PLANNING FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO, TARABA STATE

BY

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Thesis Submitted to the Dean, postgraduate school, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a master of science degree in urban and regional planning.

December, 1999

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been composed by me and that it is a record of my own research work. It has not been accepted in any previous application for higher degree. All sources of information are appropriately acknowledged by means of referencing.

Jibrin Adamu

24-01-2008

Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled "planning for recreational facilities in Jalingo, Taraba State" By ADAMU J. HUSSAINI meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

To my parents, for the Love and concern.

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ABSTRACT

Although the primary motivation for participation in recreation is personal enjoyment, it may result in intellectual, physical and social growth of an individual.

Different approaches have been used in the planning and development of recreational facilities, they are however, found to be inadequate for sustainable recreational development.

This study assesses the limitations of the policies and approaches to the planning and development of recreational facilities in Jalingo. It suggests major shortcomings in the planning policies and approach, culminating into inadequacy of recreational facilities in Jalingo town.

In view of the above shortcomings, an appropriate approach is adopted and planning proposals made. It is proposed that the plan would be implemented in 3 phases. It is to involve the public, private and voluntary organisations. A coordinating body has also been proposed.

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CHAPTER ONE

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

1.10 THE RESEARCH PROBLEM AND JUSTIFICATION

Planning for recreation have placed emphasis on physical resources, activity and behavioural patterns of individuals to the neglect of the economic components. Shalfanda (1982) proposed a multi-functional and multi-stage recreation centre for Yola, basing his proposals on the physical resources available. Ipinnawa J.O. (1977) uses the activity and traditional approach to plan for facilities in Zaria.

Also planners have been concerned with preparation of recreational plans conventionally based on the estimates of requirements determined merely by the use of standards. The economic setting is missing. The plan for Abuja (1979), for instance makes provision for five recreational hierarchies, between the National and Neighbourhoods levels with their corresponding facilities using the conventional (traditional) approach. Studies by Enekebe N.C. (1988) and Atara B.G. (1990) have shown that the approach has proved in adequate and unrealistic.

In Jalingo, like most urban centres of Nigeria, provision was made for recreation from the neighbourhood to the city levels (jalingo master plan 1992). It was proposed that about 100ha be developed for that

purpose by the year 2000. However, till date (1998) few facilities have been developed which together cover just about 10ha. Spaces reserved for recreation have been overtaken by other developments. Existing facilities are therefore inadequate even though the requirement is high based on the population of the city.

This study investigates the nature and reasons for the inadequacies, as well as the limitations of the existing policies and approaches in the planning and development of recreational facilities.

Based on this, the study attempts to answer the following questions:

(1) Why has the development of recreational facilities in Jalingo been inadequate?

(2) What are the policies and strategies needed for the sustainable development of recreational facilities in Jalingo?

1.20 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim and objectives of this study are: -

1.21 AIM: To Asses the limitations of existing policies and approaches to the planning and development of recreational facilities in Jalingo as a basis for making planning proposals for its sustainable development.

1.22 OBJECTIVES:

(1) To examine the concept and role of recreation in urban development and review the approaches to the planning of urban recreational facilities.

(2) To review the existing policies and approaches to the planning and development of recreational facilities in Jalingo and asses the pattern of development of existing facilities in Jalingo town.

(3) To examine the potentials for the development of recreational facilities in Jalingo.

(4) To recommend the most appropriate approach to the sustainable development of recreational facilities and make planning proposals for Jalingo town.

1.30 LIMITATIONS

The study will focus on the limitations of the policies and approaches to the planning and development of recreational facilities in Jalingo; the patterns of existing facilities are also considered. The study also identifies an appropriate approach to the sustainable development of recreational facilities in Jalingo.

1.4.0 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MATHODS

1.4.1 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

To achieve the stated objectives data was collected from various sources using the following methods:-

(i) Informal interview with officials of the Ministry of Information, Youths, Sports and Culture, lands and surveys, the tourism board and the Taraba State Urban Planning and Development Authority. This is to ascertain their programmes pertaining to development of recreational facilities within the town.

(ii) Review of the Jalingo master plan to obtain information on proposal for recreation.

(iii) Field observations for the conditions and spatial analysis of recreational facilities.

(iv) The Questionnaire method:

Questionnaires were administered in residential and recreational areas, the questionnaires provided data on the social and economic characteristics of the population, their preferences as well as their satisfaction with regard to the existing recreational facilities. In recreational areas, a random sampling method was adopted, 120 questionnaires were administered on participants in recreational areas. This served the purpose of seeking their opinion, level of satisfactions as

well as the problem encountered as a result of using the facility. The interview also serves as an inventory - taking of recreational facilities within Jalingo.

In administering the questionnaire in the residential areas, a systematic random sampling method was adopted using 2% of the 18, 149 Housed-holds within Jalingo metropolis source: (N.P.C Office Jalingo). The six residential wards in Jalingo served as the sampling frames, overall 363 house-hold questionnaire were administered, this was based on 2% sample of the total house-hold in each ward.

SAMPLE POPULATION SIZE

S/No	WARD	NO.OF HOUSE-HOLDS	QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED	RETURNED QUESTIONNAIRE WITH RESPONSE	% TOTAL OF RESPONSE
1	Kona	2414	48	43	89.5
2	Sintali	4122	82	53	64.6
3	Majidadi	3412	68	51	75
4	Barade	3376	68	45	66.1
5	Sarkin Dawaki	3593	72	60	83.3
6	Turaki	1232	25	20	80.0

	TOTAL	**18149**	**363**	**272**	**74.9**

1.42 Methods of Data Analysis

Analysis of data was done using statistical methods. The result was presented in both tabular and graphical forms like bar charts, pie charts, etc.

1.50 Organisation of the Thesis Report

The thesis is organised into three parts; the first part covers the research design and the theoretical component/literature review, which involves the concept and role of recreation in urban development, factors influencing the development of recreation as well as the various approaches to recreational planning. These fulfil objective 1.

The second part of the report reviews the policies and programmes for recreational development in the study area as well as the assessment of the pattern of development of existing facilities, this is the empirical component of the study. The potentials for the development of recreational facilities were also discussed in this section; inferences were drawn from the analysis, these covers chapters 3 and 4 fulfilling objectives 2 and 3. The planning and implementation proposals based

on an appropriate approach was discussed in chapter 5 (five) in fulfilment of objective four, forming the third and final parts of the report.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 THE CONCEPTS AND ROLE OF RECREATION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2.10 CONCEPTS OF RECREATION:

In its widest sense, recreation is the process whereby individuals and communities renew and refresh themselves by pleasant occupations, amusements and entertainment, both physical and mental after work or study. According to Clawson and Knetch (1966), "Recreation is basically a renewal or preparation for routine/necessary work or means of escape from it". The main purpose of recreation is to revitalise people so that they may efficiently return to activities which are economically and/or intellectually gainful. The distinguishing characteristics of recreation is not the activity itself but the attitude with which it is undertaken. This approach shows how recreation contrasts with work which is done mainly for the purpose of existence and subsistence. Pilgrim (1983,30 states that "recreation is considered to be activity voluntarily undertaken primarily for pleasure and satisfaction during leisure time". Arnold (1985) suggests that the meaning of "recreation" is taken to represent the re-creation or revitlisation of the individual after participation in certain activities, a value or worth is attributed to "recreation" in the sense that creativity is good and non-creativity is bad.

Partmore (1983) describes recreation as a specific activity undertaken in leisure time. Chub and Chub (1981) considers recreation to be "any type of conscious enjoyment". Hutchinson (1949, 17) defines recreation as "a

worthwhile socially acceptable leisure experience providing immediate inherent satisfaction to the individual who voluntarily participates in the activity". In Burtons (1971), recreation is defined as "activity which man engages in during his free time which does not include work, nor does it include certain personal and societal obligation that all people have, such as sleeping and washing". Burtons then explained that recreation is any pursuits other than those associated with work and necessary tasks of a personal and societal nature, which a person undertakes freely for purpose of relaxation or entertainment or for his own personal or social development.

Meyer and Bright Bill (1956) attempted to identify the basic characteristics of recreation to them recreation involves activity"...be it physical, mental or emotional and it has no single form as the range of activities people enjoy during leisure is almost limitless. The notion of recreation providing personal well-being was further developed by Gray and Gliben (1974) who suggested that the recreation and park profession considers recreation to be "an emotional condition within an individual human being that flows from a feeling of masterly achievements exhalation, acceptance, success, personal growth and pleasure. It reinforces a positive self image.

Buttler (1959) defined recreation as "any activity which is not consciously performed for the sake of any reward beyond itself, which is usually engaged in during leisure, it offers man an outlet for his physical, mental and

creative powers and he engages in because it elicits from him a pleasurable and satisfying response". Seelay (1973) attempted a summary of this view, he defined recreation as any form of experience or activity in which an individual engages from choice because of personal enjoyment and satisfaction which he receives". These two concepts as well as others identified the personal nature of recreation and these indicates why the concepts or recreational activities are as diversified as the interest of man. Recreation as determined by motivation is fundamentally an attitude of the mind and occurs in "un obligated" time. Engagements in recreational pursuits is entirely voluntary as the moment participation becomes compulsory, the activity ceases to be recreational. Recreation is universally practised and sought and can take place in a variety of settings, can be organised or un-organised, enjoyed alone or in groups. Recreationists are often quite serious when absorbed in activities from which they secure satisfaction and pleasure.

Finally, it has a by-product in that recreation can reward the participants in terms of intellectual, physical and social growth, better health, improved citizenship and in other qualities of personal development". This approach encompasses various concepts that have been mentioned earlier on.

Some definitions of recreation however extend to cover the concept of leisure. Both have been defined as un-obligated activity. Wrenn and Hardy

(1941) for instance defined recreation "as what a person finds pleasure in doing when he is not paid for it and does not feel any other kind of obligation to do it". The International Study Group on Leisure and Social Services defined leisure as consisting of a number of occupations in which the individual may indulge of his own free will either to rest, to amuse himself, to add to his knowledge and improve his skills disinterestedly, and to increase his voluntary participation in the life of the community after discharging his professional, family and social duties.

Dumazedier (1962) also defined leisure as "activity to which an individual may freely devote himself outside the needs and obligations of his occupations, his family and society, for his relaxation, diversion... and personal development". These concepts view recreation and leisure as synonymous. However, there are three elements in the conception of leisure; leisure as time, leisure as activity, and leisure as a combination of both. In terms of time, leisure can be seen as a residual after "necessary" activities have taken place. These "necessities" include sleeping, eating for survival, personal hygiene and work if any. In terms of activity, conversely, leisure encompasses activities which are characterised by a feeling of comparative freedom (Parker 1976). "Recreation" therefore represents a part of "leisure" but not all leisure is devoted to recreation. A leisure activity becomes recreational if the motive is enjoyment and personal satisfaction and the performance of the activity has its own appeal.

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In this context, recreation is any activity undertaken for enjoyment in one's leisure time, at will and which refreshes the mind and body. it could be passive or active and achieves desirable results.

2.1. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreational facility is any medium offering the opportunity to participate in recreation. it provides places for people to go and equipment to use for their recreational pursuits. Dower et al (1981) noted that resources must be utilised to provide facilities. Clawson and Knetch (1971) outlined three categories of recreation area; resource based, intermediate and user based. The first of these refers to natural resources where recreational activities take place, such as rivers and scenic areas, the last one refers to facilities specifically developed for recreation and leisure activities such as sport complexes and swimming pools, the middle category relates to facilities between the extremes, such as country park, close to urban centres where the environment has been modified if not created.

Leisure and recreation facilities thus include any resource used to facilitate leisure and recreation. Table 2.01 shows a taxonomy of recreation facilities.

Table 2.01: A TAXONOMY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Facilities not existing Primarily for recreation	Resource-based Facilities adopted for recreation	Built Facilities adopted for recreation	Built facilities designed for "Passive" recreation	Built facilities designed for "Active" recreation
Agricultural land, Commercial woodland, Water courses, Water masses, Private dwellings, Work places, Streets/ pavements Moorland/Mountains	Woodland parks, Urban/Rural parks, Golf Courses, Beaches, Water masses, Cruising waterways, Public footpaths and bridle ways, Water Courses, Holiday camps, Canal towpaths, oos, Open air museum	Historic houses, Ancient monuments, Warehouses/Ind ustrial buildings	Museums, Galleries, Libraries, Arts/Community Centres, Restaurants, Hotels	Marinas, Leisure/Sport Centres. Dance halls, Squash/Tennis Courts, Gymnasia, Swimming Pools, Holiday Camps, Snooker halls, sport stadia, Play grounds/fields, Sports Club houses

Source: Recreation Planning and Development, Neil Ravenscraft (1991).

2.20 THE ROLE OF RECREATION

Recreation in one form or the other is considered vital for human growth and development. It is useful for the physical, emotional, intellectual and social aspects of human development. Recreation also has economic and environmental significance. These are discussed as follows:

2.2.1 Physical Growth and Development

Depending on age and level of development of an individual, recreation helps to promote healthy physical development and acquisition of physical skills for the youth and help older people to condition and preserve youthful body contours. The wisdom is that if you recreate, you live a healthier life

and invariably spend less on sickness, because you go less to hospitals. In addition, it has been generally agreed by medical scientists that physical activity could help in weight and coronary disease control.

2.2.2 Intellectual Growth Through Recreation

In many ways, recreation contributes to the individual intellectual growth. This is possible through varied participation in recreational habits, most especially those related to hobbies such as reading, arts, music, drama, nature study, etc.

A dosage of physical activities in form of recreation have been found to be useful in some countries like the United States of America in improving the mental performance of retarded children, Krans (1971). Rainwater (122) also noted that good mental health is directly related to the capacity and willingness of an individual to play regardless for his objectives, resistance or past experience.

2.2.3 Emotional Contribution

Recreation contributes to the emotional development of an individual by providing a useful means of channeling the emotional and psychological development of an individual by helping to establish and reinforce positive and realistic self image, offering both pleasure and sense of personal creative accomplishments. Riddick and Daniel (1984) found that

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recreational activity participation emerged as the strongest contributing factor to the life satisfaction of older women. Russell (1987) also found that life satisfaction increased as participation in recreational activities increased.

2.2.4 Social Values of Recreation

Recreation provides the opportunity for people to overcome sense of isolation by joining social groupings. Group participation offers a realistic training ground for both cooperation and competition. sports in particular are seen as playing an important role in character development. It teaches us how to accept group rules, it imposes self discipline and subordinates our wishes when necessary, to the desire of the overall group. In sports also, individuals make contributions in their communities by representing their local areas of interests. Such areas may be a nation, a state, a local government or a school. This could be done as members of a team or as individuals. Through such activity, the pride of the community is promoted. Another value of recreation is its potential in preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency in youth. Physical activity helps to burn up excess energy of the youth thereby keeping them off streets, where they may be exposed to criminal influences and drugs. Claims by the United States Secretary of States for the Environment (1977) states that Simple facilities for recreation for young people helps improve life for many who would otherwise be attracted to delinquency and vandalism. Recreational activities may reflect a

people's culture and way of life, they are thus encouraged for future consumption by younger and unborn generations.

2.2.5 Economic Values

Recreation has an economic value, some recreational activities like cinemas, football games, whether privately or publicly owned may generate income for the owner of the facility. This is achieved through gate takings, equipment hire, club dues, etc.

2.2.6 Environmental Values

The provision of recreational facilities in an area improved the aesthetic qualities of the environment. Where natural features like mountains, water bodies, plants and animals are left for the purpose of recreation, they play a vital role in encouraging the preservation of natural resources and promoting a healthier environment. Within an urban area, these areas include picnic sites, forests reserves, Golf-courses, botanical garden and parks.

Recreation is in many respects a significant domain of life its importance though derives not from quantity alone but from its intimate inter-connections with the quality of peoples lives and their environment. It is therefore as much a part of life as work and it plays an equally important part in man's development.

2.30 FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION

Several factors influence the development of recreation and recreational activities. These factors are not mutually exclusive from one another. They include physical, ., cultural, economic and social factor, like educational level, mobility and time, etc.

(i) Physical Factors:

Physical factors classified as land and water bodies have been particularly important determinants in pattern of recreational activities. Land (space) is needed for almost all kinds of recreational activities like mountaineering, picnic areas, zoos, forests, games reserves etc. Water falls, beaches, picnic areas are some recreational facilities located close to water resource. Thus physical resource location influence the development of recreational facilities.

(ii) Socio-Cultural Factors

Socio-cultural factors such as age, sex and to some extent religion influence the pattern of recreation of groups or community.

(i) **Age:** Age affects the type of recreational pursuits of an individual. The youth on the average participate in active recreation more than older people. Burton (1970) pointed out that ages between 18-25 years have maximum participation in out door recreation activities,

therefore after, it declines progressively with age. Older people prefer passive recreation while children are attracted or influenced by colours in the recreational equipment provided. Un expectedly children may be disadvantaged in terms of access to recreational opportunities.

(ii) **Sex:-** Another factor affecting recreation is the sex of participants. Once again Burton(1970) points out, the sex affects the "type" rather than the "level" of participation in recreational activities; Traditionally, games such as boxing, soccer are associated with males, while games such as hand ball and valley ball with females. Females may be constrained by domestic responsibilities, a shortage of free time, gender stereotypes and expectations. It has been established that except for individual of less than 10 years old, males of all age-group have more leisure time than females (Gold 1980).

(iii) **Religion:-** Religious beliefs encourages or discourage certain recreational activities. Islam for instance, discourage females from over exposing their bodies.

(iv) **Economic Factors:-**

Income level has some bearing on to the level and type of participation in recreation. There is a strong correlation between

income and recreation. Those with higher income are more likely to participate more frequently in recreational activities. This is more so with recreational pursuits such as polo, golf, that require substantial amount of money for equipment. The unemployed may have time in large measure but limited means to enjoy it. Vehicle ownership is very important as mobility for recreation and it is a factor of income, the ability to pay for public transport regularly as well as recreational equipments related dues and levies or gate taking are all factors of income as well.

(v) **Educational Factors**

Education level shows some relationships with leisure patterns. It affects both type and level of participation. Studies carried out by Shalfanda (1982) and Inusa (1985) in Yola and Kaduna respectively have shown that those with western education tend to prefer modern over indigenous recreational activities and vice- versa. As regards to level of participation, a study carried out by outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission (ORRRC) in U.S.A. found that those with college education engaged in greater number of outdoor recreational activities than those with less education. The contention here is that, higher education exposes one to a variety of ideas and experience which broadens leisure interest and promote a variety of recreational habits

(vi) **Time**

Recreational activity uses time, time is therefore an important factor in participation. Long uninterrupted period of time may be necessary for participation. In Nigeria, the eight (8) hours 5 day working week with two (2) free days at the weekends enjoyed by Government employees provide time for some to devote to recreation. In addition National and religious holidays have helped in providing time especially for others to participate in recreation.

(vii) **Mobility:-**

Transportation influence the level of participation in recreation. It is one thing to have a recreational facility developed at a place and it is another thing for people to get there. Therefore people with means of mobility will tend to visit such centres more frequently that those without. In a study on use of recreational facilities in Lagos, Jegede (1981) established lack of transport as one of the most serious reasons for lack of participation in recreational pursuits in Lagos.

