

**ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPING IN
BIDA TOWN NIGER STATE**

By

JIBRIN NDAKO TUMAKA

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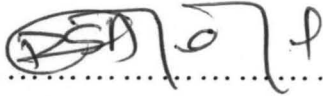
**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND
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FEBRUARY 2002

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that I, Jibrin Ndako Tumaka has carried out the project work presented in this report during the 2000/2001 academic season.



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ABSTRACT

It is very necessary to understand the nature of an environment, which invariably manifested into various land uses that housed man and all his activities, which are majorly classified to include:

Residential, Commercial institutional and recreational land use.

First, residential is mainly meant for dwelling purposes providing living accommodation and related activities.

Commercial land use, on the other hand is meant for business transaction trade etc while institutional land use in a place or area of land meant for learning, health public welfare, law and order and so on.

Recreational land use attracts large number of people other than work related purpose, it include such places reserved for health resort, sport scenic area etc.

According to HANCOCK (1987). Landscaping aims to integrate new development into its surrounding and to provide a desirable new environment.

It evolves an accurate provision/plan ting of trees, shrubs hedges to drainage the out side view of entire surrounding.

Moreover, landscaping scheme en compasses a natural out come of the survey designed for the easy of maintenance and include design and layout of the path ways. Planting should be for specific purposes such as screening, wind breaking, noise defection and to prevent success to specific area.

Generally speaking landscaping is an open space modify by beings to add more value to the structure put in place either for habitation , recreation , roads for livestock rearing farm site. An open space mean an area that is reserved for further development. It can be used for either agricultural play ground, commercial area and other future activities. In relation to open space there are two types they include:-

Organization and unorganized open space gives definite structure, set up, arranged, put into working order unity in a society or environment.

Unorganized open space is an environment not panned nor arranged. Therefore open space can be describe as space which is reserved for future development while landscaping is to integrate new development into the surrounds and to provide a desirable new environment. The importance of landscaping is that it identify and beautify land area within the framework of development plan.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Landscaping is the portion of land or territory that the human types can perceive in a single view including all the objects seen. It is a combination of two words viz. land and scape, land consist of the earths surface and all that one related to it. Sea, Lake Rivers mountains and ralleys while scope on the other hand means view or pictorial representation of the earths surface.

Hacket (1971) described landscape as a view seen by an on looker.

Hancock (1987) sees landscape is aiming at integrating new developments into the surrounding and providing desirable new environment.

Igbozuruke (1986) define landscape design as the art and science of re-shaping man's natural environment to suit his needs better, as well as restructuring man's made environment in order to bring into closer harmony with nature.

Primarily landscaping is a fine art whose function is to create and preserves beauty in the surrounding of human habitation and in the broader natural scenery. Later landscaping became the total outside environment as it is perceived a complex of physical elements within a given area or zone and an environment inhabited by man and other living organisms.

Landscaping is a conscious scientific approach, it is the decoration of habitation area with shade trees and flowers to promote comfort convenience for good health to the people.

Recreation and medical centre are linked with all other plans of urban development whether they are planned or unplanned. Basically, playgrounds one deficient in amount, but the maldubution of available facilities is even more striking. This combination of circumstances makes it imperative (urgent) to establish neighbour hood unit in cities and town planning for relaxation.

This study is therefore meant to suggest such type of landscaping design structure on practice at other places to Bida town.

It will be pertinent to consider the present situation of open spaces that are laying waste around the town with a view to suggest better use of them so as to derive good benefit from environmental management practice which is now the world focus.

1.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

The dimension of our Urban Areas is the indiscriminate destruction seen and poor maintenance culture of the built landscape. Urban landscaping is no doubt an essential part of urban planning and is expected to give very much befitting out look of town or city at any time to the viewers. This helps to improve the quality and standard of living as it

OBJECTIVES

- (1). To investigate and earmark the existing landscaping in Bida town.
- (2). To create awareness on the importance of landscaping in the environment/study area.
- (3). To suggest possible landscape site around Bida town.

1.4. JUSTIFICATION OF STUDY

Primarily landscaping development in an urban setting are meant to justify the recreational need of the people. In places where people attached value to health, such structures are provided e.g. Jos and Federal Capital. Another close example to us is the government residential areas in every big town where the highly placed government workers are being accommodated. This is because such areas are organized with landscape structures put in place.

They provides conducive environment, because of everything put in place are for the contribution to good health condition. At this type of environment correct spaces are provided in and around each house hold unit, for cross ventilation and other simple activities.

The good network roads are constructed all over the environment for easy accessibility such type of habitation areas differ for the fact they are organized and has important features in them e.g. planned roads, flowers, shade trees along the avenue and at the strategic locations of the

provides suitable trees to shade the streets and boulevards fountains as focal point at major road inter sections etc more of there landscaping are seriously lacking in most of urban areas today.

There are many open spaces meant for landscaping that had in the past been converted to some other uses, these may be as a result of political reason etc some open spaces that were meant for recreational activities have been turned into refuse dump.

Due to climatic factors such as lack of rainfall or low amount of water, landscaping have become very difficult to maintain in the study this is because during the dry season, the grasses or strubs etc dies off and becomes active again during the wet season.

