market.

**Table 4.1: Socio-Economic Characteristics**

	Location				Total	
	Oje Market		Oja Oba Market			
Type of market	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Periodic	5	<b>4.9</b>	3	<b>3.3</b>	8	<b>4.1</b>
Daily	98	<b>95.1</b>	88	<b>96.7</b>	186	<b>95.9</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Market interval</b>						
Day only	13	<b>12.6</b>	11	<b>12.1</b>	24	<b>12.4</b>
Night only	90	<b>87.4</b>	80	<b>87.9</b>	170	<b>87.6</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sources of water</b>						
Pipe borne	5	<b>4.9</b>	5	<b>5.5</b>	10	<b>5.2</b>
Borehole	73	<b>70.9</b>	62	<b>68.1</b>	135	<b>69.6</b>
Well	20	<b>19.4</b>	19	<b>20.9</b>	39	<b>20.1</b>
Others	5	<b>4.9</b>	5	<b>5.5</b>	10	<b>5.2</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Water supply</b>						
Regular	23	<b>22.3</b>	20	<b>22.0</b>	43	<b>22.2</b>
Irregular	80	<b>77.7</b>	71	<b>78.0</b>	151	<b>77.8</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Type of toilet available</b>						
Flush system	8	<b>7.8</b>	7	<b>7.7</b>	15	<b>7.7</b>
Bucket system	9	<b>8.7</b>	9	<b>9.9</b>	18	<b>9.3</b>
Borehole system	46	<b>44.7</b>	41	<b>45.1</b>	87	<b>44.8</b>
Throw away system	35	<b>34.0</b>	29	<b>31.9</b>	64	<b>33.0</b>
Others	5	<b>4.9</b>	5	<b>5.5</b>	10	<b>5.2</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Toilet provision</b>						
Adequate	11	<b>10.7</b>	11	<b>12.1</b>	22	<b>11.3</b>
Inadequate	74	<b>71.8</b>	63	<b>69.2</b>	137	<b>70.6</b>
Not available	18	<b>17.5</b>	17	<b>18.7</b>	35	<b>18.0</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of toilet</b>						
One Toilet	78	<b>83.9</b>	67	<b>82.7</b>	145	<b>83.3</b>
Two Toilets	5	<b>5.4</b>	5	<b>6.2</b>	10	<b>5.7</b>
Three Toilets	10	<b>10.8</b>	9	<b>11.1</b>	19	<b>10.9</b>
Total	93	<b>100.0</b>	81	<b>100.0</b>	174	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Parking pattern</b>						
On the street	89	<b>86.4</b>	77	<b>84.6</b>	166	<b>85.6</b>
Car parking	14	<b>13.6</b>	14	<b>15.4</b>	28	<b>14.4</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Fire hydrants</b>						
Available	14	<b>13.6</b>	14	<b>15.4</b>	28	<b>14.4</b>
Not Available	89	<b>86.4</b>	77	<b>84.6</b>	166	<b>85.6</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Drainage system</b>						
Available	82	<b>86.3</b>	75	<b>87.2</b>	157	<b>80.9</b>
Not Available	13	<b>13.7</b>	11	<b>12.8</b>	24	<b>12.4</b>
Total	95	<b>100.0</b>	86	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Condition of drainage</b>						
Good	85	<b>82.5</b>	71	<b>78.0</b>	156	<b>80.4</b>
Fair	13	<b>12.6</b>	15	<b>16.5</b>	28	<b>14.4</b>
Poor	5	<b>4.9</b>	5	<b>5.5</b>	10	<b>5.2</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Electric supply</b>						
Yes	30	<b>29.1</b>	29	<b>31.9</b>	59	<b>30.4</b>
No	73	<b>70.9</b>	62	<b>68.1</b>	135	<b>69.6</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

#### **4.2 Market Sectors and their Interrelationship**

Virtually all the identified services and commodities being sold in each of the market have association. This services and commodities associations are classified to sectors in this research work. The categories of services and commodities identified in Oja'ba is also found in Oje except weaved cloth and stationary traders that are not in Oja'ba market (see Table 4.3).

Each association formed cooperative society where they give short term loan to improve their member's welfare. There is a strong relationship among members of each

association in the sense that any defaulter would be punished under the statutory law that formed the associations.

