

# Jimeta Neighborhoods Residents' Contentment With The Sustainability Municipal Setting

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**Abstract:** *The dispassionate indicators of happiness measurement consider the obvious conditions of municipal elements, such as housing, nutrition, and the setting. Autonomous indices were done, on the subject of the questions asked by the researchers through the questionnaire of people about contentment. In this regard, it attempts to measure the role of municipal elements in contentment and quality of life of the inhabitants in the Commissioners' neighbourhoods of Jimeta. The research technique used in this article was descriptive-analytical and data collection was prepared using a questionnaire. The data were analyzed by SPSS software. The questionnaire contains 3 components of 8 indicators and 29 questions. Cronbach's alpha test was used to calculate the reliability of the questionnaire. Its reliability was 0.81 and was acceptable. The outcomes of the research show that the contentment of residents in the study area is in a judicious situation. According to the results, the level of citizenship contentment of the neighbourhoods is from the social, environmental, and economic components, with a score of 4.35, 3.92, and 2.47 from the Likert spectrum, correspondingly.*

**Key words:** *Commissioners' Neighbourhoods of Jimeta, Contentment, Municipal Elements, Quality of Life.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A human being, as an individual that inherently seeks to advance in the well-being of the living, continuously strives to attain this goal in its planning. The attainment of this as the objective of

development depends on the recognition of as many factors as affecting the quality of human life as possible.

Consequently, the study of quality of life is one of the most important objectives of various stakeholders in the fields of Architecture and practice, which has been considered by many environmental science disciplines because of the extensive scope of this concept.

Its seriously began dates back to the 1960s, when it becomes clear that financial growth and development did not predictably lead to improving the quality of life of the people [1].

Even though the advancement of the quality of life on the individual and social scale has long been thought about with care by Architects, Surveyors, Planners, and Engineers. In recent periods, with the priority of discovering social objectives in the development paradigms and formulating these objectives in the form of development plans, Progressively, the human and sociological physiognomies towards the quality of life have come to the expansion and growth of literature, as well as innovative macroeconomic planning and policymakers. With the expansion and growth of the human methodology and the introduction of the perception of the quality of life in the literature on

Landscape and Sustainable development and the new social and economic development programme, many institutions of learning study the concept of quality of life, measurement indicators, and how to promote it [2]. No building or space can fully meet the requirements of all individuals. The wider range of opportunities for interaction with an environment can make it more relevant to meet the requirements of the people who use it and as a result, increase the ability of the environment to meeting different requirements therapeutically

## **2. HYPOTHETICAL BASICS**

### *2.1 Neighbourhood Perception and Sustainability*

The most significant variable for innovative urbanism is the neighbourhood. Jane Jacobs is one of the most important philosophers of the neighbourhood concept. Her main philosophies are: the presence of people on the streets prevents crime, the presence of people on the streets avoids crime, residential and commercial amalgams, locales are living and suitable for living, cities as ecosystems that are flattened by authoritarian and non-flexible planning of modernism, walkways enable cities to become safe and secure places. Required urban design is a combination of residential, recreational (landscape inclusive) and employment areas [3]. Laterally with the changes in public opinion, the ideas of sustainable development in urban issues have become a special feature and the development of rustic and urban settlement has become one of the most important objectives of urban management. In a nutshell, sustainable development identifies that while using the proper resources and making optimum use of land and the environment, it does not upset future generations set up and does not provide for the extermination of non-renewable resources [4]. Sustainable neighbourhood development is the ability of indigenous communities to encourage and use natural, anthropological, and ecological resources. In such a way that all members of communities in the present and the future have sufficient levels of health and safety, auspicious living, security, and environmental integration, and human and financial accomplishments [5]

## *2.2 Definition of quality of life concerning a sustainable environment*

The degree to which a person is healthy, comfortable, and able to participate in or enjoy life activities. The term quality of life is fundamentally vague, as it can refer both to the experience an individual possesses of his or her own life and to the living conditions in which individuals find themselves. Therefore, quality of life is highly subjective. Whereas one individual may define it according to wealth or contentment with life, another person may define it in terms of competences (e.g., having the aptitude to live a good life in terms of emotional and physical comfort). A disabled person may report an extraordinary quality of life, whereas a healthy individual who lately lost a job may report a low quality of life. Within the periphery of health care, quality of life is looked upon as multidimensional, incorporating emotional, physical, material, and social contentment [6].

