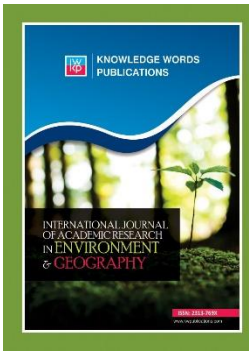

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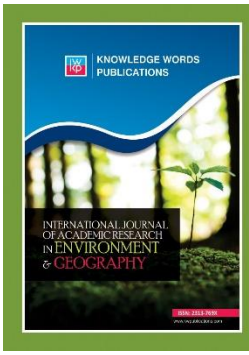
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Recreational Behavior of Old Bodijaestate in Ibadan, Nigeria

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Abstract
Recreation as an activity voluntarily undertaken for pleasure, fun, relaxation, exercise, self expression or release from boredom and tension, e.g. visiting areas such as parks, lakes, rivers, forest or engaging in different exercises such as trekking, hunting, camping and also indoor recreational facilities such as cinema, club house, gymnasium, casino and cultural centres. This paper deals with recreational behaviour of old Bodija estate in Ibadan, Nigeria. Three levels of analysis were employed: Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate analysis. The simple statistics of descriptive distribution and tabulation were employed to examine the description of the composition of the respondent with respect to their characteristics which provided an insight into the structure of the population using data summarizing procedures such as frequency distributions. the study revealed that the p-value is 0.192 and this is greater than the 0.05 level of significant thereby Ho is rejected in favour of Alternative hypothesis which state that there is no significant difference in the level of recreational facilities patronage among the Neighbourhood The study will improve knowledge of awareness of recreational planning and make planners more pro-active to its potentials within each environmental setting.
Keyword: Recreational, Behaviour, Old Bodija, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Introduction

Recreation is described as the activity that people choose to engage in when at leisure; it may be multifaceted, comprising physical, cognitive, emotional and social components. Recreation involves activities that people do for enjoyment, usually to refresh the body and mind. Beninto, (2004); Umar, (2020); Umar & Olatunde (2017) defines recreation as an activity voluntarily undertaken for pleasure, fun, relaxation, exercise, self expression or release from boredom and tension, e.g. visiting areas such as parks, lakes, rivers, forest or engaging in different exercises such

as trekking, hunting, camping and also indoor recreational facilities such as cinema, club house, gymnasium, casino and cultural centres. Recreational behavior according to Oduyale (2004).is the way in which the various socio-economic groups in a community or society participate in recreation. Participating in recreational activities however is of great importance for maintaining physical and mental health of individuals, families and communities Akorede, et al (2005); Aizlewood, et al (2005). Ademuyiwa (1998).Consequently, maintaining physical and mental health helps in strengthening relationships among family members, increasing performances in business life, reducing crime rates and making individuals more integrated with societies, are among the benefits which are expected from engaging in recreational activities Umar & Olatunde (2017). However many people feel limited in participating in recreational activities due to various constraints which include lack of knowledge, overcrowding, distance to recreational areas, family problem, lack of money and companion Ajzen (2008); Ajzen, and Madden (2001); Ajzen, et al (1992), Mann, and Hensley (2002); Umar (2017); Stodolska, & Alexandris, (2004), other constraints include fear of assault, shortage of recreational facility, gender, age, race, high entrance fee, lack of care and broken equipments Folawiyo, (2001); Gwani, Muhammad, & Chado (2005); Iniwo, (2004); Jatau, (2000), so also is the health problems, and aging Chukwu, Umar, & Obuka (2016), as well as design and facility characteristics that limit recreational opportunities Folawiyo (2001). Increase in city prosperity can bring about increase in recreational activity participation in the developing countries. Umar & Olatunde *(2017*). However, the understanding of recreational behaviors and preferences of residents is of great importance for cities in order to have a sustainable recreational plan Awosika (1986); Bergstrom, Cordell (2004).

Ibadan, Nigeria, like many other cities in developing nations, has witnessed more of rapid population increase than city prosperity and this has affected recreational participation. According to Oloyede (2004). 1,244 sampled population of Ibadan in 1977, only 59 (4.7%) engaged in recreational pursuits, 43(73%) of these were out doors while 16 (27%) were indoors. Of the 43 outdoors, 18 (41.9%) were formal (games and sports) while 25(58.1%) were informal. Despite this general remark, there are intra urban differentials concerning recreational behavior and preferences that has not been given much attention in the literature. For instance, although a number of studies have been conducted bothering more on location, size and facilities Obateru, (1981); Falade, (2001); Olokesusi, (2004), there is paucity of empirical studies comparing recreational behavior of residents in planned modern districts with those of traditional organic districts of Ibadan. This is a major gap the present study intends to fill by conducting empirical investigations into recreational behaviours of Old Bodija (a medium-income residential neighbourhood) with the view of establishing possible relationships between neighbourhood quality and recreational behaviour.

Problem Statement and Justification of Study

The need to recreate and its satisfaction are as old as mankind. Given the fact that man has limited capacity for work, the provision for leisure and recreation help in the sustenance of life within the city. City formation in the old traditional settlements in Nigeria city core where traditional planning style unconsciously creates spaces for outdoor recreation in which recently has been converted to other pressing land uses as the urban environment emerge .The growth of many of these cities also has resulted into class distinction within cities owing to western civilization and living style. This has also created differences in the type of recreational facilities

obtainable in the different residential areas of cities. Unfortunately, recreation planning has not reflected changing life styles, social values, technology, laws, standards and resource availability. Crucial to this research is the city manager's failure in understanding the behavior of residents towards recreational pursuits and the little attention given to this sector by the policy makers which have made our city lacking in sustainable recreational plan. This is why many residential areas lack organized open spaces for parks, playgrounds and community centres the functional efficiency of urban centres in developing countries' cities like Ibadan is eroded by lack of land acquisition and reservation for less pressing urban land uses like recreation thereby depleting people's opportunity which invariably hinders choice and type of recreational facilities. Initiating a study therefore that will determine preferences of recreational activities by residents of traditional built-up core area and modern planned district of a Nigeria city will aid successful city-wide recreational planning.

Significance of the Study

The essence of recreation bothers more on refreshing the mind, spirit and body so as to help individual in his daily obligations and living. The usefulness of recreation in the area of human happiness, health, character development, crime prevention, community solidarity, morale, democracy, formal education and economic growth is eulogized in Mohammad (2006). Behavioral approach to recreation reveals factors that aid and hinder participation of specific activities in any location to include age, sex, education, income, mobility, distance to recreational centre, the quantity and quality of service facilities like electricity, water supplies, telephone and medical aid. Umar & Olatunde (2017). Although many authors have ascribed poor recreation behavior of most Nigerians to paucity of recreation facilities Mohammad (2006). Maintaining that recreation is an induced demand and it was only natural to expect low demand where the supply is small without considering type of activities being sought by different people in diverse geographical area and socio-economic groups. This study looked at both indigenous and modern recreational activities that needed to be explored to achieve sustainable recreation plan.

Objective of the Study

The following objectives are stated to achieve the above aim:

- **i.** Identify existing type of recreational facilities in the study area.
- **ii.** Determine the level of existing patronage

Research Hypothesis

The basic assumptions were tested

H_0: level of patronage of recreational facilities does not differ among residential neighborhoods

H_1: level of patronage of recreational facilities differs among residential neighborhoods.

