

# An Examination of Factors Influencing Market Women Participation In Sanitation Exercise: A Case Study of Market in Akure

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**Abstract:-** To control the spread of diseases on the market in many developing countries. This paper examining factors inducing market woman participation in sanitation exercise in developing countries. To achieved this, 205 questionnaires were randomly administered among the market women within the study area. The result of the findings showed(93.1%) of respondents influences in market sanitation exercise was dues to negative consequences of unsanitary environment the study further shown that dues much attention still deserved for environmental sanitation exercise. This study recommends the need of strengthening awareness on environmental sanitation practices, compliance with sanitation rules' in the study area, upgrading and improve the accessibility to environmental sanitation facilities and services in the market, improves of service radius to curtail the spread of diseases.

**Keywords:** Examination, Influencing Market, Women Participation, Sanitation Exercise, Akure

## I. INTRODUCTION

The unplanned, inadequate planning and overcrowded of market places especially in the developing counties like ours usually grapple with sanitation problems (Fadairo, 2010) which usually pose threats such as pollution of the environment and deterioration of city landscape. Environmental sanitation in markets is important not only for urban aesthetics but also because of the pathogenic organisms with liquid and solids wastes contained and transmitted by direct handling or by water, food, insect or rodents (Akanmu, 2016 and Fadairo, 1986).

Fadairo (2010) observed that the dangers inherent in the dumping of raw sewage into the water also include contamination, production of foul-smelling environment, contamination of foods sold and destruction of aquatic life among others. He also, concluded that sanitation in market places is expedient to ensure public health and proper public hygiene. Hence, there is a need to sustain the quality environment in the market by ensuring that such environments are good sanitary quality.

Tumbuan, Kawet, and Shiratake, (2005) find some problems of the traditional markets to include infrastructure problems (such as insufficient sales space, lack of building maintenance, insufficient circulation space and traffic management, lack of parking and unloading areas, inadequate drainage and severe flooding problems, inadequate site security and overnight storage facilities, and inadequate sanitation provision) as well as social and

managerial problems (which including difficulties in enforcing market laws and regulations and lack of effective market management system).

Lack of adequate management of refuse dump which has contributed to the increasing pollution of the environment is still a clog in the wheel of environmental development (Taiwo & Ajayi, 2013). Several obstacles have been identified by scholars and institutions to environmental sanitation at different levels over the years, the failure of the government to respond to the crisis is highly worrisome. With governments failing to act on global sanitation and water crisis which are undermining all development efforts, causing one in five child deaths (WHO( World Health Organization), 2018), despite this, there are evident in stench and offensive smell, the dirtiness of the environment and disease infestation.

These pollute the air people breathe and adversely affect their health. Also, the source of water supply which is mostly wells in the market which are also polluted with the water that flows in from dirty gutters and water from animal dung serve are used to cook foods in the market which most of the marketer eat in their restaurants (Taiwo & Ajayi, 2013). All these can predispose marketers and their wards to water-borne diseases like typhoid, dysentery, diarrheal, cholera and other physical discomforts such as stench and ugly sights of a refuse dump. It is against this backdrop that the study seeks to examine the phenomenon of environmental pollution, its perceived causes and the modes of waste disposal in the Typical Nigeria market (Ibrahim-Adedeji, 2015).

The problem of environmental pollution today has assumed a serious and gigantic proportion and this threatens the very existence of human society(Ibrahim-Adedeji, 2015). The environment is the basis of the existence of all the living beings; at the same time, living beings, including human beings, themselves create an environment(Acheampong, 2010). Thus, the environment and the living world are mutually interdependent. Social and economic development is necessary for people, without which human beings can neither exist nor fulfil their basic needs like food, clothing, housing, etc.

But today, the problem is that socio-economic development has reached a point that, its speed has so increased and its destructive power is so enhanced such that it is decimating

the environment rapidly. Hence, it has become necessary to find out such new paths and methods of development which would not destroy the ecology and produce pollution but would ensure good environmental sanitation at the same time. In this context, environmental sanitation management assumes great importance and includes the adoption of strategies under the sanitation problem, determination of priorities, their application and their proper direction and regulation. The study provides information that serves as a basis for further study into factors influencing market women's participation in sanitation exercise.

## II. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Data sources for this study includes primary and secondary source. reconnaissance survey to Oja Oba market, Akure, Ondo State to examine environmental sanitation facilities and sanitation exercise among users in the market. This provides an avenue to get familiar with the traders and commodities being traded as well as the nature and mode of environmental sanitation in the market. The sampling frame for this study consisted of traders who were defined by the partitioning and allocation of spaces for the trading of commodities in the market. A preliminary survey to the market show in Table 1, gives further classifications of available trading spaces in the market. It is from these 563 shops that the sample was selected for further processes.

Table 1: List of Shops in Oja-Oba Markets

S/N	Name Market	Number of Shop	% of Questionnaire
1	Agagu Shopping complex	240	91
2	Olukayode	100	38
3	Adejayi Komolafe Adedipe	28	10
4	Anulowalu	14	5
5	Olorunfemi Gods Favour	10	3
6	Moses Olugbogi	14	5
7	Agabielesi	20	8
8	Arisoyi	20	8
9	Atayese	17	6
10	Line 1	20	8
11	Line 2	20	8
12	Line 3	20	8
13	Line 4	20	8
14	Line 5	20	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>214</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019

A descriptive technique was used as a method of analysis of the data obtained for the study. Descriptive, the questionnaire administered was subjected to simple frequencies distributions with frequency tables. Thus, charts such as bar, pie, and plates shall be used as a graphical illustration of the findings and to support frequency tables. It is based on descriptive-analytical techniques that conclusions and decisions were made in this research.

