

Disagree	43	21.5
Strongly Disagree	15	7.5
Total	200	100.0
Residue from the dumpsite block water drains and thereby causing flooding.		
Agree	50	25.0
Strongly Agree	68	34.0
Undecided	30	15.0
Disagree	39	19.5
Strongly Disagree	13	6.5
Total	200	100.0
The situation becomes worse in the rainy season as the wastes get directly exposed to the rain		
Agree	54	27.0
Strongly Agree	83	41.5
Undecided	19	9.5
Disagree	35	17.5
Strongly Disagree	9	4.5
Total	200	100.0
Government appears to be unable to combat unlawful and haphazard dumping of hazardous commercial and industrial wastes		
Agree	46	23.0
Strongly Agree	86	43.0
Undecided	23	11.5
Disagree	33	16.5
Strongly Disagree	12	6.0
Total	200	100.0
Government officials have not tried enough in the recycling and management of solid waste in the resident		
Agree	50	25.0
Strongly Agree	66	33.0
Undecided	26	13.0
Disagree	46	23.0
Strongly Disagree	12	6.0
Total	200	100.0

Source: Research work, 2020

The research discovered improper management of solid waste poses a danger to the handler as 33.5% of the respondents agree, 41% strongly agree, 7.5% undecided, 14% disagree while 4% strongly disagree respectively, the research reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows if solid waste is not properly handled it poses a danger to the handler, 24% agreed that solid waste pollution is associated with diseases and contamination of the sub-source water while 44.5% strongly agree, 9.5% undecided, 16% disagree while 6% strongly disagree respectively, it thus shows leachate from solid waste contaminate the sub-surface water and it is associated with diseases.

The research is also aimed at revealing if chemicals and pathogenic organisms contaminate the water and make it not fit for human consumption 26.5% of the respondents agree, 39% strongly agree, 11% undecided, 17% disagree while 6.5% strongly disagree respectively, the

research reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows chemicals and pathogenic organism contaminate the water and makes it unfit for human consumption. The research is also aimed at revealing if improper management of the dumpsite leads to pollution of streets and nearby stream, 25% of the respondents agree, 34.5% strongly agree, 11.5% undecided, 21.5% disagree while 7.5 % strongly disagree respectively, the research reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows improper management of solid waste leads to pollution of streets and nearby stream.

The study showed that poor Governance in Nigerian cities leads to continuous dumpsite pollution in Igando as 25% of the respondents agree, 33% strongly agree, 13% undecided, 23% disagree while 6% strongly disagree respectively. The research reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows poor governance in Nigerian cities leads to the continuous dumpsite pollution in Igando. The research indicated that poor management and control of the dumpsite endangers public health by encouraging the spread of odours, diseases and breed of rodents, 24.5% of the respondents agree, 44% strongly agree, 9.5% undecided, 17.5% disagree while 4.5% strongly disagree respectively. The research reveals poor management and control of the dumpsite endangers public health by encouraging the spread of odours, diseases and breeds of rodents in the study area which the residents confirm.

The research revealed residents feel bad when rainfalls which are often associated with terrible odour, 33.5% of the respondents agree, 41% strongly agree, 7.5% undecided, 14% disagree while 4% strongly disagree respectively, the research reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows residents feel bad once rain falls because of the terrible odour that is associated with the dumpsite. The research is also aimed at revealing if poor management and control of the dumpsite endangers public health by encouraging the spread of odours, diseases and breed of rodents, 30.5% of the respondents agree, 42.5% strongly agree, 9% undecided, 14% disagree while 4% strongly disagree respectively, the research reveals the residents find it difficult to invite friends due to the heap of refuse and odour from the dumpsite.

The research discovered that indiscriminate parking of PSP vehicle by the roadside often inhibit the free flow of vehicular movement in streets and the highway, 24% of the respondents agree, 43% strongly agree, 11% undecided, 16% disagree while 6% strongly disagree respectively. The research reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows indiscriminate parking of PSP vehicles by the roadside often inhibits the free flow of vehicular movement in streets and the highway while some even lead to accidents. The research also revealed the activities of the scavengers often constitute nuisance in the residence as 27% of the respondents agree, 42.5% strongly agree, 11% undecided, 15.5% disagree while 4% strongly disagree respectively. The research reveals the activities of scavengers often constitute nuisance in the residents and some even use the avenue to perpetrate robbery attacks.

The research also found that the mountainous heaps of solid wastes constitute an aesthetic nuisance to the resident as 26% of the respondents agree, 32% strongly agree, 13% undecided, 21.5% disagree while 7.5% strongly disagree respectively. The study reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows the mountainous heaps of solid wastes constitute an aesthetic nuisance to the resident. The study found that residue from the dumpsite blocks water drains and thereby causes flooding, 25% of the respondents agree, 34% strongly agree, 15% undecided, 19.5% disagree and 6.5% strongly disagree respectively.

This means that the residue from the dumpsite blocks water drains and thereby causing flooding.