Landscaping attract some financial aspect hence material used in the production process are purchased. More also it maintenance needs trained personal to handle the work. land being a scarce commodity is another factor. It is difficult to have it in abundance, because it is not a property that is easily fetch. Herdly for any one who managed just to have aplot which can not satisfy him for habitation, to talk about landscaping certain places in and around the habitation.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The research work is aimed at assessing the impact of landscaping in Bida Town. Within this broad aim the specific objectives are:

shade trees along the avenue and at the strategic locations of the environment gives it a befitting outlook it deserves. More so all sort of conjunction of houses, and disturbances from neighbourhood are absent. The environment is tidy each premises are provided with dustbin to house the waste materials in order to prevent littering of environment.

Each house environment deserves landscaping because of its contribution to well being of life. And that is what this study intends to undertake to Bida town.

1.5. STRUCTURE OF THESIS

Chapter one defines landscape and its importance to human habitation and health.

Chapter two is about the history of Bida the population before and now. It also talked about the gates, wall, rivers and the town's geographical location. Furthermore the issue of landform, water catchment zones, climatic, weather, temperature, relative humidity rainfall, land use, drainage and road network were discussed.

Chapter three is of the view from some authors, newspapers, e-books journals on no doubt landscaping play an important role on human health. It also mentioned the inadequacy of the infrastructural facilities already in place and the impact of environmental conditions on health especially in urban areas.

Chapter four: discusses how the writer got his information through questionnaire, personal interview and general meeting summoned in wards selected based on their construction pattern.

Chapter five: is basically on the analysis and result of responses from people interviewed and the assessment of landscaping in Bida town.

Chapter six: deals with summary of all the chapters from one to five, and also discusses conclusion and recommendation and assessment of landscaping and what need to be done to better the life of human beings in the town and the environment itself.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1. STUDY AREA

Bida as it is today is a comparatively young town. It was founded by the first fulani Emir of Nupe about 1860. The old Beni village of Bida which stood on its site, a small village of four ward forms today the old city of Bida, its inner most part known as the inside. At the time of British occupation Bida is reported to have had a population of 60,000. The town sweeps down in to plain. The town wall embracing the wide expanse of Bida runs over the edge of the Plateau climbs down into the plain crosses two rivers and opens its gates. This wall was estimated to measure twelve miles in circumference (19.02km) today it has lost its former importance. It has broken down in many places and has been left un-repaired.

Today only four of these gates are important which are on the four major roads leading through Bida roughly in the shape of a cross, from east west and north to south. The road from river Kaduna enters Bida in the west by the Wuya gate, so named after the village on the banks of the Kaduna river. This road meets the other three roads coming from northeast west at a roundabout near the biggest old market in the town. The gates are Bangbogi, Bangaie and bangbara respectively. The four have recently been graced with formal ceremonial arches by the local government council.

Bida is watered by rivers landzun, Musa, Umaru and Chike and conveniently covers a land mass of about 1000 squared kilometres. The river landzun takes its flow across the heart of Bida township. The motioned rivers provided the area with irrigation endowments, which make it possible production of crops like rice and vegetables of all kinds during the year round. This also makes for sugar cane plantation available in the area.

On the world map Bida is between latitude (09° 06N, 06° 01E) Geographically the area share boundaries with Lavun Local Government and Mokwa Local Government to the west, Gbako Local Government to the north, Katcha Local Government to the south with Minna the state capital in the north east.

Population: -

According to 1991 National population census result, thus:-

Male	=	87,908
Female	=	<u>82,817</u>
Total	=	<u>170,725.</u>

Therefore Bida town as that the total population figure of 170,725 inhabitants.

2.2. LAND FORM

In fact, there are few topographical constraints to development in any direction. An area of hills and valleys occurs some three to four kilometres west of the present built up area. Two wide fadama valleys draining eastwards in to the River Gbako run east-west some two kilometres north and south of the town. Occasional small steep mesas rise 20 to 25 metres above the well drained gently sloping land between the valleys.