Some researchers emphasize "life satisfaction" as an important component of quality of life and include four types of life satisfaction:

1. The satisfaction from having, that affected people's access to food and facilities,
2. The satisfaction due to a relationship that concentrates on social interactions,
3. The happiness of being in a given area which is the person's perception of self and the definition of his cyst, and has the cause of self-control over his life in the face of separation or distancing as regards accommodation,
4. The satisfaction of action concentrates more on how time is spent in the form of leisure [7].

Quality of life is complicated, comparatively, influenced by time, environment, individual and social ethics which has an objective, exterior subjective and interior dimensions and as such different connotations for different personalities and groups of people. Some have taken it to be an area of survival capability, others as an evaluation of the attractiveness and some as universal welfare, social well-being, happiness, contentment, and so on [8].

According to [9], quality of life is conceptualized by personalities, and expectations are determined by vigorous interaction between a group of persons, their community, and place of dwelling. According to the [10], quality of life is taken to be a condition. The individual is essentially relaxed relative to himself, the environmental nature and society in which he lives in. However, quality of life is defined as a measure of the psychosomatic and material needs of the indigenous. In this context, the quality of pastoral life is also referred to as the conditions and status of rustic households [11].

## *2.3 Life contentment indicators*

Measuring the quality of life is centred on different approaches, components, and methods. Researchers in various studies have various components of quality of life such as overall health status, well-organized capability, demonstrative functions, sense of happiness, life-span contentment, happiness and alertness, the level of social activity syndromes, proper functioning of sensual function, the level of care, and economic and occupational status [12]. Furthermore, in terms of measuring the quality of life, there is a difference between the dimensions of the concept and the indicators considerations. Many researchers have the feeling that quality of life largely depends on aspects of personal life such as objectives, expectations, contentment, etc. Besides, countless investigations on contentment are highlighted as the most advantageous indicator of the psychological quality of life [13]. Considering the level of contentment with family life, occupation, and income in conjunction with personal efficiency, contentment with the performance of the state in total, and the availability of existing facilities as factors affecting

the fulfilment of life in general and as a result of the quality of life. In contrast to the psychological directories, some researchers point out the objective indicators for evaluating the quality of life in a given area [14]. For example, [15], in his study highlighted about six different constructs in this field and these constructs are indeed used to quantify the quality of objectives life is agreed upon by most scholars. His preferred constructs are:

1. Occupation, wealth and employment;
2. The environment;
3. Significance (spiritual);
4. Education;
5. Social Organizations (Crimes, Alcoholism, Addiction, etc.)
6. Self- Alienation and Political Participation [15]

The objective indicators of the quality of life valuation take into account observable ecological conditions, such as housing, nutrition, environmental settings, and mental indicators, following the questions that researchers prepared through the questionnaire of people about contentment, feelings, Happiness, or the like. The mental quality of life indicators, or in other words, mental quality of life expectancy, is a category that has a long history in social psychology. Nevertheless, the major problem in quality research in Life expectancy goes back to the inconsistency of indicators and methods of measurement and the lack of identical methods for measuring the quality of life. For example, [16], designed a list of dissimilar emotions to measure the quality of life, in which they weighted the grades of comfortability from specific activities, and when they performed their activities for each activity, they investigated them, but the researchers Another, like [17] , designed to measure the same construct, designed a questionnaire using a semantic differential scale and asked respondents to assess their lives now concerning the five conflicting couples below:

(Strongly related; Related; Neutral; Not Related; Strongly not Related)

According to [17], quality of life has a direct relationship with education. In other words, the higher the number of years spent on training, the higher quality of life also increases.