In addition, this discovered that Government appears to be unable to combat unlawful and haphazard dumping of hazardous commercial and industrial wastes in the study area as 23% of the respondents agree, 43% strongly agree, 11% undecided, 16.5% disagree while 6% strongly disagree respectively. The study reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows the Government appears to be unable to combat unlawful and haphazard dumping of hazardous and commercial and industrial wastes in the area. The research also discovered Government officials have not tried enough in the recycling and management of solid waste in the resident, 25% of the respondents agree, 33% strongly agree, 13% undecided, 23% disagree while 6% strongly disagree respectively. The study reveals that Government officials have not tried enough in the recycling and management of solid waste in the study area, as they claim the recycling plant at the dumpsite it's not working at full capacity as presented in table 4.2 above.



4.3 Impact of Dumpsite on Property value

Accommodations are left vacant in the resident due to constant relocation of residence due to the dumpsite.		
	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	49	24.5
Strongly Agree	88	44.0
Undecided	19	9.5
Disagree	35	17.5
Strongly Disagree	9	4.5
Total	200	100.0
Shops are left vacant because of low patronage from customer		
Agree	67	33.5
Strongly Agree	82	41.0
Undecided	15	7.5
Disagree	28	14.0
Strongly Disagree	8	4.0
Total	200	100.0
Cost of land has drastically reduced over the years due to the dumpsite		
Agree	8	0.4
Strongly Agree	28	14
Undecided	18	9.0
Disagree	85	42.5
Strongly Disagree	61	30.5
Total	200	100.0
House rent agents are finding it difficult because of low patronage		
Agree	48	24.0
Strongly Agree	86	43.0
Undecided	22	11.0
Disagree	32	16.0
Strongly Disagree	12	6.0
Total	200	100.0

Source: Research work, 2020

The study further revealed that accommodations are left vacant in the resident due to constant relocation of residence due to the dumpsite, 24.5% of the respondents agree, 44% strongly agree, 9.6% undecided, 17.5% disagree while 4.5% strongly disagree respectively. The research reveals a larger percentage of agreed respondents, which thus shows accommodations are left vacant in the resident due to constant relocation of residence due to the dumpsite. The study also discovered shops are left vacant because of low patronage from the customer, 33.5% of the respondents agree, 41% strongly agree, 7.5% undecided, 14% disagree and 4% strongly disagree respectively. The research reveals many shops have been left vacant because of low patronage due to the odour emanating from the dumpsite.

Interestingly the study found that the cost of the property (land and houses) has not reduced over the years due to the dumpsite, 4% of the respondents agree, 14% strongly agree, 9% undecided, 42.5% disagree while 30.5% strongly disagree respectively. The research reveals a larger percentage of disagreed respondents, which thus shows the cost of purchasing land, are still on the increase despite the presence of the dumpsite. The research showed that house

rent agents are finding it difficult because of low patronage, 24% of the respondents agree, 43% strongly agree, 11% undecided, 16% disagree and 6% strongly disagree respectively. The study, therefore, concludes that the majority of the house rent agents are finding it difficult because of low patronage resulting from the negative effects of the polluted dumpsite in Igando as presented in table 4.3 above.

4.4 Test of Hypothesis

To test the Hypothesis, the independent variable will be regressed against the dependent variable. A regression tool is used to estimate the coefficients of the linear equation, involving one or more independent variables that best predict the value of the dependent variable.

Hypothesis one

H₀: Pollution concern does not depend on health implication of pollution

H₁: Pollution concern depend on health implication of pollution

Analyzed Variables	Value
R	.861
R-Square	.741
Significant	.000

Source: Research work, 2020

The table above provides the *R* and *R*² values of the tested research hypothesis. The research reveals an *R*-value of 0.861, which means there is a strong positive correlation between pollution and health implication of pollutants in the study area and *R*-Square value of 0.741, it explains the total variation of the dependent variable (Health) that can be explained by the independent variable (Pollution) while the remaining 26% are other health implications that are not explained by the independent variable. The research also reveals $p < 0.000$ (Significant), which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). Therefore the null hypothesis should be rejected while the alternative uphold because it lacks statistical support.

Hypothesis two

H₀: The dumpsite does not have psychological impact on the residence.

H₁: The dumpsite is having psychological impact on the residence.

Analyzed Variables	Value
R	.715
R-Square	.512
Significance	.000

Source: Research work, 2020

This table provides the *R* and *R*² values of the tested research hypothesis. The research reveals *R* value of 0.715, which means there is strong positive correlation between dumpsite and psychological impact of the dumpsite on the residence, and *R*-Square value of 0.512, it explains the total variation of the dependent variable (psychological) that can be explained by the independent variable (Dumpsite) which shows dumpsite will have 51% on the psychology of the people while the remaining 49% are other variables aside the dumpsite presence which are psychologically affecting the resident. The research also reveals $p < 0.000$ (Significant), which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the

data). Therefore the null hypothesis should be rejected while the alternative uphold because it lacks statistical support.