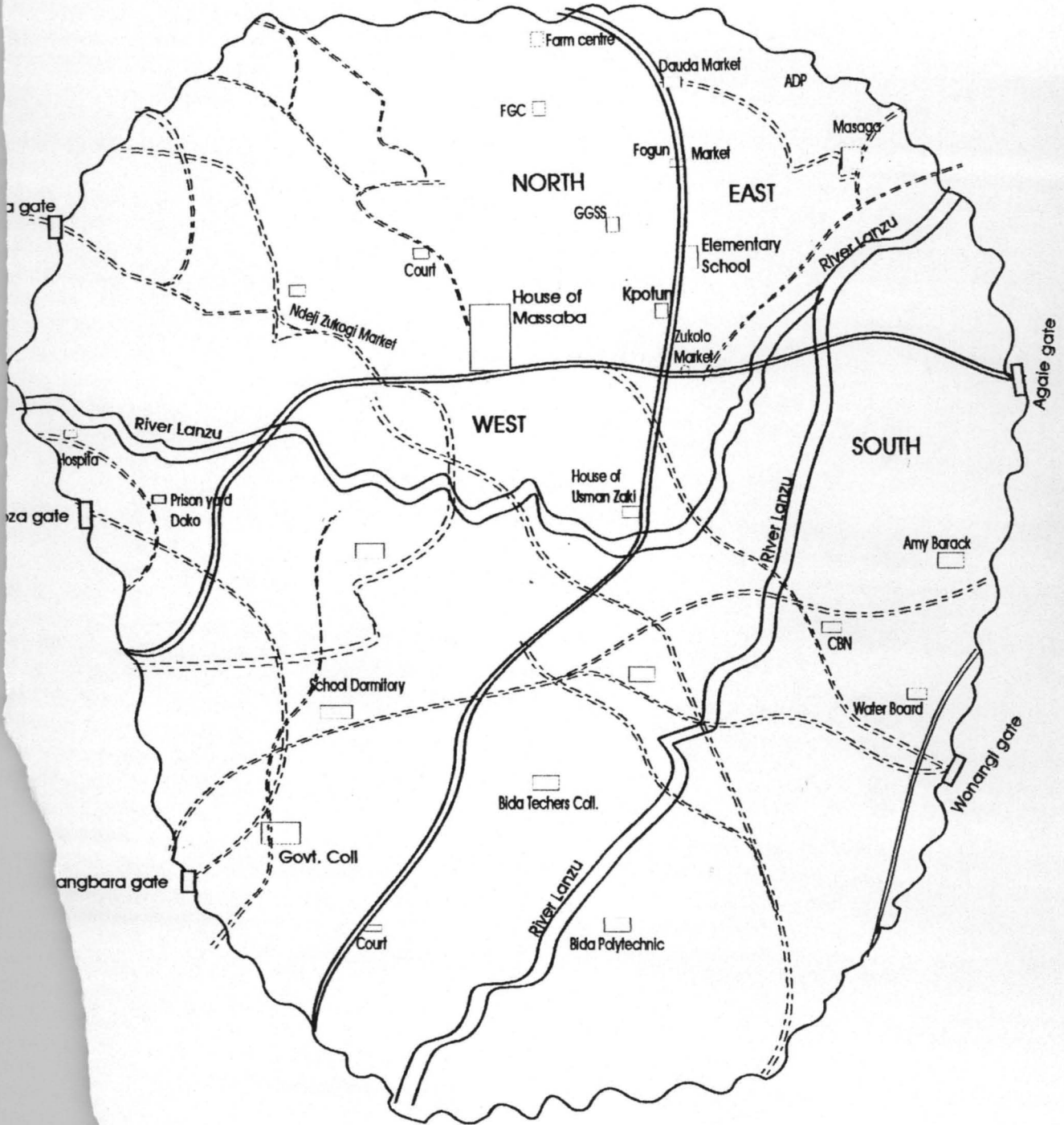
Most gradients are around 1:40 rarely steeper than 1:20 except at the base of the mesas and along the edges of the valleys north and south of the town. The southern valley does not pass as far to the west as the northern one which forms a complete boundary from the western hills to the river Gbako. Thus a larger area going down wards the Doko to the south west of the town is free of topographical constraint. The whole area between valleys and east of the hills measures some 100 square kilometres.

WATER CATCHMENT ZONES

The watershed of landzu and chike rivers casts a fairly tight ring around the town except in the southwest and creates a unique constraint and opportunity at the same time. In conditions such as prevail in Bida where there are no existing water or waste water disposal systems in the existing town, any major urban expansion should not take place where its drainage will affect the existing town.

Bida is most fortunate, in that development can take place in two major areas outside the river landzun catchment area so that the drainage from those areas doesn't have to go through the existing town. The first is to the southeast and the second to the north. The northern area has the major advantage of being in the river Musa catchment area along with the landzu so that its drainage can use the same wastewater disposal facilities as the existing town.

MAP OF BIDA



**MAX LOCK GROUP NIGERIA LTD.
BIDA MASTER PLAN 1980**

Climatic condition of Bida and its environs. Climate in a simple form is an average weather condition of a place over a considerable period of time.

Weather on the other hand is the atmospheric condition of a place at a particular time, which is to say that, the changes in weather make up the climate of a place.

Bida as a case study is located geographically at (09° 06'N, 06° 01'E) meaning that it lies within the tropics and at the southern Guinea savanna belt of the country with respect to its geological characteristics.

Available meteorological data shows that Bida experiences the wet and dry seasons of the country. The wet or raining season begins from the month of April with a total rainfall of 70mm in the month of October, where as the peak occurs within the month of August with total rainfall ≤ 220 mm. The annual rainfall is 1134mm.

Temperature also varies within these periods with a maximum value of 30.4°C and minimum value of 22.8°C. During the month of August to a maximum value of 38.5°C and minimum value of 26.0°C. During the month of March, the peak of the dry season (November - March).

Relative humidity also varies within 34% - 86% between the month of February and August respectively. Due to high intensity of solar radiation and increase in the number of hours of sunshine, the percentage

of possible sunshine is usually high during the dry season, and cloud average is usually low.

Hammatan (dust haze) is usually experienced during the on set of the dry season as a result of North East trade wind passing across the sahara desert carrying along the dust particles to the low humid atmosphere.

