

ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODIC MARKETS IN CROSS RIVER NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, NIGERIA

Ochiche, Christopher Abua^{1*}, Okpiliya, Francis I.² Eni, David David³ Ajake, Anim Obongha⁴
Ajom, Simon K.⁵

¹Department of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Calabar, Nigeria.
abuaochiche@yahoo.com

²Department of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Calabar, Nigeria.
fetiongokpiliya@yahoo.com

³Department of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Calabar, Nigeria.
enienfauid@yahoo.com

⁴Department of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Calabar, Nigeria.
ajakeunical@gmail.com

⁵Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Calabar, Nigeria.
ajomsimon@gmail.com

***Corresponding author: abuaochiche@yahoo.com**

Abstract: This study seeks to establish the order in the distribution of periodic markets in space, time and functions and identify categories of commodities sold in markets of Cross River North Senatorial District of Nigeria. Physical observation and measurement of market location characteristics were made using geoinformation technology. Handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to acquire coordinates of rural market location for mapping. Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and interviews were adopted to complement information obtain through other methods. Data acquired were subjected to descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. Average Nearest Neighbour (ANN) statistic was used to test the pattern of distribution of market while Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the differences in intermarket distances of different temporal separations. With an index (ANN ratio) of less than 1 (0.834), a p-value of 0.008420 and a z-score of -2.635 at a 0.05 confidence level the spatial distribution of rural markets in the area exhibited statistically significant clustering. The distribution of markets on each day of the native week shows tendencies toward uniformity as the ANN ratio for each market day is greater than 1. The physical spacing of markets whose meeting are separated by different lengths of time vary significantly (F-ratio = 4.77 P>0.05), thus, as the temporal separation increases, the distance between rural markets tends to collapse. Inefficient locations of some markets were observed in many places where same-day markets were located close to each other. The study findings also revealed ten market cycles (rings) and five hierarchies of markets of different Central place Functions. Agricultural produce dominates the market scene. The study recommends spatial and temporal reorganization of rural markets for sustainable periodic market development.

Keywords: Periodic market, Spatio-temporal distribution of periodic markets, Market classification, Cross River North Senatorial Dis

1.0 Introduction

The market and market place system represent universal characteristics of economic space and structure in developing nations. Market is any arrangement where buyers and sellers interact for exchange. Market place is a particular approved location where buyers and sellers meet at regular intervals for exchange. These market places which may be rural or urban, daily or periodic are prominent economic features in Nigeria and other parts of the world. They have provided the setting for trading and marketing and hence play a vital role in the economic life of the country. A network of market places serve as nodal points for the collection and distribution of a wide range of local and regional goods and services and hence, provide a linking force between the rural population and the regional, national and international economic structure” (Allison, 1975). Periodic markets are markets that meet once in a market week. They are not open for business daily but rather occur at regular interval of days and are common features of the traditional rural system.

The explanation of the pattern of distribution of rural periodic markets has always been at the heart of a regional development planner who has an interest in planning for the development of the rural economy. The pre-occupation of this study is mainly to identify and give details of the hierarchy in which certain elements are positioned in space (Haggett, Cliff & Frey, 1977 and Ebong & Animashaun, 2009). The spatial distribution of rural market centres that serve as central places depicts the operation of a market system and the channel of change in the space economy. The description and explanation of the order that exists in space, time and function remain central in any attempt to understand the way rural markets are spaced in any region. The allocation of scarce development resources for regional development is determined by the pattern of distribution of central places and their complementary regions.

The role of periodic market centres in the socio-economic development of rural areas is so obvious that to analyse the marketing situation in remote villages without recourse to locations of rural market and local exchange is to ignore those institutions and processes of most immediate and vital concern to the bulk of the population (Hodder & Ukwu, 1969). It is, therefore, noteworthy that the significance of market studies is important to a full understanding of rural life and work in Nigeria and similar areas of the world. As asserted by Omole, Yusuf and Baki, (2014) markets, are not merely economic institutions but are rather multi-functional, serving a variety of political, religious and social functions as well. The diverse roles of rural markets in the development of a nation and the entire global community cannot be overemphasized and ignored. In spatial planning, a market centre is seen as a geographical space for the distribution of commodities and services (Eben-saleh, 1999). Periodic market centres are seen as a strategic location for exchange and other business obligations, centres for political activities and dissemination of information (Eneyo, 2018 and Omole, Owoeye, & Ogundiran, 2012). It is commonly believed that ancestral spirits recite in aged long trees found within the market areas. That is why some tribes such as the Yorubas, Ibos and Ekoi still perform fetish rites (Olorunfemi, 1999). This is why early missionaries (Christian and Muslim) used the open market place for evangelism (Olorunfemi 1999 and Omole 2003). Omole (2003) stressed the importance of market location towards the economic development of the entire society, while the local trading points shows the spatial matrix that connects human settlements. Rural periodic

marketing provides an alternative income-generating opportunity and therefore strongly recommended as a way of reducing pressure on forest resource exploitation.

Cross River North Senatorial District have numerous markets spread across the region to provide a platform for the exchange of both imported and local commodities. The unique feature of rural markets in the area is their periodicity and location pattern, showing the temporal and spatial form of rural markets. These markets do not only have a spatial location but operate on a schedule governed by a traditional calendar whose origin is known by the local people and is yet to be brought into the limelight for public scrutiny. The region operates a market periodicity regime yet to be discovered with each market day activity followed by market-less days of inactivity. On such market day, the host community receives a large number of buyers and sellers who travel to the local market to buy and sell commodities from different ecological zones. On a single market day, so many marketing activities of different intensities take place in different locations in the same region. The tempo of these marketing activities also varies with the time of the day. On the other hand, the lack of comprehensive data on the locational attribute and periodicity of rural markets in Cross River North Senatorial district is also a paradox worthy of scientific investigation to enhance proper rural market planning in the area.

Rural markets centres also compete with one another for space and patronage to survive as each centre need a threshold demand or population for its continual existence. It is expected that rural markets should showcase certain distinct order, both in spatial and temporal distribution. Markets in Cross River North also perform different functions, therefore the need to structure its pattern of distribution.

The spatial and temporal characteristics of rural markets have been separately studied elsewhere and some useful results obtained (Fagerlund & Smith, 1970; Wood, 1972; Eni, 1981; Wabungu, 1995; Madu, 2001 and Udosen & Adams, 2009). With some allowances for the uneven distribution of population, it has been observed that rural markets tend to exhibit uniform distribution pattern, hence, reflecting the operation of a process of spatial repulsion and ensures that no section of the dispersed rural population is distant from a market place. Fagerlund & Smith (1970) and other scholars have provided two hypotheses that enable one to examine the optimality of spatial pattern of rural periodic markets. These hypotheses state that; (a) the physical spacing of the market whose meetings is separated by different lengths of time should display a certain degree of order. (b) Markets on the same day should exhibit a uniform spatial pattern. These hypotheses have not been tested exhaustively hence, the need to do that in this work.

Even though several studies have been carried out on the locational pattern of rural markets globally and in Nigeria, such research work includes that of Reinhard (1984); Udosen & Adams (2009) whose work was on "A spatial-temporal synchronization of periodic markets, and Eni (1981) conducted a similar study in Obubra South Development Council Area of Cross River State, Nigeria are no doubt huge contribution to literature. After skimming through all the existing literature, none have addressed the Spatio-temporal distribution pattern of periodic markets in Cross River North Senatorial District. Further, during the review of literature, it was discovered that there is also inadequate knowledge on the origin of the market and Spatio-

temporal distribution of rural periodic markets. Therefore, the need to fill in this gap, with this study is very timely.