Hypothesis Three

H₀: The dumpsite does not have cost implication on house rent and property value.

H₁: The dumpsite has cost implication on house rent and property value.

Analyzed Variables	Value
R	.918
R-Square	.843
Significance	.000

Source: Research work, 2020

This table provides the *R* and *R*² values of the tested research hypothesis. The research reveals an *R*-value of 0.918, which means there is a strong positive correlation between dumpsite and house rent and property value in the study area, and *R*-Square value of 0.843, which shows pollution will have 84%, it explains the total variation of the dependent variable (house rent and property value) that can be explained by the independent variable (Dumpsite) which shows dumpsite will have 84% impact on the house rent and property value in the study area, while the remaining 16% are other variables aside from the dumpsite presence which are also affecting house rent and property value in the study area. The research also reveals *p* < 0.000 (Significant), which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). Therefore the null hypothesis should be rejected while the alternative uphold because it lacks statistical support.

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

There is considerable potential for hazardous exposure to occur through improper management of waste in the environment. The research proves beyond reasonable doubt that the presence of the dumpsite in the neighbourhood has negatively affected the residents and the residence respectively. The research reveals the improper management of waste in the study area poses a serious health danger to the handlers as most of the handlers are seen handling the waste negligently, some of them are even seen using their bare hands to do the sorting of waste. The research reveals majority of the water around the study area has been contaminated as a result of leachate from the dumpsite which finds its way into the underground water thereby contaminating it making it unsafe for drinking, some of the waste is sometimes not properly disposed of where the vehicles leave hurriedly thereby leading to the pollution of drains and nearby streams. Poor management and ineffective control of the dumpsite endanger public health by encouraging the spread of odours, diseases and rodents in the residence, particularly when rain fall, which often makes the environment non-conductive. For instance workers and patients at the General Hospital which is a few meters from the dumpsite narrate their ordeal as they find it difficult staying outdoor. Another nightmare for the residents is the indiscriminate parking of PSP vehicles along the road which often inhibits the free flow of traffic on the road, some even result in an accident.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings the following recommendations were made:

1. Government should provide more sanitary and health personnel to adequately and sufficiently cover the whole community for proper monitoring and education on waste management.
2. The vehicles saddled with the responsibility of waste collection should be properly supervised to ensure they dispose of the waste in the right place to prevent the pollution of streets and nearby streams.
3. Parking space should be created for the PSP vehicles as most of the parks along the road constitute a nuisance, causing traffic which sometimes results in accidents.
4. The drains around the dumpsite should be channelled as most of the drains are already blocked by residue from the dumpsite which often leads to flooding when there is heavy rainfall
5. Government should ensure the recycling plant is put to optimum use and operate efficiently
6. The people should be properly sensitized on waste management so they can be well equipped as to how to handle their wastes and even generate income from them.

5.5 CONCLUSION

It appears that a polluted environment is a global issue and the immediate community bears the brunt more. Policymakers in developing countries need to design programs, set standards, and take action to mitigate the adverse health effects of environmental pollution. Healthy people mean a successful business or country. These societal beneficial efforts need to carefully adapt available knowledge from other settings, keeping in mind the differences in pollutant mixtures, concentration levels, exposure patterns, and various underlying population characteristics and ways of mitigating their impact on the environment.

REFERENCES

- Adedibu A. A. (2008). Environmental Problems Associated with Urbanisation of Rural Areas in Nigeria; *Environmental Issues*, vol. 15. pp. 229 – 235.
- Adegboye K. (2006). Scavenging 2006: Making a “Lucrative” Living from a Hazardous Dump Sites. *Vanguard*, Tuesday, February 28, 2006, P. 36.
- Aliu, I. R., Adeyemi, E. O., & Adebayo, A. (2014). Municipal household solid waste collection strategies in an African Megacity: Analysis of public private partnership in Lagos Nigeria. *Waste Management and Research*, Vol. 32 (9): 67-78 (SAGE, London)
- Fereidoun, H., Nourddin, M. S., Rreza, N. A., Mohsen, A., Ahmad, R. & Pouria, H., (2007). The Effect of Long-Term Exposure to Particulate Pollution on the Lung Function of Teheranian and Zanjanian Students, *Pakistan Journal of Physiology*, 3(2), pp. 1-5.
- Khan, A. (2010). Air pollution in Lahore, *The Dawn*, Retrieved from <http://news.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/the-newspaper/letters-to-the-editor/air-pollution-in-lahore-070>
- Omosho O. S. (2005). Nigerian Environmental Issues; A Statistical Approach. *Journal of Environmental Research*, vol. 4(6): pp. 54 – 59.
- Oreyemi, M.K. (2005). Ecological Sanitation of Water and Environmental Conservation Technology Option: The case of slums in Oyo State, Nigeria. *Journal of African Environmental Issues*. Vol. 3 pp. 12 -15.