From these analogy one can conclude by saying that Bida has a hot climate.

2.4. LAND USE

Bida today covers some 735 hectares that can be divided into the following land use categories:-

- (i). Residential
- (ii). Government Institutions
- (iii). Educational Institutions
- (iv). Law and order Institutions
- (v). Commercial and industrial
- (vi). Public utilities and
- (vii). Controlled open space.

But for the sake of simplicity the town divides into three broad categories. The largest area of the town is within the old walls where development is on a relatively small individual scale with many mixed

land uses but mostly residential. Outside the walls development falls into two classes. The mainly residential areas and the large land allocations for institutional uses. These divisions as low density mixed urban, high density mixed urban and institutional

2.5. MAJOR LAND USE IN BIDA 1980

CATEGORY	HECTARES	%
Low Density Mixed Urban	116,1	15.8
High Density Mixed urban	412.8	56.2
Institutional	<u>205.9</u>	<u>28.0</u>
Total	<u>734.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>

It should be noted that these measurement are of developed and residential area only, the low density category includes all the G.R.A. and newly developing areas where it is difficult to define occupied and unoccupied premises and the high density category is a gross measurement of the traditional town areas including shops primary schools, streets, offices, market and other small non-residential uses.

Over the years, as the town has grown, many land use divisions have been taken and implemented. The low density (G.R.A.) area has been laid out on higher ground to the south west. Institutions occupying larger tracts of land one located immediately south of the built up area. Forest reserves and other large land users such as the Federal Housing project, the Niger

State Basin Development Authority, Nigerian Army Barracks and the National Cereal research institute are located along both sides of Baddegi road to the east.

More large land users are located along the Zungeru and Wuya Roads up to the forest Reserves 6 kilometres north and 3 kilometre western hills has been developed as large scale farms. Little development has taken place outside the walls of the town north-west and north-east of the town. And finally is the G.R.A. and Federal Polytechnic situated to the south of the town along Jima/Doko Road.

2.5.2. AGRICULTURE

Much investment has been put in to agricultural projects around Bida. The up land areas to the west of the town one under development as large scale farms and the areas immediately to the north, south and east are intensively farmed and particularly so in the rich fadama areas of the Musa valley leading down to the River Gbako flood plain which is extensively used for rice cultivation. The fadama of the landzu and chicken rivers through the town are intensively cultivated with small-scale urigation.

2.5.3. ROAD NET WORK

Bida is well located on the east west National road network, not only do economic factors contribute to urban growth but also a town's location and accessibility to other part of the country.

The regional roads take the shortest routes through the town from North to South and the other from east to south too. These form direct links from one side of the urban area to the other. The existing main roads in the town are not enough, they are narrow causing traffic delay to people and at the sametime accident.

Wide road through the town centre will attract fast through traffic, and make movement easier for both reluide and pedestrians who will be subjected to increasing traffic danger.

2.5.4. DRAINAGE

The town was located on sloppy land it topography form from north to south , and east to west slopes down towards river landzun in the centre. The slopes thereby, accelerates quick formation of erosion from all the directions. A survey conducted ward to ward showed the town has just two sub standing drainage.

The two drainage are located at separate part of the town. One is at north west part of the town, from dzukogi primary school and terminated at river Landzun.. While the other one started at Fogun and terminated before Masaga tako wasa road. The two drainage was aimed to facilitate the removal of access water especially the white flood and to drain away other sewage products from houses that are

But the sad news on it, is that the two drainage has been converted to dust bin refuse collection centre for those whose houses are located near the drainage. The town all over needs standard drainage as constructed in other big towns in the state. This is because already in some wards especially those whose houses are located on slopy areas where erosion has been formed may in the mere future lead to loss of houses and even certain parts within the town shall soon be cut off from other neighbour hood unit.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

The environment dictates basic differentials in the incidence and prevalence of several diseases and therefore causes death at global, state, local towns and even at household levels is not in any doubt. The relationship between landscaping and health has long been recognized. This is derived from the fact that human health problems in particular human diseases regions are dictated by certain environmental conditions that precipitate the excessive presence or relative lack of certain disease pathogens or agents, hence in recent times concerns on environmental degradation has been a priority task of many national and international organizations. In this quest for the creation of a new environment, the urban landscape has opened up a new chapter in health and environment relationship. As Verhasset (1981) observed the urban environment invariably creates a new pathogenic complex.

The efforts to reduce the pollution of the environment is born out of realization that the environment is a global heritage that binds all the generations of the man together. At the global scale, the Universal threat posed by the green house gases is well articulated in the 1988 Christmas message of Queen Beatrix of the neither land. The earth is slowly dying and in conceivable, the end of life itself is actually becoming conceivable. Human beings here become a threat to our planet (Begett, 1990). At the

Nigerian Science environmental degradation has become a key scientific and political issue as we observe the slow death of our urban landscape in particular.

In most developing countries today, the urban landscape is characterized by uncertain house conditions, poverty, over crowding crime, deplorable sanitation, inadequate water supply and low health status. (Verhassalt 1985). A call for a landscaping policy that will enhance healthy living in urban and local area deserves urgent attention as it plays important role on the health of every individual. Beside this, the house forms where individuals spends the greatest proportion of their time in life and is where health is made or broken (Mahler, 1981).