Research Methodology

Research, according to Umar & Olatunde (2017).is a form of inquiry that involves seeking of evidence to increase knowledge; a systematic process for recognizing a need for information acquisition and validating that information and deriving conclusions from it. The methodologies adopted in this research are stated below:

Research Design

The process of conceptualizing and designing research, according to Umar T. I & Olatunde O. (2017) requires the synthesis and application of ideas through communication with different information sources-people, institutions and documents. This is usually done from the inception to obtain relevant data from vast subject of interest in large area of land. The study adopts survey-based approach, whereby present activities, conditions and needs are sourced through respondents picked at random, interviewed and their resources subjected to analysis so as to draw an acceptable conclusion.

Data Types and Sources

This research made use of primary and secondary data which, according to Umar & Olatunde (2017). can be stock data which measures attributes or characteristics of places or people which can be utilized for planning an area; perhaps to assess the development performances of the area. It can also be flow data that represent exchanges that take place between areal units. These were generated from different sources as discussed below:

Secondary Sources of Data

This study sourced secondary data from the following agencies:

- The National Population Commission
- The Independent National Electoral Commission in Ibadan North and Ibadan South West local government areas, about the population characteristics of Old Bodija Housing Estate.

The Oyo state housing corporation was relied upon for the collection of relevant data concerning physical planning rules, regulation and maps clearly showing location context of Bodija estates within Ibadan North Local government area as well as its boundary.

The study extensively used past works, researches and studies conducted in the area of recreational facilities patronage, utilization and behavior of Ibadan residents as contained in textbooks, journals, conference papers and technical reports, books of readings, dissertations and internet materials

Primary Sources of Data

Primary data were sourced from field investigation through the use of questionnaire administration, direct observation, interview guides and focus group discussions. Questionnaire administration, being quantitative in nature, comprised of two structured group of questions. The first questionnaire, structured to cater for respondents of ages seven (7) and above concerns socio-economic information about residents (age, sex, income, marital status, income level (see sampling procedure). Other data sourced include recreational activity preferences, mode of travel/distance travelled to recreational spot, cost of transport, reason (s) for participation/non-participation, frequency of participation, motivations derived, satisfaction obtained. The second questionnaire is designed to obtain information from the management and participants of recreational facilities within the catchment area of the study area regarding type of recreational facility, level of service, ownership status, accessibility and parking spaces, patronages, fee charges, security issues, stage of construction, suitability of existing location, future chance for expansion, time or frequency of usage. On the qualitative data, direct observations were used in

the investigation of existing recreational facilities through updating the existing base maps and examining their present conditions. The interview guide was useful in sourcing data regarding institutional policy framework concerning recreational facilities provision and level of compliance by recreational services providers from Oyo state Housing corporation, the Ibadan North and South West local government areas and the Oyo state Ministry of Lands, Survey and Urban planning. Equally Focus Group discussions (FGD) with professionals in the Environmental and Recreational Planning fields were adopted. Each FGD comprised between five and six people as recommended by Dawson et al (1992); Morgan (1991).

Instruments of Data Collection

The key primary data gathering instrument is largely pre-coded questionnaire administered face-to face to the respondents by trained interviewers. The questionnaires were such that multiple-choice item, fill- in the blank space item and the rating scale items that could enable the researcher to collect relevant information on preferences and patronage pattern of residents. Data were also collected through site survey, observation and interviews.

Sample Frame, Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

The research looked at

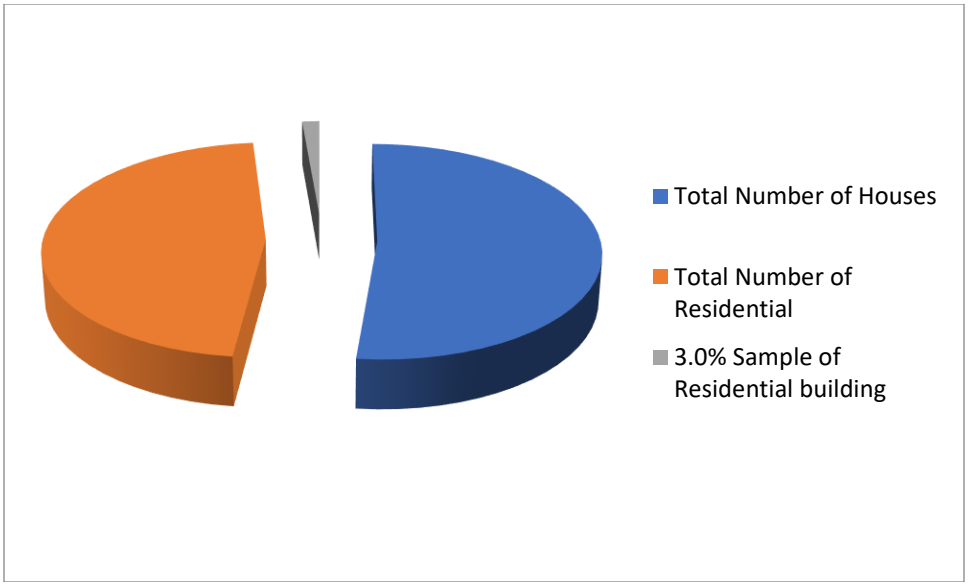
- ❖ Residents recreational preferences and also
- ❖ Determined patronage pattern and level of use of existing recreational facilities in the study area.

The methodology adopted foris the household survey which is derived from physical counting of residential buildings in Old Bodija as contained in table 1.1

Table 1.1: ***Sampled Residential Building for Household Survey atOld Bodija Residential Estates***

Study Area	**Total number of houses**	**Total number of residential building**	**3.0% sample of residential buildings**
Old Bodija	972	880	26
Total	972	880	26

Sources Researcher's Field survey, 2020



Sources Researcher's Field survey, 2020

The total number of residential buildings in the study areas constitute the sample frame for this research (see Table 1.1 above), which is, 880 for Old Bodija. 3.0% sample of these residential buildings was randomly selected to pick household to be interviewed. A criterion was purposively set to choose household with; a) larger size, b) two distinct gender characteristics, c) different age groups well represented. This was applied to a situation where more than one household lives in a residential building, and where none of these criteria were satisfied, the next house with household meeting the requirement was chosen. A total of 130 copies of questionnaires were administered on households at Old Bodija respectively. This follows a three-stage probability sampling techniques whereby firstly, every 33rd residential building of the study areas is chosen, secondly, one household from each chosen residential building was selected and thirdly every member of the selected household of ages 7 and above was chosen for responses to survey questions.

- Is through the preliminary field survey, which identified thirteen (13) outdoor recreational facilities in Old Bodija. Profiles of participants on recreational site, including their preferences were sought through interview guide and questionnaires were administered on all identified recreational facilities stated below.