## III. MAJOR FINDINGS

The results of data analysis based on factors influencing sanitation practices among the respondents in the study area in which various issues affecting health, hygiene, and sanitation were addressed. Among the issues covered in this section was the place of defecation, toilet and type of toilets used, sanitation practices of respondents and factors influencing markets users' participation in the market sanitation practices in the study area among others.

The finding established that one-fifth (6.8%) of respondents used a nearby bush, while slightly -half (49.3%) rush to defecate in the gutter and open drainage. Moreover, far more than one-fourth of respondents (24.9%) used available public toilet facilities in the market, while the remaining respondents that are more than a one-seventh quarter (19.0%) make use of other places outside the market. It was observed in the table that respondents who used the water closet accounted for (57.1%), while those who used pit-latrines were also less than two-third. Besides, 9.3% of used bucket latrine, 2.9% used pours flush and the remaining 6.3% used other types during the trading period. However, slightly more than one-quarter of respondents' (27.8%) were below 50m to the available toilet in the market, while slightly more than one-tenth (17.6%; 25.4% are 50-100m and 151-200m respectively were away from public toilet, and less than one-quarter (22.9%) of respondents' were 101-150m away. Also, 6.3% of users' in the market were 200m away nearest to the public toilet.

The study unveiled that poor sanitary condition of available toilets accounted for less than half of the reasons given by respondents' (51.7%) for non-usage of an available public toilet in the study area, while slightly more than one-twentieth (24.9%; 18.0%) identified location distance and charges attached to toilet respectively as a factor to discouraged them, and the remaining 5.4% of respondents' did not response to the question. Besides, more than three-quarters of respondents (93.1%) claimed to participate in market sanitation, while slightly more than one-sixth that remained (6.9%) did not respond/ participate in sanitation. Also, 28.3% of respondents' gave personal interest as motivating factors for their participation in sanitation activity in the market, 31.7% adjudged that government directive was motivating factors that geared the market users' in the study area, 14.6% of respondents' did so as the result of the influence of market association. Also, the need to promote a healthy environment was given by more one-fourth (15.1%) of respondents' for their participation in sanitation activities in the market.

The result of the Pearson correlation between commodities trader in, education level and waste generated is a, which indicates that there strong relationship between the variables. The Pearson correlation between natures of commodities is -136, and between wastes generated is about 0.052 and level of education is 0.465 respectively. the relationship between these variables is negative (-136), which indicates that, as natural increase, education increase, waste generated decreases. In these results, the p-values for the correlation between commodities trader in and waste generated are both less than the significance level of 0.05,

this indicates that the correlation coefficients are significant (0.05) with an absolute value of 1; this indicates that rank-

ordered data are perfectly linear.

Table 2: Relationship between Level of Education, Commodities Trader in and Waste Generated

Correlations				
		How often did you generate waste	Highestlevel of education	a nature commodities trader in
How often did you generate waste	Pearson Correlation	1	.051	-.136
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.465	.052
	N	205	205	205
Highestlevel of education	Pearson Correlation	.051	1	.020
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.465		.772
	N	205	205	205
nature commodities trader in	Pearson Correlation	-.136	.020	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.052	.772	
	N	205	205	205
a. Some or all bootstrap sample results are missing, so no bootstrap estimation has been performed for this table.				

#### IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A market is a central place and with a sphere of trading influence extending beyond the shore of the state, much attention is deserved for environmental sanitation practices in the market, Akure and understudied market women's sanitation practices of traders' who are major stakeholders in the market.

In light of the above, this paper recommends the needs to:

- i. strengthening of awareness on environmental sanitation practices,
- ii. compliance with sanitation regulations' in the study area,
- iii. upgrading and improve the accessibility to environmental sanitation facilities and services in the market,
- iv. improves of service radius to users',
- v. environmental sanitation should be prioritized in the study area through periodic fumigation of the market environment and cleaning of drainages in the market, while market association should ensure that traders' clean the drainages passing through their shops daily.

As a result of this, environmental sanitation practices in the market should exceed sweeping activities and attentions should be extended to picking litters, general sanitary habits

and favorable attitude to environmental sanitation by market users'

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**Table 1: Respondents' Place of Defecation**

Place	Frequency	Percent
Bush	14	6.8
Gutter/open drainage	101	49.3
Public toilet	51	24.9
Outside the market	39	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2: Respondents' Type of Toilet During Trading Period**

Type	Frequency	Percent
Water closet	117	57.1
Pit latrine	50	24.4
Bucket latrine	19	9.3
Pour flush	6	2.9
Other Please specify	13	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3: Distance to nearest public Toilet**

Distance	Frequency	Percent
<50m	57	27.8
50-100m	36	17.6
101-150m	47	22.9
151-200m	52	25.4
>200m	13	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4: Discouragement from Using Public Toilet**

Factors	Frequency	Percent
Poor sanitary condition	106	51.7
Long distance	51	24.9
Charges Attached	37	18.0
No response	11	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5: Responsibility For Managing Public Toilet**

Responsibility	Frequency	Percent
Local government	33	16.1
Market management	100	48.8
Private Individuals	57	27.8
State government	13	6.3
Community Associations	2	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 6: Perception of Adequacy of Toilet Facility**

Perception	Frequency	Percent
Very in-adequate	186	90.8
Fairly	8	3.9
Adequate	11	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 7: Reasons for Participation in Market Sanitation**

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Personal interest	58	28.3
Government directive	65	31.7
Market association	30	14.6
Co-traders	21	10.2
For Healthy/clean surrounding	31	15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>