From the foregoing, therefore, it could be deduced that there is a challenge in customers accessing transfer of goods and services from any market without knowing the spatial and temporal distribution of rural markets, empirics of Northern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. Therefore, this study aims to answer certain profoundly critical questions such as; is there any order in the distribution of periodic markets in space, time and function in the study area? If there is, what is the nature of the order? How does this order conform to, or differ from any known order in a similar or different environment? How does this order affect market viability? What type of goods and services are offered for sale in Cross River Northern Senatorial District markets? This work is expected to complement other works done on rural development planning in Cross River State and Nigeria such as those of Ochiche and Adie (2017), Ochiche, Okpara and Isu (2020), Ochiche, Isu and Okpara (2020), Ochiche, Bonoh and Bege (2020), Efiong, Digha and Ochiche (2016), Eja, Ochiche and Onabe (2014).

1.1 Aim and objectives of the study

The major aim of this paper is to investigate the Spatio-temporal distribution pattern of periodic markets in Cross River North Senatorial District, Nigeria. Specifically, the objectives of the study are to:

1. investigate the order that exists in the spatial and temporal distribution of periodic markets in Cross River North Senatorial District.
2. identify the categories of goods and services offered for sale in the study area
3. attempt a classification of rural markets based on their functions
4. suggest strategies for proper market planning in the rural area.

1.2 Research hypotheses

The following serve as hypotheses for this study:

1. the spatial distribution of all periodic markets in Cross River North is random
2. Markets meeting on the same day of the week are randomly distributed.
3. The physical spacing of markets whose meetings are separated by different lengths of time does not vary significantly.

2.0 Literature review and conceptual framework

2.1 Literature review

Review of related literature on rural periodic markets has been extensively done by eminent scholars in the field of rural market studies such as Eni (1981), Udosen and Adams (2009), Omole et al (2012) and Omole, Yusuf and Baki (2014). The review has centred on the definition, typology, Spatio-temporal locational pattern and other relevant features of periodic markets.

2.1.1 Spatio-temporal distribution of periodic markets

Spatio-temporal distribution of markets refers to the arrangement of markets in space and time. Mulimani (2006) in his study noted that distribution is a process involving a large diversity of complex interrelated variables of physical, economic and social characteristics. Location and distribution pattern is the most useful factors for geographers because they involve in the physical space and arrangements. While Hugar (2000) held that the locational factors not only influence the growth of market sites, but that it also act and react to the various processes and stages of development of the market. According to Hudson (1969), a locational pattern may arise from either a contagious process or a repulsive process. A contagious process leads to the clustering together of units to produce an agglomerated order of market distribution. A repulsive process or competitive process is one which when given appropriate topographic and population distribution in an area will result in a uniform or maximally spaced order of distribution.

Several studies have shown that rural periodic markets in rural space exhibit an even order of distribution since they are directly engaged in the spatial and temporal competition. The nearest Neighbour analysis which was originally invented by two English botanists- Clerk and Evans in 1954 to analyse the pattern of distribution of plant species has been applied in the analysis of the spatial distribution of periodic markets in many areas. The nearest neighbour model is represented by the formula below;

$$Rn = \frac{d_o}{d_e} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N d_{si}}{\sqrt{N \cdot A}}$$

Where N = number of market places

Do = observed mean nearest neighbour distance

De = expected mean nearest neighbour distance if points are placed randomly.

Dsi = spatial distance of a market place to its nearest neighbour

A= area of the study region.

Rn values range from 0 to 2.15 with a value of 1.0 indicating random spatial distribution, values greater than 1 stand for uniform distribution while those less than 1 is for clustering (Animashaun & Eze, 2006). Several works worthy of review has been done in the field of Spatio-temporal distribution of periodic markets.

Ochiche, Ajake and Okpiliya (2013) conducted a study on the Spatio-temporal distribution of rural markets in Bekwarra Local Government Area of Cross River State. The primary data for the study was generated through the administration of structured interview, field observation and measurement. Nearest neighbour statistics was adopted to test the spatial distribution of markets in the area, while the student t-test was used to test the variation between mean distances of same-day and adjacent day markets. The result returned from the analysis revealed that markets in the area are distributed randomly and the same-day market was discovered to be more widely spaced than the adjacent day market. The study findings also revealed that local, state and national markets were the three classes of markets dominant in the study vicinity. Thus, spatial re-organization of market centres for an effective and open market system was the recommendation of the study.

Omotoye-Omisore, (2016) conducted a study on the spatial location of local markets in Ife North. The study aimed to show the unique capability of the Geographic Information System

(GIS) in assessing and mapping local market distribution. Data from both primary and secondary sources were used for the study. Handheld GPS was used to collect coordinate points of the existing markets and an interview was conducted with market women. Secondary data was gotten from administrative maps and satellite images of the area of study, it was georeferenced and digitized. The output from the analysis revealed that the distribution of markets in the region tends toward dispersal with a poor road network hindering the transportation of goods and services from remote villages to semi-urban areas. Against these findings, it was recommended that new markets be sited as proposed by the study.

Madu (2001) carried out a study on periodic markets and rural development in the Nsukka region, South-Eastern Nigeria and one of his objectives was to map out the spatial and temporal pattern of distribution of these markets. Using 35 markets which he selected from a total of 88 markets in the region using simple random sampling, he was able to discover that markets in the region clustered around the central plateau at an average spacing of 4.5km. Variation in the temporal distribution of markets among the four days of the native week was observed. Same-day markets were more widely spaced than other markets of longer temporal separations.

Smith (1970), in his study, held that a four-day market in Western Nigeria has shown that the spatial patterns of markets operating on each of the four days were significantly different from random and were approaching uniformity. The same market structure was also found in old Kasina Emirate (Hill and Smith 1972), Ghana (Fagerland and Smith 1970) and Kenya (Wood, 1975).

Concerning rural market temporal distribution pattern, it was discovered that same-day markets are more widely spaced than adjacent-day markets (Fagerland and Smith 1970). This hypothesis has been investigated in several parts of Africa by measuring distances separating same-day markets and adjacent day markets as well as other categories of temporal separations. The means of these measurements were then tested for the significant difference using the student's-test and ANOVA statistics.

Rural periodic markets are held at regular intervals at market places. It may be sited at proximity to the bush, junction of pathways, in hamlets and villages on the roadsides or in the towns and cities. In Yoruba land, periodic markets show little correlation with the distribution and hierarchy of settlements (Hodder & Ukwu, 1969).

2.2 Conceptual framework

2.2.1 Periodic market place

In terms of definition, attempts have variously been made to define a marketplace. Following the United Kingdom Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls (1891), Hill (1966), defined a marketplace as an authorized concourse of buyers and sellers of commodities meeting at a place more or less strictly limited or defined, at an appointed time. It is not only a place for the interchange of commodities but also locations with social, economic, cultural and other referents..., where prices offered and paid by each are affected by the decisions of others (Berry 1967). Other writers such as Hodder and Lee (1974) have given similar definition of the market place.