Interrelationship among these associations in each of the market is very weak that is one of the reasons for ineffective management of the markets. If the cooperation among the members of each association in the market can be extended to interrelationship among associations, it would foster effective management and thereby easy for them to resolve the challenges that are confronting the markets at large.

**Table 4.2: Market Sectorization in Oja’ba and Oje Markets**

Sectors	Commodities Specialization
Fish traders	Dry and fresh fish
Meat traders	Dry and fresh meat
Pepper traders	Rodo, Tatase, Sombo, Tomatoes, Onion, etc
Food stuff traders	Gari, Beans, Yam, Yam flour, rice etc
Oil traders	Palm oil, Vegetable oil etc
Vegetable traders	Tete, Soko, Ewedu, Ugkwu etc
Weaved cloth traders	All kinds of indigenous weaved textile materials
Grinders	Grinding of Pepper, Yam and Cassava, Cereals e.t.c
Okada riders	Bicycle transportation
Road transport union	Buses and taxi transportation
Head loaders	Human services on loading, carrying and offloading goods

**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

### **4.3 Provision of Facilities and Amenities within the Markets**

The research work reveals that bore hole is the source of water in Oje market. This is because 68.1% of the total respondents said that the sources of water in Oje market is borehole. 5.5% of the respondents said, the sources of water in Oje market is pipe borne water supply, while 20.9% said it is well water and 5.5% said it is sachet water sold within and around the neighborhood of the market.

The research work also reveals that bore hole is the source of water in Oja Oba market. This is because 70.9% of the total respondents said that the sources of water in Oja Oba market is borehole. 4.9% of the respondents said, the sources of water in Oja Oba market is pipe borne water, while 19.4% said it is well water and 4.9% said it is sachet water sold within and around the neighborhood of the market that is the source of water to them.

The research also reveals that the water supply to the Oje market is not regular as 78% of the total respondents said it is not regular as against 22% who said it is regular. The same applies in Oja Oba market, the research reveals that the water supply to the Oja Oba market is not regular as 77.7% of the total respondents said it is not regular as against 22.3% who said it is regular.

The research also reveals that there is toilet in the markets. In Oje market, the research work shows that one toilet is available for use in the whole market, in that 73.6% said they have one toilet in Oje market, 5.5% of the respondents said they have two toilets while the remaining 9.9% of the respondent however said they have three toilets in the market. The research work makes us understand that the type of toilet system available in Oje market is what is available in Oja Oba market. In Oja Oba market they have just one toilet. 75.7% of the total respondents said they have one toilet in Oja Oba market. 4.9% of the respondents

said they have two toilets while the remaining 9.7% of the respondents said they have three toilets in Oja Oba market. Among other things, the research work shows that borehole toilet system is what is available in both markets. In Oje market, 45.1% of the respondents said it is borehole toilet system that is available, 7.7% said that flush toilet system is what is available in the market, 9.9% said it is bucket system, while 31.9% said it is throw away method that they adopt and 5.5% said it is burying system that is available in the market. In Oja Oba market, the same applies in that 44.7% of the respondents said it is borehole toilet system that is available, 7.8% said that flush toilet system is what is available in Oja Oba market, 8.7% said it is bucket system, while 34.0% said it is throw away method that they adopt and 5.5% said it is burying system that is available in the market.

The research work shows that there is no parking space within the vicinity of both markets. 84.6% of the respondents in Oje market said they park their vehicles on the streets around the market. The same applies to Oja Oba market, 86.4% said they park their vehicles on the streets.

The research work shows that there is no fire hydrant within the vicinity of both markets. 84.6% of the respondents in Oje market said they do not have fire hydrants. The same applies to Oja Oba market, 86.4% said they also do not have fire hydrants.

Also, the research work shows that drainage system is available in both markets. In Oje market, 82.4% of the respondents said drainage system is available in the markets, while 17.6% said drainage system is available in the markets. In Oja Oba market, 79.6% of the respondents said drainage system is available in the markets, while 20.4% said drainage system is not available in the markets.