Most scholars agree that the concept of quality of life always includes the following four dimensions:

1. Physical: Concepts such as power, energy, ability to carry out daily activities, and take care of oneself from this category.
2. Psychological: Anxiety, depression, and loneliness.
- 3- Social. This dimension is about the relationship between the individual and his family, friends, and colleagues, and ultimately the community.
4. Spiritual: Understands the person from life, purpose, and meaning of life. It is established that the spiritual dimension is not a subset of the psychological dimension and is considered an important domain.

Symptoms associated with a disease or treatment-related changes: In this regard, such as pain, nausea, and vomiting may be mentioned. This aspect is more often considered in specialized devices (rescue, quality of life, and measuring: 62-57) However, most scholars and experts in this field believe that quality of life has physical, social, psychological, environmental, and economic dimensions.

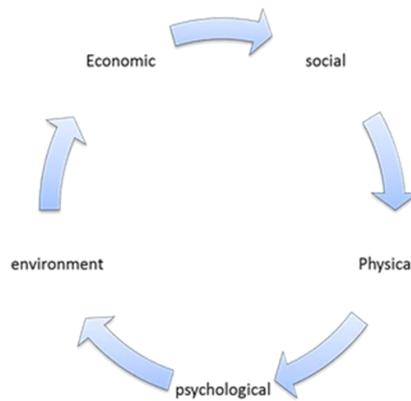


Figure 1: Contentment dimensions (Source: Dehdari, 2002)

In the physical aspect, questions relating to human physical dimensions, including power, energy, ability to perform daily activities and self-care, and symptoms such as pain are interpreted and evaluated. In the social dimension, the feeling of goodness, the quality of communication between people with family, friends, colleagues, and community is explained. This is in the case that in the psychological dimension, more psychological symptoms including anxiety, depression, fear, and relative deprivation are measured. In the environmental dimension, the quality of the environment around human life is analyzed for the biology and in the economic aspect, it is emphasized on components such as income satisfaction, type of job or job contentment, [18]. In questions about the quality of life, one wonders who gets what? Although observing that people in different places live in different ways does not necessarily imply implicit moral implications, but judging the quality of life inevitably poses questions about good or bad, better or worse, and with the transition from the curiosity of traditional geography to the regional differences in the spatial inequality debate is entering a course of morality [19]. The study of different regions and cities in the United States of America in terms of quality of life indicators showed that there are significant differences in some of the indicators in different regions [20].

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research, in terms of practical and developmental determination, is descriptive-analytic in terms of the research method is quantitatively based on the nature of the data. The theoretical framework is driven by using a library methodology and literature review of ecological excellence. Assessing the quality of the surroundings using the quality of life perspective, in addition to studying the influences involved in it, is based on the urban topographical perspective of municipal elements. Incidentally, the methods and indicators connected to the quality of the environment were examined and in conclusion, the effect-based indicators were centred on citizens' contentment to achieve the purpose of the study by engaging 381 questionnaires distributed at the indigenous level, and the use SPSS tests are selected.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” (usually a verb) and “effect” (usually a noun), “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” (e.g., “principal investigator”) and “principle” (e.g., “principle of measurement”). Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

#### 4. INTRODUCING THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The city of Jimeta is located at latitude 9o11'N to 9o20'N and longitude 12o23'E to 12o33'E, in the northern hemisphere, with an area of 305 square kilometres, at an altitude of 179.00 meters / 587.27feet from the Free Seas, and the north is to Girei Local Government Area Council to the east is the boundary of River Benue and from The south and southwest are limited to the cities of the Yola-South called Yola Town and Ngurore Town. The commissioners' neighbourhoods of Jimeta is located at latitude 9o17'N and longitude 12o25'E. In terms of its political situation, the commissioners' neighbourhoods of Jimeta is located in the central part of Jimeta-Yola North and is not far from the Local Government headquarter and the city, its farthest point is less than 9 km and its buildings are connected to the neighbourhoods of Government House, Government Girls Secondary School Yola, F.C.E. Quarters, 80 Unit Housing Quarters and Boronji Quarters all located within Gwadabawa ward.