Periodic markets, therefore, are places where buyers and sellers converge on a given location each day, or every second, third or nth day (Fagerlund and Smith 1970); or, specific gathering places where attendance is heavy for one day in the market week, falling off precipitously, frequently to zero on other days (Eighmy 1972). Hence, they are markets that do not open every day but opening periodically less often than daily at fixed times (Hill 1966).

Reasons for this periodic nature of rural markets are available in the literature. Some often advanced reasons include; poorly developed transport networks (Hodder and Lee 1974), traditional calendar (Fagerlund and Smith 1970), the calendar being primarily economic (Hill 1966); perishable goods (Fagerlund and Smith 1970); low population density (Hodder & Ukwu 1969 and Good 1972), and poorly utilized resource bases.

2.2.2 The central place theory

This research work is rooted in the ideas and concepts embedded in the Central Place Theory, which was expounded by Walter Christaller in 1933. The theory states that the number, sizes and patterns of the spatial distribution of central places can be explained by the operations of the forces of demand and supply which is influenced by the extent to which these centres provide goods and services to their surrounding areas (Christaller 1966).

Christaller emphasized centralization as a principle of order. The crystallization of mass around a nucleus is organic as well as inorganic in nature, an elementary form of the ordering of things which belong together—a centralistic order. This order is not only a human mode of thinking, existing in the human world of imagination and developed because people demand it, it exists out of the inherent pattern of matter (Christaller, 1966). The theory brought a holistic perspective and reliable technique to aid the study of spatial structure in a social system. The main contribution of the theory is the systematic attempt to designate certain attributes of the spatial structure of a large highly populated area.

According to the theory, if settlements (central places with markets inclusive) exist to supply goods and services to the surrounding region, then there should be an order in the distribution of these central places. This ranges from higher to lower order central places. Higher-order central places are fewer in number but perform higher-order functions than lower-order central places. To Christaller, the ideal shape of a market area is that of a hexagon and the pattern of distribution of central places at each level can follow any of marketing, transportation and administration principles. Marketing principle follows a rule of three (3), transportation follows a rule of four (4) while administration principle follows a rule of seven (7).

2.2.3 Economic location theory of August Losch

August Losch (1906 – 1945), a German economist propounded the theory of economic location in his work titled “The Spatial Organisation of the Economy” published in 1940 but later translated into English in 1954 as the Economics of location. The theory came as a reaction against the centrally placed theory of Walter Christaller.

The idea embedded in this theory is that the optimal location of economic activities is a function of market demand occurring in places where net profit is the highest. Net profit is the difference between sales income and production cost. Due to this tendency, economic activities (markets inclusive) will tend to locate in those sectors of a trade area circle that are well served

with transport and other socio-economic infrastructures. Losch used the term “Economic Landscape” to explain this sectorial arrangement of central places and economic activities.

The theory assumes a uniform population distribution with constant taste, absence of spatial variation in the distribution of factors of production and no locational interdependence between firms including an Isotropic terrain. With this set of assumptions, Losch went ahead to demonstrate that the ideal shape of a market area for a particular firm is that of a hexagon. This allows for the greatest amount of packing into an area with minimum transport cost. Losch agreed with Christaller on his hexagonal arrangement of the market area but questioned his hierarchy of central places with its rigid system that determines the specific number of such centres at each level. To him, the distribution of central places need not always follow Christaller’s K- factor rule because some central places tend to cluster in those areas that are well served with transport and other socio-economic facilities. By this, Losch has succeeded in developing a theory that incorporates all relevant factors required to explain the main features of spatial distribution, hence bringing in reality and flexibility to Christaller’s pattern of distribution of central places. While Christaller approach may be seen purely as an explanation of the service element in spatial structure, the Losch model could be cast as an explanation of the space economy (Ebong&Animashaun, 2009).

2.2.4 Markets as central places

The term “central place” is used to describe a settlement providing single or several services for the population residing outside it. Such services may be rudimentary but essential, for example, general stores, or sophisticated and specialized, services, for example, University. The main function of a market town is to provide goods and services for a surrounding market area. Such towns are located centrally within their market areas, and hence they can be called ‘central places’.

The greater the number of goods and services provided the higher is the order of central place. Lower order places offer convenience goods that are purchased frequently within small market areas and have the range of lower-order convenience goods, which is the maximum distance consumers, are willing to travel. Higher-order places are fewer in number and are more widely spaced than lower-order places providing goods with greater ranges.

2.2.5 Market ring

Another relevant characteristic of rural markets in the literature used to describe the order that exists in their distribution is “the linkage of these markets into a ring or cycle that reflects the rotation of market days among a set of market places. A market ring is an integrated sequence of markets that follows a particular temporal regime. A good example of such a market ring is the Akinyele market ring in Oyo state (Hodder & Ukwu, 1961). There are eight markets in the ring, seven of which take place on successive days so that there is one market free day after which the cycle begins.

3.0 Method of study

Cross River North Senatorial District- the study area consists of the five (5) Local Government areas that constitute the Cross River North Senatorial District. These are Ogoja, Obudu, Yala, Obanliku and Bekwarra. This geopolitical zone is found at the extreme north of Cross River State within Latitudes $6^{\circ} 14'$ and $7^{\circ} 10'$ north of the Equator and Longitudes $8^{\circ} 20'$ and $9^{\circ} 26'$ East of the Greenwich Meridian. The zone is a part of the greater upper Cross River region often described by orthodox historians as “Fragments of the Earlier World”, “Splinter Zone” and “Human Clusters” (Erim, 1990). Cross River North has a landmass of 4,466 square kilometres or 20.8% of the landmass of Cross River State (21,481 square kilometres) (Cross River State Land Survey Department, 2006).

There are 2,982, 988 Cross Riverians in the 2006 National population census result. Out of this number, 759,718 or 26.3 per cent are from the Cross River North senatorial district. Population density would have been 168 persons per square kilometre. At the moment the population of the region is projected at 1001345 using a growth rate of 2.8 per cent. Cross River North senatorial district is a heterogeneous region encompassing several tribes speaking different dialects or languages with linguistic affinity. These are Yala, Yache, Igede, Ukelle, Nkim/Nkum, Ekajuk, Mbube, Bekwarra, Afrike, Bendi, Igwo, Becheve, Utanga, Sankwala, Alege, and Utugwang. A local government area can contain two, three or more languages and tribes.

The predominant economic activities in the area fall under the primary economic category of which farming is dominant. Farming here involves the cultivation of crops such as rice, yam, cassava, groundnut, cocoa, vegetables, maize, banana, plantain and numerous processed farm products. Other primary economic activities in the region are fishing, palm wine tapping, mining of sand/gravel, lumbering, salt mining, and fruits gathering and hunting of wildlife. Common in all the clans of the study area is a market system. A total of 70 markets were identified in the region operating on a five-day market regime.