TABLE 1 ***List of Outdoor Recreational Facilities At Old Bodija Estates***

Name	Location	Activities	Age of participants	Period of events	Records of attendance
Old Bodija Club House	Aperin street	Bar, Table Tennis casino	Adults	Daily	Available
Hammond court hotel & suites	Awolowo avenue	Bar& viewing centre	,,	,,	Not Available
Le chateau (Event centre	,,	Events & conference	,,	,,	,,
Cotton (Club House	,,	Events, Bar, Games, Night club	,,	Daily (night club- weds/ Friday)	,,
Da 411 (Club house)	,,	,,	,,	Night club- Friday	,,
Labod hotel	,,	Bar& lodging	,,	Daily	Not/Available
Fun Factory (Events &children playground)	Oshuntokun avenue	Events& Playground	Adult& children	Daily	"
Right Choice Family Recreation	,,	Events &Gymnastic	,,	Daily except Tuesdays	Available
Davies Hotel	Adeyi street	Bar, lodging& viewing centre	Adults	Daily	Not Available
11G Guest house	Ede street	,,	,,	,,	"
De Executive suites	Oba Akenzua street	,,	,,	,,	"
Bomby Recreation and Bible fun centre	Oba Olagbegi street	Religious and games	0-12yrs	,,	Available
Recreation Playing ground / field	Awolowo avenue	Games	Adults	,,	Not Available

Sources Researcher's Field survey, 2020

Method of Analysis

The data obtained through questionnaire and secondary sources were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative techniques. Completed questionnaires were checked for completeness and inconsistencies after data collection, before data entry commenced. Regarding information collected though questionnaires, close ended questions were directly entered from questionnaires into the computer. For open-ended questions, responses were grouped under headings. Codes were assigned to such headings, after which they (codes) were entered into computer. SPSS version 15.0 was used for data entry, editing and analysis of the data. Three levels of analysis were employed: Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate analysis. The simple statistics of descriptive distribution and tabulation were employed to examine the description of the composition of the respondent with respect to their characteristics which provided an insight into the structure of the population using data summarizing procedures such as frequency distributions.

In the second level of analysis, the bivariate analysis revealed pattern of relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Bivariate analysis at this level helped to show the strength and form of relationships through which the proposed hypothesis of the study would be tested to determine whether the level of patronage of recreational facilities differ among the two residential neighborhoods. The third and final level of analysis, the multivariate approach made use of the logistic regression analysis was used to determine whether type of recreational activities is a function of socio-economic level of residents, by examining the pattern of association between the dependent and independent variables. This was used to explain the effect of the independent variables (e.g. Age, Education, Occupation and Income) on the dependent variable (Recreational behaviour) which was dichotomous.

$\text{Log } (P / 1 - P) = \beta_o + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \beta_n X_n$.

In the equation above, X_1, X_2 …… X_n were the independent variables, which include socio-economic variables such as age, education, occupation and income.

β_o is a constant, β_1 ……β_2 are coefficients.

P is the probability of occurrence of dependent variable.

Table 2:- Model and variables in the logistic Regression Model

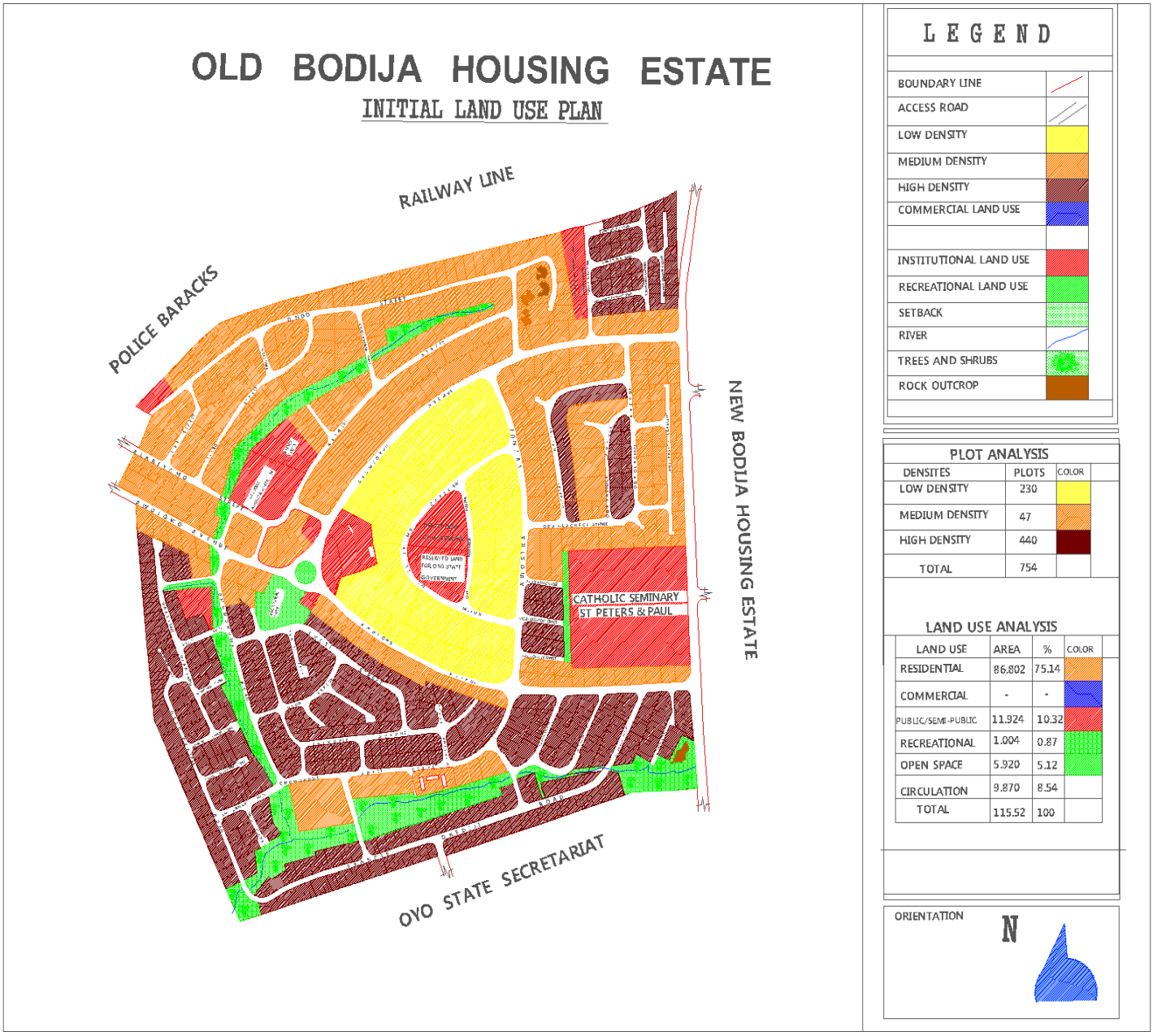
Model	Variables
1	Recreational Participation (Behaviour)

The logistic regression model was used to determine the simultaneous effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable (Recreational Behaviour). The beta coefficients derived from the regression coefficients were used to determine the relative importance of the selected independent variables in predicting recreational behaviour. The explanatory variables were regressed on the dichotomous or binary dependent variable. The dependent variable was measured dichotomously where Log (P / 1 – P) = 1. For ever participated in Recreation was reported, or O otherwise.