The research work shows that there is no electricity supply in both markets. 68.1% of the respondents in Oje market said there is no electricity supply to the market. The same applies to Oja Oba market, 86.4% of the total respondents said there is no electricity supply to the market as well. The research also revealed that the roads accessibility within the markets is tarred. In Oje market, 100% entire respondents said the road accessibility is tarred, while in Oja Oba market, 97.8% said the road accessibility is equally tarred and only about 2.2% said it is not tarred. In the area of health facilities, the research reveals that there is hospital provided for the market, in that 86.4% of the respondents said that there is hospital provision for the marketers, 4.9% said that there is maternity in the market while 8.7% said that there is dispensary made available to the market users. But in Oja Oba market, the research work reveals that there is only one dispensary service available to the market users.

This thesis shows that mode of waste disposal in Oje market is mainly through waste collector and throwing waste into open drainage. This is because, 46.6% said they dump waste into waste collector already stationed; about 39.8% said they throw waste in open drainage, while 13.6% however said that they disposed of waste by burning. Also this thesis reveals that the mode of waste disposal in Oja Oba market is mainly through waste collector and throwing waste into open drainage as it is in Oje market. This is because, 51.6% said they dump waste into waste collector already stationed; about 37.4% said they throw waste in open drainage, while 11.0% however said that they disposed waste by burning.

The research work made known that there is security provision in both markets. 77.6% of the respondents in Oje market said there is security provision in the market even though 22.3% claim that there is no security provision in the market. The same applies to Oja Oba market, 71.4% of the total respondents said there is security provision in the market even though 28.6% said that there is no security provision in the market.

The following facilities are available in Oje market borehole water though not regular, one borehole toilet that is not adequate, drainage system, tarred road accessibility, private hospital, private mosque, stationed waste container that is not adequate and security provision that is not effective.

The following facilities are available in Oja Oba market borehole water though not regular, One pit toilet that is not adequate, drainage system, un-tarred road accessibility, dispensary, private mosque, stationed waste container that is not adequate and security provision that is not effective.

**Table 4.3: Level of Facilities and Amenities in Oja’ba and Oje Markets**

Variable	Oje Market		Oja Oba Market		Total	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
<b>Sources of water</b>						
Pipe borne	5	<b>4.9</b>	5	<b>5.5</b>	10	<b>5.2</b>
Borehole	73	<b>70.9</b>	62	<b>68.1</b>	135	<b>69.5</b>
Well	20	<b>19.4</b>	19	<b>20.9</b>	39	<b>20.1</b>
Sachet Water	5	<b>4.9</b>	5	<b>5.5</b>	10	<b>5.2</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Water supply</b>						
Regular	23	<b>22.3</b>	20	<b>22.0</b>	43	<b>22.2</b>
Irregular	80	<b>77.7</b>	71	<b>78.0</b>	151	<b>77.8</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Type of toilet available</b>						
Flush system	8	<b>7.8</b>	7	<b>7.7</b>	15	<b>7.7</b>
Bucket system	9	<b>8.7</b>	9	<b>9.9</b>	18	<b>9.3</b>
Borehole system	46	<b>44.7</b>	41	<b>45.1</b>	87	<b>44.8</b>
Throw away system	35	<b>34.0</b>	29	<b>31.9</b>	64	<b>33.0</b>
Bury System	5	<b>4.9</b>	5	<b>5.5</b>	10	<b>5.2</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
	Oje Market		Oja Oba Market		Total	
<b>Number of toilet</b>						
One Toilet	78	<b>75.7</b>	67	<b>73.6</b>	145	<b>83.3</b>
Two Toilets	5	<b>4.9</b>	5	<b>5.5</b>	10	<b>5.7</b>
Three Toilets	10	<b>9.7</b>	9	<b>9.9</b>	19	<b>11.0</b>
Total	93	<b>100.0</b>	81	<b>100.0</b>	174	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Parking pattern</b>						
On the street	89	<b>86.4</b>	77	<b>84.6</b>	166	<b>85.6</b>
Car parking	14	<b>13.6</b>	14	<b>15.4</b>	28	<b>14.4</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Fire hydrants</b>						
Available	14	<b>13.6</b>	14	<b>15.4</b>	28	<b>14.4</b>
Not Available	89	<b>86.4</b>	77	<b>84.6</b>	166	<b>85.6</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Drainage system</b>						
Available	82	<b>79.6</b>	75	<b>82.4</b>	157	<b>80.9</b>
Not Available	21	<b>20.4</b>	16	<b>17.6</b>	37	<b>19.1</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>