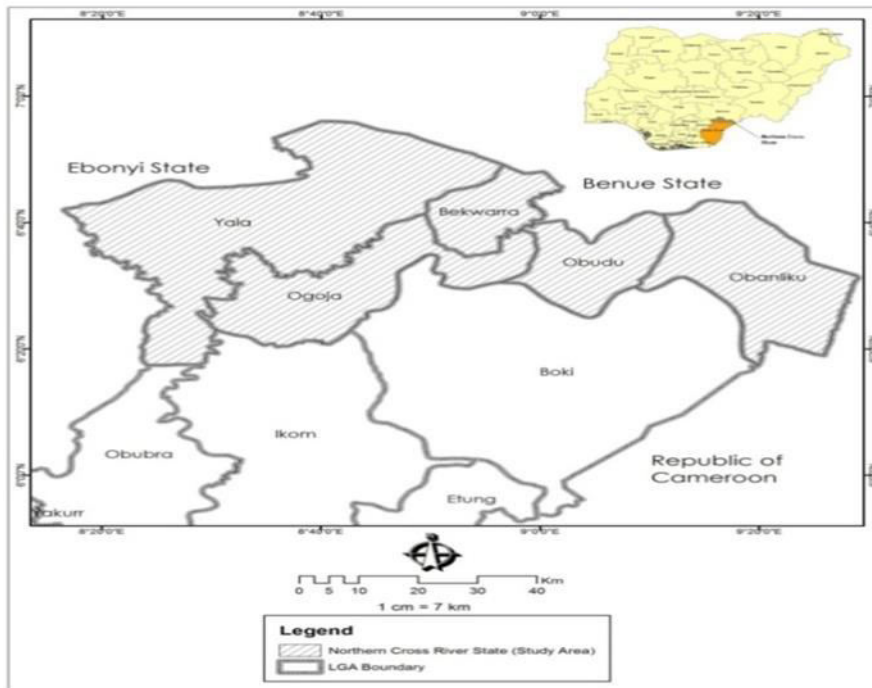


FIG 1: Cross North Senatorial District, Nigeria.

3.1 Types of data needed for this study include the number of rural markets in the study area and their location, intermarket distances, nearest neighbour coefficient, number of markets held each day in the area, length of the market week and types of market commodities.

3.2 Sources of data include both Primary and secondary sources. Primary sources provided the researcher with first-hand personal data and included the numerous market sites in the study area and villages in the study area. Secondary sources are documented records of work done by other persons that are relevant to the work. These include academic journals, books, maps, magazines, market-related documents in local and state government offices. Market site and situation provide a major source of data needed for this study and this includes the actual site of the markets, market location coordinates, elevation and size, intermarket distances, market facilities, the internal organization of marketing activities.

All the markets in the study area were studied and the persons interviewed were purposely selected among the market administrators including village heads and prominent elders in the community visited.

3.3 Method of data collection includes observation and measurement. Physical observation and recording of market features such as market commodities, facilities, site and internal organization of marketing activities were done on all markets visited. A geographic positioning

system (GPS) was used to determine the location coordinates (lat. and long.), elevation and size of market sites. Intermarket distances were worked out using maps with the GIS platform. Distances were measured as the crow flies or straight line.

3.4 Techniques of data analysis: Data generated from the field were presented and analyzed using both descriptive and quantitative statistics. The descriptive statistics include ratio, percentages, tables, chart, maps and other graphical illustration and representation. The spatial and temporal attribute data of all market locations in the study area collected from the fieldwork were inputted into the GIS environment. Specifically, the ArcGIS software was used to create maps showing the spatial-temporal distribution of markets, the market days, market cycles as well as market ranks based on the functionality of the markets. The symbology tool was used to classify the markets, grouping markets that hold on the same day and representing them with unique symbols. The markets were also ranked according to their levels of importance from the biggest market in the study area to the smallest. The market ranking attribute data was used for the analysis and the unique values category symbology tool was used. Further, to create market cycles or rings, the data on the movement or rotation of market days as observed or deduced from the field survey guided in the analysis. Having identified the market locations and days, the polyline tool was used to digitize the market cycles or rings from the day-1 markets to the day-5 markets in a systematic manner such that markets in close proximity form ring-like shapes.

Data were also subjected to univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses to establish the relationship between and among the variables investigated. The quantitative techniques adopted to test the hypotheses of this work are:

- i. Nearest neighbor statistics (R_n) for determining the spatial distribution of markets.
- ii. One way ANOVA for testing variations in intermarkets distances of four temporal market separations.
- iii. Market Centrality coefficient or indices used to determine the functional magnitude of each market using Sigh (1979) and Madu (2001) formula;

$$C = ti \div T \times 100$$

Where C is the centrality coefficient, ti is the number of persons selling an item or providing a service in a market and T is the total number of person selling or providing a particular items or services in all the markets.

4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis

4.1 Spatial and temporal distribution of rural periodic markets in Cross River North Senatorial district

The spatial distribution and characteristics of the rural market in Cross River North are presented and analyzed in this subsection. Market location information such as markets location coordinates, elevation, and site, size of the market area and periodicity regime were analysed. The elevation of market sites in the study area ranges from 34m above sea level in Abakpa (Ogoja) to 426m in Amana (Obanliku). The market terrain, therefore, lies in an undulating land that slopes from Obudu plateau to Ogoja plain.

The coordinates also lie between latitudes $6^{\circ} 21' 33.9''$ N at Ntrigom (Yala) and $6^{\circ} 51' 55.1''$ N in Gabu (Yala) and longitudes $8^{\circ} 25' 15.7''$ E in Wanokom (Yala) and $9^{\circ} 26' 53.3''$ E in

Amana (Obanliku). The common sites where markets are located include roadsides, road junctions, village centres, towns, and bushes.

Areas covered by these markets range from 100 m² in Oboso to 128,888 m² in Okuku markets. All the markets operate a five-day periodicity regime with different market day nomenclatures reflecting dialectical differences in the area. These nomenclatures of market days according to the different dialects or clans are Bekwarra (Ugidi, Achanya, Udama, Ugbada and Uchaga), Obudu/Obanliku (Ogidi, Azul, Lifedian, Lifembe and Katube), Mbube (Muanenkum, Ayantuel, Lekuan, Okuno and Nguel), Nkim/Nkum (Itunkim, Ayanto, Akpine, Ogbada and Itukpa), Ukelle (Igelle, Egana, Ekwok, Lifin and Ebi), Yala (Ogidi, Ikor, Ina, Ogbada and Akpakpa), Yache (Ogidi, Ogerije, Udama, Ogbada and Akpakpa) and Igede (Ihiigley, Ihihio, Ihiobla, Ihieju and Ihiokwo).

Figure 2a shows the spatial and temporal distribution of these market obtained from plotting of the market location coordinates taken during fieldwork. A careful observation of the map reveals that the spatial distribution of rural markets confirms the tendency toward clustering as the distribution follows the pattern of distribution of settlements and population as well as along major transport routes.