Locational Setting of Old-Bodija Estates in Ibadan

Old Bodija Housing Estate is situated within the Ibadan metropolis, precisely in Ibadan North Local Government area. It is bounded by the Railway line on the North, Sango Police Barracks on the Northwest, and the Oyo State Secretariat bounds it in the South (Figure 3.3). It is also bounded in the East by the New Bodija Housing Estate and by Mokola forest reserve on the West. It covers a total area of 115.54 hectares which was designated majorly for housing as shown on the initial proposed plan serving as the perimeter survey plan. The location of the Estate in its regional context is found along the UI – Secretariat road, which is the major route that separates Old and New Bodija Estates.

Figure 1.0: Plan of Old Bodija Housing Estate (Initial Design) Showing the subdivision



Source: Oyo State Housing Corporation, 2020

Geology *Basement complex*are old crystalline rocks. They cover about half of the surface area of Nigeria. The other half is underlain by sedimentary rocks of cretaceous and later ages. The basement complex rocks in Ibadan area are mainly the metamorphic types of pre-Cambrian age, but with a few instructions of granite s and porphyries of Jurassic age Oguntoyinbo (1994) The rocks can be grouped into major and minor rock types. The major rock types are quartzite's of the metasedimentary series and the migmatites complex comprising banded gneisses, and migmatites. The minor rock types include pegmatites, quartz, aplite, diorites, amphibolite's and xenoliths. Although quartzites often form prominent topographic features, they seldom out crop

very well in Ibadan area; the prominent ridges of Oke-Aremo, Premier hill, Mokola-Oremeji ridges and the ridges between the Polytechnic and University of Ibadan campuses are quartzites. The grains are mostly of granoblastic texture, often whitish or grayish in colour

Relief and Drainage

In studying relief and drainage, Faniran (1994) observed **t**hree major landforms units – hills, plains and river valleys – dominating the scenery of the Ibadan region. The hills are the most striking features around Ibadan town, although they constitute less than five (5) per cent of the total area. Two main types are recognized as the quartzite ridges and gneisses inselbergs (including tors, kopjes, ruwares, sugar-1 loaves, whalebacks). Of these, the quartzite ridges are by far the most impressive, widespread and, the best known. Not only do they occur in the immediate vicinity of the city (of the "seven" famous hills of historic Ibadan they also occur widely within the region.The plain has interfluivecresta facets of gently sloping and smooth convex top slopes generally below thirty (30) degree. Also is the long connecting slopes facet with landforms of long and gentle concave and convex slopes with angles between 3 degree and 6 degree and Ruwares and tutle backs facet with landform of rock outcrops, generally flat to gentle slopping; sometimes convex to round shape. Some contain rock pits and grinding pits e.g. Botanical Gardens and near University of Ibadan library.

The river valleys which are the narrowest, though not necessarily the least with extensive landforms has an important feature of conspicuously incising the rivers into the floodplain or river bed, Even in small streams, such as the Orogun stream which flows through the University of Ibadan Botanical Garden.The general layout of drainage in Ibadan conforms to the dendritic pattern, showing irregular branching in all directions with tributaries joining at all possible angles.

Climate

Ibadan enjoys the characteristic West-African monsoonal climate, marked by distinct seasonal shift in the wind pattern. Between March and October the city is under the influence of the moist maritime south-west monsoon winds which blow inland from the Atlantic Ocean. This is the rainy season. The dry season occurs from November to February when the dry dust-laden winds blow from the Sahara Desert. The average maximum temperature ranges between 24.5^0C to 28.8^0C. However the mean annual temperature at Ibadan for the period 1953-1988 according to Oguntoyinbo (1994) is 26.6^0C – 28.8^0C, however seasonal variations occur in consonance with the seasonal variations in radiation, sunshine and cloud cover.There have been seasonal and periodic variations in rainfall intensity at Ibadan. The lowest annual rainfall of 786.4mm was recorded in 1983, while a higher value of 1981.2mm was recorded in 1968 (Oguntoyinbo, 1994).

Vegetation

The vegetation pattern in Ibadan is a patchwork of broken forest savanna woodland, dense thickets and large tract of forb vegetation donated by chromolaena (Eupatorium) Odorata (slam weed). The spread of savannah type vegetation is noticeable from the city outwards, especially in the areas to the north and north east Areola, (1994). The only advance which forest vegetation appear to have made are in the eastern, southern and south-eastern extremes of Ibadan region where old cocoa and cola-nut farms have been abandoned and allowed to grow into secondary forest.

Soils

The soils of Ibadan region where formed from rocks of the Pre-cambrain basement complex formation, especially, granites gneises, quartz-schist, biotite gneisses and schists. According to Awosika, (1994), they were formed under moist semi- deciduous forest cover and belong to the major soil group called Ferruginous tropical soils. The soils have been mapped and classified into soil association and series. The four soil associations are (i) Iwo, (ii) Okemesi (iii) Egbeda and (iv) Mamu soil association. The classification is largely based on soil parent material. The soils of the Iwo association were formed from coarse-grained granites and gneisses and those of Okemesi from quartz gnesis, schists and quartzites. Those of Egbeda and Mamu were formed from the fine grained biotite gneisses and schists, and from sericite schists respectively.

Recreational Facilities and Recreational Behaviour in Ibadan

In Nigeria, although, there are various potentials for the development of the recreation industries, this sector has remained neglected Oguntoyinbo, (1994). the inadequacy of these facilities in Ibadan has been aptly described by Oguntoyinbo, (1994). Ideally, Ibadan should have at least five hundred(500) children playgrounds but has none: one hundred and twenty five(125) neighborhood playground but has only a miniature one..., one hundred and twenty five(125) neighbourhood parks but none; thirty one (31) district parks but none. Of the ten (10) city parks it should have it possess only two (2)… the city has two stadia although one expect the city… to have at least ten (10). There is clearly a clustering of standard recreational facilities in and around the Central Business District (CBD). Oguntoyinbo also identified twenty four (24) recreational facilities located within a-two (2) kilometre radius of cocoa house, a prominent landmark in the CBD. Indeed, up to seventy-nine (79) percent of the facilities are not more than four (4) kilometres from this point. Whereas, there is a general fall in the number of facilities with increasing distance from the CBD, the four(4)-six(6)km zone is almost devoid of facilities, it seems that but for the presence of university and various facilities, the four (4)km radius should have marked the limit of the recreational facility zone. In term of distribution of facilities according to the different geographical sectors of the city there is clearly a relationship between the age and nature of layout, on one hand and the richness in or paucity of recreational facilities on the other. The oldest, unplanned and indigenous south eastern part of the city made up of such areas as Oke- Foko, Isale-Ijebu, Oke-Padi, Oke-Eleta and Oke-Mapo is devoid of any form of organized recreational facilities. This area predates the growth of interest in recreation. The crowded housing pattern here and subsequent inaccessibility of location make the establishment of recreational facilities difficult.Apart from stadia, the planned other part of the south-west comprising of areas as Oke-Ado, Ago-Tailor, Odo-Ona and the government reservation areas, though comparatively facility-rich, have mainly lower other facilities such as cinema houses. Most of the modern and higher other facilities are found in the new well-planned residential areas of Bodija, Kongi and the University in the North East. All the parks, theatres, zoo and the playground are in this area. The 'facility-rich' and 'facility-poor", sectors of the city thus form an interesting pattern. If the city is divided into four sectors there is an alternation of rich and poor area with the south-western and north-eastern sectors being recreational "facility-rich". Given the setting of facility distribution an absence of a positive relationship exist between the population sizes of an area therein.