3.2. **IMPACT OF URBAN LANDSCAPE ON HEALTH**

In many urban centres, indicators of ill - health can be said to be of different living conditions of the urban dwellers. Thus the urban comprises many different environmental health risk, though some one more hazardous than others. According to Shannon and Spurlock (1975) a high environment health problem could be where urban inhabitants are exposed to health hazards. This is due to non-availability of basic social amenities such as landscaping of immediate surrounding of dwelling houses.

The Nigerian population pressures complicate the already inadequate infrastructure facilities, in particular sewage systems, water

supply and waste disposal facilities. The amount of ventilation in houses is actually indicated by the building plan and the surrounding landscape (Ajibade, 1989).

In Nigeria, the issue of the impact of environmental conditions on our health and well being especially in the urban landscape is still a joke even though data are not available but the environmental degradation of our cities and towns does not make for healthy living and happiness (Obayori 1989).

The conception of good health has been extended further to include sense of well being and security also there is growing realization on landscape. This explains why issues relating to health condition are no longer left in the confines of doctors, nurses and midwives. Other professionals such as architects, teachers, geographers and agriculturists have a lot to contribute to human well being. (W.H.O. 1992).

In a well landscaped environment with certain species of tree such as with eucalyptus around plays an important role to a recovering patient that takes rest under the shade by taking in fresh air from environment thereby enabling them to ease their burden of illness and making them feel relieved. The landscape no doubt is linked with physical biological and social environment. The physical environment refers to non living part of the environment such as the air, soil, water, lake, river, lagoons or oceans, humidity and so on. The biological environment on the other

hard comprises living things including animals, plants and micro-organisms. While the social environment represents part of the environment entirely man made including the socio cultural system the political, judiciary and educational system among others.

Poor landscaped environment is among the problems presently affecting the health and standard of living in many environment of urban dwellers today. Even in most of our higher institutions of learning landscape has not gain good recognition and it affect the health of students in their academic environment. In many institutions today environmental condition has worsened and this ill effect tell on the health of people and performance.

The importance of landscaping our environment should be an essential part of human planning. It gives strength and desirable character to the city and town in an environmentally conscious manner and help to improve the quality by providing trees to shade the streets as they are the focal points of major road intersections, sign boards dustbins, street lights, traffic lights all are part of landscaping materials to be in place in major towns and cities.

Primarily landscape development in an urban setting are meant to satisfy the active and passive recreational needs of the community. In places like Jos, land form is one of the most important elements of

National landscape (Edited) by Babayi on Environmental Health and
potential of the health city approach in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0. METHODOLOGY

The informations in this study were through the design and distribution of questionnaires to some landlords and tenants. Personal interview with some leaders and other members of the community was carried out.

A general meeting was summoned before the distribution of questionnaires commenced. This meeting was to enable the researcher to explain why he was there, and to inform them the importance of the study and to gain their support for quick response to the questionnaires to be divided.

Three wards visited were Bamgane, Efuturi and Masaga. The three wards were selected based on the pattern and arrangement of their houses. Interview were held with some people in their homes for assessment of landscaping in Bida town and how they feel about it. Apart from that street and market visits were made and people were interviewed irrespective of their tribe or religion and discussions held on factors attributing to absence of landscape with in their environment.

References were made to textbooks, journals, Newspaper and lecture note books. This research work covers aspect such as landform, Road networks, Drainage, Water zones, lands use, weather climate, geographical location and population.

4.1.

Federal University of Technology,

Minna,

17th/1/2002

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: JIBRIN NDAKO TUMAKA

Dear Sir/Madam,

The above named student is a post graduate student from the above institution. Kindly help him complete the attached questionnaire to enable him to obtain relevant facts for his project on **ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPING IN BIDA TOWN NIGER STATE.**

Your information will be treated as confidential and you should note that it has nothing to do with those who has non in their houses. The information given by you would make it possible for him to make some recommendations for the improvement of landscaping in Bida Local Government.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Dr. P.S. Akinyeye

Geography Department

Federal University of Technology,

Minna.

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

4.2. ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPING IN BIDA TOWN NIGER STATE

VARIOUS QUESTIONS ARE SUGGESTED BELOW TICK
ONE POSSIBLE ANSWER OUT OF THOSE PROVIDED

1. Name:.....
2. Tribe:.....
3. Age:.....
4. Ward:.....
5. State of Origin:.....
6. Occupation
(a) Business () Civil Servant () Former () Student ()
7. Educational back ground
(a). Never been to school () (b). Primary education ()
(c). Adult education () (d). Post primary education ()
8. Do you notice open space around Bida town?
(a). Yes () (b). No () If yes where does those places exist?
(a). They exist around the circumference of the town
(b). Inside the town
(c). At the school premises.