#### 5. DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS

Since the technique implemented in this research to collect data is a field survey, the information acquired in general is derived from this technique. In this segment, we present the outcomes of the field survey using the tools used in the research, which are household questionnaires, in addition to their relationship with the definitions, theories, and models communicated in the theoretical fundamentals of the research. A household contentment questionnaire has been used to measure satisfaction from urban environments and has been completed by households' supervisors. But first, the individual characteristics of household caregivers, which encompassed the numerical of the community of this research, were scrutinized.

In the concluding section of the research, the findings of the questionnaires are provided in the form of service delivery to determine their influence on the contentment of the study area. For this purpose, we used SPSS test methods. Correspondingly, in this section, the relationship between the individual characteristics of the respondents with the degree of contentment perceived by them is articulated in the scope of the study.

##### 5.1. *Descriptive Findings*

In this segment, we present and review the descriptive findings of household questionnaires and their analysis.

##### 1) *Individual characteristics of the head of household*

In this segment, the specific characteristics of those who completed family domiciliary questionnaires completed as household heads have been studied. Subsequently, the concept of contentment relies on the provision of people's biological needs, and especially in recent works that have been presented in the literature of this concept universally, the public's view of acquiring the biological needs of the numerous economic, social and ecological dimensions is of great importance. And has had an impact, consequently, awareness of distinctive characteristics of respondents is of specific importance.

##### • Sex

In the beginning, the sexual composition of respondents has been examined. Since the family has been selected as the sample as the unit of analysis and supervisors of households, so the respondents were 75% male and 25% female. Of course, it's significant to note that not all

responsible women have been the head of their households, which is a common practice in the northern part of the country. Except where the absence of a spouse, on his behalf, has compelled her to complete the questionnaire for the head of household.

•Job

An additional characteristic of respondents that have been examined in this section is the job mix of respondents and in this specific study is of significant importance in this regard. The reason is that this city is usually due to its closeness to other surrounding towns and villages and the acceptance of the responsibility to resettle workers working in the city. Figure 2 shows the share of different jobs among respondents

As a result, the jobs in the farmers' group are free, compared to employees, unemployed, housewife, and retired. As forecast, farmers account for only 8%. But 58% of respondents have a job openly employed primarily in the industry and services sectors in the cities and their surroundings. Also, 8% have employment in the private or public sector, neither inside nor outside the city. It is significantly understood that the unemployment rate amongst households in this city is 6.5% which is comparatively very high due to its location and its closeness to work and activity areas. The results of the research indicated that one of the most significant factors in this circumstances is the lack of economic efficiency of daily commuting to out-of-town areas for going to work or in general, employment in other cities and residence in the study area after the price liberation of the carrier of energy. Many unemployed individuals stated that their financial influence with employment income in the study area would not allow transportation costs - either for public transport or for private vehicles. As a result, they have taken up employment restrictions in the neighbouring towns and are unemployed for a while and are in search of another job.

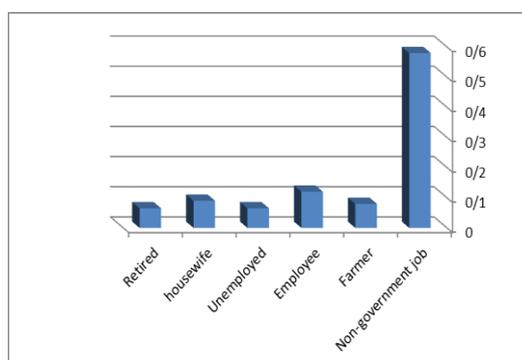


Figure 2: Job Status of Respondents

•Age

Nonetheless, in terms of age, respondents on average were 37 to 40 years old. Nonetheless 18 years and a maximum of 80 years, it represents the 62-year-old fluctuation range amongst them which points out the age differences of respondents and has good and comprehensive coverage of the inclusiveness and diversity of opinions of people from different ages group.

• Educational level

The level of education is one of the indicators of growth in each settlement. Hence, one of the characteristics of the individual studied in this research is the level of education. In Figure 3, the level of education of respondents is indicated.