Some Infrastructural Facilities in Ibadan

Health Facilities in Ibadan

Ibadan city enjoys modern health facilities. All the three tiers of health facilities are well represented in the city. The chief among these is the University College Hospital which is one the most important in Nigeria. Oguntoyinbo, (1994) described the metropolitan area of Ibadan as having the concentration of health facilities, especially the higher order ones For example all the twenty (20) hospital in the region were in the city of Ibadan with the UCH and Adeoyo State Hospitals owned by Federal and Oyo State Government playing the leading role.

Water Supply in Ibadan

The first modern water system for Ibadan city became fully operational in 1942 when construction of the Eleiyele reservoir on river Ona was completed. The reservoir as a catchment area of about 323.8km2, an impoundment area of 156.2 hectares and a storage capacity of 29.5 million litres of water. The water is fully treated and pumped out at the rate of about 13.6 million litres a day. The Eleiyele Waterworks served Ibadan city until 1972 when the Asejire water supply scheme was completed. During the period 1942 -1972, the population of the city grew very rapidly. For instance, the 1952 population census gave the population of Ibadan city as 459,196.This has increased to 627,379 by 1963 (a 36.6% increase) to an estimated 783,511 by 1972. The population in 1991 was about 1.2 million. Thus, over the years the quantity of water that was theoretically available to the individual from the reservoir had declined from about 29.6 litres per day in 1952 to 21.7 litres in 1963 and about 17.4 litres in 1972 (Oguntoyinbo, 1994)

It was this dwindling capacity of the Eleiyele Reservoir to meet the rising demand in the city that led to the construction of the Asejire Scheme on the River Oshun. The combined storage capacity of Eleiyele and Asejire reservoir is now about 109 million litres per day. Water to the city is virtually fully treated (99.988% by 1984) Areola and Akintola, (1994). The continues increasing population and outward expansion of the city has make the demand for water to be high and not within the supply capacity of the water corporation and thus residents reliance on alternative water source which is mainly private well water and borehole. According to Oguntoyinbo,(1994) Ibadan transport connections with its region are highly related to its geographical location as well as the administrative and commercial functions. The city is located in a frontier zone between the forest top the south and the grassland to the north. Historically, this frontier locations has made Ibadan an 'emporium of trade', an important meeting point for the exchange of complimentary 'products' from both the northern and southern parts of Nigeria. The city's dual administrative role as Oyo state capital and the seat of Ibadan Municipal Government council makes it naturally the site for the offices, to function well, have to maintain constant interaction with the sub-centres in the Ibadan immediate region and throughout Oyo state. It is only through adequate transportation and communication system that this type of city-region political linkage can be facilitated.

Ibadan also serves as a commercial centre with highly developed distributive trade. Located in the city is the head office of several important commercial and industrial companies operating in Oyo, Ogun, Osun, and Ondo states. Most of the goods needed in this state's come first to Ibadan where they are sorted and divided into smaller quantities before being sold to other smaller towns and village. Several banking institution and insurance company also have their head-quarter in Ibadan for where they maintain business transaction with their branches in

the interior. Apart from the large departmental store and offices located in the city, there are several indigenous which provide Ibadan a direct linkage it is rural district goods move from the farm into the surrounding periodic market at Ojoo, Akanran, Idi ayunre,etc. for where they are collected and brought into the market within the city. Some traders from a nearby towns and villages routinely come in to sell (mostly local food items) buy articles for resale at home. In particular, traders who come to sell their agricultural products have always preferred to terminate their trips to Ibadan at the destination markets rather than the motor park (Umar & Olatunde, 2017). The railway line from Lagos reached Ibadan in 1901 and this ushered in a new era of the city's subsequent growth as a commercial centre and a transportation node. This historical event marked the beginning of the extension of Ibadan region from its immediate surroundings to wider areas north and south of Nigeria. Today the city is linked by rail to major cities in the country. This railway line passes through the city dividing it into two part, east and west, and linking it with the south through Abeokuta (the first major city northwards) Umar & Olatunde, 2017). Construction in 1977 of the eastern by-pass had, and continues to provide a convenient alternative route to commuters from one end of the city to the other, as well as those moving out of the city. This by-pass, which is an extension of the Lagos – Ibadan expressway linking the toll gate/challenge interchange in the south with Ojoo in the north, relieves, in no small measure, the intra city routes through traffic that they carried prior to the construction of the former. Until 1988, Ibadan was provided with air transport connections with the rest of the country. For many years the old airport, situated in Bodija in the northeast along the University of Ibadan – Dugbe road, about five kilometres from the Gbagi business district, served the city of domestic flights. A new airport at Alakia, off Ibadan-Ile-Ife expressway offers domestic flights (Oguntoyinbo, 1994). The intra-urban movement in Ibadan is closely related to the existing land-use patterns, particularly the area distribution of housing, employment and recreation places. Traffic arises from the inhabitants desire to have access to their places of work and residents utilize the various recreational facilities and social amenities available in the city. Accordingly, the main traffic generating areas include the secretariat, located in the northeast and constituting the largest employment concentration point in the city; Apata industrial areas to the west and other industrial centres scattered all over the urban area; the various daily and periodic markets, most especially the Gege, Oje, Dugbe, Mokola, Ojaoba and educational institutions particularly the University Teaching Hospital and several other Government and private health centres. There are also several recreational facilities, including hotels, night clubs, cinema theatres, stadia, the Agodi Garden, university Zoo and the Trans Amusement Park at Agbowo. Apart from these centres which provide employment opportunities and entertainment, and which has facilities for commercial and business transactions, there are the residential areas where people must return after their daily activities. It is the interaction among the various centres on the one hand and between the residences and this centre on the other that generates the cross-currents of intra city movement in Ibadan Umar & Olatunde, 2017).

TABLE 2- RESPONDENTS DEMAND FOR OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PREFERENCE IN THE STUDY AREA	RESPONDENTS Old Bodija Frequency	Percentage	Total Frequency
Viewing centre / cinema	8	12.9	8
Playground / stadium	11	17.7	11
Relaxation centre	3	4.8	3
Sport Centre	34	54.8	34
Swimming pool	1	1.6	1
Clapping & singing (Native)	-	-	-
Club house	-	-	-
Community hall	1	0.8	1
Hotel	-	-	-
Museum	2	1.7	2
Library	2	3.2	2
Total	62	100	62