(vii)i **Other Factors:-**

Participation may be constrained not only by barriers linked with age, gender, religion, time and income but also by lack of facilities and opportunities. Studies by Falade (1985) P 484 in Ile Ife and Jos have shown that participation in recreational pursuits was dependent on

the availability of facilities and accessibility by foot to facilities such as parks, private gardens, school playground, clubs recreation grounds, stadia, children playgrounds etc. The study concluded by endorsing the need to provide more recreational facilities and argued that their provision will induce usage by the urban population. Studies in Belfast (Roberts Dench et-al 1989) have also shown how levels of participation can be lifted and social in equality overcome by increased facility provision.

2.40 APPROACHES TO THE PLANNING OF URBAN RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

There are seven approaches to urban recreational planning, they are resource, activity, behaviours, traditional, innovative, economic and integrated approaches (Gold 1973 & 1980).

2.41 RESOURCE APPROACH

This approach limits recreational opportunities to the available physical resources. Therefore areas blessed with numerous resources will have more opportunities for recreational facilities than otherwise. The approach tends to emphasize supply rather than demand potentials. Shalfanda (1982) uses this approach to propose a multi-functional and multi-stage recreation centre, to cater for both active and passive recreational activities in Yola, the proposal were based on the physical resources available for recreation in Yola.

The main problem associated with the approach is that it fails to recognise the important of socio-economic and political factors in recreation planning. This approach could however be useful in non-urban recreation planning, such as regional resource planning like forestry etc.

2.42 ACTIVITY APPROACH

This approach utilize past activity pattern of the people to determine what to be provide in the future. The basic assumption behind this approach is that people would demand only what is being supplied. This approach was developed by Bannan. Ipinnawa (1977) uses this approach in Zaria to plan for out door recreational activities, about 521 was proposed for, by the year 2000.

The shortcoming of the approach is that it relies on the past trend, hence it may not respond well in accommodating changes in the future. It however work best when applied to homogenous population handled by public agency with limited scope.

2.43 BEHAVIOURAL APPROACH

This approach considers peoples behaviours with regard to their leisure time. It sets to identify how, where and when people perform their recreational activities. this is a function of behavioural pattern of the people. Therefore time budgets of individuals and social groups are translated into

public and private opportunities that may require land, facilities and programmes. Therefore the planning process to be considered will be based on the users preference and satisfaction. In her study Shitten (1975) emphasised on the need to adopt the users oriented approach, which meets the varied needs of the inhabitants, while planning for recreational activities around Jos metropolitan with the development of some basic standards and principles.

2.44 TRADITIONAL APPROACH

The basic premise behind this approach is that recreational need is considered along the same line as for other services such as education, health etc. If schools are required as tools for public education. So are recreation facilities required for recreational activities (Gold 1973). From this assumption classification of recreational facilities reflecting different levels of Geographic area is made. The usual hierarchy ranges from neighbourhood lot to a regional recreational area. After classification, each type of area is then subjected to series of standard, locational concepts and facility requirements. Al-hassan (1979) apply the concept of hierarchies in the provision of recreational open spaces. The hierarchies used are tertiary, secondary and major open spaces, where tertiary will be at neighbourhood level, secondary at district level and major open space at city centre. The plan for Abuja (1979) also makes provision for five recreational hierarchies between the National and Neighbourhood, levels with their corresponding facilities.

The problem with this method is that if wrong classification method is adopted it tends to separate areas by form rather than function and Isolate rather than integrate with wider environment. This issue of standard should also be viewed with caution, a good standard should reflect the characteristic of the people it is being adopted to serve.

2.45 INNOVATIVE APPROACH

This approach is developed as an alternative to the traditional approach. It's emphasis is on experimentation, demonstration and citizen participation. it views out door recreation planning as an incremental process for the determination of opportunities based on expressed goals and objectives of residents. The allocation of public resources for out door recreation is a direct reflection of residents values. These values are expressed in the opportunities, space standard and priorities selected from alternatives by the representative body of the residents or their advocates.

The main problem with the approach may be seen in terms of time lag which may arise as a result of peoples involvement in planning and decision making process. Other than that, people may not know what is best for them hence the out come of such involvement may not be the best. This is more so in a society where the majority of the people are not educated therefore

cannot adequately evaluate their problems or contribute meaningfully towards solving them.

2.46 ECONOMIC APPROACH

This approach employs neo-classical economic theory of free market demand and supply mechanism. Thus the amount, type and location of recreational opportunities are determined by the economic base of the people. More emphasis is therefore laid on the question of charges by Government versus Private responsibilities in providing appropriate facilities. It employs cost-benefit analysis methods in evaluating alternative proposals. On the whole, the price determines what to be supplied.

Developed by Clawson and Knetch, it is a sophisticated approach requiring similarly sophisticated statistical techniques to analyse alternative. Though helpful in rationalizing the cost-effectiveness of public parks and other recreational facilities, it has a shortcoming in that public recreation should not be based on just economic principles, the issue of welfare should be of paramount importance.

2.4.7 INTERGRATED APPROACH

This approach combines some aspects of the above approaches. It was first developed and used for California out door recreation plan. There is no

Known complete application of the approach, only some aspects of it have been tried in some states in the U.S.A.

The approach involves the following:-

(i) Inventories and evaluation of existing recreation resources and facilities.

(ii) Identification of user group and their economic characteristics.

(iii) Estimation of recreation supply in terms of potential resources.

(iv) Translation of these requirements into recreation plan.

The integrated approach is selected for its advantages over others.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 POLICIES AND APPROACHES TO THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENTOF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO

3.10 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the policies and approaches to the planning and development of recreational facilities in Jalingo town with a view to identifying their limitations. It also assesses the pattern of development of existing recreational facilities in Jalingo.

3.1.1 THE JALINGO URBAN AREA

3.11.1. LOCATION

Jalingo the headquarter of Taraba State is located in the northern part of the state, between latitude 8 48' North and longitude 11 5 East(Fig. 3.01)Jalingo is well linked to all parts of the state and other parts of the country, the federal highways and regional roads link Jalingo to other parts of the state.

3.11.2 THE URBAN AREA BOUNDARY

The Jalingo urban area is defined by a 16km radius from centre of the town, in this case the emirs palace was considered as the centre of the town.

FIG: 3·01 MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING THE STUDY AREA.



3.20 POLICIES FOR RECREATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN JALINGO

The policy considers recreation as an important activity undertaken during one's leisure in anticipation of intellectual, physical and social growth of the individuals. It helps in improving citizenship and other qualities of human development.

The main thrust of the recreation policies are:-

(1) To provide and optimise the use of recreational facilities.

(2) To encourage and increase the participation in recreational activities for the greater number of the population.

(3) To have recreation treated as a social service.

(4) To provide a range of social, psychological and physiological benefit such as the maintenance of moral standard, improvement in social welfare, enjoyment of leisure and improvement in citizens health.

3.2.1 THE RECREATIONAL PROGRAMME

To achieve the stated objectives the following recreational programmes were slated for Jalingo:

(1) Fields for recreation are to be provided in all residential neighbourhoods, primary and secondary schools.

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(2) To maintain and upgrade existing recreational facilities in Jalingo.

(3) There is to be a sports complex in an area along Numan road, it would provide other facilities such as tennis, squash court, a club house, parking and informal open spaces.

(4) A regional park/garden is to be establish in an area of about 30(ha) along old Bali road, also to be established are children's amusement park and community parks to be located in strategic locations within the town.

(5) There is to be establish a state motel and a library complex.

3.30 THE PLANNING APPROACH ADOPTED

Using the traditional approach based on the expected growth in population of Jalingo, the master plan made the following recreational proposals, viz.

(i) Neighbourhood parks, playfields, community parks, Town/City park, a stadium complex and a regional park. On the whole about 100 hactres of land is expected to have been developed by the year 2000.

3.40 AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO

The following agencies are responsible for the planning and development of recreational facilities in Jalingo.

(i) Ministry of Youths, Information, Sports and culture.

(ii) Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Tourism.

(iii) Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources.

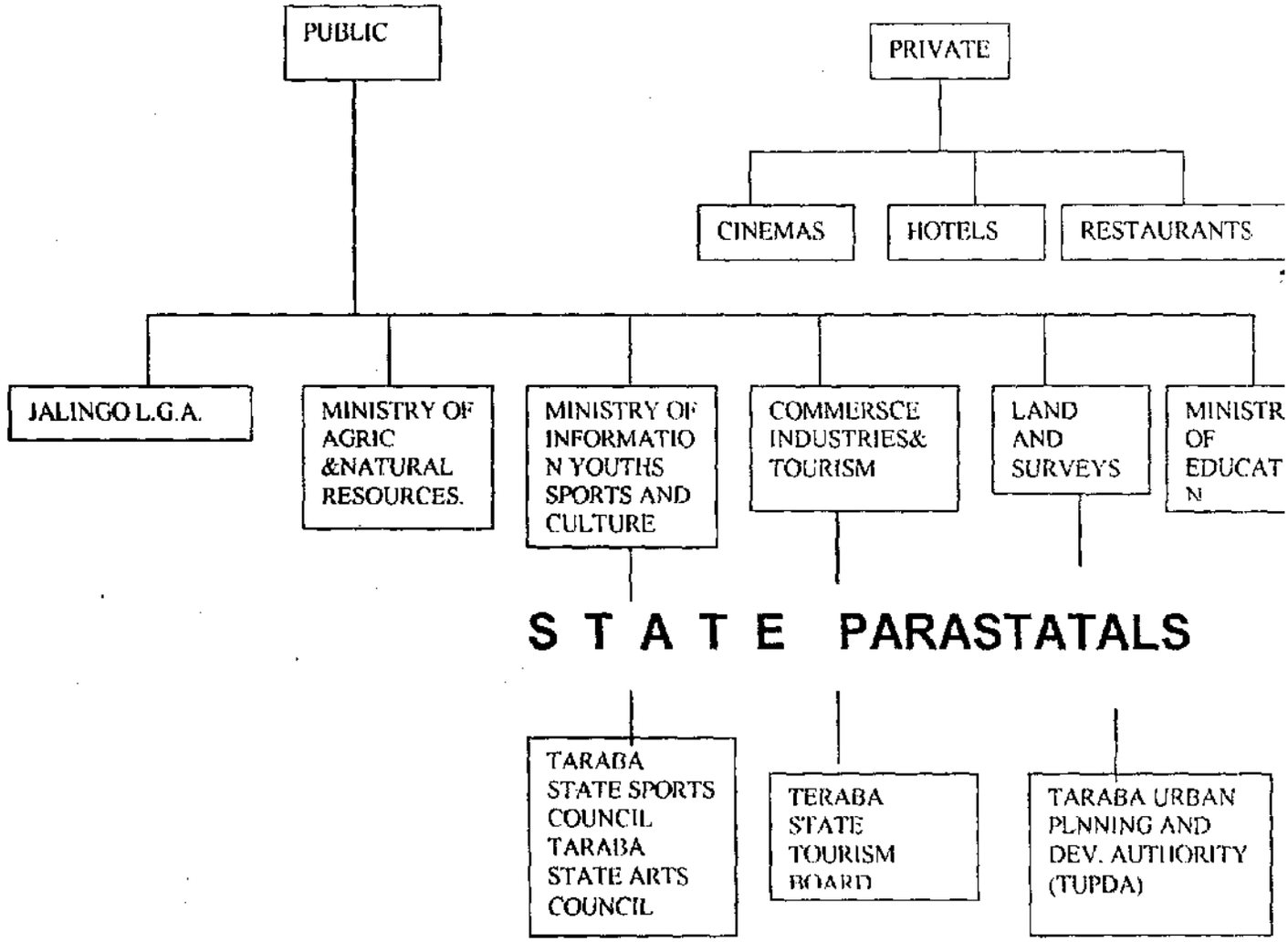
(iv) Ministry of Land and Surveys.

(v) Ministry of Education.

(vi) The Jalingo Local Government Authority.

(vii) Private Organisations.

FIG: 3.02 EXISTING FRAME-WORK OF PROVISION



3.41 THE ROLE OF THE AGENCIES IN RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The role of these agencies that directly or indirectly influence the development of recreational facilities in Jalingo are:-

(A) MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The ministry is made up of four departments these includes, General Agriculture, forestry, wildlife, and fisheries department. The forestry department provides and maintain Gardens and forests, while the wildlife section preserve wildlifes, provides museums, protects and preserve rare and prohibitive animals.

The ministry generally formulates policies and programmes for the development of forestry, fisheries, zoological garden and parks. Since its inception in 1991 the ministry has provided only a forest reserve within Jalingo.

(B) MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES AND TOURISM

This ministry is made up of four departments, this include the department of industries, commerce and tourism, finance and supply and the personnel management department. The ministry influence the development of recreational facilities through it parastatals:- The Taraba State tourism board. The board came into existence with the creation of the state in 1991 through edict No. 4 of 1991.

The functions of the board includes:-

(i) To encourage people living in Taraba State to take their holidays therein and people from other states and abroad to visit Taraba State.

(ii) To encourage the provision and improvement of tourism amenities and facilities in Taraba State including the development of Hotel and ancillary facilities.

(iii) Render technical advice to the state and Local Government in the field of tourism.

(iv) To register, classify and grade all hospitality and tourism enterprises travel agencies and tour operators in such manners as may be prescribed.

(v) Assist in the development of museums and historic sites, parks, games reserves, beaches and natural beauty sports holiday resorts.

(vi) Advice appropriate authorities on ways of improving tourism facilities.

(vii) Publicise tourism and do all such things incidental to the foregoing functions which in its opinion are calculated to facilitates the carrying on of the duties of the board under the enabling edict.

The board has five departments or units, they are:-

(i) Administration and finance

(ii) Planning, Research and Publication

(iii) Marketing and Promotion

(iv) Hotels inspectorate and

(v) Physical development unit.

The only facility developed by this board within Jalingo is the Taraba Motel. (Under construction)

(C) **THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, YOUTH, SPORTS AND CULTURE**

This ministry with four departments i.e Youth and sports, information, Arts and culture, finance and the personnel department, performs recreation related function through two of its parastatals i.e the sports council and the Taraba state arts council.

(a) **The Taraba State Sports Council**

The state sports council operates through an inherited edict from the former Gongola state; Edict No.13 of 1984.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

- Use all avenues, available resources and steps as desirable to encourage, co-ordinate and develop sporting activities in the state.
- To maintain land and building for the practice of or competition in amateur sports, and may admit the public there to at charges or without charges.
- To organise, hold or assist financially or otherwise the holding of matches and competition in amateur sports.
- To assist financially or otherwise any school or club or other organisations devoted to amateur sport.

Facilities provided by the council includes (i) The Afolahan Square with the following activities, football, valley and baskets. The square is the temporary stadium in Jalingo.

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(b) **The Taraba state Arts Council**

The council came into existence with the creation of the state in 1991. It operates through edict No.17 of 1989 of the former Gongola state.

The council is saddled with the responsibility of fostering, encouraging and promoting the arts and culture of the state in the following ways:-

(i) Organising or assist financially or otherwise the holding of exhibitions, performance or festivals of the arts and culture.

(ii) Lay down the rules under which competition in the arts shall be held.

(iii) Organise or conduct lectures or demonstration or provide instructions in the arts.

(iii) Publish or sponsor the publication of any literature, periodicals or newspaper in relation to the arts.

(D) **THE MINISTRY OF LAND AND SURVEYS**

This ministry has four departments, Town planning, Surveys, Land Administration and finance. The ministry formulates policies with regards to the use of land throughout the state, and also policies with regards to urban and regional development. They allocate land for the development of recreational facilities. About 171 hectare or 6% of the urban land use have been allocated for recreation and open

space development. However investigation shows that only 0.4% (10 hectare) are actually devoted for recreational use, the remaining area have been taken over by individuals and Government establishments for residential or other developments.

The Taraba Urban Planning and Development Authority:- The authority makes plan for all recreational areas and also responsible for the developments of parks and garden.

E **THE JALINGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

The local government as a third tier of government in Nigeria, carry out the development of some recreational facilities concurrently with the state government, such facilities includes community and local recreation centres, parks/garden and other public open spaces.

F The Ministry of Education provides and maintain facilities in post-primary and tertiary institutions within Jalingo.

G **PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS**

Some organisations provide recreational facilities as commercial ventures e.g. cinemas, restaurants, hotels etc.

TABLE:3.01: FACILITIES DEVELOPED BY THE AGENCIES/MINISTRIES

AGENCY/MINISTRY	FACILITIES PROVIDED	NO.	% OF TOTAL
(1) Taraba State sports council	(i) Stadium Complex (uncompleted)	1	12.5
	(ii) Afolahan Square	1	
(2) Taraba State Tourism Board	Taraba Motel (Uncompleted)	1	6.2
(3) The State Library Board	State Library	1	6.2
(4) Ministry of Education	Schools play ground/field	11	69
(5) Jalingo L.G.A.	Community viewing centre	1	6.2
	Total	16	100

Source: Field work 1998

The Ministry of Education develop the highest number of facilities (schools playgrounds/fields) it should however, be noted that all the facilities belong to the various schools, they are therefore not commonly accessible for general use.

TABLE:3.02: BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS TO THE AGENCIES (1992 - 1998)

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Ministry/ Agency	Amount₦m	% of Total	Amount₦m	% of Total	Amount ₦m	% of Total	Amoun t ₦m	% of Total	Amount ₦m	% of Total	Amount₦m	% of Total	Amount₦m	% of Total
Agric & Nat. Resources	17,060	1.8	22,147	2.1	30,444	2.6	30158	2.5	26475	2.0	75 325	4.0	38 000	1.9
Commerce, Industries &Tourism	14,217	1.5	14,765	1.4	23,418	2.0	27,746	2.3	15886	1.2	33750	1.8	22.861	1.2
Information, Youths, Sports& culture	18,956	2.0	18,983	1.8	26,931	2.3	24,127	2.0	26,500	2.0	44 250	2.4	48500	2.5
Taraba urban planning	4,739	0.5	7352	0.7	5856	0.5	9657	0.8	10,855	0.8	15055	0.8	20450	1.
Lands & surveys	6634	0.7	11,601	1.1	17,564	1.5	21714	1.8	8,640	0.6	17945	0.9	21345	1
Education	23694	2.5	25,311	2.4	35128	3.0	42,222	3.5	42,360	3.1	94,000	5.1	90000	4
Jalingo L.G.A	50	-	70	-	58	-	75	-	80	-	95	-	102	-

Source: Taraba state planning commision, Jalingo L.G.A. (1998).

The study discovered that the main source of revenue to these agencies is the state statutory budget (allocation) and about 93% of the total revenue is spent as recurrent expenditure during the period (1992-1998) leaving only 7% surplus for capital projects.

Table 3.03 below shows the actual amount allocated for recreational development by these agencies (1992-1998).

Table:3.03: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FOR RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1992-1998)

MINISTRY/AGENCY	AMOUNT ₦	% OF TOTAL
1. Agriculture &Natural Resources	3000 000	1.2
2. Commerce Industries& Tourism	8,750 000	5.7
3. Information, Yuoths Sport & Culture	12,250 000	14.9
4. Education	77,000	0.2
5. Jalingo L.G.A.	1650, 000	0.3
TOTAL	26,420, 000	1.7

Source: Planning commission. Taraba state (1998)

Between 1992-1998 only about 1.7% of the fund allocated to these agencies were devoted for recreational development.

3.50 ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES

The recreational development policies were assessed based on the number of project executed, table 3.04 below shows the proposals made and the projects executed.