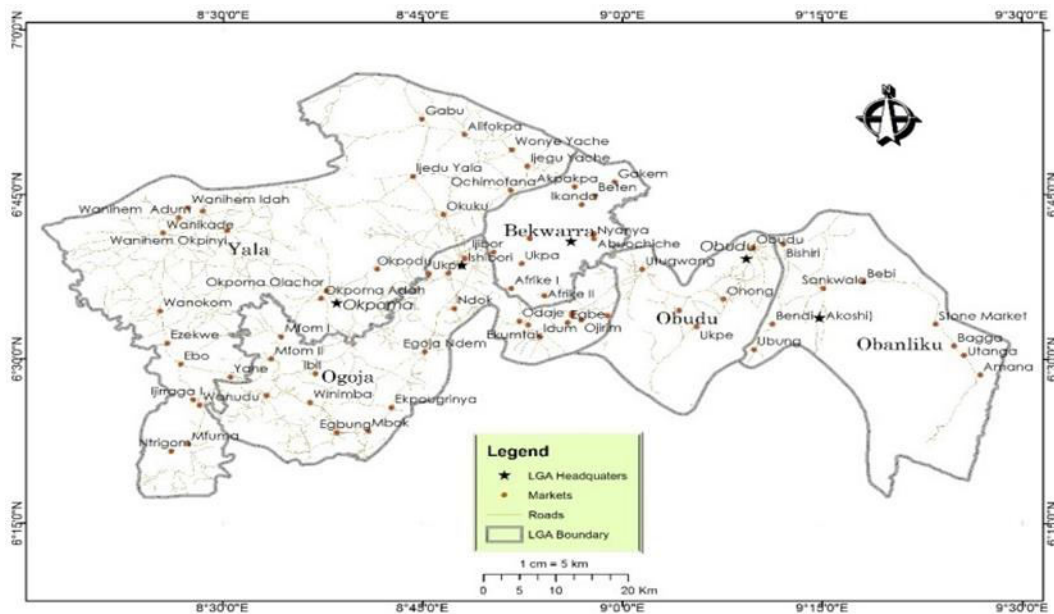


FIG 2a: Spatial distribution of rural markets in Cross River North Senatorial district
Source: Author’s Fieldwork (June, 2019)

Analysis of the temporal distribution of rural markets in Cross River North in terms of the frequency of market holding on each day of the week reveals that rural periodic markets are almost evenly distributed among the five days of the native week. The first day (Ugidi), has sixteen markets which is the highest. The second day (Achanya) has the lowest (12). This leaves

a range of 4 markets that is not so widely distributed (see table 1a). The settlements where this markets are located are shown in table 1b. The Spatio-temporal distribution of these markets is shown in Figure 2b below. From Figure 2b it can be observed that some markets that meet on the same day are located close to each other. This encourages spatial and temporal competition for patronage between these markets. Physical observation of these markets facing competition reveals that some of them are at the point of closing or running out of business because they are unable to compete favourably with the dominant ones. Example of these competitive market locations is Abuochiche and Ibiaragidi markets, Ezekwe and Ebo markets, Ibil and Winimba markets, Utugwang and Nyanya markets, Ishibori and Abakpa markets.

LGAs\Market Day	Ugidi	Achanya	Udama	Ugbada	Uchaga	Total
Bekwarra	4	2	3	1	1	11
Obanliku	2	1	2	2	1	8
Obudu	1	1	1	1	1	5
Ogoja	5	4	4	4	6	23
Yala	4	4	5	6	4	23
Total	16	12	15	14	13	70
%	22.9	17.1	21.4	20.0	18.6	100

Table 1a:

Temporal distribution of rural markets in Cross River North Senatorial district
Source: Author’s field work report (June, 2019)

L.G.A.	Local Tribe	Local Market Day and Market Settlements				
Bekwarra	Bekwarra/Afrike	Ugidi	Achanya	Udama	Ugbada	Uc
		1. Abuochiche	1. Afrike II	1. Ukpah	1. Abuagbor	1. M
		2. Gakem	2. Ikanda	2. Akpakpa		
		3. Ibiaragidi		3. Nyanya		
Obudu	Igwo	Ogidi	Azul	Lifedian	Lifembe	Ka
		1. Ohong	1. Ukpe	-	1. Alege	1. C
		-	-	-	-	
	Utugwang	Ugidi	Achanya	Udama	Ugbada	Uc
		-	-	1. Utugwang	-	
Obanliku	Sankwala/Becheve	Ogidi	Azul	Lifedian	Lifembe	Ka
		1. Utanga	1. Bebi	1. Stone mkt	1. Sankwala	1. A
		2. Bishiri		2. Bagga mkt	2. Bendi	
Yala	Ukelle	Igelle	Egana	Ekwok	Lifin	Eb
		1. Izekwe	1. Mfuma	1. Wanokom	1. Wanikade	1. M
		2. Wanihem	2. Wanihem	2. Wanudu	2. Ijirraga I	2. V
		Idah	Lemodawanibiolor	3. Wanihem		Ad

JOURNAL OF CRITICAL REVIEWS

ISSN- 2394-5125 VOL 08, ISSUE 02, 2021

Okpinya

	Yala/Yache/Igede	Ogidi/Ihiigley 1. Alifokpa 2. Ebo	Ikor/Ogerije/Ihihio 1.Okpoma Olachor 2. Ochimofana	Ina/Udama/ Ihiobla 1. Yahe 2. Gabu	Ogbada/Ihiejua 1. ijeguYache 2. ijeguYala 3.Okpoma Adah 4. Okpodo	Ak 1. O 2.V
Ogoja	Mbube	Muanenkum 1. Ojirim	Ayantuel 1. Ekumtak	Lekuan 1. Odaje 2. Ogberia	Okuno 1. Aragbang	Ng 1. I 2. I
	Nkim/Nkum	Itunkim	Ayanto 1. Ishibori 2. Abakpa/Ogboja	Akpine 1. Ukpe	Ogbada 1. Ndok	Itul
	Ekajuk	Nkim 1.EgojaNdem 2. Winimba 3. Ibil 4.Agburumbede	Egbo 1. Bansara	Ebe 1. Ekpougrinya	Ndak 1. Mfom II 2. Mbok I	Ekp 1. I 2. I 3. I 4. I

Table 1b: Distribution of rural periodic markets in Cross River North among market days
Source: Author's Field Work Report (June, 2019)



FIG. 2b: Spatio-temporal distribution of rural markets in Cross River North Senatorial District
Source: Author’s Fieldwork (June 2019)

4.2 Market ring system

Twelve cycles of market meeting or rings were identified. Each cycle shows the pattern of market shift and has several markets constituting the cycle. In Yala LGA, three cycles were identified namely the North Ukelle Ring (Wanokom, Wankade, WanihemAdun, WanihemOkpinyi, Wanihem, Wanibiolor and WanihemIdah); South Ukelle Ring (Ijrraga, Wanudu, Mfuma, Ntrigom and Ezekwe); YalaYache Ring (Okuku, IjeguYache, Alifokpa, OkpomaOlachor and Ochimofana). In Bekwarra there are two rings – Northern Ring (Gakem, Beten, Akpakpa and Ikanda) and Southern Ring (Abuochiche, Afriке I, Afriке II, Ukpah and Nyanya); Ogoja LGA has four Rings namely Ekajuk Ring (Egbung, Bansara, Winimba, Ekpougrinya, Mfom II); Nkim Ring (Ishibori, Ibil, EgojaNdem, Agburunbede and Ndok); Mbube West Ring (Odaje, Ekumtak, Egbe and Aragbang) and Mbube East Ring (Idum, Ogberia and Ojirim). Obudu has only one Ring consisting of five markets namely Obudu, Ohong, Ukpe, Alege and Utugwang. Obanlika has two cycles-Obanlika West (Sankwala, Bishiri, Bendi and Bebi) and Obanlika East (Utanga, Amana, Stone market, and Bagga markets) (see fig 3 Appendix). These cycles are mostly adopted by itinerant traders in moving their lots from one market to another daily. Market ring system operates at the village group level.