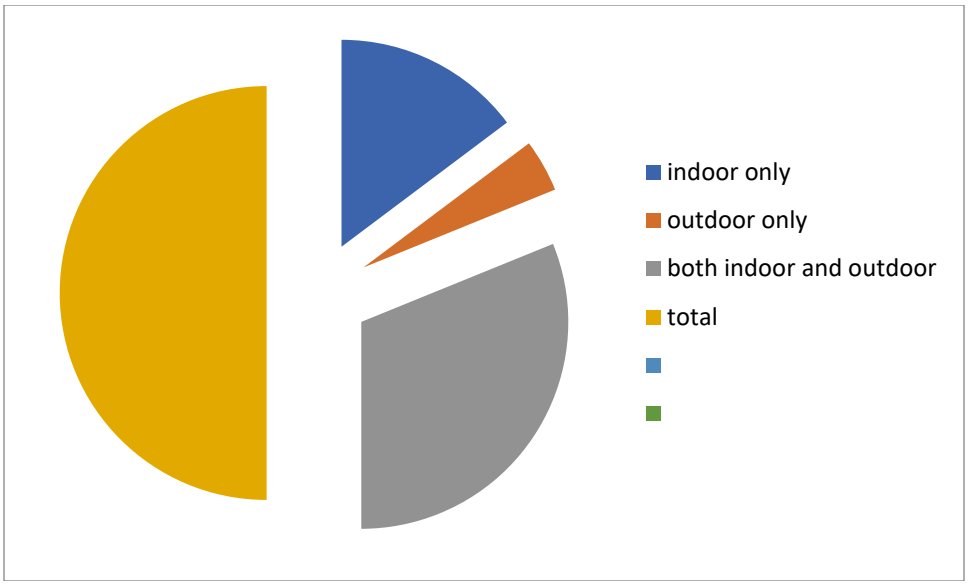
Source: Researcher's Field survey and Analysis 2020

From table2 respondents reported high demands for sports centre (54.8% at Old Bodija). 17.7% make demand for provision of Playground / Stadium which is complementary with sports centre, thereby making the percentage demanding for the sports / playground facilities, when combined to be 72.5% at Old Bodija respectively.

TABLE 3 CHALLENGES FACING RESPONDENTS ON RECREATION AT OLD BODIJA

CHALLENGES	RESPONDENTS Old Bodija Frequency	Percentage	Total Frequency
Insufficient number of Recreational facilities	41	30.8	41
Inadequate distribution of the existing ones	17	12.8	17
Lack of diversity of recreational facilities	25	18.8	25
Lack of adequate security	34	25.6	34
Others- power failure	16	12.0	16
Total	133	100	133

Source: Researcher's Field survey and Analysis 2020



Source: Researcher's Field survey and Analysis 2020

From the table 3 above, the respondents at Old Bodija reported majorly insufficient number of recreational facilities (30.8%). Other challenge faced is lack of adequate security is prevalent at Old Bodija (25.6%). This may be traceable to the sensitivity of the residents of Old Bodija to security problem as many were observed to be gated with only one gate serving as entrance and exit point. The lack of diversity of recreational facilities is more pronounced at Old Bodija (18.8). This confirms earlier assertions that there are modern recreational facilities within reach of residents of Old Bodija. The inadequate distribution of existing facilities were similarly reported at (12.8%) at Old Bodija, whereas power failure was greatly reported at Old Bodija (12%) than any other area. This may be attributed to greater presence of indoor recreational facilities in Old Bodija homes which can only be utilized when powered by electricity. Incessant power failure may have limited recreational experience of such respondents.

Concept of Public Participation

Public participation is a concept according to Umar, Olatunde & Ogbazi (2017) referred to as citizen power. It is the redistribution of power that enables the have- not citizens, presently excluded from the political and economic processes, to be deliberately included in the future plans. It is the strategy by which the have-nots join in determine how information is shared Umar, Olatunde & Ogbazi (2017) how goal and policies are set, tax resources are allocated, programs are operated and benefits like contracts and patronage are parceled out. This is referred to as inclusive cities Awosika (1994), whereby growth with equity is promoted. It is a place where everyone regardless of their economic means, gender, race, ethnicity or religion, is enabled and empowered to fully participate in the social, economic and political opportunities that cities have to offer. Awosika, (1994), using participation-based model in figures 1 and 2 discusses that, regardless of the approach used, the outcomes of the planning process – that is, when planned facilities/services are up and running – are *benefits*. He equally stated the following:

- all user benefits and most non-users benefits arise as a result of participation;
- some non-user benefits (the dotted arrow) arise directly from facility provision

- some planning approaches (standards, opportunities, resource-based) are focused directly on facilities/services, but assuming that the capacities of planned facilities are known and that they are intended to be fully used, a planned quantum of facilities/services implies a specific level of participation and their success or failure are judged by the level of participation they accommodate and the associated benefits generated;
- in the case of three of the approaches (demand, need, benefits) the focus is initially on participation-related phenomena, which give rise to facility/service requirements and generated benefits;
- The results of stakeholder consultation can operate via any of the above, but ultimately lead to participation in facilities/services and benefits.

The aim in the participation-based approach is to facilitate participation in activities which produce beneficial outcomes. The above applies to those recreational activities which public bodies seek to promote among the community because of the benefits they generate; such activities may involve a mix of public sector and private sector provision. There are, however, two other categories of activity which was considered: they are:

- Activities which may be supported, not specifically because of the participation-related benefits which they generate, but because of the jobs they support: this applies particularly to tourism.
- Activities which are variously welcomed by some groups in the community, but at best tolerated and even opposed by others, or thought to be dangerous if carried to excess, resulting in the imposition of various levels of control. The obvious examples are theconsumption of alcohol, gambling and prostitution

Figure 1 Planning approaches- Overview (Participatory Model)