TABLE:3.04: PROPOSALS & PROJECTS EXECUTED BY AGENCIES

Agency / Ministry	Proposals	Remarks
1. Agriculture & Natural resource	Regional Park/Garden	Not executed
2. States Sport council	Stadium complex, Youth centre	Project Abandoned
3. Arts council	Arts theatre	Not executed
4. Taraba Urban planning & dev. Authority (TUPDA)	Play fields/Grounds Children's park	Not executed
5. Tourism Board.	Taraba motel , museum	Project under construction Not executed
6. Education	Play fields/Grounds in all primary & Sec.Schools	11 Play fields/grounds
7. Library Board	A state library	Project executed
8. Jalingo L.G.A.	Recreation centre 4 community viewing centres	Not executed One is provided

Source: Field work (1998).

Out of the 12 proposed projects only the state library was successfully completed, the state motel is under construction while the proposed stadium complex has been abandoned. All others projects are not executed. Though not all the facilities can be said to be required, studies from survey indicates high demand for some of these facilities.

3.51 LIMITATIONS OF THE EXISTING POLICIES AND APPROACH

The followings were identified as the limitations of the policies and approach to the planning and development of recreational facilities in jalingo.

(i) **Lack of public participation**:- The policy do not set up any machinery to involve other sectors (communities,private and voluntary organisations) in the decision making, planning and implementation of

recreational projects. Public agencies formulate and implement policies with no input from other sectors.

(ii) **Finance**:- The main sources of revenue to these agencies has been the state statutory allocation (budget) the meagre financial base of the state and the local Government which all depend on the federal Government allocation could not warrant the allocation of fund for projects execution. Between 1992-1998 only about 7% of the statutory allocation was given to these agencies (source. Taraba state planning commission). The agencies therefore tend to place their priorities eleswhere as they have numerous commitments that needs attention. Between 1992-1998 only about 1.7% of the fund

allocated to these agencies were devoted to recreational development (field work 1998).

Therefore no mechanism was made by the policy to source for fund for execution of projects. The government would have made arrangement or negotiate with some development banks e.g., the urban development bank and enter into joint agreement to fund recreational projects.

(iii) **Institutional:-** There are multiple agencies responsible or involved in recreational development in Jalingo, these agencies operate independently with no inter-agency co-ordinations, as there was no legal frame-work for their operations as such. This poor working relationship leads to misconception of job responsibilities, as their is no clear cut definition on which agency handles the implementation of recreation projects proposed in the master plan. For instance the implementation of the stadium project is under the ministry of information, youths, sports and culture, while the park are under both the Taraba urban planning and development authority and the ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources. The local government also shares the responsibility for the development of parks/garden within the town. These multiple use of agencies leads to duplication of programme and waste of resources.

Generally the proposals arrived at by the Jalingo plan is unrealistic for implementation, to develop the proposals over =N=2.00 Billion is needed (field work 1998) relating these with the allocations made to agencies responsible for recreational development in Jalingo (=N=3m\year) (Taraba State Planning Commission) the proposals were of course unrealistic. In essence the plan suffered from the poor knowledge of the economic environment it was adopted to serve. It was also noted that not all the proposals were actually required by the residents.

These limitations therefore suggest in adequacies in the planning policies and appcroach to the development of recreational facilities in Jalingo.

3.60 PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO

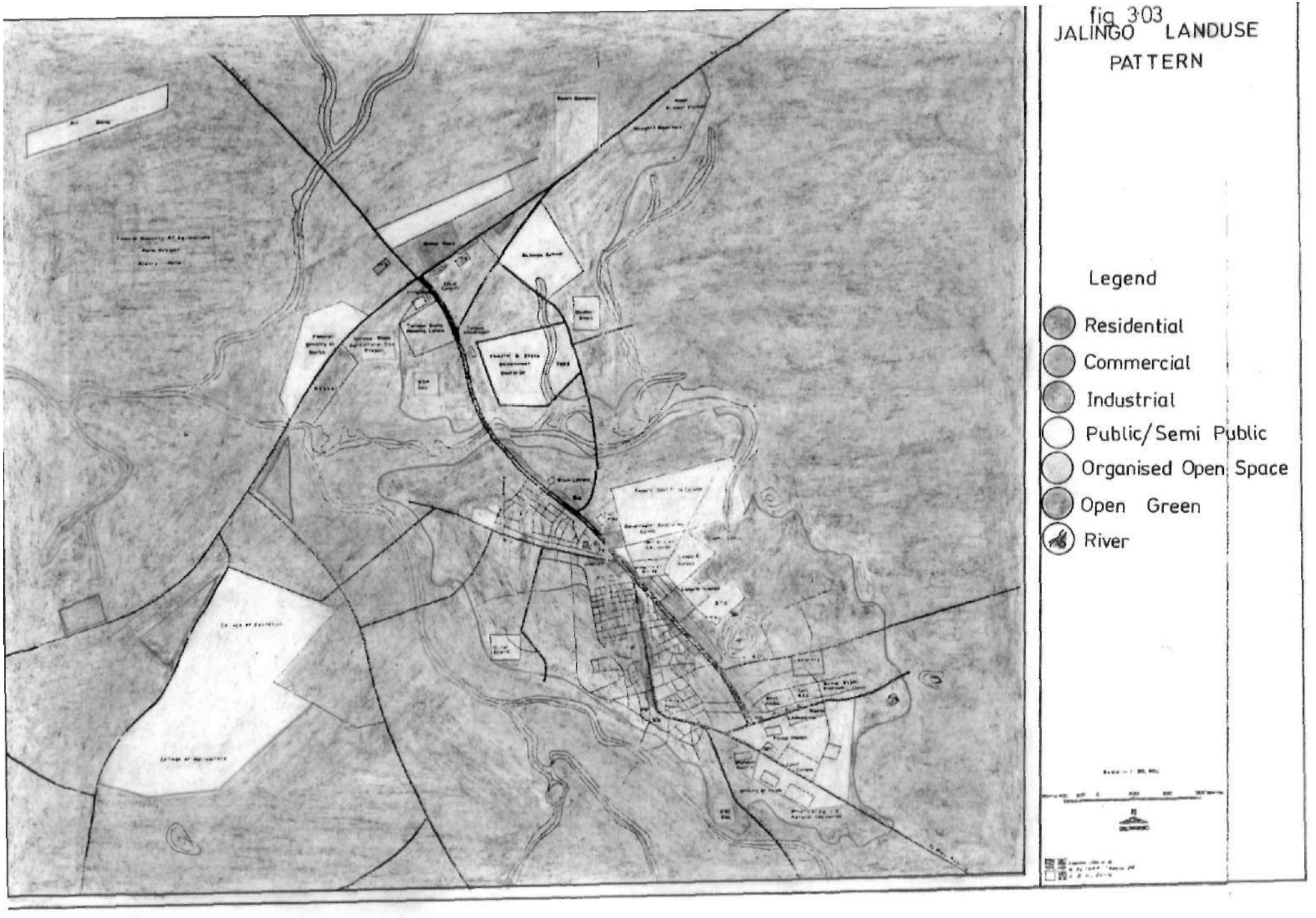
This section examines the type, number, location and distribution of recreational facilities in Jalingo with a view to assessing their adequacies and patterns of development.

3.61 JALINGO LAND USE PATTERN

The existing land uses are classified into residential, commercial, industrial, public-semipublic, recreation\open space and roads\streets(transportation) in all they cover an area of about 2757.1 hectares or 5.7% of the total urban area.(fig 3.03)

fig 3·03

JALINGO LANDUSE PATTERN



Legend

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Semi Public
- Organised Open Space
- Open Green
- River

TABLE 3.05 RELATIVE AREA COVERAGE OF THE VARIOUS LANDUSES

Land Uses	Area in hectares	% of Total
Residential	1410.3	51.1
Commercial/Industrial	294.8	10.69
Public/Semi-Public	639.8	23.2
Recreation/Open Space	170.8	6.2
Roads/Streets(transportation)	241.7	8.76
Total	2757.1	99.9 2 (100)

Source Jalingo Master Plan (1992)

Field Work 1998

(A) **Residential**

The residential land use include all structures use as dwellings and other related uses, 51.1% of the built-up areas formed this category of land uses. The highest concentration of residential development are found in the older core areas of the town (Majidadi, Barade and Sarkin-dawaki wards) where the spatial pattern is organic, densities high and the housing typology of traditional compound types. Followed by medium density development (Turaki ward) and finally the low density residential area (Kona ward) in the northern fringe of the town.

(B) **Commercial**

Commercial uses include departmental stores, market, whole sale, and mixed retail/residential areas. The greatest concentration of commercial development are located in areas within the Jalingo main market, along Palace and Barade ways and the areas close to the motor park along Wukari-Yola road.

(C) **Industrial**

Industrial land in this context refers to formal premises engaged in manufacturing both heavy medium and small scale levels. The later which are mainly informal, traditional and craft industries located at present largely within the residential compounds. An area of about 102 hectares is proposed for an industrial estate along Wukari road.

(D) **Public and Semi-Public**

This category includes all educational institutions both western and Arabic, places of worships, government institutions and parastatals. Jalingo as a state capital has attracted the development of new administrative buildings and the conversions of residential uses to administrative land use or public land use. The state secretariat building, the Judiciary and the house of assembly building are located away from the commercial centres but in close harmony with existing and proposed residential areas for the low medium income earners.

In all there are about 639.8 hectares covering 23% of the total developed land.

(E) **Recreation/Open Space**

This refer to areas reserve for recreational purpose as well as forest reserves, cemeteries and major branch of roadsides landscaping. This category occupy about 6% of urban Jalingo.

(F) **Roads/Streets (Transportation)**

Land use types included under this category are such activities as petrol filling stations, fuel depots, motor park, bus stop and other transport facilities. The uses so defined occupy about 9% of urban Jalingo; Local and Service road are not included as they have been included in the gross residential area.

3.62 EXISTING PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO

The existing pattern of development of recreational facilities in Jalingo was examine in terms of the types, location and distribution of facilities. Fig. 3.04 and table 3.06 show the location and distribution of existing recreational facilities within Jalingo metropolis. Generally the types of recreational facilities within Jalingo could be classified as either public, institutional or commercial.

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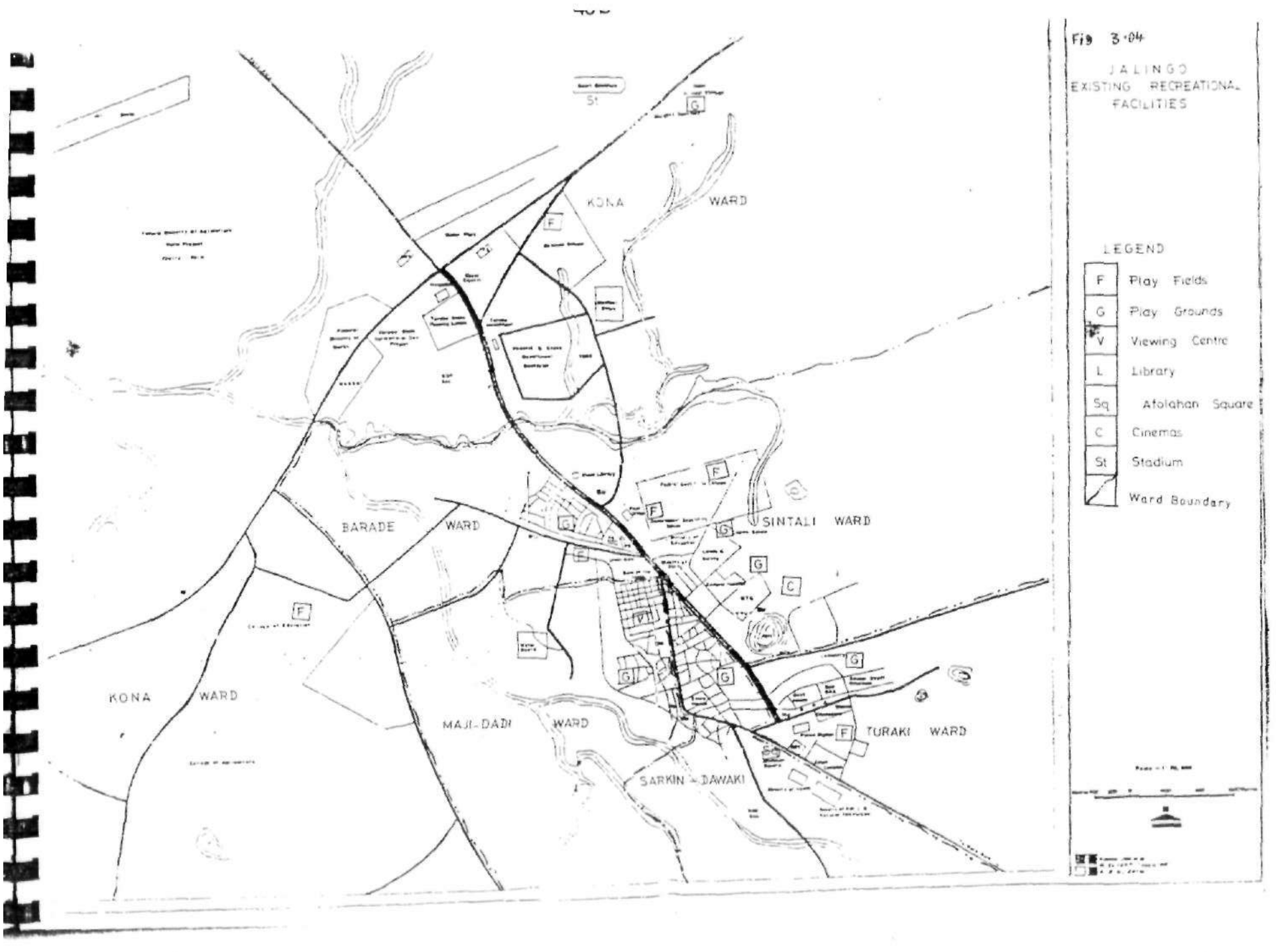

Fig 3·04
JALINGO
EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
LEGEND
F Play Fields
G Play Grounds
V Viewing Centre
L Library
Sq Afolahan Square
C Cinemas
St Stadium
Ward Boundary
KONA WARD
BARADE WARD
SINTALI WARD
KONA WARD
MAJI-DADI WARD
TURAKI WARD
SARKIN - DAWAKI
St

Table 3.06: Pattern of Existing Recreational Facilities in Jalingo Town

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION						
		SINTALI	TURAKI	SARKIN DAWAKI	MAJIDADI	BARADE	KONA	TOTAL
PUBLIC	Afolahan Square			1				1
	Community viewing centre				1			1
	Stadium (uncompleted)						1	1
	State Library	1						1
INSTITUTIONAL	Primary sch. Playgrounds	2	1	1	1	1	2	8
	School playfields	2	1			1	2	6
COMMERCIAL	Cinemas	1		1				2
	Hotels	2	1			1	2	6
	Total	8	3	3	2	3	7	26

Source: Field work (1998)

(a) **Public Recreational Facilities**

This refers to recreational facilities that are open for public use.

The following facilities are classified as public:-

(i) **Afolahan Square:-** The square provides facilities mostly for adult recreation, it has a football pitch, and basket ball courts, located in Sarkin- Dawaki ward.

(ii) 1 Community viewing centre located in Majidadi ward. The state library located in Sintali ward, and the uncompleted stadium in Kona ward.

(b) **Institutional Recreational Facilities:-** These are facilities provided for the exlusive use of specialised groups such as schools, in all 14 institutional playfields/grounds have been identified and distributed as follows 4 in Sintali, 2 in Turaki and Barade, 1 in Sarkin-Dawakin Majidadi and 4 in Kona ward respectively. There are no equipment within the play grounds attached to the primary schools, while in the secondary schools and the college of education play fields, facilities include football pitch, basket and valley ball courts. The College of Education has a lawn tennis court which is used by the public on request.

(c) **Commercial Facilities:-** This refer to facilities open for the public after the payment of entrance fees, in this category are Cinemas, Hotels, and Club houses. 6 Hotels are identified and distributed as follows:- 2 in Sintali, 1 in Turaki, 1 in Barade and 2 in Kona wards. 2 Cinemas are also identified in the whole of Jalingo located in Sintali and Sarkin-dawaki wards respectively.

3·63 : ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING FACILITIES IN JALINGO

The existing pattern of recreational facilities in Jalingo are assessed based on the following criteria

(i) Quantity (ii) Quality

(iii) Type of facility provided

(iv) Distribution of facilities and

(v) Utilization of facilities

(i) Quantity

The Jalingo land use allocated 171 hectares or 6% of the urban land use for recreation and open spaces. Investigation shows only 0.4% or 10 hectares are actually devoted to recreational use, the remaining area (5.6) allocated for recreation and open spaces have been taken by individuals and government establishments for residential developments or for other uses. Also the existing facilities were not the proposed facilities by the Jalingo master plan. Different recreation planning agencies have recommended standards by which recreational facilities ought to be provided. Most of these agencies for instance agree that between 4-7 acres is required for play ground, or that there should be 1 acre to every 1000 persons. Again that play ground ought to be located between 0.4km-1.2km of every home. As for the play fields, which are usually meant for children over 15 years and other adults, the standard stipulate that there be 1 acre per 800

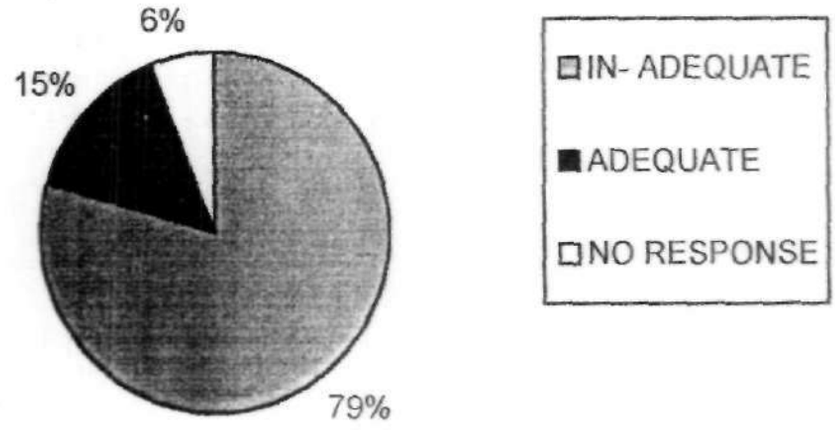
persons and that every home should not be farther than 0.8km to a play field. Also at least a park is expected to be provided in each neighbourhood.

It is also recommended that there should be 1.2 acres for viewingcentres and cinemas for every 20,000 persons, 3 acres is required for library to every 30,000 persons. Table 3.06 show that there are about 8 play groundsand 7 play fields in Jalingo, it should be noted, that all the play grounds/play fields belong to schools or institutions, therefore not commonly accessible for general public use. The 8 play groundscover about 2.86 acres, while the play fieldscover about 10.7 acres. The viewing centre cover's 0.3 acre while the cinemas cover just 0.64 acres, the library has 0.14 acres coverage.