	Oje Market		Oja Oba Market		Total	
<b>Electric supply</b>						
Yes	30	<b>29.1</b>	29	<b>31.9</b>	59	<b>30.4</b>
No	73	<b>70.9</b>	62	<b>68.1</b>	135	<b>69.6</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Road accessibility</b>						
Tarred	103	<b>100.0</b>	89	<b>97.8</b>	192	<b>99.0</b>
Not Tarred	0	<b>0</b>	2	<b>2.2</b>	2	<b>1.0</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Health facilities</b>						
Hospital	89	<b>86.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	89	<b>45.9</b>
Maternity	5	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	5	<b>2.6</b>
Dispensary	9	<b>8.7</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	100	<b>51.5</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Socio-cultural facilities</b>						
Market Hall	10	<b>9.7</b>	2	2.2	12	<b>6.2</b>
Church	9	<b>8.7</b>	12	13.2	21	<b>10.8</b>
Mosque	84	<b>81.6</b>	77	84.6	161	<b>83.0</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	100.0	194	<b>100.0</b>
	Oje Market		Oja Oba Market		Total	
<b>Mode of waste disposal</b>						
Burning	14	<b>13.6</b>	10	<b>11.0</b>	24	<b>12.4</b>
Waste Collector	48	<b>46.6</b>	47	<b>51.6</b>	95	<b>49.0</b>
Open Drains	41	<b>39.8</b>	34	<b>37.4</b>	75	<b>38.6</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Security provision</b>						
Yes	80	<b>77.6</b>	65	<b>71.4</b>	145	<b>74.7</b>
No	23	<b>22.3</b>	26	<b>28.6</b>	49	<b>25.3</b>
Total	103	<b>100.0</b>	91	<b>100.0</b>	194	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

#### 4.4 Stakeholder's Contribution to the Management of the Markets

The stakeholders are the public or private organization, people or group of people who are directly involved in any matter relating to the markets. The research survey revealed the major stakeholders in these markets as follow:

- Local Government Authority
- Market Council Members
- Market Sectorial Associations
- Market Sellers or Traders
- Market Buyers

**4.4.1 Local Government Council** – Ibadan South-West Local Government is the public agent identified as stakeholder for Oja'ba market. Interview conducted on the other stakeholders in this market revealed that the local government authority has not contributed significantly to the physical development of this market. The identified public toilet in Oja'ba was constructed in 1992 with Ibadan development appeal fund collected in the year 1986. The waste disposal management in the market is handled by Ibadan Waste Management



Authority which is not under the local government. The public agent identified as stakeholder in Oje market is Ibadan North-East Local Government. This authority also has not contributed significantly to the physical development and management of the market. The public toilet identified in the market has been provided by the authority for more than four decades and since then nothing has been done to improve the market. The public toilet is no more in use because it is dilapidated and disintegrated as a result of poor maintenance, over utilization and mismanagement. Though a fee of N 20.00 is being collected per head of the users of these public toilets for maintenance purpose but it is not effective to sustain the toilets.

**4.4.2 Market Council Members** – Oja’ba and Oje markets have group of people elected by the members of the markets who are saddled with the responsibility of managing and overseeing the affairs of the markets, these elected group of people in each of the market are called market council. Interview conducted on the council members of each market revealed that they have not been effective in their responsibility of managing the existing facilities in the markets, such as, the public toilets and waste container. This is a great challenge to the council members of these markets because if they cannot effectively manage the few existing facilities in the markets how would they be able to manage and maintain the essential anticipated facilities, utilities and amenities proposed for these markets. Actually, the council members have been very effective in the area of social welfare improvement of their market traders who are in need in terms of cash and kind as the case may be.

**4.4.3 Market Sectorial Associations** – The associations identified in the study areas are differentiated by the type of commodities or goods that are being sold (see Table 4.3). Each of this commodities sector association is very much involved in cooperative society to improve the members’ welfare. There is no effort or attempt by these associations to improve the physical quality of their market environment.

