

Perceptions of Community of Madina Town Towards the Underdeveloped Green Space in Madina Town

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Abstract: The study has been design to understand the perception of community about the underdeveloped green space, to find out that, how community participates in the development of green space. The present study was conducted in Madina Town, Faisalabad. 100 respondents having residence of Madina town were randomly selected. Majority of the respondents were in favour of green space alongside the road because there are some economic, social and environmental benefits associated with the development of green space and majority of the respondents were agree that they will be financially contribute for the development of green space.

Key Words: Perception of Community, Underdeveloped, Respondent

Introduction

When some one visit to city of fountain, greenery, flower belts and beautiful squares at crossing he definitely appreciates the taste of the citizens and administration. These are one of the important factor to maintain the healthy environment these not only provide better atmosphere but also add the shinning of the area. A green space is an area of land that usually surrounds a town or city. Green space provides both recreational areas and landscapes, but their main purpose is to contain cities, diverting future growth and preventing cities and towns from merging.

These are major tourism attractions, which generate revenues on lodging, food and recreational services and increase quality of life in the community (Dung, 1999).

Green spaces represent an extremely important tool for the longer term protection of environmental quality. These increase property value and improve quality of life. (Miller, 1997).

The 20th century can be the century of urbanization soon, more of the world population will live in urban areas than in rural ones. This stress the need for developing livable cities. (Dunn,2000) stated that the roads with trees look more stable and prosperous and best up the neighborhood property.

Faisalabad is the biggest city of Pakistan with the population of 3.5 million people and is presently undergoing developmental transition from a sort of semi rural to an urban out fit with new roads, parks green space and water way under construction and old ones being renovated. Trees and plantation along roadside are effective in enhancing the aesthetic quality of residential areas. (Schroeder and Cannon, 1997).

Participation of local communities in the development and maintenance of green spaces was considered to the most appropriate approach to achieve the desired results. Present study focused under developed green space in it. There are certain factors that make Madina Town, an ideal place for such kind of research work,

Madina Town newly constructed urban area. In past it was known as Chak 213. But now with the passage of time it becomes a advance and posh area of the Faisalabad. Total area of Madina Town is 400 acres. Total population of Madina Town is almost 27,270 and total legal shops are almost 104.

Now the area of Madina Town is very congested and also busy commercial area, social, economic and health condition of the incumbents is very well. People of Madina Town area educated and also have better economic condition. As being an advance area of the Faisalabad, has many facilities. There are many schools like Grammer, Beacon house, Little Angles and many others. There is also college for women. Economically this area is of great importance. There are shopping plazas, Mc-Donald parks and green spaces for recreational activities. Present study was focused the Susan road of the Madina Town, Susan Road is very important as the business point of view. There are many restaurants, like Lasania, Khaim and also have many commercial plazas. Business point of view this area is very busy and residentially this area is considered posh area. In Madina Town recently many green spaces are developed like green space of Jaranwala road, Sammundri road by FDA and J.K. Brothers and with the help of other developers and also people of community.

Green space of Susan road is under developed. There are many certain factors like budgetary and construction of drainage system. People of residencies and commercial area of Susan road are very conscious about this green space. The main purpose of this study was that to find out perception of people regarding plantation as well as condition of vegetation along the road. Research is intended to be helpful in any future planning involving plantation in the cities and particularly along roads.

Objectives of the Research:

1. To assess the perception of the people towards the development of green spaces.
2. To see the level of participation of community in the development programs in the community.

Materials and Methods

It is a systematic description and "Logic in use" of the techniques/tools employed during the conduct of research/survey for the collection of reliable information about the phenomenon under study.

Like that of every sociological work, to discussion and analysis. So the explanation and justification of research techniques/tools/concepts employed is very essential. So the methods, concepts and techniques of research applied in the present study are briefly stated as under.

The Universe: Present study was conducted in Madina Town, Faisalabad.

Sample: For the purpose of selection of the respondents simple random technique was employed.

Selected Samples for Study

Community Area		Commercial Area	
Area Distribution	Respondents Distribution	Shops Distribution	Respondents Distribution
W Block	12	Left side of green space	25
X Block	12		
Y Block	12	Right side of green space	25
Z Block	14		
Total	50	Total	50

Results and Discussion

To asses the respondents views about the planning of green space. Table 1 shows that 76% of the respondent viewed that there should be not sculpture, 53% said that there will be parking system but 47% of the respondents were against it. About 62% of the respondents agreed that there will be sitting arrangements and 38% of the respondents were not agree with it. 71% of the respondents viewed that there should be grassy plots in green space but 29% of the respondents were against it. 50% of the respondents said that there will be slides for children in green space and 50% of the respondents were against

it. 65% of the respondents were agreed about new fountain but 35% of the respondent were disagreed it. Almost 66% of the respondents viewed that there should be shady trees in green space and 34% of the respondents were against it. Almost 56% of the respondents were wanted that there should be water tank in green space and 44% of the respondent response was against it. 62% of the respondents said there should be jogging tracks while 38% respondents response was negative. A majority of the respondent, i.e. 75% of the respondents viewed that there should be dustbin in green space and 25% of the respondents, were disagreed it. 52% of the respondents were wanted that there will be water fall in green space and remaining 48% of the respondents were against it.