Going by the Jalingo population of 102,841 of 1996 and a projected population of about 108,892 for 1998, using the standard suggested by the planning agencies, Jalingo would need 108.8 acres of play grounds (at 1 acre/1000 persons) and 136 acres of play fields (at 1 acre/800 persons). However going by the local standard suggested by the Technical College Ibadan (1969) for Ibadan city; Jegede U.R.P department A.B.U (1981) for Lagos city; Enekebe U.R.P Department A.B.U (1988) for Abuja, 1 acre to 3000 persons is recommended for both play fields and play grounds. If this latter standard is used for

Jalingo, it implies that 36 acres of play ground and play field each are required by 1998 in Jalingo. Comparing the land requirement of 36 acres for play fields and play ground each with the existing 2.86 acres of play ground and 10.7 acres of play fields; There is a shortfall of 33.14 acres of play ground and 25.3 acres of play fields. Also going by the standard recommended by the Abuja master plan (1979), 2 acres to 40,000 persons for both cinemas and viewing centres, Jalingo will require about 5.4 acres for cinema and viewing centre each, compared to the present 0.64 and 0.3 acres respectively.

Because of this shortfalls/gap, 79% of House hold heads rate recreational facilities in Jalingo as in-adequate in meeting their requirements. Fig. 3.05.



Source: field work 1998

Fig: 3.05 Assessment of Recreational Facilities in Jalingo

Table 3.07 below shows the area coverage of existing facilities in Jalingo. By wards.

Table 3.07: Area Coverage of Existing Recreational facilities

LOCATION	FACILITIES	AREA COVERAGE BY FACILITIES (Ha)	POPULATION TO BE SERVED	SERVICE AREA	REMARKS.
(1) SINTALI	playfields	0.56	24 729	ward	The area is in adequate 1.4 h is recommended by the tec College Ibadan standard.
	Playgrounds	0.3	24 729	ward	Area is also in adequate, 3 ha is rec. by Ibadan.
2. SARKIN - DAWAKI	Playground	0.24	21560	ward	Area is in adequate N.P.F. rec.1.8 ha.
3. TURAKI	playfield	0.74	7394	ward	The facilitiy is in adequate f the pop. Tech. College Ibad rec. 1.8 ha
	Playground	0.27	7394	ward	N.P.F.A. recommend standard is2.7 ha
4. BARADE	Playground	0.3	20253	ward	N.P.F.A recommend standard 3.7 ha
	playfield	0.64	20253	ward	Tech. Coll. Min standard is 1 ha.
5. MAJIDADI	Viewing centre	0.05	20473	ward	1.0 ha is recommended Abuja master plan.
	Playground	0.3	20473	ward	N.P.F.A. recommend standard 3.8 ha
6. KONA	Playgrounds	0.3	14,483	ward	N.P.F.A.recommends 2.0 ha
	playfields	0.59	14,483	ward	Tech. College Ibadan stand 1.2 ha
			TOWN FACILITIES		
1. SINTALI	Library	0.06	108,892	Town	In adequate, Abuja & Za master plans recommend 0.27 &1.5 ha
2. SARKIN - DAWAKI	Afolahan Square	1·0	108,892	Town	The Zaria master plan (19 re. 3.5 ha for such pop.
3. SINTALI & DAWAKI	Cinemas	0.26	108,892	Town	The cinemas are in adequ for the population, Abuja Zaria (1979) master pl recommended 2-3 & 1.5 respectively.
4. SINTALI, TURAKI, BARADE& KONA	Hotels	2·14	108,892	Town	
5. KONA	Stadium	3.0	108,892	Town	3.6 is recommended by Z (1979) master plan.

Source: Field work 1998.

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TABLE: 3.08: PERCENTAGE COVERAGE OF EXISTING FACILITIES

NO	FACILITIES	TOTAL NO	TOTAL AREA COVERAGE(ha)	PERCENTAGE COVERAGE
1	PLAYGROUDS	8	1.71	15·9
2	PLAYFIELDS	7	3·53	32·8
3	STADIUM	1	3.0	27.9
4	VIEWING CENTRE	1	0.05	0·46
5	CINEMAS	2	0.26	2.4
6	LIBRARY	1	0.06	0.5
7	HOTELS	6	2.14	19·9
	TOTAL	26	10·75	100

Source: Field work 1998.

(ii) **QUALITY**

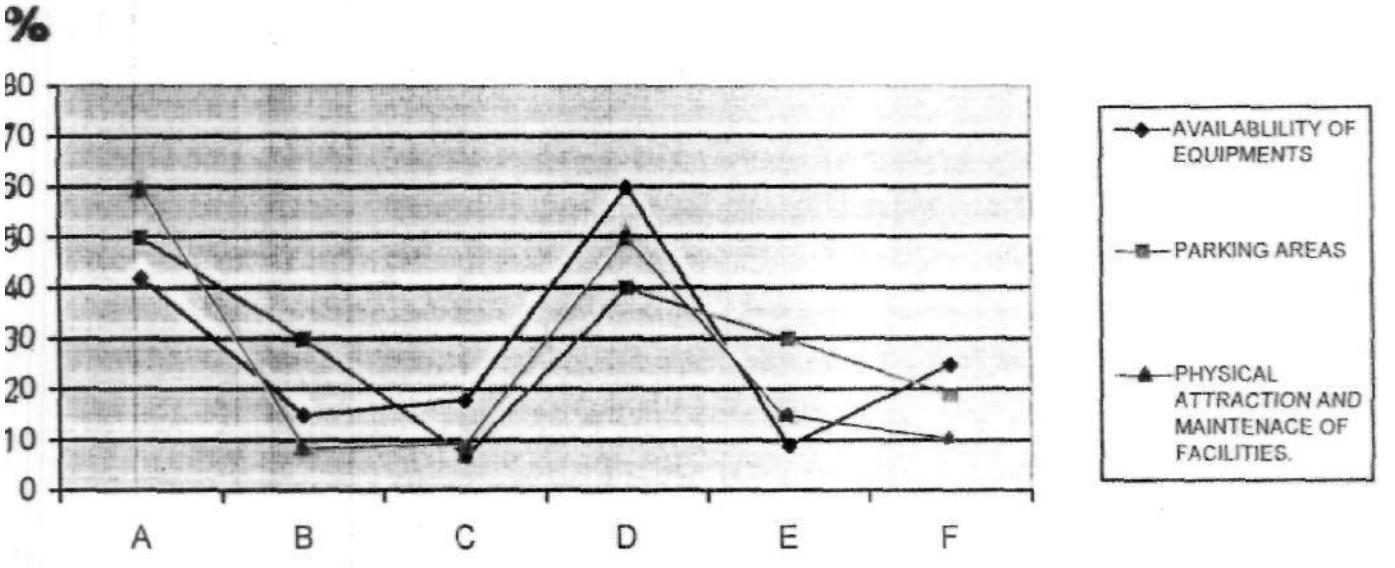
The assessment of the quality of recreational facilities was based on a number of parameters such as physical attractiveness, availability of equipment at recreational sites and the availability of parking space. Parameters are also assessed collectively as being either good, fair or poor.

Table 3.09: Score for Quality Assessment of Facilities on Different Parameters

		SCORES (%)			
	PARAMETERS	GOOD	FAIR	BAD	TOTAL
1.	Maintenance of facilities	15	20	65	100
2.	Physical attraction	10	35	55	100
3.	Availability of equipments	20	30	50	100
4.	Parking areas	10	35	55	100

Source: Field work 1998.

Fig: 3.06: Assessment of Recreational Facilities in Jalingo in Terms of Quality



Recreational Areas

A = Hotels

B = Square (Afolahan)

C = Community Viewing Centre

D = Library

E = Play grounds/Fields

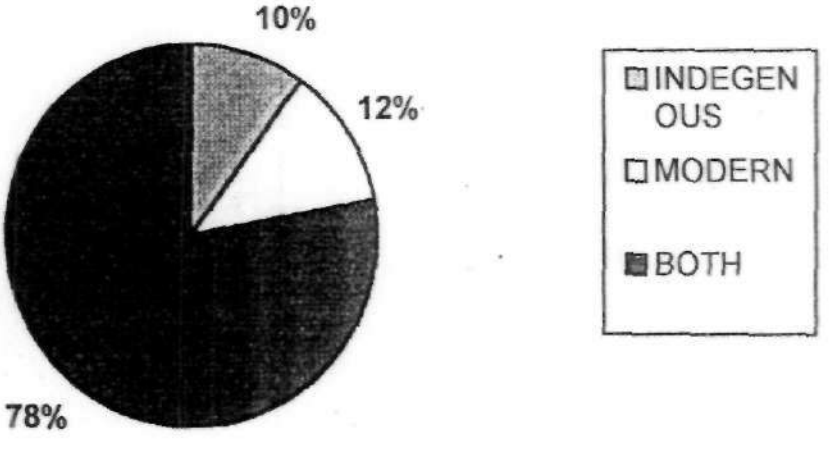
F = Cinemas

A reflection of figure 3.06 indicates poor quality in most of the facilities, only in the Hotels that an appreciable degree of quality is observed. This is largely because the hotels are managed and maintained by the Hotel management, facilities in Afolahan Square

Community viewing centre and the library are maintained by the ministry of information, youth, sports and culture, while facilities within schools are run by the Ministry of Education.

(iii) **TYPE OF FACILITIES PROVIDED**

The type of recreational facilities provided within Jalingo (Cinemas, Play field/grounds, Community viewing centre, library and Hotels) are all modern, with no indigenous or traditional facilities. However about 78% of the respondents prefer both facilities to be provided figure 3.07.



Amusement park and play lots for children are also not provided, therefore majority of the children have to make use with what they could find at home or around home. From the survey, it has been observed that over 85% of the children play at home as there are no children recreational facilities provided fig: 3.08.

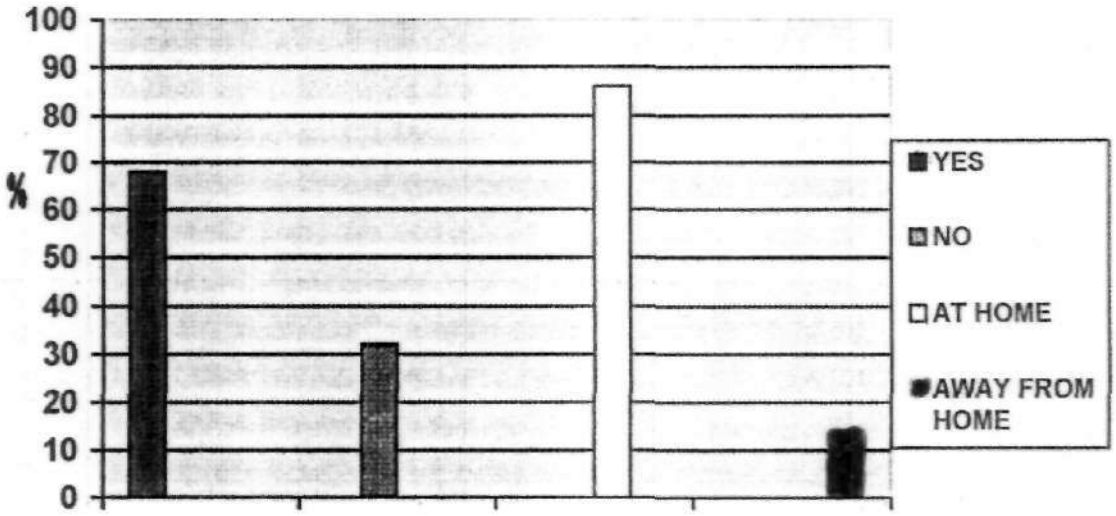


Fig 3.08: Children recreation: Participation and place

Source: Field work 1998.

(iv) **DISTRIBUTION**

From fig: 3.04 and table 3.06: It can be seen that some areas tend to have more facilities than others, Kona and Sintali wards tend to have

more facilities than the more compact highly populated older areas of the town (Sarkin-dawaki and Majidadi wards).

(v) UTILIZATION

The existing recreational facilities tend towards being over-utilized. For instance, in the College of Education play fields, where an average of 25 to 30 users, visit the tennis court each day. games are started every day between 3.30p.m to 4pm. p.m and ends 7-7.30 p.m, there is the tendency of some players not playing or have longer waiting period. Students are often deprived from using the facility by the visitors, mostly members of the civil service senior staff club, who visit the courts daily. this also applies to the badminton and basket ball court. There tend to be over crowndness in other facilities as well, especially on weekends when more users visit these facilities. A survey of facility users was conducted during the week and at weekends, to know the user-population vis-avis available facilities (Table 3.10)

Table:3.10 Average Volume of Facility Users

AVERAGE NUMBER OF USERS / FACILITY				
FACILITIES	NO	WEEKDAYS	WEEKENDS	OPTIMUM CAPACITY/FACILITY
CINEMAS	2	503	572	250
VIEWING CENMTRE	1	542	550	120
LIBRARY	1	95	105	50
COURT FACILITIES	4	30	40	14

Source: Field work 1998

The survey indicate, that facilities fall short the required number that can serve the population positively.

3.70: **INFERENCES.** From the review of policies and approaches to the planning and development of recreational facilities in Jalingo, the following inferences could be drawn:

1 The recreational policies and planning approachj are found to be in-adequate for sustainable recreational development.

2 Policy issues originates from government agencies/ministries with no input from other sectors (i.e the communities, private sectors. The public sector thus play a

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dominant role in the provision of facilities involving multiple agencies with poor working relationships.

3. The policy do not encourage commercial provision of facilities.

4. Lack of finance prominently militates against effective provision of facilities.

5. On the assessment of the existing pattern of development, there is need to improve the existing number, type, quality and location of facilities in order to satisfy the populations recreational needs.

6. Existing facilities are mostly institutional, their use are restricted to their students.

7. Facility like Amusement parks for children, park/garden are not provided

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 POTENTIALS FOR THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO

4.10 This chapter identifies the potentials for the development of recreational facilities in Jalingo urban area. The potentials cover the demand and physical resources within Jalingo.

4.20 PHYSICAL RESOURCES

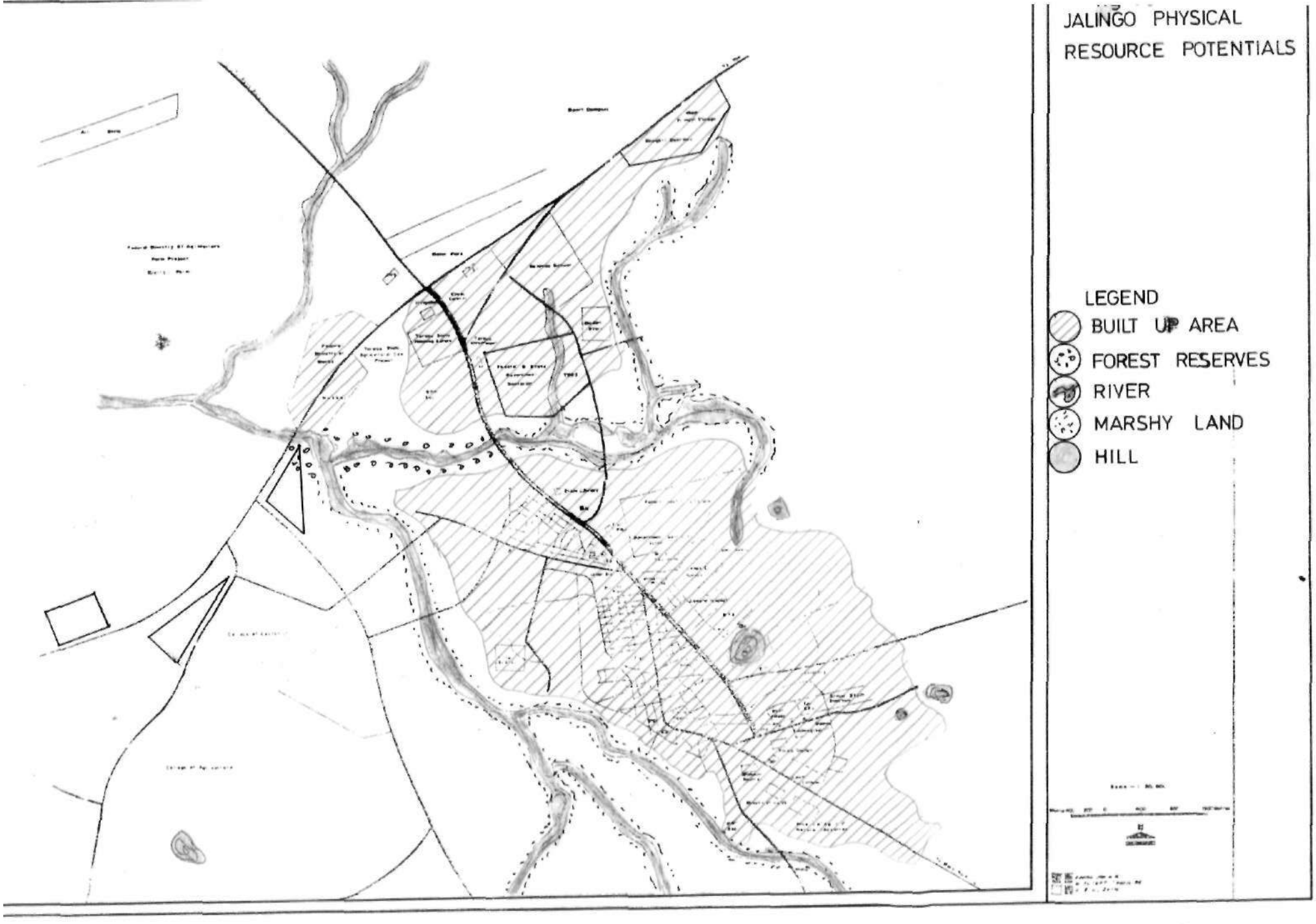
This include land and water bodies obtainable within the boundaries of Jalingo urban area (fig.4.01)

4.21 WATER RESOURCES

The main water resource within Jalingo urban that could be available for recreational development is the River Lamurde and the few streams within the town. However the problem with the river as a potentials is that it has an irregular flow pattern, in the wet season it is characterised by flooding followed by recession and low water levels. most of the flood plains along the river valleys are liable to flooding during the wet season.

4.22 LAND RESOURCES POTENTIAL

The Jalingo urban area covers 48,250 (hectares). Some 5.7% or 2757.4 (hectares) of this area is built-up. The remaining land area of 45,493 (hectares) (94.3%) of the urban area are undeveloped, of this total about


JALINGO PHYSICAL
RESOURCE POTENTIALS
LEGEND
BUILT UP AREA
FOREST RESERVES
RIVER
MARSHY LAND
HILL

5459 (hectares) (12%) being scenic area (Hills), could be considered to posses some physical qualities that could be exploited for recreational activities. The remaining are agricultural lands, acquifer recharge areas and flood plains.

TABLE 4.01: TYPE AND EXTENT OF LAND RESOURCES OUTSIDE BUILT-UP AREAS

	TYPE	LAND AREA (HA)	% OF THE TOTAL URBAN AREA
1.	Agricultural land	29,172	60.5
2.	Acquifer Recharge Area	5,725	11.8
3.	Flood Plains	4,808	9.9
4.	Steep Slopes	3,949	8.2
5.	Scenic area (Hills top)	987	2.1
6.	" " (Plantation)	852	1.7
	TOTAL	45,493	94.2

Source: Jalingo Master Plan

Although land is plentiful outside built-up areas there is however the problem of accessibility to such lands by potential users, if developed as recreational area, it is therefore not considered very useful for urban recreational planning, such potentials may be considered at a regional scale. There are some parcels of land scattered within the

built-up areas. this is comprised of major incidental open spaces, land secured from the original owners for some projects which are yet to take up. the proposed amusement park is an example, other vacant land include the green areas along the valleys of the various streams crossing the town. The existing recreational open spaces from cluster to the town level are also considered as parts of the potential. This is because their re-organisation could lead to improvement of recreational opportunities of the towns population.