9. Do you know what is landscaping?
- (a). No () (b). yes if yes how does it look like?
- (a). Buildings and other infrastructures correctly put in habitation areas.
- (b). Land and its features
- (c). Land and mountains
10. Can you think of any landscaping environment in Bida town
- (a). Yes () (b). No () If yes which place is that?
- (a). G.R.A. (b). FMC Bida (c). New Market Bida
11. Is it true that landscaping has role to play on our life?
- (a). No () Yes () If yes what role does it play?
- (a). It has no use at all on life
- (b). It improve the quality of life and environment
- (c). It make the environment look alike.
12. The out sketch of Bida has fewer trees growing which does not help in protecting the land and the people living in the town.
- (a). Yes () (b). No () If yes what is the cause?
- (a). Bush burning
- (b). Deforestation by beings
- (c). Naturally that is how the area has been for long.
- (13). Do you know why people are discouraged from landscaping?
- (a). No () (b). () Yes if yes what is the reason?

(a). Financial (b). Awareness (c). Maintenance

14. Is there difference between landscaped environment and non-landscape environment?

(a). No () (b). () Yes if yes what is the difference

(a). All the items in landscaped environment are arranged properly

(b). The items are not arranged

(c). There is no difference

15. Are the open spaces around Bida town properly utilized.

(a). No () (b). Yes () If no what is the reason?

(a). The government land use act is the problem

(b). The problem is from the side of royalist

(c). No body is allowed to develop the land.

16. Do you know the aims of landscaping?

(a). No () (b) Yes () If yes what is the aim?

(a). To improve the quality of life

(b). To make the environment fine only

(c). To correct the landscaped structures.

17. Do you know the Ministries that does the work of landscaping?

(a). No () (b). Yes () If yes which ministries does the work?

- (a). It provide water to environment
- (b). It releases oxygen to environment
- (c). They only protect the environment.

22. At hot season of the year, the unorganized communities may be face with problem.

(a). Yes () (b). No () If yes what problem will they face.

- (a). They will be face with problem of ordour
- (b). They must face scarcity of water
- (c). They will face shade problem.

23. Are there any other problem people living in unorganized communities may face apart from the one already mention?

(a). Yes () (b) No () If yes what problem will they face

- (a). They will face pollution problem
- (b). They will face ventilation problem
- (c). There will be problem of light.

24. If the habitation area is not organized do you think there will be problem in that environment during the rains.

(a). Yes () (b) No () if yes what problem will the face.

- (a). The environment will face white flood problem
- (b). Environment will be in shortage of water
- (c). There will be no problem at all.

25. In assessing the road network of Bida are you satisfy with it?

(a) Yes () If no what is the reason.

- (a). The roads are not wide
 - (b). Pot holes are too much around
 - (c). People do not obey the traffic regulations.
26. Do you think the level of awareness about landscaping is still a joke in our minds. (a). Yes () (b). No () If yes what do you mean by that statement?
- (a). People did not know anything about landscaping
 - (b). It is not important to beings
 - (c). They see it as a waste of found.
27. Can you think of any two major problems face by unorganized communities in their domin always?
- (a). No () (b) Yes () If yes what are those problem?
- (a). Buildings are fine
 - (b). They are faced with drainage problem and area to dump solid waste.
 - (c). They are not face with any problem.
28. Having noticed the problems of unorganized communities, do you think something good can be done?
- (a). Yes () (b) No () If yes what can be done?
- (a). Nothing can be done in these areas again
 - (b). It can be reform by the government
 - (c). The existing drainage should be expanded.

29. Health is wealth with all kind of emissions here and there in the town do you think it is good to our health?

(a). No () (b). Yes () If no how do we correct it?

(a). Emissions should not be allowed

(b). Emissions has no problem to health

(c). Government is to provide the law on it.

30. Among the people in the town who do think are mostly affected with the daily environmental pollution inside the town.

(a). Everybody in the town

(b). The traffic police at work

(c). Road side mechanic

31. Do you think of any sickness that may occur as the result of these smokes?

(a) Yes () (b) No () If yes what kind of sickness will occur?

(a). It will never cause any problem

(b). It will cause eye irritation

(c). It will cause stomach ache

32. Do you notice heaps of solid waste inside the town?

(a). No () (b) Yes () If yes where are they?

(a). Around the habitation premises

(b). In the market places

(c). Along the street

33. Are you aware that environmental pollution affect Agriculture?

(a). Yes () (b) No () if yes how?

(a). It reduces precipitation

(b). It affect sun shine

(c). Agriculture is not affected by pollution.

34. Is it proper to have play ground in the landscaped environment.

(a). Yes () (b) No () If yes why?

(a). Exercise is necessary to keep one fit

(b). The playground is to add more beauty to places around.

(c). To allowed cross ventilation in the environment.

35. After the collection of refuse from various house holds, and dump in far away places do you think it is good to leave them there just like in those places.

(a). No () (b). Yes () If no what do you think should be done to it?

(a). They can be left there like that

(b). They should be treated and buried

(c). They should only be burnt.

CHAPTER FIVE

Table 5.1. Occupation

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	25	83.3%
NO	5	17.0%
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

During the analysis, it was found that 25 people out of those interviewed are civil servant that represents 83.3% of the total questionnaire distributed. While 5 people interviewed again said they are businessmen that represent 17.0% of the total questionnaire used.