4.3 Intermarket distances

Markets meeting on the same day are more widely spaced than other markets of different temporal separations. Same-day markets have a mean intermarket distance of 11.97km. One day earlier or later has 6.37km, two days earlier or later has 6.91km and three days earlier or later has a mean distance of 7.77km (see table 2). It follows that as the number of temporal separation

increases, the distance between markets tends to collapse. This is probably to avoid unnecessary competition for patronage or a clash in the market catchment area. The average spatial distance separating markets irrespective of time factor was worked out as 5.28km. That is the nearest distance to a nearby market is 5.28km.

S/N	Clan	Same-day	One day earlier or later	Two days earlier or later	Three days earlier or later
1	Bekwarra	12.67	6.44	6.00	3.00
2	Afrike	5.00	5.00	6.50	8.00
3	Becheve	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
4	Sankwala	14.33	12.00	9.00	5.00
5	Obudu	28.00	8.50	10.00	10.50
6	Utugwang	8.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
7	Nkim/Nkum	7.66	6.00	5.00	9.00
8	Mbube	8.00	4.33	7.50	7.50
9	Ekajuk	12.33	6.25	6.00	10.00
10	Ukelle	22.33	5.60	6.00	10.00
11	Yala	9.00	4.00	7.00	9.00
	Mean	11.97	6.37	6.91	7.77

Table 2: Mean intermarket nearest neighbour distances of different temporal separations (in km)

4.4 Types of goods and services offered for sale in the study area

Analysis of the composition of market commodities in the study area shows that tuber and tuber products rank highest on individual commodity classification with 22.8% frequency. This is followed by vegetable, fruits and spices 19.0%, services 16.3%, manufactured goods 10.8%, pulse and legumes 9.0%, fish and domestic animals each 5.3% and 5.0% respectively, edible oil 3.8%, local craft 3.4%, cereal 2.5% and bush meat 2.1% (see table 3). The major commodity supplied to the markets in Cross River North is therefore tubers and their products of which yams, Cassava and gari constitute the major composition.

S/N	Type of commodity	Number of Sellers	%	Varieties/Composition
1	Vegetables/fruits /spices	9443	19.0	Banana, bush mangoes, Okro, garden egg, pepper, shear butter, locust bean seeds, onions, tomatoes, green vegetables, pineapple, ginger, oranges, plantain, grape, pawpaw, mangoes, cashew, palm kernel and native pear.
2	Cereals	1259	2.5	Guinea corn, millet, maize and rice
3	Tubers and products	11333	22.8	Yams, cassava, cassava flour, garri

				and sweet potatoes
4	Pulses/Legumes	4483	9.0	Beans, cowpea, pigeon beans, ground nuts, beniseed and melon
5	Fish	2640	5.3	Tilapia, crayfish, mud fish (mangala), iced fish and liver fish
6	Bush meat	1051	2.1	Rabbits, Antelopes, Bush Pigs, Monkeys, Birds, Rabbits, Alligator, Snakes, Grass Gutters.
7	Domestic animals/fowls	2472	5.0	Dogs, Goats, Sheep, Cows, Pigs and Fowls
8	Edible oil	1865	3.8	Palm Oil, Ground Nut Oil, palm kernel and shea butter oil
9	Local Craft Products	1681	3.4	Earthen pots, hoe, local soap, local mats, mortar and pistle, wooden chair, garrisiever, hand fan, leather/rubber products
10	Manufactured Goods	5371	10.8	Bicycle parts, beer, glasses, spoon, beverages, touch light, batteries, sugar, umbrella, hand bags, kerosene, mattress, old cloths, new cloths, cooking utensils, tooth paste, and foot wears
11	Services	8127	16.3	Cooked food, bus services, motorcycle and bicycle repairs, barbing, hairdressing, tailoring and shoe repairs
	Total	49725	100	

Table 3: The breadth and depth of commodities supplied to the markets in Cross River North
Source: Author's Fieldwork (2019)

4.5 Functional distribution of rural markets

Analysis of the centrality values reveals five hierarchical categories or levels of the centrality of rural markets in Cross River North. This was based on the tendency of clustering of the centrality coefficient. The distribution and hierarchy of these markets in terms of their functions are displayed in Fig. 3 below. In the figure, there is only one major regional market (Okuku) at the top of the hierarchy. This is followed by four markets (Abuochiche, Utugwang, Bishiri and Sankwala) occupying the second position, nineteen occupy the third position while the fourth and fifth groups of markets in the hierarchy have twelve and thirty-two markets respectively. The distribution pattern seems to follow the traffic principle of Walter Christaller's Central Place theory.

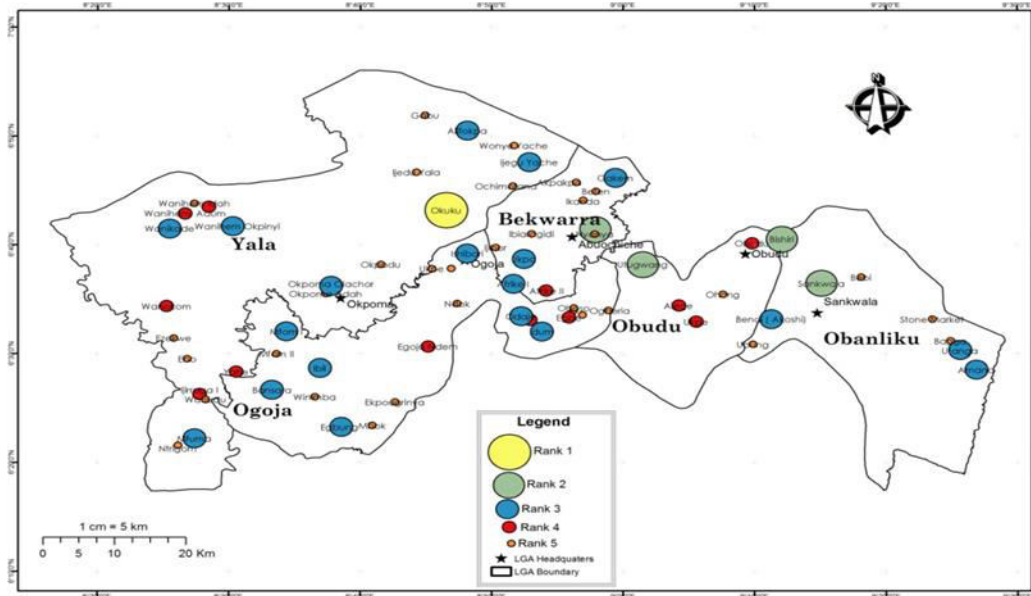


FIG. 3: Classification of markets by market function

4.6 Test of hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

Ho: the spatial distribution of all periodic markets in Cross River North is random

Ho: the spatial distribution of all periodic markets in Cross River North is not random

The Average Nearest Neighbor (ANN) statistical tool of ArcMap GIS software was used to test the spatial pattern of distribution of rural markets in Cross River North Senatorial District. The point data of all the market locations in Northern Cross River was used for the analysis. A total of 70 points were considered, which was a suitable number for the ANN analysis. The output of the ANN analysis depicts an index (ANN ratio) of less than 1 (0.834), thus, the pattern exhibits clustering. Also, with a p-value of 0.008420 (< -1.96 or $> +1.96$) and a z-score of -2.635 at a 0.05 confidence level (see Fig 2c), there is less than a 1 per cent likelihood that this clustered pattern could be the result of random chance (ESRI, 2013). Based on the derived ANN ratio and p-value, there is enough evidence to accept the fact that the spatial distribution of markets in Northern Cross River State exhibits statistical significant clustering.