Table 4.02 presents the distribution of the various land resources discussed above.

TABLE 4.02: TYPE AND DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN SPACES WITHIN THE BUILT-UP AREA

NØ	TYPE/ DESCRIBTION	LOCATION	AREA (HA)	% OF TOTAL BUILT UP AREA
1.	MAJOR INCIDENTAL OPEN SPACES			
	I Behind magami quarters			
	Ii Area North of mayo gwei	Barade ward	1.2	0.1
	Iii Behind Turaki Pri. Sch.	Kona ward	1.8	
		Turaki ward	0.2	
			3.6	
2.	SECURED BUT UNDEVELOPED OPEN SPACES			
	I. Proposed Amusement park			
	II. Abuja area	Barade	3.0	
	III. Behind Shagari quarters			
	IV. Area west of Jalingo hill	Kona	8.1	1.34
		Kona	15	
		Sintali.	11	
			37.1	
3.	DEVELOPED OPEN SPACES			
	I Stadium complex			
	Ii Play fields/Grounds	Kona	3.0	0.46
	Iii Forest reserve		5.9	
		Kona	3.7	
			12.6	

Grand Total = 53.3 ha ≈ 1.93 ≃ 2% of total built up area.

Source: Field work 1998.

Generally there is a shortage of vacant land within the built-up areas. The problem is more acute in areas of high densities with very intense residential development (Sarkin-dawaki and Majidadi ward) than the planned areas of Kona and Turaki wards. Table 4.03 below shows the population densities of Jalingo.

TABLE 4.03 POPULATION AND LAND DISTRIBUTION WITHIN JALINGO

WARD	POPULATION	% OF TOTAL	LAND SIZE KM^2	% OF TOTAL	POPULATION DENSITIES X/KM^2
KONA	14 ,483	13.3	10.1	38.1	1434
SINTALI	24729	22.7	4.6	17.3	5376
MAJIDADI	20473	18.8	2.6	9.8	7874
BARADE	20253	18.5	3.7	13.9	5474
SARKIN – DAWAKI	21560	19.7	2.5	9.4	8624
TURAKI	7394	6.7	3.0	11.3	2465

Source: Extracted from 1996 N.P.C figure

Land area calculation from Jalingo sheets

4.30 DEMAND POTENTIALS

Some parameters have been identified as the determinant of the demand potentials for recreational facilities. These are the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population as well as the leisure time available.

4.31 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

(i) **Population:-** The National Population Commission gave the projected population of Jalingo town by 1996 as 102,841. This population, projected to 1998 is 108,892. This was based on the average National Population growth rate of 2.9% per annum, given by the Commission. This population projected to the planning year (2015) will be 177,034.

TABLE: 4.04: PROJECTED POPULATION OF JALINGO 1997-2015

PERIOD (YEARS)	GROWTH RATE	BASE YEARS	POPULATION	PROJECTED TO YEAR	POPULATION
1	2.9	*1996	102841	1997	105823
10	2.9	**1997	105823	2015	177034

- NPC projected population (1996)
- * Base year plan period.

Source: NPC office, Extracts & projections from 1996 figure

(ii) **AGE-GENDER STRUCTURE**

Age and gender are some of the important factors influencing recreation, figure 4.02 Illustrate the age-gender structure of Jalingo.

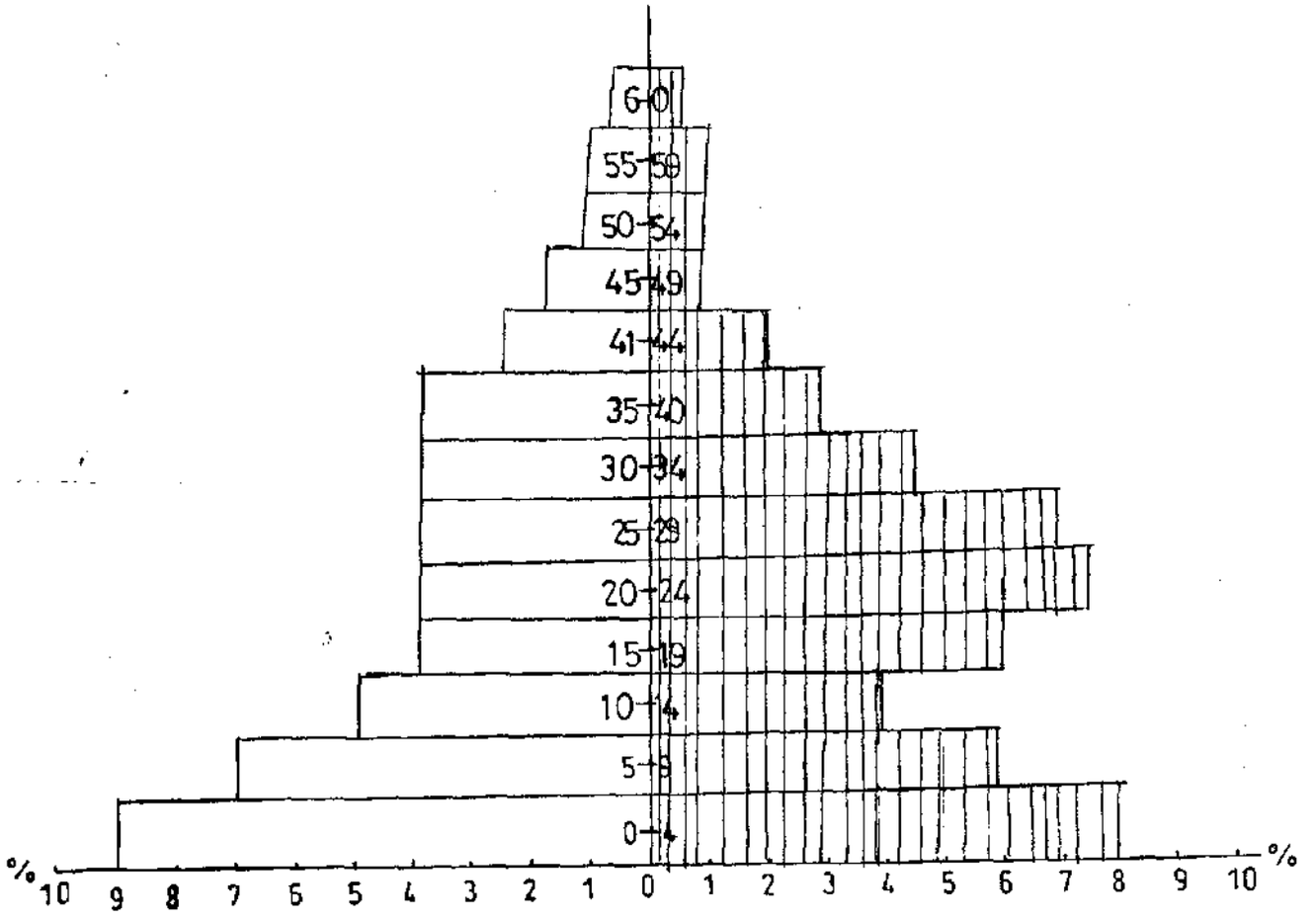


Figure 4.02

source: NPC Jalingo

Age-gender Structure of Jalingo

It can be observed that there is a relatively greater bulge of males between age 15-29 age-brackets. This could be attributed to immigration of males youth in search of greener pastures in the urban area. This shows that a good percentage of the population belong to the age-bracket noted to generate recreational demand. The

population as a whole, displays a largely youthful profile, about 40% of the population are below 15 years, the working age population defined as persons aged between 15-59 years contribute about 58% of the total population. The working-age groups are of particular importance to recreation planning as they are to patronize and pay for facilities. Table 4.05 shows the percentage distribution of age-groups in Jalingo.

AGE GROUPS	%	POPULATION
0 - 14	39.8	43,339
15 - 24	21.4	23,303
25 - 44	28.6	31,143
45 - 59	8.2	8929
60 +	2.0	2178

Source: Exracts from 1996 NPC figure.

Field work 1998.

These age-groups distributed by the wards in Jalingo is shown on table 4.06 below.-

TABLE 4.06: AGE-GROUPS DISTRIBUTION IN JALINGO BY WARDS

	AGE – GROUPS.					
WARD	0 -14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 59	60+	TOTAL
KONA	4316	3534	4866	1477	290	14 483
SINTALI	8853	6281	7072	2028	495	24729
MAJIDADI	10198	3867	5241	860	307	20473
BARADE	8048	4347	5792	1661	405	20253
SARKIN – DAWAKI	100090	4398	5735	1014	323	21560
TURAKI	1834	876	2437	1889	358	7394
TOTAL	43339	23303	31143	8,929	2178	108892

Source: Extracts from NPC 1996.

projected figure; field work 1998

It can be observed that the most active groups in terms of general recreational demand i.e (15-24 & 25-44) are higher in all the wards of Jalingo, they constitute about 50% of the total population.

4.3.1.1 FUTURE DEMAND POTENTIALS FOR RECREATION BASED ON POPULATION ESTIMATES IN JALINGO (DEMOGRAPHIC)

To establish the future (2015) demand potential for recreation in terms of the demographic characteristics, the rate of growth of Jalingo in area and population has to be determined.

(i) DIRECTION AND SIZE OF GROWTH IN LAND AREA OF JALINGO BY 2015

Based on the land use map showing the areal limit of Jalingo in 1979, 1991 when it was declared a state capital and now (1998). The direction and rate of growth in physical size of Jalingo was established. Using the trend observed, the direction of growth and areal coverage of Jalingo for year 2015 was established, as shown in table 4.07: below. The growth has been taking place mainly in Kona ward (the urban peripheral ward) and this is expected to continue, as it is the only area with ample spaces. Therefore all the expected expansion would add to the growth of this ward.

TABLE: 4.07: DIRECTION AND SIZE OF GROWTH IN LAND AREA OF JALINGO

DIRECTION OF GROWTH	SIZE OF GROWTH ($KM^{2)}$
NORTH -WEST	7.10
NORTH-EAST	5.05
WEST	2.01
TOTAL	$14.16KM^2$

Source: Field Work 1998

Within Kona ward where all the growth in physical size is expected to take place, it is assumed that the population density shall be at least equal to what it is now i.e 1434 persons/km^2. Therefore the population expected to be added to Kona ward by 2015 shall be about 20,305. But the expected total population for the whole town by that date is about 177,034 persons. Therefore population increment in the other parts of the town shall be 47,838.

The increment of 47,838 for the five wards is expected to be shared in the order in which their present population relate to each other.

Table 4.08 shows the population growth of the five wards where areal growth is not expected by 2015.

TABLE: 4.08 POPULATION GROWTH FOR THE FIVE WARDS OF JALINGO WHERE AREAL GROWTH IS NOT EXPECTED BY 2015

WARD	PERCENTAGE SHARE IN CURRENT POPULATION	EXPECTED GROWTH IN POPULATION
SINTALI	26	12,438
MAJIDADI	22	10,524
BARADE	21	10,046
SARKIN – DAWAKI	23	11,003
TURAKI	08	3,837
TOTAL	100	47,838

Source: Field work 1998.

4.3.1.2 ADDITIONS TO THE VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS

The current percentage share of the age-groups is applied to the expected population growth to obtain the additions to the various age -groups. The result is shown on Table 4.09:

TABLE 4.09: ADDITIONS TO THE VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS BY 2015

AGE GROUPS	%	EXPECTED ADDITIONS	FUTURE (2015) POPULATION
0 - 14	39.8	27,121	70460
15 - 24	21.4	14,583	37886
25 – 44	28.6	19489	50632
45 – 59	8.2	5588	14517
60+	2.0	1363	3541
TOTAL	100	68143	177034

Source: Field work 1998.

4.3.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Socio-economic characteristics of the populations is a powerful determinant of the volume and pattern of both current and future recreational demand. The study attempt to examine the socio-economic characteristics of the population using a number of variables.

4.3.2.1 SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

(a) Ethnic Composition

Several people of different ethnic origin reside within Jalingo, the Fulanis, Mumuye, Hausas and Kona constitute about 73% of the ethnic groups in Jalingo town. The Jukuns, Wurkum, Tiv, Kutebs, as well as other ethnic minorities like the Panso, Chamba etc together with the business oriented Igbo and Yoruba people from the Southern Part of Nigeria constitute about 27% of the population of Jalingo. Source: Jalingo master 1992.

(b) Educational Level

From the survey of the six wards in Jalingo, the proportion of the population with post-secondary education is highest in Turaki ward with 56%. Residents of this ward are mostly civil servants of medium and high ranking officers. Kona ward has 33.3% population with post-secondary education, Majidadi and Sarkin-dawaki have higher population with secondary education, 48.7 and 40% respectively. On the whole the population of Jalingo can be said to be literate, some 55.6% of the population have acquired secondary and post-secondary education. Those recorded as not being literate make up 11.2%. Table 4.10 and Figure: 4.03 illustrate these facts.

TABLE: 4.10: EXISTING EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RESPONDENTS %

	CATEGORY					
WARD	POST SECONDARY	SECONDARY	PRIMARY	QURANIC	NO FORMAL EDUCATION	TOTAL
KONA	33.3	28.2	28.2	3	7.2	100
SINTALI	19.3	35.4	29	6	10	100
MAJIDADI	7.3	48.7	7.3	20	16	100
BARADE	17.8	35.7	14.2	18	14	100
SARKIN – DAWAKI	6.2	40	31.2	12	10	100
TURAKI	56	28	12	2	20	100

Source: Field work 1998.

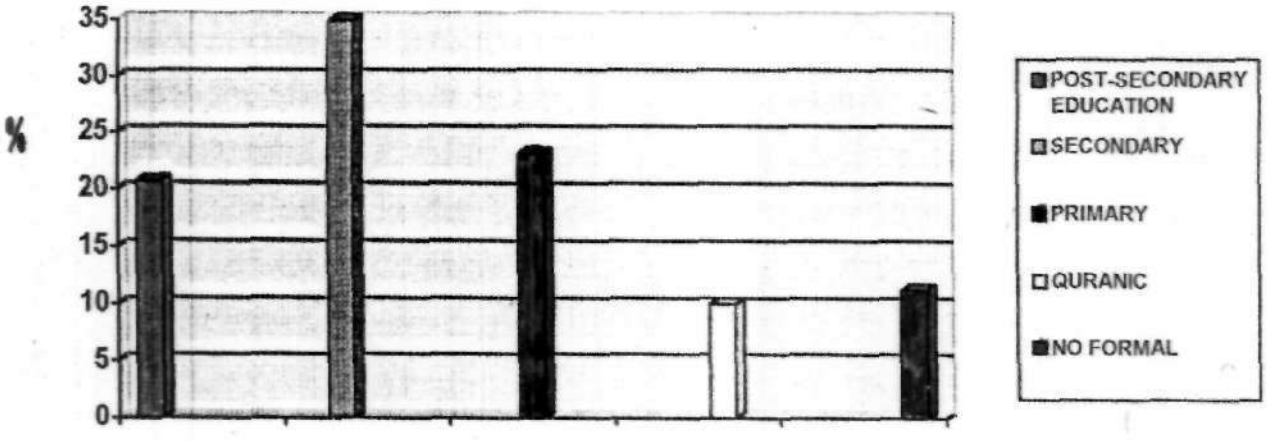


Fig: 4.03

Respondents indication of Educational attainment in Jalingo.

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4.3.2.2 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Economic characteristics of the population has a strong influence on both the volume and structure of recreational demand, it determines the capacity to pay for recreational pursuit as well as the ability to support and sustain facilities.

The economic characteristics of respondents was determined using the following indices.

(a) **Employment and Occupational Pattern**

The survey recorded some proportion of the population of Jalingo as unemployed (19.3%). These unemployed population are mostly young people with age, ranging between 20-35 years. This active population have high recreational need but with little demand to pay for the activity.

The predominant occupation in Jalingo as revealed by the survey is government service. It constitute 45.4% followed by the self-employed 20.2 then private sector employee 15.1%

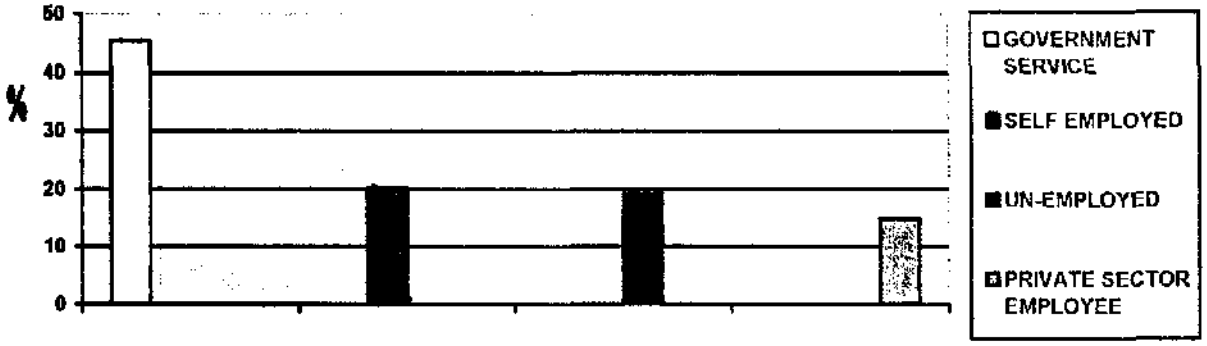


Fig: 4.04 Respondents employment

Source: Field work 1998

The survey indicates more government service (civil servants) therefore, more people that will have time for recreational pursuits when added to others of various occupational groups.

(b) **House-Hold Income**

Income determines money available and the ability to pay for recreational pursuits. However a shortcoming in this aspect of the study is peoples unwillingness to give their true income. Even when they are assured that a research such as this has nothing to do with taxation, they still feel reluctant to give the correct figure of their income. In this situation, occupation was combined with whatever figure was given to arrive at a reasonable income value.