Table 5.2. Education

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	17	57.0
NO	13	43.3
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

By the sample of the Survey 17 people out of those interviewed the educated that represent 57.0% of the total questionnaire distributed. While 13 people were businessmen that represent 43.3% of the questionnaire

Table 5.3. Open space

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	25	83.3%
NO	5	17.0%
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

In the analysis 25 people from those interviewed said that they noticed open spaces around Bida town that represent 83.3% of the total questionnaire worked upon while 5 people said there are no open space, that represent 17.0% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.4. Landscaping

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	10	33.3
NO	20	67.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

At the findings of the survey only 10 people out of those in interviewed said they knew landscaping that represent 33.3% of the questionnaire worked upon. And 20 people out of those interviewed did not know the landscaping that represent 67.0% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.5. Uses of open space

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	21	70
NO	9	30
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

The 21 people out of those interviewed said the open spaces are used for Agriculture and refuse dump that represent 70% of the total questionnaire used, while 9 people said the open spaces are only used for Agriculture only that represent 30% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.6. Landscaped environment

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	11	37.0
NO	19	63.3
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

From the analysis it was found that 11 people out of those interviewed said an example of complete landscaped environment is the NCRI headquarters Baddegi and G.R.A. Bida that represent 37.0 of the questionnaire distributed. Also 19 people were of the view that F.M.C. Bida was also landscaped that represent 63.3% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.7. Role of landscape on health

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	13	43.3.
NO	17	57.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

It was found in the analysis that 13 people out of those interviewed stated that they knew landscaping play role on our health that represent 43.3% of the total questionnaire used, while 17 people said it is of no use that represent 57.0% of the questionnaire distributed.

Table 5.8. Deforestation

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	18	60.0
NO	12	40.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

At the opinion sampling 18 people interviewed said the out skirt of Bida has been deforested that represent 60% of the questionnaire worked upon. And 12 people responded that is the nature of those areas from the world go that represent 40% of the total questionnaire used.

Table 5.9. Discourage from Landscaping

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	26	87.0
NO	4	13.3
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

In the survey 26 people interviewed responded and stated that financial issues discourages people from landscaping that represent 87.0% of the questionnaire used while 4 people also stated that interest is not focus on it that represent 13.3% of the questionnaire distributed.

Table 5.10. Difference in non-landscaped homes

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	27	90.0
NO	3	10.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

Out of those interviewed 27 responded that there are differences in landscaped homes and non-landscaped homes that represent 90% of the questionnaire worked upon. And 3 people responded that there is no difference that represent 10% of the questionnaire distributed.

Table 5.11. Utilization of open spaces

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	11	37.0
NO	19	63.3
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

From the survey 11 people responded that open spaces are properly utilized that represent 37.0% of the distributed questionnaire. Also 19 people responded that the opens space are not well utilized that represent 63.3% of the questionnaire divided.

Table 5.12. Aims of landscaping

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	8	27
NO	22	73.3
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

By the survey analysis 8 people responded that they knew the aim of landscaping that represent 27% of the questionnaire distributed. And 22 out of those interviewed thought it was to make the environment beautiful questionnaire used.

Table 5.13. Promotion of landscaping

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	25	83.3%
NO	5	17.0%
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

In the analysis 25 people out of those interviewed stated that issue of landscaping must be accorded importance because of its role to health that represent 83.3% of the questionnaire distributed. And 5 respondent said there is no need to give it promotion. That represent 17.0% of the questionnaire used .

Table 5.14. Ministries that are responsible for landscaping

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	7	23.3
NO	23	77.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

At the survey analysis only 7 people out of those interviewed said they knew the Ministries that does the work of landscaping that represent 23.3% of the questionnaire distributed. While 23 responded that it was the work of Ministry of Land and Survey only that represent 77.0% of the questionnaire divided to people.

Table 5.15. Landscaped areas in Bida

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	13	43.3
NO	17	57
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

At the analysis 13 people responded that there are only two landscaped areas in Bida town as a whole that represent 43.3% of the total questionnaire distributed. And 17 people did mentioned of new market as landscaped area that represent 57.0% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.16. Area with absence of landscaping

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	24	80
NO	6	20
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

In the analysis it was found that 24 people stated and mentioned certain areas which proves absence of landscaping in Bida town that represent 80% of the questionnaire used. While 6 people out of those interviewed said none in existence that represent 20% of the questionnaire worked upon.

Table 5.19. Absence of shade at unorganized homes

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	23	77.0
NO	7	23.3
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

By the analysis 23 people said that the unorganized communities must be face with problem of shade at the hot season of the year that represent 77.0% of the questionnaire worked upon. But 7 people stated their view that they will only face ordour problem that represent 23.3% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.20. Problem of ventilation

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	16	53.3
NO	14	47.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

In the analysis 16 people out of those interviewed said unorganized communities are also faced with ventilation problem that represent 53.3% of the questionnaire used. And 14 people were of the view that population of the people is the cause that represent 47.0% of the questionnaire distributed.