**4.4.4 Market Sellers or Traders** – Personal interaction with some of the traders during field survey shows that some traders have really made efforts to improve the management of the markets. For example, some traders employed security officers to watch their stores during the night, they employed people to sweep their shops’ environment and pack the solid waste to the waste container that is available in the markets. Some identified the need for water supply in the markets and dug borehole water thereby making water available for sales.

**4.4.5 Market Buyers** – This group of people has nothing at stake in the markets. They go to the markets and leave once they are through with their transactions, but they are counted as major stakeholders because they are the reason the traders show case their goods for sales. Therefore, there is no attempt by buyers to improve the quality of the markets environment. At times some buyers because of the absence of organized parking space in the markets they would park their vehicles in places that would make thorough fare to be difficult for other vehicles until they come back from their transactions before they would remove their vehicles. This happens because of the lack of traffic management in the markets.

## **4.5 Challenges in the Management of Oja’ba and Oje Markets**

Managing traditional market is a great challenge in any part of the world especially African countries. In effective management in Oja’ba and Oje markets are deduced from the indicators explained below.

**4.5.1 Organized Parking Space** – There is no provision for organized parking space in either of the markets to take care of parking of vehicles of the traders, buyers and other

vehicle owners who has one thing or the other to do in the markets. This deficiency encouraged the parking of vehicles along the road network within the markets which causes obstruction of traffic movement for both vehicular and pedestal.

**Plate 4.1: On-street Parking causing Obstruction of Traffic Movement in Oje Market**



**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

**4.5.2 Traffic and Transportation Flow** – On-street trading and on-street parking of vehicles that characterized the markets have seriously affected the flow of traffic with the incessant traffic hold up and traffic jam that is mostly experienced within these markets area. For example in Oja’ba the access roads within the markets have been taken over by traders and buyers for trading and transaction activities. This makes it difficult for vehicles to have access to the roads for loading and off-loading of goods.

**Plate 4.2: An Overview of On-street Trading In Oja'ba Market**



**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

**Plate 4.3: On-street Trading and Parking causing Traffic Obstruction in Oja’ba Market**



**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

**4.5.3 Loading and Off-loading Bay** – An organized market should have loading and off-loading bay to enhance free flow of vehicles and convenient loading and off-loading of goods for traders and buyers. But the recognizance survey to the markets reveals that there is no facility for loading and off-loading bay. This is one of the factors responsible for the traffic problems within the markets because any vehicle that want to load or off-load goods has to park on the highway while other vehicles would have to wait till the activity is done before there can be free flow of traffic again.

**Plate 4.4: Obstruction of Traffic Movement in Oje Market by Loading and Off-Loading**



**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

**4.5.4 Basic Market Infrastructure** – The prevalence of socio-economic problems in these markets are resulted from the lacing or inadequate fundamental infrastructure that an ideal market should have for the convenience of the people patronizing them. This basic infrastructure includes: public toilets, portable water supply, security of goods, waste containers and many others.

**4.5.5 Environmental Pollution** – The physical environment of these markets are polluted with solid waste as a result of the waste container that is not adequate in the market. It is obvious that one waste container that is on ground in each of the market cannot coop with the waste being generated in these markets daily. Also, general habit of people by dumping solid waste to the available open drains and stream has contributed majorly to the pollution of the markets physical environment.

**Plate 4.5: An Overview of Dumped Solid Waste in the Open Drains in Oje Market**



**Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011.**

**Plate 4.6: An Overview of Dumped Solid Waste on Temidire Stream in Oje Market**



**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

**4.5.6 Coverage for Display of Goods** – The markets are located within the core residential area of Ibadan, this makes space allocation very difficult and encourage the traders to display their goods on the highway and access roads within the markets.

**Plate 4.7: An Overview of Goods Displayed on the Access Road in Oja’ba Market**



**Source: Field Survey, 2011.**

**4.5.7 Waste Disposal and Management** – There is no any statutory obligation to be enforced in either of the market that would see to the general sanitation of the markets to enhance clean, viable and healthy physical environment. This deficiency has also contributed greatly to the pollution of the physical environment of the markets.

**4.5.8 Public and Private Sector** – There have not been any private sector intervention to address the challenges in the markets. The public sector interventions identified are either inadequate or not functioning again. Neglect of these markets by both public and private sectors has contributed to the inherent challenges identified in the markets.