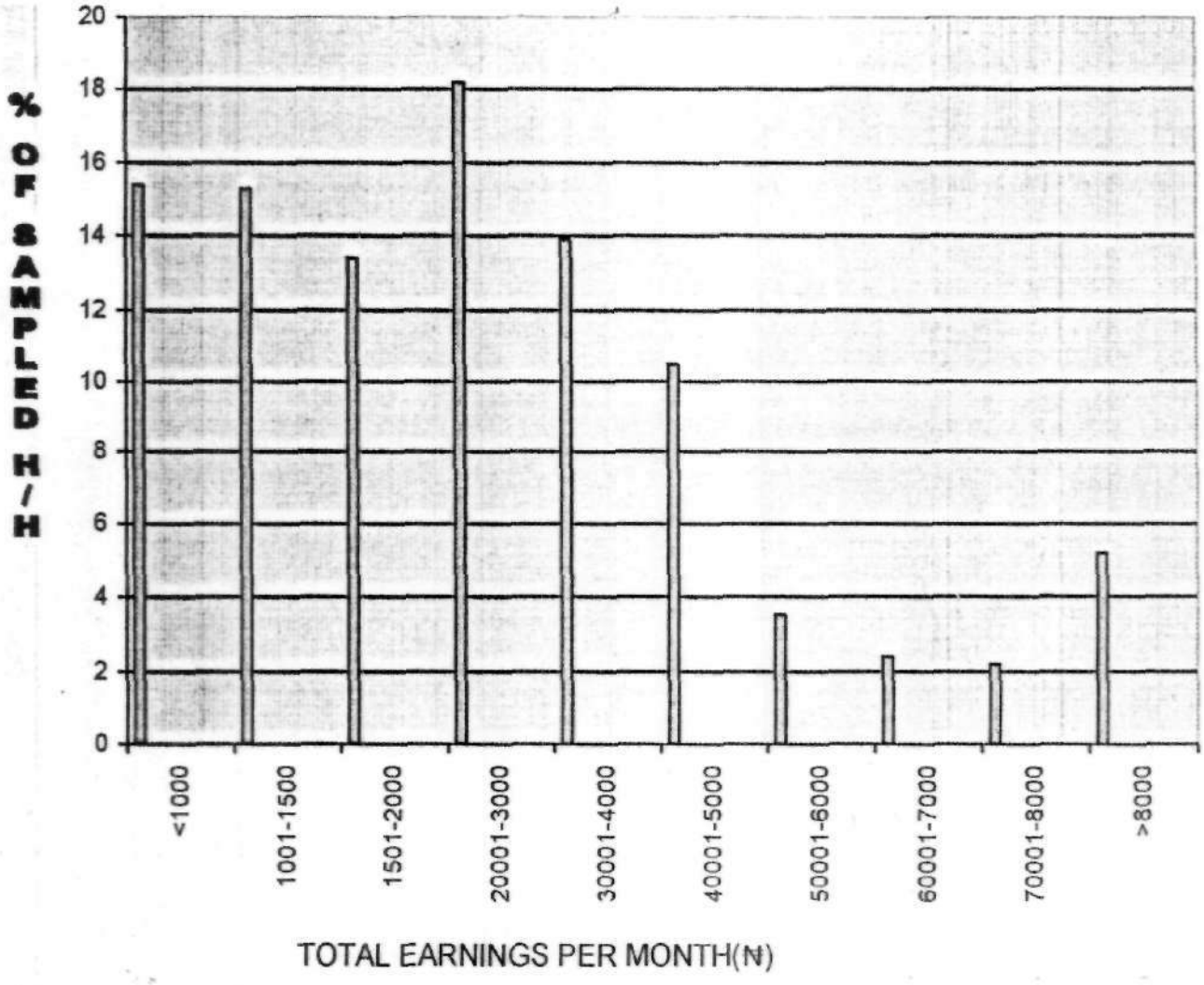


Fig:4.05 Existing housed – hold income in Jalingo

The analysis of the income earnings of respondents as revealed by the survey indicates that about 44.1% of respondents indicates less than two thousand (2,000.00) Naira per month, those earning between two to five thousand (2,000.00-5,000.00) Naira constitute about 42.58% while 13.32% of respondents earn more than five thousand(=N=5,000.00) Naira per month. Figure 4.05 Illustrates respondents total earnings per month.

Discretionary income is however more important in recreational planning than the total income of individuals. The survey therefore attempt at determining the discretionary (disposable) income of respondents. The average monthly expenditures on feeding, housing and other domestic expenses were deducted from the total income of the sampled house-holds to arrive at the estimated average disposable income of the sampled house-holds. Table 4.11 and figure 4.06 show the average monthly expenditure of the sampled house-holds in Jalingo.

TABLE 4.11: AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF SAMPLED HOUSE-HOLDS IN JALINGO

	EXPENDITURES (₦)		
HOUSE – HOLDS INCOME(₦)	FEEDING	HOUSING AND OTHER DOMESTIC EXPENSES	AVEARAGE DISPOSABLE INCOME
< 1000	1,500	200	-
1000 – 1500	1,800	250	-
1500 – 2000	2,000	250	-
2001 - 3000	2,500	300	0 - 200
3001 - 4000	3,000	400	0 – 600
4001 – 5000	3,500	500	0 –1000
5001 -6000	4,000	500	500 - 1500
6001 - 7000	5,000	500	500 - 1500
7001 – 8000	5,500	600	900 – 1900
> 8000	6,000	1,000	1000+

Source: Field work 1998.

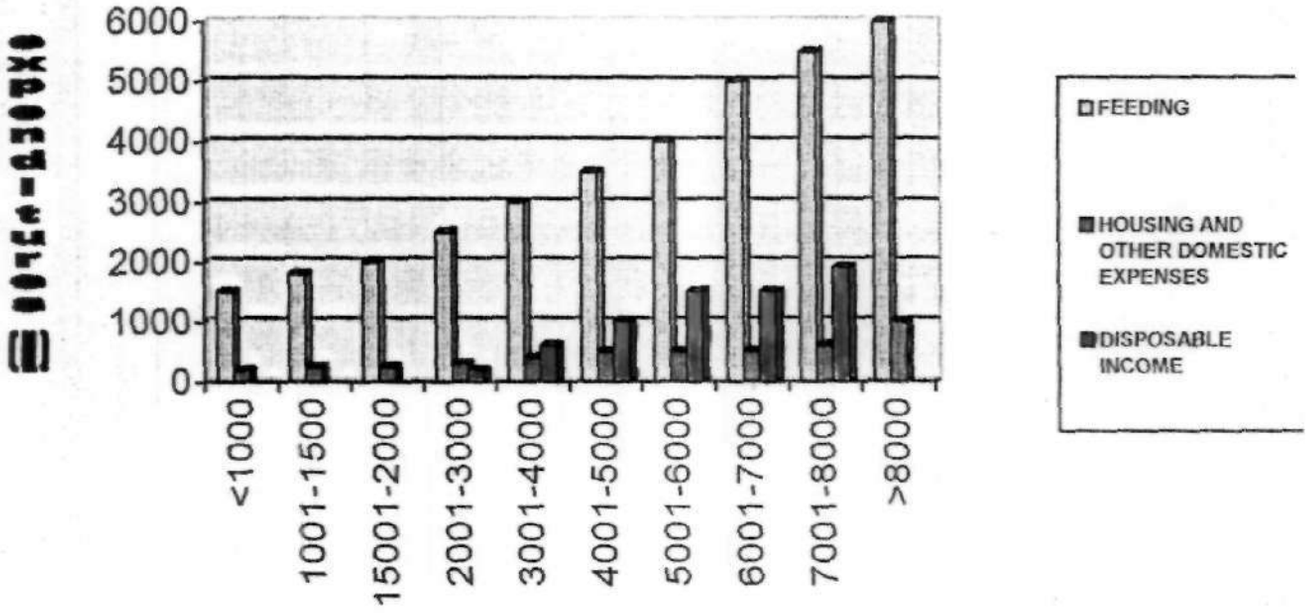


Fig 406. average monthly expenditure of sampled house-holds in Jalingo

On analysing the average monthly expenditures of sampled house-holds, the survey revealed that House-holds earning ₦2000 have no surplus personal income that could be available for recreational pursuits, (figure 4.06) their income is only adequate for subsistence when supplemented by farming and occasional income. Though no surplus income is available, about 40% of these house-holds are willing to spend between ₦50-150 per month for recreation. The survey revealed that house-hold earning between ₦2000-5000 and those earning ₦5000 have surplus income to allow for recreation

after meeting their basic necessities. Table 4.12: shows the amount respondents are willing to pay to participate in any recreational pursuits.

(c) **Willingness to Pay for Recreational Facilities**

Respondents ability and willingness to pay for the use of facilities would show the potentially available supporting funds for the provision and maintenance of facilities. Table 4.12 illustrates the amount respondents are willing to pay monthly for the use of facilities.

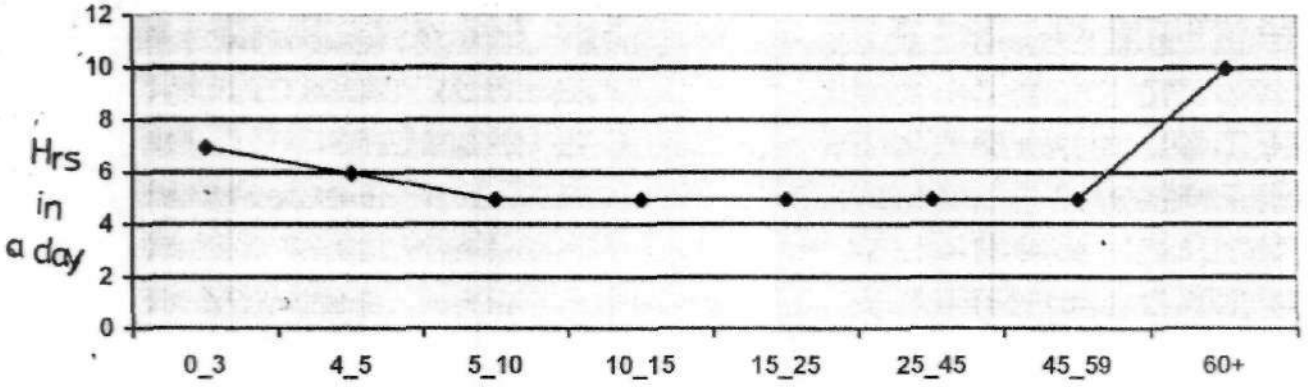
TABLE 4.12: WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ₦/MONTH (%)

HOUSE – HOLDS EARNINGS/MONTH	AMOUNT₦ >150	50 - 150	% <50
<2000	-	40.8	59.2
2001 - 5000	22.6	53.2	24.2
>5000	47.8	45.2	07.0

Source: field work 1998

4.4.0 TIME AVAILABILITY

A study of the leisure time profile of respondents in Jalingo shows that at least 6 hours are available for leisure each day. Fig:4.06 shows the daily leisure time available for the different age-groups in Jalingo

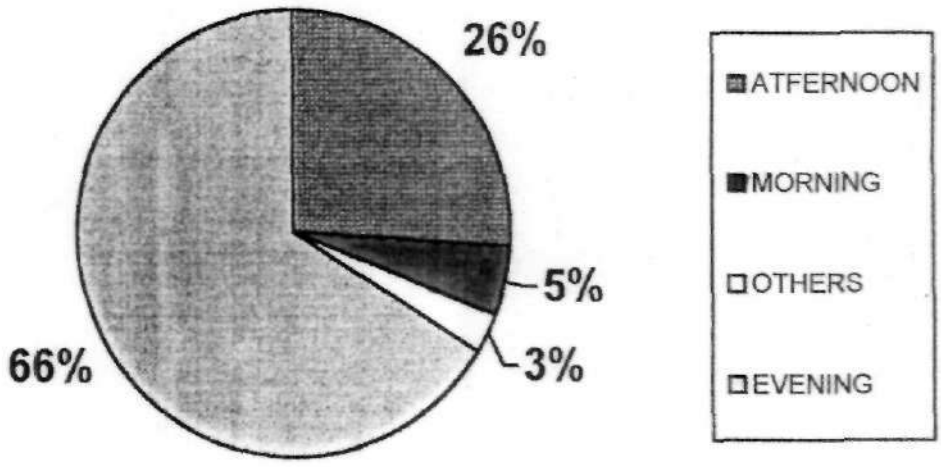


Age – groups

Fig : 4 07: Leisure time available each day for the different age – groups in Jalingo.

Source: Field work 1998.

On the time of the day available for leisure, about 66% indicates evenings as the available leisure period, while 5% indicates morning. Fig. 4.08.



Source: field work 1998.

Fig: 4.08: Time of the day available for leisure.

It has also been observed that civil servants, and private employees tends to have evenings as their time of the day available for leisure, compared to the self-employed who have no definite leisure period. Almost none of the employment groups have indicated morning as its time for leisure. This is expected as most people will be working by then. Figure 4.09 Illustrate this fact.

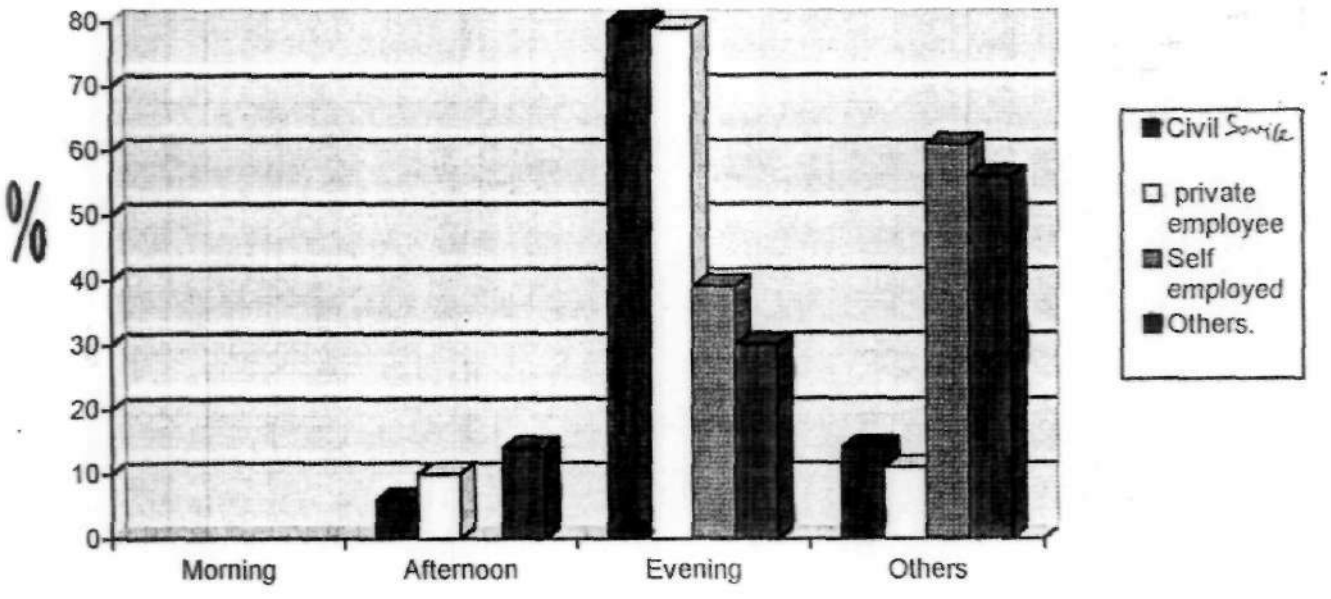
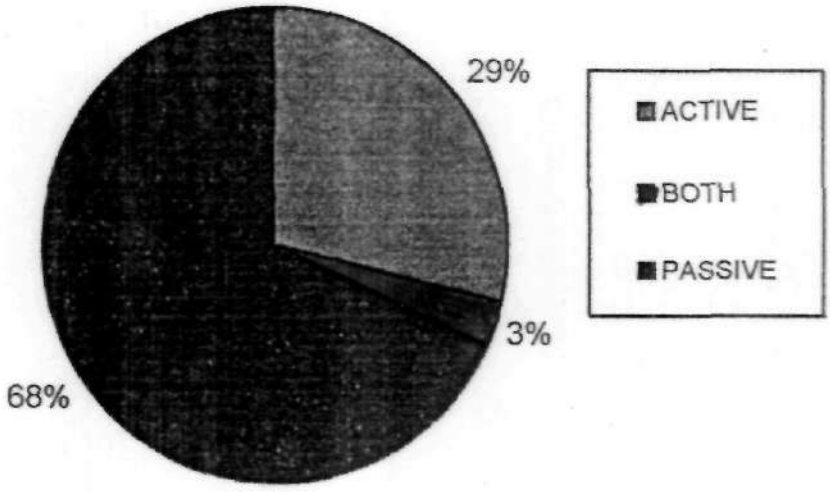


Fig: 4.09: Employment vs. Time of the day available for leisure.

Source: Field work 1998.

On the existing use of leisure time available, it has been observed that most of the urban population participate in passive recreational activities. About 68% of the respondents indicated participating in passive rather than active recreational activities. To most people such activities involve outdoor social activities such as visiting friends or relations for leisure discussions, drinking etc Fig. (4.11). This may be due to either general attitude of the people towards recreation or lack of appropriate facilities to enable them participate, results from the survey however tend to favour the latter position fig. (3.05)



Source: field work 1998.

Fig: 4.10: Type of participation

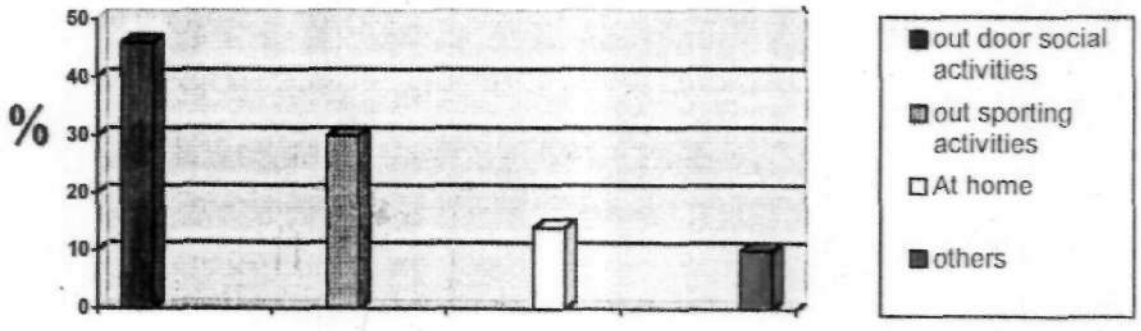


Fig: 4.11: How people spent their leisure time

Source: Field work 1998.

4.50 FUTURE DEMAND POTENTIAL BASED ON ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIS

The pattern and volume of future recreational demand will depend on the future economic characteristics of the population. The performances of the local economy will determine the standard of living and future income-levels of the population and therefore their level of future demand for recreational facilities. Future demand based on population projections and economic forecasting therefore provide the frame-work within which realistic recreational proposals can be developed.

In the absence of employment projections at the state levels or even information on past trends, forecast for Jalingo was therefore based on the assumptions that:-

(i) As the urbanisation process in Jalingo intensified, the employment pattern and proportion of the income groups will change.

(ii) The new (1999) minimum wage along side the strong commitments of the present government to improve and diversity the economy means improvement in the economic structure of the population and therefore more discretionary income to allow for recreational pursuits. With the creation of new ministries, employment in the public service

is expected to increase in the future, the self employed are also expected to rise in view of the government policy on self-employment and diversification of the Agricultural sector of the economy. The un-employed are thus expected to reduce substantially. Table 4.13: shows the proposed employment pattern of Jalingo during the planning period.

TABLE 4.13: PROPOSED EMPLOYEMENT PATTERN OF JALINGO (1998-2015)

CATEGORY	EXISTING (1998) EMPLOYMENT PATTERN (%)	FUTURE EMPLOYMENT PATTERN		
		2003	2009	2015
Public sector	45.4	47.2	49.2	49.5
Private sector	15.1	16.5	17.5	18.1
Self employed	20.2	22.2	24.2	25.2
Un - employed	19.3	14.1	9.1	7.5

With the new minimum wage and the expected growth within the local economy, the proportion of the income groups will therefore change; Table 4.14: Shows the estimated proportion of House-holds in Jalingo in the different income levels during the proposed planning period.

TABLE 4.14: FUTURE INCOME LEVELS OF HOUSE –HOLD IN JALINGO (1998 – 2015)

EXISTING (1998)	%	ESTIMATED FUTURE (%)			
			2003	2009	2015
< 2000	44.1	<4000	28.0	24.0	18.4
2000 – 5000	42.58	4001 – 9000	51.0	53.6	56.6
>5000	13.32	>9000	21.0	22.4	25.0

Generally it is assumed that the local Jalingo economy will improve and therefore a good prospect for recreational development. It has already been found in the study that about 46.5% of the population are willing to pay between ₦50-150 and about 16% are willing to pay > ₦150 to participate in recreational activities. This proportions are expected to increase in the future as the level of income of the population rises and more people are gainfully employed. This anticipated growth in the local Jalingo economy was therefore considered in arriving at the planning standard adopted for Jalingo (Table: 5.02).