Hypothesis 2

H0: Markets meeting on the same day of the week are randomly distributed.

H1: Markets meeting on the same day of the week are not randomly distributed.

The nearest neighbour values worked out for each of the five days of the week are all greater than 1.0- the critical value for random distribution (see table 4). It can therefore be concluded here that the pattern of distribution of markets on each day of the week tends toward uniformity.

Day of the Week	Ugidi	Achanya	Udama	Ugbada	Uchaga
Number of Markets	16	12	15	14	13
Mean Intermarket Distance (km)	11.25	12.42	10.40	12.93	16.15
Area of Study (km ²)	4527	4527	4527	4527	4527
Rn Value	1.34	1.28	1.20	1.44	1.73
Pattern of Distribution	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform

Table 4: Nearest neighbour (Rn) values of market distribution in Cross River North

Source: Author's Field Report (2019)

Hypothesis 3

Ho The physical spacing of Markets whose meeting are separated by different lengths of time do not vary significantly.

H1. The physical spacing of Markets whose meetings are separated by different lengths of time varies significantly.

The results from the analysis of data in Table 2 (section 4.3) indicate that the physical spacing of markets whose meetings are separated by different lengths of time vary significantly, $F(3, 40) = 4.77, p < 0.05$. This means that the physical spacing of markets whose meetings follow different temporal separation categories varies. Temporal separation categories vary from same-day, one day earlier or later, two days earlier or later to three days earlier or later. The mean distances decrease from same-day ($M = 11.97\text{km}$) to one day earlier or later ($M = 6.37\text{km}$) and increase again in two days earlier or later ($M = 6.91\text{km}$) with further increases in three days earlier or later ($M = 7.82\text{km}$). Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. Although the fraction is significant, it does not indicate where the difference lies among the 4 intermarket distances. To establish this, Schaffer's post hoc test was conducted. The results show that the spacing of same-day markets is different from one day earlier or later but not two days earlier or later and three days earlier or later. Similarly, one day earlier or later markets are only different from the same day but not with the other two. Two days earlier or later markets and three days earlier or later do not differ significantly from other markets. However, same-day markets and two days earlier or later are different at exactly 0.05 significant level. It, therefore, concluded that the cause of the significant difference in the f-ratio lies with same-day markets.

Discussion of findings

In the course of this study, the researcher subjected the three (3) hypotheses stated for this work to test and analysis using different statistical techniques. After the presentation and analysis of data and the test of the stated hypothesis, the following findings which will be discussed below emerged.

Hypothesis one reveals that the spatial distribution of periodic markets in Cross River North Senatorial District tends toward clustering around settlements and routeways. This tends to agree with August Losch theory of an economic landscape. The theory suggested that the optimal location of economic activities is a function of market demand occurring in places where net profit is the highest and as a result economic activities (markets inclusive) will tend to locate

in those sectors of a trade area circle that are well served with transport and other socio-economic infrastructures. Losch used the term “Economic Landscape” to explain this sectoral arrangement of central places and economic activities.

The test of hypothesis two reveals that markets meeting on the same day of the week are not randomly distributed but shows tendencies toward uniform distribution. This goes in consonance with the observation of Smith (1970) in Western Nigeria; Hill and Smith (1972) in former Katsina Emirate; Fagerlund and Smith (1970) in Ghana; and Wood (1975) in Kenya. According to Fagerlund and Smith (1970), the physical spacing of markets whose meetings are separated by different lengths of time should display a certain degree of order. Markets on the same day should exhibit a uniform spatial pattern.

In hypothesis three, it was discovered that the physical spacing of markets whose meetings are separated by different lengths of time varies significantly. It has been indicated that significantly, less physical spacing separate markets where meetings are adjacent days than those markets that meet on the same day. The test conducted on the difference in the physical spacing of markets of four temporal separation category also reveals a significant difference among the inter-market distances. The four categories of temporal separation are same day markets, one day earlier or later (adjacent markets), two days earlier or later and three days earlier or later markets. Although there was a significant difference for all the four temporal separations yet much of the difference in the F-ratio was accounted for by the same-day market as revealed by Schaffer’s post hoc test. The result of the test confirms the idea of a Spatio-temporal distribution of rural markets or spatial and temporal repulsion concept which has produced the temporal-locational spacing or Spatio-temporal synchronization hypothesis which state that proximity in space implies separation in time (Fagerhand and Smith 1970). The result of this hypothesis lends credence to the observation and findings of scholars such as Fagerhand and Smith (1970) in Ghana, Udosen and Adams (2009) in the hinterlands of Akwa Ibom, Wabungu (1995) in Kenya, Wood (1975 in Ankole district of Western Uganda, Ukwu (1969) in Iboland and Hill & Smith (1972) in the four Emirates of Northern Nigeria.

Some markets that meet on the same day were found located close to each other. This encourages spatial and temporal competition for patronage between these markets. Physical observation of these markets facing competition reveals that some of them are at the point of closing or running out of business because they are unable to compete favourably with the dominant ones. Example of these competitive market locations is Abuochiche and Ibiaragidi markets, Ezekwe and Ebo markets, Ibil and Winimba markets, Utugwang and Nyanya markets, Ishibori and Abakpa markets.

The study also showed that the markets in the area operate a 5-day Calendar as each market holds once every five days. This periodicity regime is similar to that observed in Tiv and Idoma tribes of Benue State by Smith (1970) but differs from what was obtainable in Obubra South by Eni (1981).

The study findings further revealed that the major commodity supplied to the markets in Cross River North is mostly tubers and their products which includes but not limited to yams, cassava, water yam and garri as the major composition. These agricultural products are purchased from the market by traders who in turn export them to major regional markets in

Nigeria such as Maiduguri, Kano, Jos, Makurdi, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Uyo, Enugu, Aba and Abuja.

The analysis of centrality values of each rural market in the area showed five hierarchies of rural market centers ranging from the highest to the lowest order. The distribution pattern seems to follow the traffic principle of Walter Christaller's central place theory.

Recommendations

In the light of the result derived from the research, the following recommendations are made to help improve and sustain the periodic rural marketing in the area;

1. The rural market in the area should be synchronized so that spatial and temporal competitions will rather be complementary. In doing so, the local market day calendar should be prioritized. Although it may seem difficult considering the pervasive cultural practices associated with the rural market in the study area.
2. Opening and maintaining more rural markets is required to enhance more opportunity for periodic trading and profit-making.
3. The planning and reorganization of rural markets should incorporate the provision of storage grain reserves, market stores, warehouses and modern refrigerating types of equipment such as cold store should be developed for rural market use.
4. To enhance the viability of these markets, there is an urgent need for general improvement in the infrastructural development of rural areas in Cross River State. Motorable roads that can be used all year round should be constructed by the government to enhance the accessibility of the rural markets in the area. This will aid in the easy distribution and conveyance of good, mostly perishable products to the market.