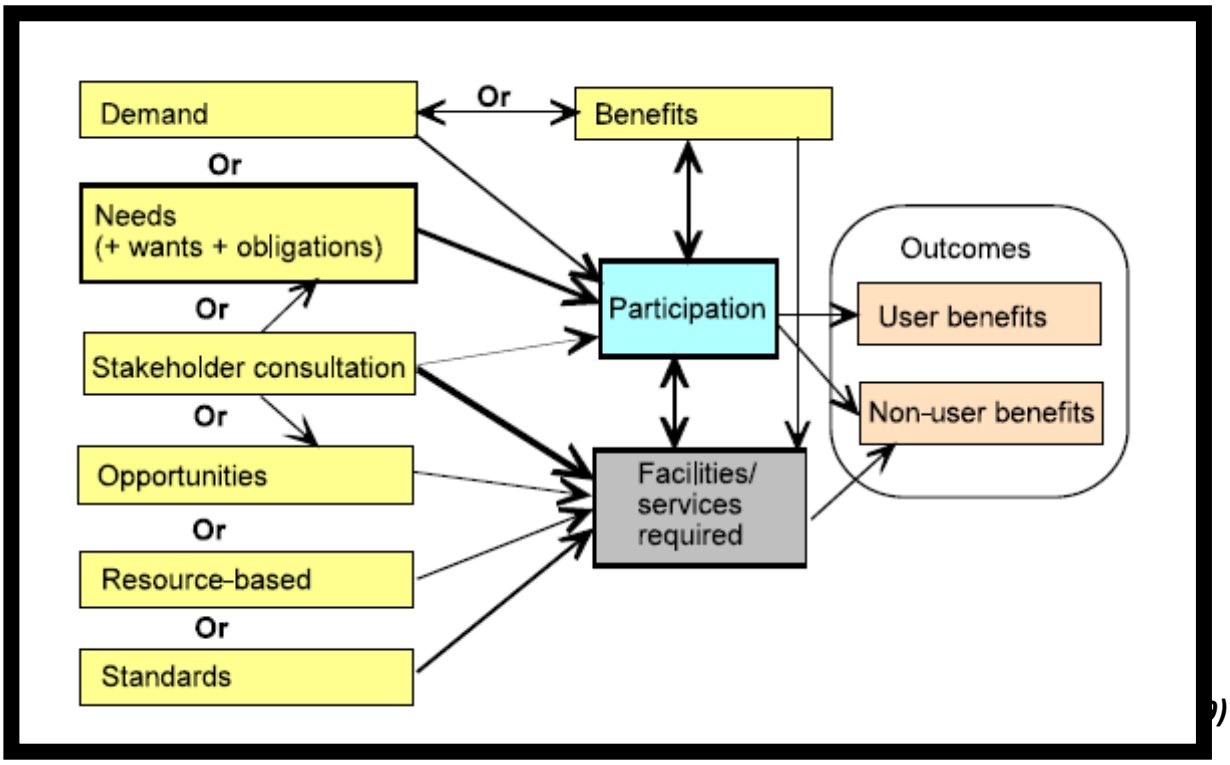
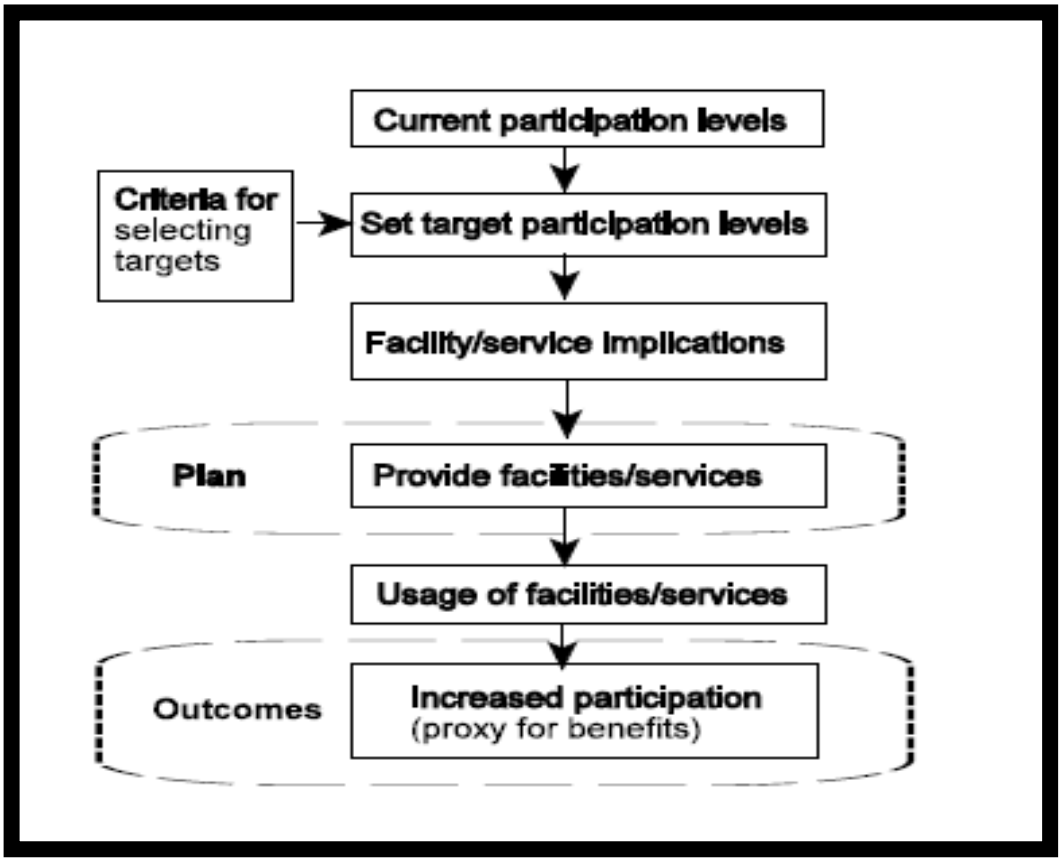


Figure 2 Participation based model



Source: Adapted from Veal (2009)

He considered consumer motivation/behaviour model incorporated in the participatory approach. The model posits that the probability of a person participating in a given recreation activity is related to:

a. the person's age-group;
b. the person's gender;
c. the person's access to facilities for the activity (distance or travel time from home);
d. the quality of facilities available as indicated by:
    - size category of individual facility or complex;
    - the availability of programs of particular relevance to the individual (e.g. Special sessions for women, youth, elderly; learner, advanced courses).

Furthermore, it is anticipated that the above four variables will explain a great deal of the variation in levels of participation (although some empirical validation of this would of course be helpful). They are namely: the location, quality and programming of facilities/services. This is relevant to this study against the backdrop of numerous cases of abandoned public facilities not patronized by the intended beneficiaries due to lack of adequate involvement of the key stakeholders during planning stage.

Mode of Operation of the Existing Recreational Facilities at Old Bodija

The mode of operation shall essentially look at mode of entrance of facilities and daily operational period.

Table 4 Mode of Enjoyment of Recreational Facilities at Old Bodija

Mode of entrance	RESPONDENTS	
	Old Bodjia	
	Frequency	Percentage
Free of charge	4	30.8
Payment of fee	7	53.8
For members only	2	15.4
Others (specify)	-	-
Total	13	100

Source – Researcher's Field survey and Analysis 2020

Table 4 indicates that at Bodija, greater percentage of the facilities are accessed by payment of daily fees (53.8%), while those accessed by members only(15.4%) also pay fees in form of annual subscription and only 30.8% are accessed free of charge.

Table 5 Operational Periods of Recreational Facilities at Old Bodija

Operational period	RESPONDENTS		
	Old Bodjia		Total
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency
Day-timeonly	6	46.2	6
Day and Night only	7	53.8	7
Total	13	100	13

Source: Researcher's Field survey and Analysis 2020

Table 5 however shows that 46.2% of the available recreational facilities are opened for the use of the people only on day time at Old Bodija. This is consistent with the findings in the literature especially in less developed countries where security challenges are still critical to national development and as such greater propensity is geared towards

Institutional Mechanism for Recreational Land Use Development at the Study Area

This section of the analysis examines the institutional arrangement put in place by the public authorizes towards the control and smooth development of recreational facilities in the study area. The four major public agencies that are charged with these responsibilities among other roles are the Oyo State Ministry of Town Planning, Ibadan South West Local Planning Authorities, Ibadan North Local Planning Authorities, and Oyo State Housing Corporation. The breakdowns of the analysis are presented below:

The Oyo State Ministry of Town Planning is the only agency among the four that has statewide jurisdiction. As a policy formulation organ for Urban and Regional Planning issues in Oyo State,