It is however pertinent to note that, these assumptions are surrounded with lots of uncertainties, this means that estimate based on it must be treated with great caution. It should not be seen as definitive statement of what will occur, rather as estimate of the most likely out come.

4-60 : INFERENCES:

The following inference are based on the analysis of the data collected from the potentials for the development of recreational facilities in Jalingo.

1. There is sufficient vacant land which could accommodate a number of recreational facilities, however the distribution of the vacant land is uneven within the urban space, for instance the traditional indigenous core of the town has limited quantities of such lands.

2. There is large demand potentials for recreational facilities in Jalingo.

3. Respondents have little capacity to pay for the activity, however some 46% are willing to pay between 50-150 Naira per month for use of recreational facilities.

4. About 25% of time each day is available for leisure.

5. Evenings are the most likely period people would participate in recreational activities.

6. Most people engage in outdoor social activities such as visiting friends, or relations for leisure discussions, drinking etc this mostly is due to lack of appropriate recreational facilities.

7 There is overwhelming preference for facilities for both modern and indigenous recreational facilities.

8. The economic potential of the population is expected to improve over the years therefore brighter prospects for recreational developments.

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PLANNING PROPOSALS AND IMPLEMENTATION POLICY FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO

5.1.0 INTRODUCTION:

In the previous chapters; existing policies and approach to the development of recreational facilities in Jalingo have been discussed and their limitations highlighted. The pattern of development of existing facilities have also been discussed. This chapter aims at discussing the planning proposals which hope to deal with the problem facing the development of recreational facilities in Jalingo.

The plan is based on the integrated approach; this approach combine aspects of other approaches but with emphasis on the economic characteristics of the population. Proposals are therefore developed reflecting the economic setting of Jalingo. In this approach all sector will be involved in the development of facilities, it is hoped that the plan developed on this basis will guarantee continuity and growth of facilities and therefore a Good recreational environment to the residents of Jalingo.

5.10 THE APPROACH:-

The main features of the integrated approach are:-

(i) Inventories and evaluation of existing recreation resources and facilities to establish the shortfalls or the recreational need – gap

(ii) Identification of user's groups and their economic characteristics

(iii) Estimation of recreation supply and demand in terms of users or group requirements.

(iv) Translation of these requirements with planning guides, standard and costing into the recreation plan.

The approach has the advantage of being comprehensive, cost – effective and adoptable.

5.30 THE GUIDING CRITERIA:-

(i) Residents recreational needs:- For facilities to adequately serve the purpose for which they are established, they must reflect the wishes and needs of the serving population.

(ii) Land availability:- Land is needed for the development of the proposals, therefore the distribution of land that could be acquired for that purpose within the urban area is of primary importance in suggesting type of facilities that are to be provided within the town.

(iii) Financial feasibility:- Fund is required to undertake the provision of recreational facilities, there is the need to be cost – conscious in proposing the types and number of these facilities to be provided,

the use of local materials should also be encouraged. It is to be noted that the public agencies responsible for financing such projects now operates tight budgets, the proposals therefore are to be realistic for successful implementation and maintenance.

(iv) Accessibility:- Physical accessibility is as important as the financial feasibility. The physical distance to be covered, and therefore the risk, convenience and cost of transportation as well as entrance fees must all be reasonable enough to facilitate high patronage. It has already been found that the generality of the people have little capacity, to pay for use of recreational facilities, this should be taken into consideration when deciding the amount to be paid as entrance fees.

(v) Integration: Institutional play field should be integrated within the overall urban recreational programmes. Therefore, such play fields and grounds should be design for the fullest community use, through reciprocal agreements and operational coordination between institutions and the recreation authority. This will to a great extent minimize waste of resources.

(vi) Community participation:- There should be an opportunity for public participation in the planning and provision of recreational facilities, only through such participation can a sustainable plan be achieved.

5.0 FACILITIES REQUIREMENT IN JALINGO

Based on the residents economic characteristics, needs, preference, physical and demand potentials, recreational facilities in Jalingo have been identified. Table 5.01 below shows the facilities requirement in Jalingo.

TABLE 5.01 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES REQUIREMENT IN JALINGO

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	USUAL FACILITIES	ACTIVITIES
TOWN LEVEL	TOWN HALL	Auditorium, social hall club meeting room, summing pool	Wrestling, teems arts exhibition, drama, social music indigenous plays etc
	Children amusement park	Swing (lilo), climbing net, shade trees, sand area, junk of wood, landscaped areas, park house parking	Climbing, ridding Jumping, setting out free and creative plays.
Community Level	Community parks.	Playfields/ ground courts paved areas Ornament & shade trees, benches entreat. Ground, parking etc .	Sitting out relaxation children & Adults plays, game & Sports indegenous plays.
	Cinema Halls	projectors, seats	Viewing, relaxation
	Community viewing centre	Projector, Television, benches	Viewing relaxation
Neighbourhoods and clusters Levels.	Play fields/ground	Fields, Courts paved areas playground facilities landscape areas.	Soccer, court games tennis, knitting, boxing, climbing etc jumping, running etc,

Source: Field work 1998.

5.50 GUIDING STANDARDS

Standard are generally not meant to be rigid quantities or quality which must be met in providing spaces and facilities in physical planning. Therefore there are no universal standards that would take care of all situations in all places, concerning all projects and programmes. In planning, standards are to be used only after proper cognizance of local physical, human and economic factors have been considered. Different organisations, institutions and individuals have suggested standards by which facilities may be provided. These standard are compared and field observations made to arrive at adopted standard for Jalingo for Jalingo. Table 5.02 shows recommended standard for provision of recreational facilities by different individuals, organisations and institutions.

TABLE 5.02: RECOMMENDED STANDARD OF PROVISION FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PER POPULATION.

INSTITUSIONS/ INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANISATIONS	RECREATION HALL	COMMUNITY PARKS	NEIGHBOUHOOD PLAYS FIELDS	NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYGROUD	CINEMA VEIWING CENTRE	CHILDREN PARK	SOURCE
Technical college Ibadan	0.8-1.2 ha 10,00- 25000	0.8-1.6 ha 10,00- 25000	0.4 5000-7000	0.8-1.2 ha 1000	0.4-0.8 25000-50000	-	A
National Recreation association (U.S.A)	-	-	1 10^{th} of citys developed area	-	-		B
National playfields Association(Britain)	-	-	1.5 ha 1000	0.2ha 1000p.p	-	1.5 1000	C
American society of planning officials	-	0.81ha 1000	4.0 – 8.0 ¼ of the pop.	-	-		D
Zaria master plan (1979)	1.2 1000-25000	1.2 1000-25000	-	-	0.5 4000-6000		E
Abuja master plan (1979)	-	-	1.8ha 3000-5000	-	0.8 3000-6000		F
Takun master plan	-	1.5ha 10000-20000	1.5ha 1000	0.25ha 1000	0.5 2000-30000		G
Ro Attah for Makurdi	-	0.8 25-50000	1.2ha 12000-15000	0.3ha 4000	-		H
Adopted standard for Jalingo	2.5 100000-150000	2.5 25-5000	1.5 10-15000	1.5 10-15000	1.0 30-60000	2.0 30000-60000	I

A = Technical college Ibadan (1971) " manual for space standard for urban development in western states of Nigeria pp 50 –56

B = Technical college (1969) " Ibadan and environs: A study of recreation and entertainment facilities pp 18 – 21

C = Tandy c.(1975) Hand Book of urban landscapes p. 145

D = American society of planning officials

E = Zaria master plan 1979 pp 125 - 129

F = Abuja master plan 1979 pp 126 – 129

G = Takum master plan 1977pp

H = R.O Attah (1986) ' planning for Recreational activities: A case study of Makurdi urban area'

I = Recommendation of this thesis

5.60 PROPOSALS FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO.

The standards proposed for adoption in providing recreational facilities for Jalingo as shown in table 5.02 have been applied to the general population as shown on table 4.06 and 4.09, to arrive at the number of facilities required between now (1998) and 2015).

Table 5.03: Total and Net number of facilities required (1998 –2015)

	TOTAL NO REQUIRED						NET NO REQUIRED					
LOCATION	PLAYGROUND	COMMUNITY PARK	COMMUNITY VIEWING CENTRE	CINEMA	TOWN HALL	CHILDRENS PARK	PLAYGROUND	COMMUNITY PARK	COMMUNITY VIEWUINGCENTRE	CINEMA	TOWN HALL	CHILDREN PARK
Town level	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Community I	4	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-
Community II	3	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
Community III	4	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Total	11	2	3	3	1	1	10	2	2	1	1	1

Source: Field work 1998.

The net required number of facilities for Jalingo are the total numbers required minus the existing number of organised facilities in the town (town facilities) or in each community.

5.61 NET LAND REQUIREMENT FOR RECREATONAL FACILITIES

On the basis of the required number of facilities and their recommended sizes; the land requirement for facilities at the town level and in each community has been calculated. (Table 5.04)

TABLE : 5.04: NET LAND REQUIREMENT FOR FACILITIES (HA)

TOWN LEVEL FACILITIES	PLAY GROUND	COMMU NITY PARK	COMMU NITY VIEWING	CINEMA	TOWN HALL	CHILDRE N PARK
Town Level Facilities	-	-	-	-	2.5	3
Community I	6	-	1	1	-	-
Community II	4.5	2.5	1	0.5	-	-
Community III	4.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	-	-
Total	15	5	2.5	2	2.5	3

Source: Field work 1998.

5.6.2 PROVISION OF A TOWN HALL

One town hall is proposed for the town between now 1998 and 2015. Facilities proposed to be provided in the hall include auditorium, social hall, club meeting room, quite game room, craft shop & cooking facilities.

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The range of services that shall be provided can be broadly grouped into four :-

(i) Play:- Active physical exercise and games such as boxing, wrestling, basket ball and table tennis.

(ii) Social:- Boys and girls club, folk dancing, & other celebrations

(iii) Educational:- Dramatic, music, creative plays, cooking & domestic activities.

(iv) Civil:- Such as public fora, historical pageant, welfare campaign the town hall shall be located on a site 2.5 of size between the state library and the federal Government Girl college.

5.6.3 CHILDREN AMUSEMENT PARK

An area 3 ha in size has been proposed for the development of the children park. Such area have been found to be of suitable location (Barade ward).

5.6.4 PROVISION OF COMMUNITY PARKS

The community parks are to be mainly landscape areas, which could also provide facilities for children and adult. The division within the community parks could include play field/ground, pool, bar, restaurant, entertainment ground and green areas. To determine the communities within the existing situation, the six wards in the town are divided into 3, namely community I,II and III. The criteria used in determining the communities

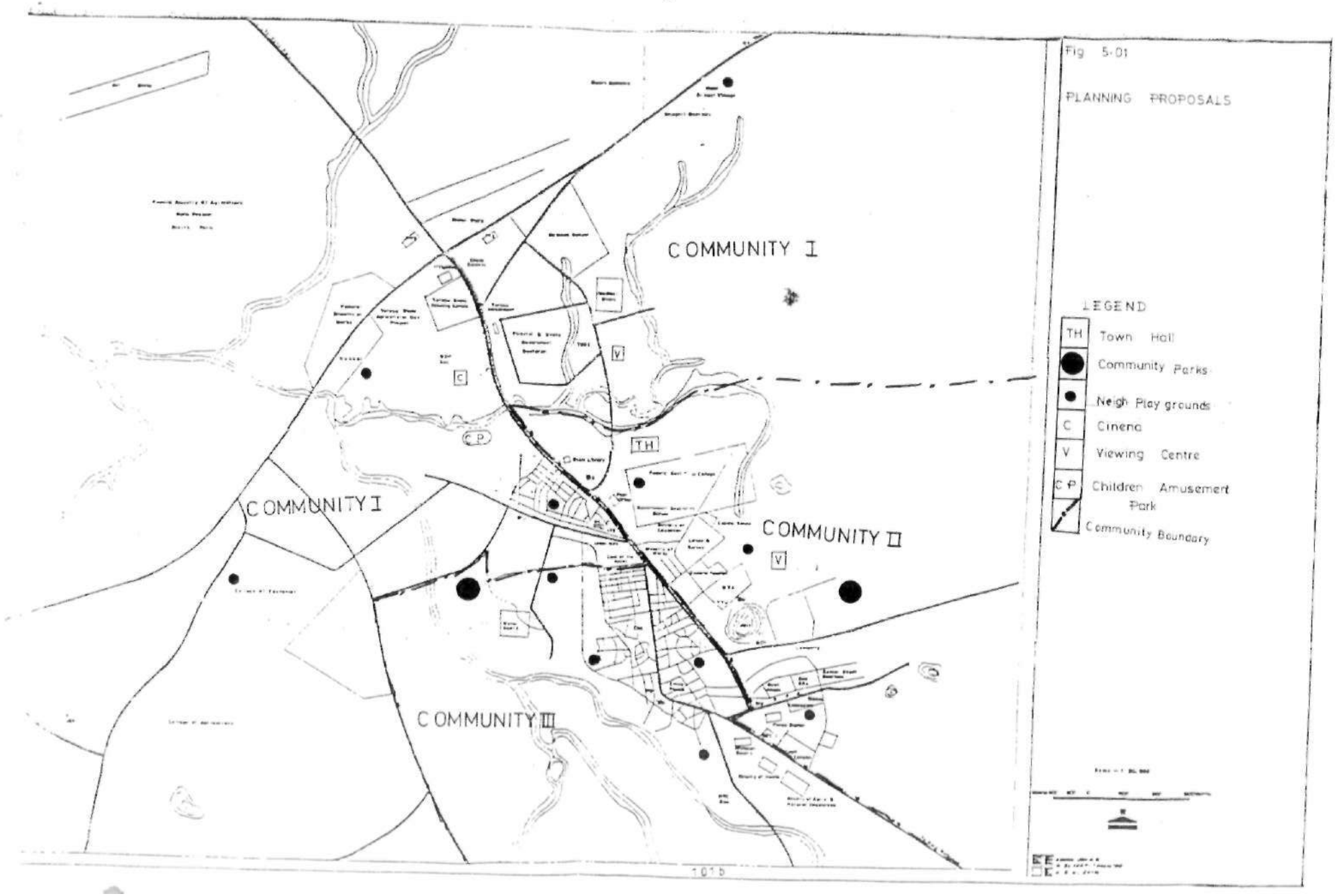
include the socio – economic characteristics of the population physical similarity of the areas and proximity to proposed recreational areas. The current population of the town has also been considered to determine the number of communities. The population of the communities developed are as follows:-

TABLE 5.05: PROPOSED COMMUNITY STRUCTURE

WARDS	POPULATION	COMMUNITY	POPULATION	PROJECTED POPULATION(2015)
Kona Barade	14,483 20253	I	34 736	65,087
Sintali Turaki	24729 7394	II	32123	48,388
Sarkin – dawaki Majidadi	21560 20473	III	42 033	63,560

Source NPC Jalingo: Field work 1998.

One community park is proposed for each community (between now 1998 and 2015) however community I will not have any because the sports complex is located within the community. The service radius of each community park shall be between 1 and 3 km. Fig 501 show the locations of the proposed community parks.


COMMUNITY I
COMMUNITY I
COMMUNITY II
COMMUNITY III
TH
C
V
C P
Fig 5-01
PLANNING PROPOSALS
LEGEND
TH Town Hall
Community Parks
Neigh Play grounds
C Cinema
V Viewing Centre
C P Children Amusement Park
Community Boundary

5.6.5 COMMUNITY VIEWING CENTRE / CINEMA.

One community viewing centre is proposed each, for community I and II, community III has a viewing centre, it is however going to be upgraded and expanded to meet the demand potentials. One Cinema hall is proposed for community one (I), existing Cinema halls in communities II and III are to be upgraded and expanded. The service radius for the viewing centre and Cinema shall be between 1 to 2 km.

5.6.6 PROVISION OF NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYFIELDS AND PLAYGROUDS.

Technically speaking, play fields and playgrounds are not synonymous while the service radius of a play field is given as about 1km, that of playground is given as 0.6km. Again while, play field mainly cater for grown –up children of above 14years, the playgrounds are meant for children of below 14 years. However, the land availability and financial implication of providing so many play fields and playgrounds separately within the built – up areas make the act unrealistic. Besides play fields are often expected to have small sections providing play ground facilities. Therefore playground and play field are proposed to be provided as a single facility and jointly called playground. The size of such playground shall be 1.4 ha and it shall serve a population of between 10,000 – 15,000.

The service radius shall be about 1km. The location of these playgrounds shall mostly correspond with the locations of the primary and secondary

schools. There are quite a number of existing play fields within Jalingo, the proposed playgrounds would therefore not be entirely new projects. They are to be made a accessible to the public, through an agreement between the institutions and the recreation planning agency to be created. This will make for economy in manpower, land and finance. Table 5.06 shows the required no of neighborhood playground in each community by 1998 and 2015.

TABLE:5.06 REQUIRED NO OF NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYGROUD IN EACH COMMUNITY BY 1998 AND 2015.

COMMUNITY	NO REQUIRED IN 1998	ADDITIONAL(2015) NO REQUIRED
Community I	2	2
Community II	2	1
Community III	3	1

Source: Field work 1998.

Proposed sub – divisions within the playgrounds shall include:

(i) Playfields for games and athletics

(ii) Multi – used paved area

(iii) Area for handcraft and quite activities.

(iv) Landscaped area.

(v) Parking are.

The location of the proposed playgrounds are also shown in figure 5.01.

5.70 IMPLEMENTATION PROPOSALS AND CONCLUSION.

The implementation stage is vital in planning and should be handled properly. The proposals will involve phasing, financing and management aspect of the plan.

5.7.1 PHASING

It is proposed that the plan should be implemented within 3 phases from the base year 1998 to the target year 2015.

PHASE	PERIOD
I	1998 –2003
II	2004 –2009
III	2010 -2015

Facilities to be developed during the different phases are as follows:-

PHASE	PERIOD	PROJECTS
I	1998 – 2003	1. Completion of the stadium complex 2. Provision of children amusement park 3. Neighbourhood play grounds distributed as follows: i. Community I, 2 neighbourhood playgrounds ii. Community II 2, neigbourhood playgrounds iii. Community III 3 neighbourhood playgrounds
II	2004 – 2009	1. 2 Community parks i.e communities II and III parks 2. Provision of cinema and viewing centres in communities I and II as well as the expansion and upgrading of those in community III.
III	2010 – 2015	1. Provision of the town hall 2. Provision of 4 neighbourhood playgrounds 2 playgrounds in community 1 play ground each in communities II and III

5.7.2 COSTING

Based on the average price index for 1998, (i.e 1998 measurement of cost of the facilities), each of the facilities to be provided would cost as follows:-

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(A) Neighborhood playground:

	Main items	Cost (₦ '000)
(i)	Play fields	60
(ii)	Turf for free plays	30
(iii)	Adult relaxation area	60
(iv)	Sand pit	10
(v)	Courts	150
(vi)	Parking	15
		325

Source: Field work 1998.

The area of each neighborhood playground is given as 1.5 ha (15 000m^2), the cost of developing a square mater shall be about ₦22.