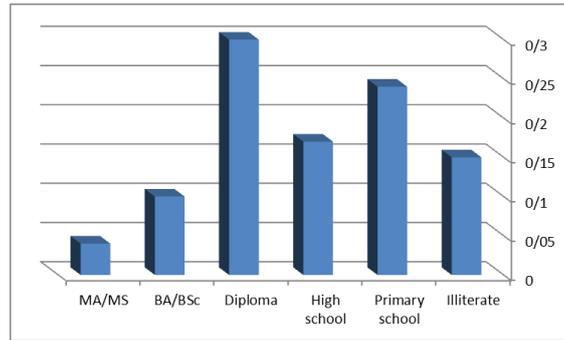


Figure 2: Job Status of Respondents

2) *Contentment Indicator Measurement*

Nevertheless, to obtain descriptive findings of the study items, the data of the questionnaire were entered into SPSS software and after the appropriate statistical analysis, Table 1 was acquired:

TABLE 1. THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF CONTENTMENT INDEXES AND ITEMS IN THE STUDIED AREA

Standard deviation	Average	Items	Indicators	Dimensions
1.83346	3.8333	Your Career	Employment and income	economic
1.73368	3.3333	Your income		
.72408	1.4667	Job opportunities in the city		
1.67939	4.6000	Building strength	Housing	
1.67357	5.2500	Home bathroom		
1.40781	5.5333	Home heating and cooling system		
1.50329	5.6667	Home lighting and lighting		
1.45517	4.8667	The home wastewater system		
1.83654	5.5000	Home area	Public transportation	
1.79925	2.5000	Working hours of vehicles		
1.88924	2.4167	Number of vehicles		
1.85191	2.8644	School environment	public education	Social
1.76133	2.9661	Equipment and		

		facilities of schools		
2.10368	3.7627	School teachers		
2.11826	4.5667	Compassion for the city	Partnership and solidarity	
1.93649	3.7500	Communicating with the City Council and City Council		
1.61026	2.8167	Self-help and financial assistance for the city		
1.47090	2.1500	Confidence and Participation of Women in City Affairs		
2.01204	3.9500	Existence of the spirit of cooperation with each other in the people of the city		
2.32428	4.7667	Sense of nostalgia in case of distance from the city		Affiliation and Place of Honor
2.58958	4.3500	The motivation to invest in the city if you have the financial power		
1.97327	5.0667	Suitable for the city to live		
1.58480	2.6167	The amount of crime		
1.34920	2.1000	Family and ethnic conflicts	Individual and Social Security	
1.56948	4.6667	Security for commuting day-to-day		
1.49377	4.6500	Security for crossing the road around the clock		
1.77959	4.5500	Beautiful city landscape	Landscape	Environmental
1.55602	3.5500	Beautiful		

		buildings and city architecture		
1.44377	3.6833	The appropriate landscape of city streets and streets		

3) *Different dimensions of contentment*

a) *Economic Dimensions*

As noted, the economic dimension of contentment includes four indicators of employment and income, housing, and public transportation.

TABLE 2. RESULTS OBTAINED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME INDEXES IN THE LIKERT SCALE BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

Significance level	Chi-square	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Items	
.002	21.200	56 13.3 %	15 5.0%	28 10.0 %	152 33.3 %	54 15.0 %	26 8.3%	52 15.0 %	Abundance Percent	Your Career
.000	24.467	15 5.0%	15 5.0%	38 11.7 %	142 31.7 %	44 13.3 %	28 10.0 %	101 23.3 %	Abundance Percent	Your Career
.000	146.733 f	0 0.00 %	0 0.00 %	0 0.00 %	17 1.7%	50 8.3%	75 25%	241 65.0 %	Abundance Percent	Job Opportunities in the city

• Employment and income

The first indicator is economic, employment, and income index.

As indicated, employment and income are generally undesirable. In all three grades, the scores earned are below 4, which shows weaknesses and problems in these sectors. As regards employment, only 28 per cent of the job satisfaction survey has given a score of more than four. In terms of contentment with income, the condition is worse than the previous one, and only 22 per cent have scored above 4. Also, as can be seen, 65 per cent of the respondents with job vacancies in the city has the lowest score of 1, which is the pathetic score in terms of scoring.

• Housing

The second indicator in the economic dimension is the housing index.