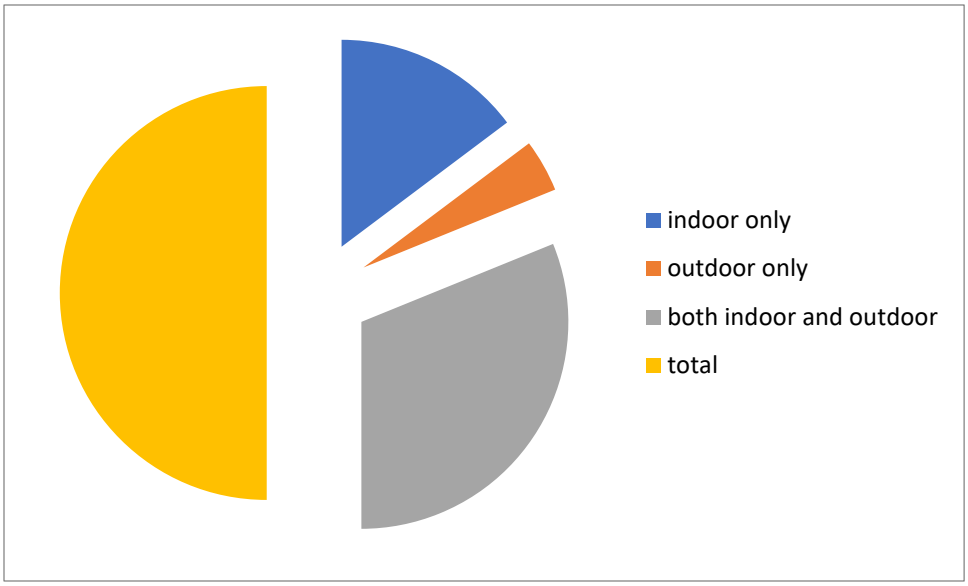
the body is empowered by the law to issue policy guidelines on the control of all physical developments, including those meant for recreation in the entire state. The three other agencies have varying degree of jurisdiction in term of spatial coverage of their activities. While the local planning authorities take care of physical development issues in their respective local government, the housing corporation oversees the planning and development of the government reservation area at Old Bodija Housing Estate. This arrangement brings about an overlapping of jurisdiction between the corporation and the local planning authorities. This could lead to a conflict situation where different standards are adopted by the agencies.

Only Oyo State Housing Corporation claimed that they are fully involved in the provision and control of recreational facilities at Old Bodija estates. Others believe that they are partially involved as most of the development in the sector takes place without their knowledge or approval. All the agencies unanimously agreed on the necessity for the greater involvement of government in the provision of public recreational facilities especially organized open spaces and recreation parks. One of the agencies believes that this could be done in collaboration with private organizations. There was also a suggestion by one of them (agencies) that greater public awareness needed to be carried out by government in order to sensitize the people on proper utilization of public recreational facilities in their environment. None of them saw the need to overhaul the existing planning tools to make them more result oriented as far as recreation planning is concerned.

TABLE 6. Distribution of Type of Recreational Activities by Gender at Old Bodija

Type of recreational activities	**Old Bodija**		
	Male	Female	Total
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)
Indoor only	18 (47.4)	20 (52.6)	38 (100)
Outdoor only	5 (62.5)	3 (37.5)	8 (100)
Both Indoor and Outdoor	38 (63.3)	22 (36.7)	60 (100)
Statistics	$\chi^2 = 2.514$ p-value = 0.284		

Source: Researcher's Field survey and Analysis 2020



Source: Researcher's Field survey and Analysis 2020

Table 6 shows the cross-tabulation of the types of recreational activities they patronize and gender in the neighbourhoods. In indoor activity at Old Bodija, 47.4% of those that reported to have participated in indoor recreation only were males, while 52.6% were females. With respect to those that participated in outdoor activity only 62.5% of them were males while 37.5% were females. Those that participated in both indoor and outdoor recreational activities 63.3% of them were males, while 36.7% of them were females. From the table, the p-value (0.284) is greater than the 0.05 level of significant and this therefore means that there is no significant association between type of recreational activities they participate in and gender in Bodija residential neighbourhood

Table 6 reveals the cross-tabulation of type of recreational activities and age. As regards activities in Old Bodija, with respect to those that reported to have participated in indoor activities , 34.2% of the respondents were age below 20 years, 36.8% of the respondents age 20 and 39 years, 21.1% of them age 40 and 59 years while the remaining 7.9% of the respondents age 60 and 79 years. In outdoor recreational only, 37.5% of the respondents age below 20 years, 37.5% of them fell under age group 20 and 39 years, 25% of them fell under age group 40 and 59 and nobody at the age 60 and 79 years reported to have participated in outdoor recreation only. As regard those that participated in both indoor and outdoor recreational activities, 25% of them age below 20 years, 48.3% of them age 20 and 39 years. This is the bulk of the sample. 6.7% and 10% were those reported to have participated in both indoor and outdoor recreational activities at ages 40-59 and 60-79 respectively. From the table, the chi-square test shows that there is no significant association between type of recreational activities and age group since the p-value (0.819) is greater than the 0.05 level of significant.

From Table 6 reveals the cross-tabulation of type of recreational activities and education. For the Old Bodija residence, of the respondents that reported to have participated in indoor recreational activity none of them have any formal education, 15.8% of them were with primary education, 21.1% of them have secondary education, 63.2% of them have tertiary education and nobody reported to have Arabic education among the respondents in this category. In outdoor

recreational activity, among those that participated in outdoor only, nobody reported to have no formal education and primary education respectively, 37.5%, 63.2% of them reported to have secondary and tertiary education. This shows that only people with western education participate in outdoor recreation in Bodija. For those that participate in both indoor and outdoor recreational activity, only 1.7% of them have no formal education, 5% of them were with primary education, 13.3% of them have secondary education, 78.3% of them have tertiary education and this is the bulk of the sample and only 1.7% of the respondents in this category have Arabic education. The p-value (0.348) from the table is greater than 0.05 level of significant and this means that there is no significant relationship between types of recreational activity and educational status among the residence in Old Bodija.

From the Table 4.36 reveals the cross-tabulation of type of recreational activities and marital status. At Old Bodija 47.4% of the respondents that reported to have participated in indoor activity only were single, 44.7% of the respondents were married people, 5.3% of them divorced and the remaining 2.6% in this category were widowed. Those that reported to have participated in outdoor only, 62.5% of them were single and this constitute the bulk of the sample, 37.5% of the respondents were married and none of the respondents reported to have either divorced or widowed. For those that participated in both indoor and outdoor recreational activities, 56.9% of them were still single as at the time of survey, 41.4% of the respondents were married, none of the respondents in this category were divorced and the remaining 1.7% of them was widowed. From the table, the p-value is 0.629 and this is greater than the 0.05 level of significant thereby, there is no significant association between types of recreational activities one participates in and marital status in Bodija residential neighbourhood. That is, marital status as one of the socio-economic characteristics has no influence on the types of recreational activities of the respondents in Bodija.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis one

Ho: Level of patronage of recreational facilities does not differs among residential neighbourhoods

H_1: Level of patronage of recreational facilities differs among the residential neighhbourhoods

Table 4.37*Differences of Means for Level of Participation in Recreational Activities by Neighbourhoods*

Neighbourhoods	N	Means	T	p-value	Decision rule
Old Bodija	118	37.71	1.306	>0.05	Not Significant

Source: Source: Researcher's Field survey and Analysis 2020

Table 4.5 shows the difference of means for level of participation in recreational facilities by neighborhoods (Old Bodija). The p-value is 0.192 and this is greater than the 0.05 level of significant thereby Ho is rejected in favour of Alternative hypothesis which state that there is no significant difference in the level of recreational facilities patronage among the Neighborhoods. Conclusively, it is inferred that irrespective of the neighborhoods there is no difference at which they participate in recreational activities. Also government should give genuine consideration to

recreation worldwide as the benefit derivable from it to the governed is overwhelming. It will also help government in developing sound recreational policy

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