**4.5.9 People’s Attitude** – The attitude of people to change in the pursuit of effective and efficient management of these markets is a major concern. People do not want a change and there cannot be progress in addressing the challenges of these markets without a change. This fact was established by the researcher when the traders were not cooperating in giving necessary information thinking that the research exercise would affect their socio-economic welfare in terms of displacing them from displaying their goods on the access roads and relocating the markets to somewhere else.

## **5.0 Summary of Findings, Proposals, Recommendations and Conclusion**

### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

There are facts that were observed and discovered on the existing condition of Oja'ba and Oje markets during the field survey. These facts are stated as follows:

#### **5.1.1 Existing Condition of Oja'ba and Oje Markets**

- The access roads within the market are in poor condition this resulted to uneasy in the movement of people and goods, vehicles for loading and offloading of goods is very difficult.
- There is inadequate drainage system, while the available drains are poorly maintained; this has resulted to erosion and poor roads within the market.
- There is one toilet facility to serve the whole population of the market which is obviously not adequate. The fact that the location of the toilet is far for some people and the inadequacy of it made some traders in the market to pass their faeces in a bucket or nylon inside their shop and throw it away to the available dust bin, open drains and stream when they are going home in the night.
- On street parking is the other of the day in the market because there is no parking facility for vehicles. This caused the constant hold up or traffic flow delay for vehicle passing on the major road that leads to Molete from Bere.
- On street trading predominantly characterized the market, the few available shops have been converted to stores where the traders keep their goods till the following day.
- There is no fire hydrant in the market in case of fire outbreak. The available fire bridge is in the South-West local government which is to serve the whole local government jurisdiction. This is an anticipated risk in waiting in case of fire outbreak; the whole market may be set ablaze.
- There is no provision for water supply in the market. Most traders depend on sachet water and little available well water dug in some nearby residential buildings to the market for drinking and other uses.
- There is no any socio-cultural facility on ground in the market.
- There is no health facility on ground for the market people in case of emergency relating to health, except one private clinic within the residential buildings in the area which is not even closed to the market.
- There is one waste disposal container provided by Ibadan Solid Waste Management Board (ISWMB) in the market for people to dump their waste for evacuation but it is not enough to take care of the waste being generated by the market people.
- It is the individual traders in the market that is responsible for the security of their goods and properties. This is not effective because it was reported by some traders that bugling is not rare in the market.
- There is market council of elders saddled with the responsibility of managing the market but they are not effective in resolving the challenges that are facing the market.
- It was observed that there has not been any significant impact of Ibadan South-West local government in the market.



## **5.2 Proposals**

Proposal is a stated activity to be done to solve the existing problems in an area so as to promote an ideal physical environment for leaving, working, recreation and aesthetic for people. The following proposals are made for Oja'ba and Oje markets to solve the problems relating to their physical environment.

- There should be provision for organized parking spaces in each of the market that would take care of the vehicles of those who has one thing or the other to do in the markets. This would discourage the habit of on-street parking that characterised the markets. Charges should be levied on the users of the parking facility for sustainability and maintenance with a market committee that would be assigned to manage it.
- The existing roads and footpaths within these markets should be upgraded with drainage for accessibility and circulation of people, goods and vehicles
- There should be provision for loading and offloading bay in these markets, this would ease the movement of vehicles within the markets and solve the problem of traffic holdup as a result of lorry and buses loading and offloading goods.
- Provision for two boreholes in each of the market is very important to meet water demand of people in the markets. These boreholes should be strategically located where people can access them at a shortest distance.
- Street trading that characterised the two markets should be discouraged. There should be provision for enough set back beyond the highways and access roads that are within the markets where trader can display their goods. This set back must be provided when the roads within the markets are being upgraded.
- There should be provision for two public toilets in each of the market. These toilets should be located strategically where people can access them within a shortest distance. This would enhance healthy physical environment of these two markets. It would safe people in Ibadan metropolis from food contamination and spreading of cholera. Bearable charges must be levied on the users for sustainability and maintenance of this facility with a market council appointed to manage it.
- There should be enforcement officers that would mandate every trader in the markets to do general sanitation of the market environment.
- One health clinic in each of the market is considered necessary in case of any emergency hazard relating to the health of traders and buyers in the markets.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

To address the identify challenges of Oja'ba and Oje traditional markets action should be taken on the following recommendations.