Table 5.21. Problem of white flood at unorganized homes

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	25	83.3%
NO	5	17.0%
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

During analysis it was found that 25 people responded and said that during the rains unorganized habitation areas must be faced with white flood that represent 83.3% of the total questionnaire worked upon. While 5 people stated that they will not face any problem that represent 17.0% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.22. The road net work of Bida town

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	28	93.3
NO	2	7.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

At the analysis 28 people out of those interviewed stated that Bida town has poor road network that represent 93.3% of the questionnaire distributed. And only 2 people stated that people speed too much otherwise the present road is okay that represent 7.0% of the questionnaire worked upon.

Table 5.25. Solution to unorganized homes

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	13	43.3
NO	7	67.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

The analysis showed that 13 people out of those interviewed said new construction of drainage and rods should be done that represent 43.3% of the questionnaire worked upon. While 17 people said nothing can be in those areas again that represent 67% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.26. Pollution from vehicles in the town

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	6	20.0
NO	24	80.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

At the analysis of the survey 6 people stated that pollution from vehicles is health hazard that represent 20% of the questionnaire distributed. And 24 people said it has nothing to do with our health that represents 80% of the questionnaire worked upon.

Table 5.27. Impact of smoke from vehicles

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	9	30.6
NO	21	70.0%
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

From the analysis it was found that 9 people said impact of smoke from vehicles must be felt by everybody in the town that represent 30% of the questionnaire divided. And 21 people state that the traffic police are to feel it were than any person that represents 70% of the questionnaire used.

Table 5.28. Sickness from vehicle smokes

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	17	57.0
NO	13	43.3
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

In the analysis 17 people respondent that smoke from vehicles will cause eye irritation that represent 57% of the total questionnaire used. Also 13 people said it will cause head ache that represent 43.3% of the questionnaire distributed.

Table 5.29. Solid waste at habitation areas in the town

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	28	93.3
NO	2	7.0
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

By the analysis it was found that 28 people testified that so many areas of solid waste are found inside the town of Bida that represent 93.3% of the questionnaire distributed. And only 2 people responded that areas of solid waste are found in the market places that represent 7.0% of the questionnaire worked upon.

Table 5.30. Treatment of solid waste after collection

QUESTIONNAIRE	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
YES	16	53.3
NO	14	47.0%
TOTAL	30	100%

Source: From field Survey 100%

During the analysis it was found that 16 people said, solid waste after collection should be treated that represent 53.3% of the total questionnaire used while 14 people responded that it can be left like that in the bush that represent 47.0% of questionnaire distributed.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY

The importance of landscaping to habitation areas has already been emphasized upon by prominent authors in this write up. All were of the same opinion. It is also known that it creates and preserve beauty in the environment which houses man. The issue of landscaping should not be taken lightly this is for the fact that the environmental. Mis-management by the beings is at alarming rate of which the repercussion of it will automatically bounce on the beings that is why the technology of building known as organized or landscaping should strictly be adhere to because of it vital role to health.

In landscaping homes cross ventilation takes place without any problem. For those living inside Bida town, e.g. in area of Efuturi, Masaga and Bangaie ward are among the communities that are not organized due to olden days building plans. In this areas they have numerous problems, which sometimes brought about ill health to the community. Most of this areas lacks modern toilet facilities, simple liquid waste drainage, shade trees wards to ward route and where to dump solid waste gathered from individual house holds. And their environment are always found dirty every available space are full with all sort of old polythen, bags feases of being and scraps.

It is a clear indication that poor landscaped environment is among the problems affecting the health and standard of living in many environments of urban dwellers. Landscaping is entirely man made, and is brought about to improve living standard of urban dwellers because of its different environmental health risk. Urban environments are exposed to hazards e.g. emissions, pollutions and other environmental problems.

Bida town experiences wet and dry season of the country. Hamattan (dust haze) is usually experienced during the onset of the dry season as a result of North east trade wind passing across from the Sahara desert. This analogue, it is concluded that Bida has a hot climate.

From the viewpoint the people in the town have no much idea on what landscaping is all about as a result of that, they do not attach importance to it. This is nothing but lack of knowledge, which should be induced to them at all, cost because health is wealth. And also they should be asked to plant plenty trees in their habitation areas.

6.2. CONCLUSION

Landscape aims at integrate new development into surrounding and to provide a desirable befitting outlook to the environment. The value of it can not be over emphasize, that is why the practice of it has been given recognition by government and put it in place in big towns and cities to improve the quality of life of beings.

Every effort should be geared to embrace it, because it is primarily a fine art, and a conscious scientific approach to promote comfort convenience for good health. In what ever we do health is wealth. Landscaping is all about taking into consideration the necessary infrastructures in organized environment such as good drinking water, electricity, good road, communication system, building plan, shade trees/flowers. And provision of dustbin to prevent littering of environment which houses man.

The effort of proper habitation management is real we should all stand firmly to put it in order at all cost. All things that will lead to problem at habitation should be avoided. e.g. deforestation desertification, overgrazing, pollutions and emissions of all kind should be avoided. Such practices could lead to climate change, and when it happens so many things will be affected e.g. Agriculture. When Agriculture is affected the life of man is in danger quality habitation should be our aim, therefore we should make every effort to landscape our habitation areas to better our health conditions.

6.3. RECOMMENDATION

All the open spaces around Bida town be designed in a proper way to create enabling environment. The idea is to bring in modern

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