(B) Community parks

	Main items	Cost (₦ ' 000)
(i)	Entertainment ground facilities	120
(ii)	Lawn areas	200
(iii)	Ornamental and shade trees, flower planting	140
(iv)	playfields	100
(v)	Playgrounds	50
(vi)	Internal circulation	120
(vii)	Parking	100
(viii)	Fencing	200
		1030

Source: Field work 1998

With an area of 2.5 ha (25000) each, it shall cost about ₦41 to develop a square meter of the proposed community parks.

(C) Town Hall

Main items		Cost (₦'000)
(i)	main building containing auditorium indoor games room kitchen, bar, dancing hall etc	3000
(ii)	Landscaped area	100
(iii)	Library	1000
(iv)	Swimming pool	600
(v)	Parking	20
(vi)	Fencing	200
		4920

Source: Field work 1998

With the recommended size of 2.5 ha (25000m2) developing a square meter of the town hall shall ost about ₦197

(D) The Amusement park.

Main items		Cost (₦ '000)
(i)	Park house	1000
(ii)	Merry – go round	100
(iii)	Turf for free plays	50
(iv)	Swings	50
(v)	Climbing net	50
(vi)	Shade trees / landscape area	100
(vii)	Sand pit	50
(viii)	Parking	120
(ix)	Fencing	200
		1720

Source: Field work 1998

With the recommended area of 3.0 ha (30000m^2) it shall cost about ₦57 to develop a square meter of the proposed park.

(E) CINEMA HALLS

Main items		Cost (₦'000)
(i)	Main building	1000
(ii)	Seats	100
(iii)	Projectors	300
(iv)	Parking	50
		1450

With an area of 1.0 ha (10000m^2) it shall cost about ₦145 to develop a square meter of the cinema of the cinema area.

(F) COMMUNITY VIEWING CENTRE

Main items		Cost (₦'000)
(i)	Main buildings	500
(ii)	Benches	50
(iii)	Television	30
(iv)	parking	50
		630

Source: Field work 1998.

Given that the size of a viewing centre is 1.0 ha (10000m^2) it shall cost ₦63 to develop a square meter of a viewing centre.

5.7.3 FINANCING.

The provision of recreational facilities based on the plan requires money, personnel and equipment. The following sources of financing are proposed for implementing the plan.

(i) Traditional sources: General tax funds and special taxes are to be levied for the supports of recreation. Other sources are grants from the federal and state Government. Community base organisations,

youths and other social clubs would also be involve in some aspect of the plan. The voluntary and private organisations are to be encourage to donate facilities, making such donations tax deductible. Private participation would also come as investments in profitable areas of the plan, for example, the swimming pool and related facilities may be operated by private organisations.

(ii) Gate fees:- All proposed community parks are to be fenced and users made to pay entrance fees. The charge would however be low enough to facilitate high patronage by the general public. It has already been found that the generality of the people have little capacity to pay for the use of recreational facilities, that is to be taken into consideration when deciding the amount to be paid as entrance fees.

(iii) Rental fees:- In addition to entrance fees, rental fees are to be introduced for sports requiring special equipment to pursue. For example, tennis rackets and table tennis bats and balls are to be rented out to users, rent would also be charge for the exclusive use of auditorium etc

(iv) Users fees:- The use of swimming pools and related facilities would attract user's fees.

(v) Sales Revenue:- Revenues are to be derived from sales or operation of stores, snack bars within the proposed parks and other recreation centres.

(vi) License and Permit Fees:- There should be charges for the right to carry out activities which will yield some profit to such right holders. For example vendor and hawkers wishing to operate within the recreation areas should be made to pay for privileges.

5.7.3.1 STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed plan is to be developed in partnership with communities, interested private and voluntary organisations. They are to be involved in the following aspects of the plan.

Table 5.07: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

PROJECTS	ACTORS	PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENT	SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
1. Completion of the stadium projects	Ii. Private sector ii. State Govt.	Built, operate and transfer (BOT) Leasing	Entrance fee Rental and users fee
2. Town hall	i. State Govt. ii. Local Govt. ii. Private sector	Built own and operate " " " " Built and operate	Entrance, rental and users fee. Revenue from sales.

3. Community parks	i. State Govt ii. Local Govt iii. C. B. O. S iv. N. G. O. S v. Private sectors	Built and operate " " " Donations Leasing	Entrance fees Users fees and sales Licence and permit fees
4. Amusement Park	i. State Govt ii. Private sector	Leasing Built and operate	Entrance and users fee
5. Neigh. Playgrounds	i. Local Govt. ii. C. B. O. S. iii. N. G. O. S	Cooperatives	Free
6. Cinema halls	Private sectors	All commercials	Entrance fee
7. Community viewing centres	Local Govt. C. B. O. S. N. G. O. S.	Cooperation	Entrance fee

5.7.3.2 ESTIMATED REVENUE TO BE DERIVED

The study indicates significant number of respondents willing to spend, for recreation (Table 4:12). Based on these and using the interest of respondents as a guide (Appendix I), Revenue to be derived from the different sources were estimated. Table 5.07 shows the estimated revenue per month in different recreational areas.

Table 5.08 **ESTIMATED REVENUE/MONTH**

Recreational areas	ESTIMATED REVENUE ₦/ MONTH FROM THE DIFFERENT SOURCES					
	Gate / entrance fee (000)	Rental fee(000)	Users fees (000)	Revenue from sales (000)	Licences and permits (000)	Total ₦/Month (000).
1. Sports complex	520	250	150	100	70	1,090
2. Community parks	450	120	100	80	50	800
3. Amusement park	250	-	200	50	-	500
4. Town hall	250	100	150	120	100	720
5. Cinema halls	150	-	-	10	-	160
6. Community viewing centres	80	-	-	7	-	87

Source: field work 1998.

5.7.4 MANAGEMENT

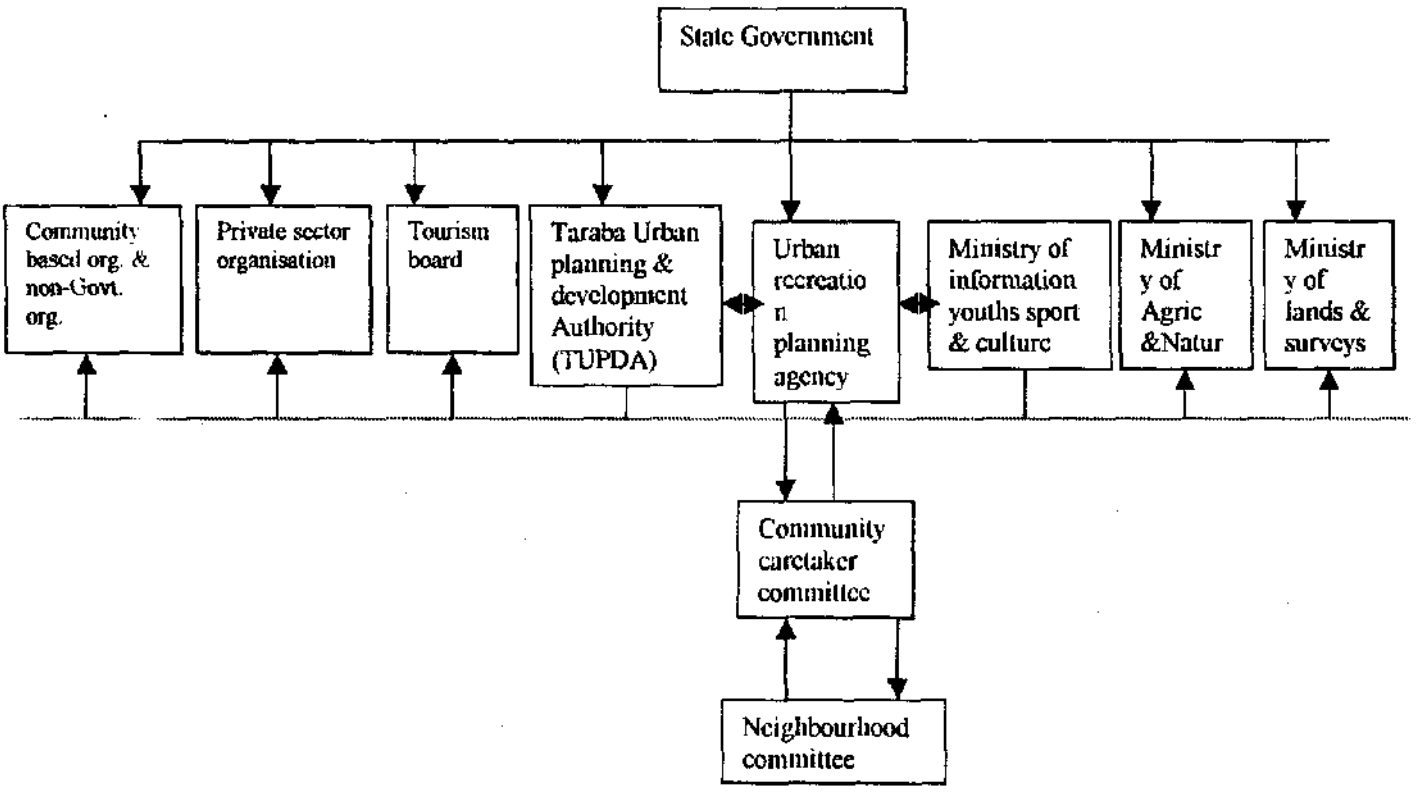
The success of any recreational development depends on the effective and efficient management of facilities. Good management will ensure proper patronage by users as the implementation of the proposed plan will involve private, public and voluntary organisations, there is the need for a single body to coordinate and supervise the activities of these organisations and monitor all partnership arrangements. In addition, such body will alleviate the problems associated with the present practice where different bodies (Government agencies) are charged with different areas of recreational delivery within the same urban areas. It is therefore proposed that a single body to be named urban recreation planning agency (URPA)be formed. It shall however be clarified that the creation of the agency should not be seen as a threat to the function of the planning authority or Tourism board already in existence. Within the existing arrangement, Ministry of Information, Youths Sports and Culture, the Taraba state Urban Planning and Development Authority (TUPDA) and the Tourism board have responsibility of providing active and passive recreational facilities respectively. These functions are to taken over by the agency. The ministry of Information will continue to handle policy matters and statewide recreation programmes. While the proposed agency will implement such policy as it affects its area of jurisdiction. The tourism board will be solely concern with state-wide tourism programmes, while the Planning Authority guides the physical development of the town. There should be strong ties between them and the proposed agency, the ties or inter-relationship referred to here means that each of the institutions be aware of the existing of the other, their plans, programmes and

activities in relation to the others. This is to eliminate duplication of programmes and waste of resources.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lands and Surveys are included in the frame-work because of the inherent control they have over physical resources (land, forests and water bodies) while the private sectors, community based organisations and Non-Governmental organisations are included because of the financial and other resources they employ for recreational development. There is therefore the need for consultations with these bodies for proper functioning of the proposed agency. The agency should be autonomous and solely responsible for providing and the maintenance of all types of recreational facilities, it would have maintenance, planning, administrative and publicity sections. To supplement the agency, there should be a caretaker committee at community and neighbourhood levels. The primary functions of these lesser bodies are that of channelling people's interest within their respective localities to the agency. The process of channellisation of such interests should flow from neighbourhood to community thence to the agency.

Fig 5.02: Shows the schematic diagram of the proposed agency and its relationship with other organisations.

Fig 5.02: **INSTITUTIONAL FRAME-WORK OF THE PROPOSED AGENCY.**



5.7.4.1 **FUNCTIONS OF THE URBAN RECREATION PLANNING AGENCY**

(a) Interpretation and execution of National and state policies on recreation.

(b) Implementation of plans for recreational activities within the urban area.

(c) Submitting realistic budgets for recreation.

(d) Acquiring land and mobilisation of other resources for recreational facility provision.

(e) Liaison with other Government bodies in relating to implementation of recreation programmes.

(f) Protecting and maintenance of existing open spaces and facilities.

(g) Coordination of activities by private and voluntary organisations on recreation.

(h) Implement and monitor all partnership arrangement for the provision of recreational facilities.

(i) Raise public awareness on the important of recreating and the opportunities in recreational facility development.

(j) The agency may evolve appropriate standard for planning recreational facilities.

5.7.4.2 **FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMMUNITY CARETAKER COMMITTEE**

(a) Recommending suitable area within their communities to the agency for development of recreational facilities.

(b) Gathering people wishes and desires within their respective communities for transmission to the agency.

(c) Protecting recreational facilities within the community against vandalism.

(d) Working hand in hand with the agency's staff posted to their respective communities.

The functions of the neighbourhood committees are the same as the community caretaker committee but limited to their neighbourhood.

5.8.0 CONCLUSION

Recreation is essential for restoring the body's mental and physical health after the stress of work. Recreational open spaces also help

in the general improvement of the quality of the environment. With the present urge to modernize and improve the living condition of the people, the need to plan for recreational facilities continue to be more demanding.

In Jalingo, recreational facilities are discovered to be grossly in adequate (as indicate by the people and also measured against appropriate standards of provision). The policies and approach to the planning and development of recreational facilities in jalingo were discovered to be in adequate, thus spaces reserved for recreation have been taken over by other developments. After determining the economic, human and physical potentials for recreation in Jalingo, proposals were made to take care of the present and future requirements.

An agency is proposed to be set-up under the Governor's office to be the implementation organ of the programmes. The agency shall have a statewide responsibility of preparing recreational area and programmes as the need arises. This is to alleviate the present ad-hoc and uncoordinated nature of agencies charged with the responsibility of planning and development of recreational facilities in Jalingo. These proposals if implemented, will go a long way in meeting the recreational needs of the residence of Jalingo.

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APPENDIX I

EVALUATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Respondents were ask to rate facilities of their interest in descending order, with the highest rated facility carrying a number 1 down to the last. Facilities whose total scores are more than 25% on the rating between 1 to 5 have been selected and included in the schedule of facilities requirements.

SELECTED ACTIVITIES/ FACILITIES.

TYPE OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES	RATING %					
	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL SCORE
(A) MODERN						
Children facilities	8	7	9	9	8	41
Foot ball	10	8	8	7	3	36
Basket Ball	7	7	7	8	8	37
Lawn tennis	5	6	7	9	8	35
Table tennis	7	6	8	4	8	33
Valley ball	6	7	8	9	7	37
Field and tract	6	7	5	6	7	31
Badmintone	5	8	5	8	8	34
Wrestling	5	5	6	4	5	25
Swimming	6	6	5	4	4	25
Garden /park	7	6	7	7	8	35
Cinema	7	5	7	6	7	32
T.V/video viewing	8	7	5	6	7	33
Cards playing	4	6	7	6	5	28
Ludo	5	7	6	4	5	27
TOTAL	96	98	94	97	98	
INDEGENOUS						
kokawa	10	8	5	8	9	40
sharo	24	8	4	7	8	51
goge	10	6	5	6	8	35
lere	9	9	6	8	7	39
akishe	11	10	7	5	6	39
swange	5	11	6	7	5	34
serika	15	6	5	8	7	40
TOTAL	84	58	38	49	50	

Source: Field work 1998.

APPENDIX II

PLANNING FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN JALINGO – TARABA STATE

HOUSE – HOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION ONE

This questionnaire is administered purely for academic research purposes. Information given will be treated as private and confidential. Your honest opinion on the issues raised will be highly appreciated. Thank you.

1. Ward of residence .....

2. Sex (a) Male (b) Female

3. Age: (a)<20 years (b) 20 – 39 years (c) 40 - 59 years (d) 60 years.

4. Marital Status (a) Single (b) Married (c) Separated (d) Widowed (e) Divorced

5. Number of children: Male.....Ages .....

   Female ..... Ages .....

6. Educational Level (a) No – formal Education (b) Koranic Education only

   (c) Primary (d) Post – Primary (e) Post – Secondary.

7. Occupation (a) Civil/Public Servant (b) Private Sector employee

   (c) Self-employed (d) Unemployed (e)Others (specify) .....

8. Annual income (a) < ₦12,000 (b) ₦ 12001 - 24,000 (c) ₦24001-48000 (d) ₦48001 - 8400 (e) ₦ > 84000

9. How much do you spend no feeding monthly .....

10. How much do you spend monthly on housing and other domestic expenses .....

11. Do you spend on recreation? (a) Yes (b) No

12. If yes how much do you spend per month .....

13. If no, why? (a) Lack of facilities (b) Lack of finance (c) Lack of time (d) Any other reasons (Specify) .....

.....

14. Should the opportunity exist what maximum amount can you pay per month?

(a) ₦10 - 50 (b) ₦51 – 100 (c) ₦ 1001 – 150 (d) >₦ 150

15. How do you spend your leisure time? Please specify .....

.....

16. When do you have time for leisure activities? (a) in the mornings (b) in the afternoons (c) in the evenings (d) Others – Specify.....

.....

17. Do the children participate in recreational activities (a) Yes (b) No

18. If No why?

19. If yes, where do they recreate (a) In the home (b) Away from home

20. If they recreate at home, what is the reason for it.

(a) Because facilities are lacking

(b) The few available are located far away from home

(c) No adequate transport facility to take them there

(d) They prefer to stay at home

(e) Any other reason (specify) .....

.....

21. When do the children have time for recreation (a) in the mornings (b) in the afternoons (c) in the evenings (d) Others – specify .....

.....

22. How do you rate existing recreational facilities within Jalingo town.

(a) Adequate (b) Inadequate

23. If not adequate why? .....

.....

24. What type of recreation facility would you want to see provided

(a) Facility for modern recreational activities

(b) Facility for indigenous recreational activities

(c) Facility for both

25. Would you be willing to maintain recreation facilities when provided

(a) Yes (b) No

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SECTION TWO

Please be kind to rate the following recreational facilities. The rating should be in descending order with the highest rated facility carrying a number (1 (one) down to the last. Each group should be rated separately.

However, you may wish not to rate facilities classified under any group which is of no interest to you.

GROUP ONE

MODERN FACILITIES: OUTDOOR GAMES

Football;..... Squash..... Cricket..... Badminton .....

Lawn Tennis..... Basket Ball.....Valley Ball.....

Swimming..... Cycling..... Field & Track events .....

handball.....Hockey.....Picnic.....Camping.....

Judo..... Karate.....Modern wrestling .....

Boxing.....Others (specify) .....

IN – DOOR GAMES

Ludo..... Scrabble.....Cards Playing .....

Cinema.....T.V/ Video Viewing .....

Others (specify) .....

GROUP TWO

Indigenous Recreational facilities out – Door.

Kokawa ....Dambe .... Sharo .... Langa ....

Goge ....Akishe .... Sherika .... Leve ....

Java ....Swange ....

IN- DOOR GAMES

Story telling ....Dara .... Others (specify) ....

RECREATIONAL AREA QUESTIONNAIRE.

(A) RECREATION AREA INFORMATION

1. Name of recreational area ------ --------------------
2. Location ------------------ -------------------
3. Date ------------------------- --------------
4. Day of the week-------------------------------------
5. No of visitors--------------------------------------
6. Capacity------------------ -----------------

(B) PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Visitor ward of residence------------------------------
2. What is the distance of your home to this recreational are-}------
3. Age--
4. What problem have you observed with regards to the use of this facility-------------------------------------

5. What is your assessment of this facility in terms of

		Good	Fair	Bad
(i)	Availability of equipment			
(ii)	Parking areas			
(iii)	Physical attraction and maintenance of facilities			