TABLE 3 THE RESULTS OBTAINED FOR THE HOUSING INDEX IN THE LIKERT SPECTRUM TO THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

Significance level	Chi-square	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Items	
.006	17.933	61 18.3 %	40 15.0 %	51 13.3 %	118 28.3 %	71 16.7 %	14 3.3 %	28 5.0 %	Abundance Percent	Job Opportunities in the city
.000	41.033	138 36.7 %	44 8.3%	51 20.0 %	78 23.3 %	24 5.0%	24 3.3 %	24 3.3 %	Abundance Percent	Job Opportunities in the city
.000	55.033	180 40.0 %	34 10.0 %	61 20.0 %	65 25.0 %	25 3.3%	18 1.7 %	0 0.0 %	Abundance Percent	Job Opportunities in the city
.000	59.233 o	192 45.0 %	64 16.7 %	38 10.0 %	56 20.0 %	20 5.0%	11 3.3 %	0 0.0 %	Abundance Percent	Job Opportunities in the city
.000	38.467	70 18.3 %	78 15.0 %	88 20.0 %	99 36.7 %	12 3.3%	22 5.0 %	8 1.7 %	Abundance Percent	Job Opportunities in the city
.000	55.267	200 46.7 %	43 13.3 %	43 13.3 %	37 11.7 %	20 5.0%	20 5.0 %	20 5.0 %	Abundance Percent	Job Opportunities in the city

As indicated, the highest level of contentment with the home surface area and the availability of adequate lighting in the home (the reason for contentment with the area of the houses is the availability of land and the contentment of lighting due to the few numbers of building and a wider range of spaces occupied by the houses). The lowest level of contentment is with the building strength of the home and the home wastewater disposal system. But one of the items that have a huge percentage of people score in moderate has been the system of wastewater disposal. This could create many health problems for the residents and affect the health index in the city.

•Public transportation

The third indicator in the economic dimension is the public transport index.

TABLE 4 RESULTS OBTAINED FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT INDEXES IN THE LIKERT SPECTRUM BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

Significance level	Chi-square	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Items	
.000	49.200	20 5.0%	31 6.7%	0 0.00%	51 15.0%	31 10.0%	59 21.7%	191 41.7%	Abundance Percent	Working hours of vehicles
.000	62.033	31 6.7%	31 6.7%	0 0.00%	41 10.0%	21 8.3%	59 21.7%	200 46.7%	Abundance Percent	Number of Public Vehicles

But, as indicated in the public transport index data, none of the items has been able to capture even the relative contentment of the people, and the level of contentment in terms of this index is in an uncomplimentary situation. In the interim, the number of public vehicles has the lowest percentage of agreement, indicating that this factor is the most important factor affecting the level of contentment with the public transport index. But concerning vehicle hours, there is also no relative contentment and there is no access to vehicles in the early and late hours of the day.

(1) Social Contentment

As stated, the social dimension of contentment consists of four indicators of general education, participation, and solidarity, continuity and place belonging, and individual and social security.

• Public education

The first indicator in the social dimension is the general education index.

TABLE 5 THE RESULTS OBTAINED FOR THE INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN THE LIKERT SPECTRUM BY THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

Significance level	Chi-square	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Items	
.000	35.797	17 5.1%	17 5.1%	22 6.8%	70 23.7%	37 10.2%	51 11.9%	169 37.3%	Abundance Percent	School environment
.000	41.492	24 5.1%	24 5.1%	16 3.4%	84 25.4%	70 23.7%	16 3.4%	149 33.9%	Abundance Percent	Equipment and Facilities of the school
.006	18.237	51 11.9%	47 10.2%	69 18.6%	83 22.0%	16 3.4%	26 6.8%	91 27.1%	Abundance Percent	School Teachers

As indicated, the position of the general education index is not well suited, and in most cases, the respondents were to some extent dissatisfied. Some items such as the quality of school facilities and the school's educational environment suffer from unfavourable conditions, and more than half of the respondents (58%) expressed dissatisfaction with the situation and scored less than 4. Meanwhile, teacher contentment is comparatively well-positioned compared to other indicators

• Partnership and solidarity

The second indicator in the social dimension is the participation and correlation index.