References

- Allison, K. (1975). An analysis of the factors determining the spatio-temporal patterns and functional characteristics of markets in the Yola study area, North-East Nigeria. Theses and Dissertations (comprehensive), paper 1136, Wilfrid Laurier University.
- Animashaun, B. & Eze, B. (2006). Statistics for environmental and social scientists. Calabar: Wusen Publishers.
- Berry, B. J. L. (1967). Geography of market centres and retail distribution. Prentice-Hall: Englewood cliffs.
- Christaller, W. (1966). Central places in Southern Germany in Baskin, C.W. (Trans.). New Jersey: Prentice Hall Engle Wood Cliff.
- Eben-Saleh, M. A. (1999). Alkalaf the evolution of the urban built form of traditional settlement in South-Western Saudi-Arabia. *International Journal of Building Science and its Application*, 34(6), 549-669.

- Ebong, M. O. & Animashaun, I. A. (2009). A planning perspective in rural settlement. Calabar: Wusen Publishers.
- Efiong, Joel; Digha, Opaminola Nicholas and Ochiche, Christopher Abua (2016). Spatial Dependency in the Voting Pattern of the 2015 Nigeria's Presidential Election, *Scholars Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4 (11), pp 1399-1410
- Eighmy, T. H. (1972). Rural periodic markets and the extension of an urban system: A Western Nigerian example. *Economic Geography*, 48, (299-315).
- Eja, Eja I; Ochiche, Christopher A. and Onabe, Joseph B. (2014). Assessing Population Growth as an Index for Housing Market in Ogoja Urban, Nigeria. *International Organization of Scientific Research and Method in Education*, 4, (5), pp. 01-06.
- Eneyo, V.B., Oba, D.O., Ochiche, C.A., Essien, D.A. & Antai, A.S. (2021). Economic Impacts of Curfew Imposition on the Nightclub Industry in Calabar Metropolis, Nigeria. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 10(3):955-971. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46222/ajhtl.19770720-142>
- Eneyo, V.B. (2018). The Distribution of Hospitality Services in Uyo Urban, Nigeria. *Journal of Tourism and Heritage Studies*, Volume 7, No, 2, Pg. 137-149.
- Eni, D. D. (1981). Rural periodic markets in Obubra South Development Council Area. An Unpublished B.sc. Thesis in the Dept. of Geography and Regional Planning, University of Calabar.
- Erim, E. O. (1990). The upper Cross River Region: Early migrations and settlements, in Abasiattai, M. B. (ed), *A history of the Cross River Region of Nigeria*. Enugu: Harris Publishers Ltd., 40-55.
- Fagerlund, V. G. & Smith, R. H. T. (1970). Preliminary map of market periodicities in Ghana, *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 4, 333-348.
- Good, C. M. (1972). Periodic markets: A problem in locational analysis. *Professional Geographer*, 24(3), 210-216.
- Haggett, P., Cliff, A. D. & Frey, A. (1977). *Locational analysis in human geography*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Hill, P. & Smith, R. H. T. (1972). The spatial and temporal synchronization of periodic markets: Evidence from four Emirates in Northern Nigeria. *Economic Geography*, 48, 345-356.
- Hill, P. (1966). Notes on traditional market authority and market periodicity in West Africa. *Journal of African History*, 7, 295-311.

- Hodder, B. W. & Lee, R. (1974). *Economic geography*. London: Methuen, 207.
<https://catalogue.nca.gov.all>.
- Hodder, B. W. & Ukwu, U. I. (1969). *Markets in West Africa*. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.
- Hudson, J. (1969). A model of spatial relations. *Geographical Analysis*, 1(3), Faculty Research Committee of University of North Dakota.
- Hugar, S. I. (2000). *Traditional and non-traditional market exchange: A case study in spatial development*. Varanasi: G.K. publishing House.
- Madu, I. A. (2001). Periodic markets and rural development in Nsukka region, South-Eastern Nigeria in Nwafor, Bob-Duru & Anyadike (eds.), *Geographical reports of the University of Nigeria, Essays in honour of Professor G. E. K. Ofomata*, Geography Department, University of Nigeria Nsukka, 165-181.
- Mulimani A. A. & Belgaum, M. S. (2006). *Marketing geography: A spatio functional perspective*. Dharwad: Premier publication.
- Ochiche C. Abua; Okpara, D. Elechi and Isu, H. Eleje (2020), "The Challenges of Rural Manpower Planning in Akamkpa Local Government Area, Cross River State, Nigeria, *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 25(3), pp. 15-21. www.iosrjournals.org. DOI: 10.9790/0837-2503031521
- Ochiche, C. A., Ajake, A. & Okpiliya, F. (2013). Spatio-temporal distribution of rural markets in Bekwarra Local Government Area of Cross River State of Nigeria. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR- JHSS)*, 16(3), 103-112. www.iosjournals.org.
- Ochiche, C. Abua; Bonoh, Fridayand Bege, I. Adon (2020), Assessment of the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Conservation at Nimbria Forest in Southern Part of Kaduna State, Nigeria, *IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology (IOSR-JESTFT)*, Volume 14, Issue 3 Ser. 1, PP 19-25 www.iosrjournals.org, DOI: 10.9790/2402-1403011925
- Ochiche, C. Abua; Isu, H. Eleje and Okpara, D. Elechi (2020), Residents Socio-Economic Characteristics and Market Visitation Pattern in Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, Nigeria, *IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology (IOSR-JESTFT)*, Volume 14, Issue 3 Ser. 1. PP 01-13. www.iosrjournals.org. DOI: 10.9790/2402-1403010113
- Ochiche, Christopher Abua. and Adie, Hilary Idiege. (2017). Administration of Urban Water Supply, Issues, in Ugep, Yakurr Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria, *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 22, (6) (5), pp. 20-30

- Olorunfemi, A. D. (1999). Problem and prospects of commercial markets in Akure, Bachelor of Technology Thesis, in Urban and Regional Department, Federal University of Technology Akure, Nigeria.
- Omole, F. K. (2003). A spatial distribution of markets centres in the development of Osun State, Nigeria. *Journal of the Nigeria Institute of Town Planners*, 16, 69-84.
- Omole, F. K. (2009). Analysis of some factors affecting market patronage in Osun State, Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Business Management*, 1(1), 24-31.
- Omole, F. K., Lukman, Y. & Baki, A. I. (2014). Analysis of market typology and functions in the development of Osun State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Development and Sustainability*, 3(1), 55-69.
- Omole, F. K., Owoeye, J. O. & Ogundiran, A. O. (2012). Toward efficient transport connectivity for sustainable market patronage in Nigeria. *International Journal for Developing Societies*, 1(1&2), 88-96.
- Omotoye, E. (2016). Spatial distributon of local markets in Ife North Local Government Area. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 5(8), 2277-8616.
- Reinhard, H. (1984). Assessing the spatio-temporal integration of periodic market systems by a new measure: A quantitative analysis of 52 cases, with 2 figures and 6 tables. *Erdkunde*, 38, 167-177.
- Smith, R. H. T. (1970). A note on periodic markets in West Africa. *African Urban Notes*, 5(2), 29-37.
- The United Kingdom Royal Commission on Market Rights and Toll 1891.
- Udosen, C. & Adams, D. A. (2009). A spatio- temporal synchronization of periodic markets: Evidence from the Hinterland of AkwaIbom State. *Global Journal of Social Sciences*, 8 (11), 27-37
- Wambugu, S. K. (1995). A spatio-temporal analysis of periodic markets in Nyeri District, Kenya, Eastern and Southern Africa. *Geographical Journal*, 6(1).
- Wood, L. J. (1975). A spatio-temporal analysis of rural markets in Kenya. *The Journal of Tropical Geography*, 40, 63-71.