### **5.3.1 Embarkation on Community Self-Help Programs**

The stakeholders in these markets should cooperate together to embark on physical development programs on their own as a form of community self-help/effort before calling on government intervention. The government of this day cannot satisfactorily meet the needs of every community but if the traders, market sector associations, and market council of elders can take up their problems or needs, it will encourage the government to assist them at any level they present to government for assistance.

The stakeholder in these markets should develop the habit of cooperatively taking proper care of their existing and proposed facilities and amenities and see their sustainability.

### **5.3.2 Government Intervention**

It is strongly recommended that the stakeholders in these markets should not be shouldered to bear the responsibility of developing and managing these markets alone. The Ibadan South-West local government and Ibadan North-East local government with the state government should rise up to support the stakeholders in these markets to address their physical development challenges.

### **5.3.3 Provision for Redevelopment Program**

Redevelopment program would be the solution to the physical development challenges facing Oja'ba and Oje markets. This redevelopment program was carried out in Mokola area of Ibadan by Oyo State Government through World Bank Project. If there is going to be another opportunity of this World Bank Project, traditional markets in Ibadan should not be left out.

The redevelopment program would make provision for upgrading of the existing roads, provision for water supply through drilling of boreholes, provision of adequate toilet, organized parking space, loading and offloading bay and other facilities and amenities as regard lacking of such in these markets.

### **5.3.4 Development Control/Monitoring Team**

The stakeholders in Oja'ba and Oje markets should cooperate with the local government of their jurisdiction to make development control and monitoring exercise more effective and efficient. This would stop the further physical degradation and thereby improve the quality of these markets physical environment.

### **5.3.5 Management Committee**

There should be an effective and efficient management committee different from market council of elders that would comprise at least a member of each market sector association to see to the maintenance, management and coordination of these proposed amenities, facilities and utilities in these markets. The management committee would see to the implementation and enforcement of effective general sanitation of the markets.

## **5.4 Conclusion**

Traditional markets play a very important role in the socio-economic development of a city in terms of job creations for the less privileged who could not afford tertiary education to have a source of livelihood. They also help in meeting the need of human survival in terms of provision of food for consumption, social gathering and many others.

The management and coordination of traditional markets in Nigeria cities is nothing to write about. The rate at which traditional markets are emerging and resulting to several Central Business Districts (C.B.D.) in the city without effective coordination and management may jeopardize the physical development of the city by defeating the purpose of beauty, recreation, working, leaving and aesthetic for man.

The historical background of most of these markets in Nigeria in terms of location, setting and operation has made some of them to be a monument that cannot be scraped or relocated. If these traditional markets are to be preserved there is a great challenge for both public and private organizations, individuals or group of individuals to address the challenges that are facing the markets.

If the recommendations of this research work are utilized, the traditional markets in Nigeria would experience a new trend as against what is happening presently in terms of management and the physical settings of the market environment.

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## APPENDIX I

Meticulous counting of traders at Oja'ba and Oje markets for consecutive three days is as follows:

**Table Showing the Average Number of Traders in Oja'ba Market**

Days	8am-12pm	12pm-4pm	4pm-6pm	Average
Thursday	1,246	1,450	1,670	1,655
Friday	1,305	1,480	1,560	1,588
Saturday	1,501	1,354	1,482	1,459
Total				4,702

**Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011.**

The average number of traders in Oja'ba market is calculated thus:

$$\frac{\text{Total average number of traders}}{\text{Number of counting day}} = \frac{4,702}{3}$$

Average number of traders in Oja'ba market is equal to 1,567.

**Table Showing the Average Number of Traders in Oje Market**

Days	8am-12pm	12pm-4pm	4pm-6pm	Average
Thursday	1,550	1,860	2,040	1,750
Friday	1,670	1,710	1,806	1,615
Saturday	1,860	2,160	2,306	1,975
Total				5,340

**Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011.**

The average number of traders in Oje market is calculated thus:

$$\frac{\text{Total average number of traders}}{\text{Number of counting day}} = \frac{5,340}{3}$$

Average number of traders in Oja'ba market is equal to 1,780