The data presented in Table 2 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 84% of the respondents viewed that there will be ever green plants in green spaces while 16% of the respondents were not in favour of ever green plants. About 54% of the respondents were wanted that seasonal plants there will be in green spaces but 46% of the respondent were against it. A majority of the respondent i.e. 84% viewed that there should be flowering plants in green spaces and 16% of the respondents were against it 34% of the respondents were in favour of shrubs and remaining 66% of the respondents were against it. However, 24% of the respondents were viewed that fruit plants will be in green space and a majority of the respondent i.e. 76% of the respondents were not agreed with it.

Table 3 shows that perceptions of the respondents towards the statement which about involvement of the community in developing of green space. Results shows that a majority of the respondents 70% wanted to participate financially in development of green space and 30% of the respondents were disagree to it. About 36% of the respondents who viewed that they will participate in developing of green space by labour force while other 64% of the respondents response was negative. 47% of respondents viewed that they will motivate to others and 53% of the respondents were against it.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents According to their Opinion about Planning of Green Space

Opinion	Yes		No		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	% Age
Sculpture	24	24.0	76	76.0	100.0	100.0
Parking	53	53.0	47	47.0	100.0	100.0
Sitting arrangement	62	62.0	38	38.0	100.0	100.0
Grassy Plots	71	71.0	29	29.0	100.0	100.0
Slide for children	50	50.0	50	50.0	100.0	100.0
New fountain	65	65.0	35	35.0	100.0	100.0
Shady trees	66	66.0	34	34.0	100.0	100.0
Water tank	56	56.0	44	44.0	100.0	100.0
Jogging tracks	62	62.0	38	38.0	100.0	100.0
Dustbin	75	75.0	25	25.0	100.0	100.0
Water fall	52	52.0	48	48.0	100.0	100.0

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Table 2: Distribution of Respondents According to their Likeness about Type of Plant

Opinion	Yes		No		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Ever green	84	84.0	16	16.0	100.0	100.00
Seasonal plants	54	54.0	46	46.0	100.0	100.00
Flowering	84	84.0	16	16.0	100.0	100.00
Shrubs	34	34.0	66	66.0	100.0	100.00
Fruit plants	24	24.0	76	76.0	100.0	100.00
Any other	21	21.0	79	79.0	100.0	100.00

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Their Perception about Involvement of Community in Developing of Green Space

Perception	Yes		No		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Financial contribution	70	70.0	30	30.0	100.0	100.00
Labour force	36	36.0	64	64.0	100.0	100.00
Motivating to others	47	47.0				

Main Findings:

1. Majority of the respondents were educated.
2. Majority of the respondents were unemployed as students, house-wives, retired and jobless.
3. Research findings revealed that a significant majority 93% of the respondents were wanted the green space along side the road.
4. It was concluded that majority 71% of the respondents viewed that there should be grassy plots, in green space.
5. A significant majority 84% of the respondents were wanted ever green plants, in the green space.
6. The data indicated that a significant majority 70% of the respondents would financially contribute for the underdeveloped green space.
7. The data indicated that a majority 73% of the respondents viewed that Government. Should be responsible for the development of the green space.
8. A significant majority 82% of the respondents said that after development of the green space property value will be increase.
9. Majority of the respondents said that Business will be improve after development of the green spaces

Suggestions:

1. Results of the survey clearly reveals number of social, personal, psychological and health benefits which people relate with these places. It is therefore suggested that green spaces should be maintained.
2. Since majority of people did not have access to gardens in their homes, therefore, provision of green space is very necessary.

3. People in general related almost similar benefits and enjoyments to the green space. However, difference amongst different groups were observed which suggest that survey of different areas should be conducted to clearly understand the need of different people and based on their needs other recreational elements be installed in the green space.
4. During the planning process, a consideration must be given to the liking and disliking of the people of the locality.
5. During survey it was concluded that different features like shady place of rain, children recreational items, drinking water facility are often ignored during planning, so these items should be kept in mind during the establishment of green space.
6. People emphasized on the need of development of green space. Green space should be maintained in their living areas, it will be convenient for them to avail facilities of a garden at their doorsteps.

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