TABLE 6 THE RESULTS OBTAINED FOR THE INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN THE LIKERT SPECTRUM ARE AS NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES

Significance level	Chi-square	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Items	
0.000	26.333 <sup>a</sup>	131 30.0 %	27 8.3%	44 10.0 %	84 26.7 %	18 5.0%	18 5.0%	61 15.0 %	Abundance Percent	Compassion for the people
0.001	24.000 <sup>a</sup>	47 10.0 %	58 11.7 %	31 8.3%	122 33.3 %	31 8.3%	25 6.7%	69 21.7 %	Abundance Percent	Peoples relationship with the council and the municipality
0.000	31.467 <sup>a</sup>	30 5.0%	0 0.0%	30 5.0%	84 26.7 %	70 16.7 %	80 18.3 %	89 28.3 %	Abundance Percent	Self-help and people's money for development
0.000	86.767 <sup>a</sup>	9 1.7%	0 0.0%	15 3.3%	73 20.0 %	43 10.0 %	51 11.7 %	192 53.3 %	Abundance Percent	Confidence and Participation of women in City Affairs
0.002	20.7333 <sup>o</sup>	71 18.3 %	18 5.0%	43 10.0 %	127 31.7 %	22 6.7%	41 11.7 %	61 16.7 %	Abundance Percent	Existence of the spirit of cooperation with each other in the people of the city

It is observed that the overall number of people's participation and solidarity indicators is not favourable, and most of them are faced with the comparative opposition of the accountable people. Self-help and people's economic support for the future. The index of compassion and participation of women in the affairs of the city of Jimeta is very low, and the reason for this is the economic weakness of the household. To the weakness of women's participation in decision-making (75% of them score below 4), the gender division of roles and the rule of traditional thinking on the city, cannot be regarded as the most effective factor in women's empowerment. The association of people with the council and municipality after the two surveyed indicators also has a very low score, the main reason for which is the lack of free people due to work outside the city and surrounding town, as well as the lack of knowledge of the place of activity of the local government council and the state municipality host. The people's sympathy for the development of the situation is better than that, with 25% of the respondents reporting a score of less than 4, indicating that the future of the city is of low importance due to the low social capital in the city which is due to immigration background and the low population of people living in the city.

**6. AFFILIATION AND PLACE OF HONOUR**

The third indicator in the social dimension is the index of continuity and place belonging.

TABLE 7 RESULTS OBTAINED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME INDEXES IN THE LIKERT SCALE BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

Significance level	Chi-square	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Items	
0.00	46.867	151 43.3%	17 5.0%	17 5.0%	71 16.7%	29 6.9%	38 8.3%	60 15.0%	Abundance Percent	A sense of nostalgia in the absence of a place of residence
0.00	34.000	128 40.0%	36 8.3%	0 0.0%	47 11.7%	27 5.0%	36 8.3%	78 26.7%	Abundance Percent	The motivation to invest if you have the financial power
0.00	28.667	132 33.3%	67 18.3%	48 11.7%	70 20.0%	9 5.7%	19 5.0%	38 10.0%	Abundance Percent	A suitable location for living

All three indicators of a sense of nostalgia in the case of being away from home, the incentive to invest if they have the ability to finance and the right place to live for a better life, so that (53, 48 and 62) % Have given.

- Individual and social security

The fourth indicator in the social dimension is the personal and social safety index.

TABLE 8 RESULTS OBTAINED FOR INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL SAFETY INDEXES IN THE LIKERT RANGE BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

Significance level	Chi-square	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Items	
0.00	32.633	22 3.3%	33 5.0%	22 3.3%	55 10.0%	68 23.3%	86 28.7%	97 28.3%	Abundance Percent	The amount of crime
0.00	66.700	0 0.0%	10 1.7%	29 6.7%	36 8.3%	49 13.3%	77 23.3%	182 46.7%	Abundance Percent	
0.00	243.833	76 23.3%	76 23.3%	38 8.3%	140 40.0%	29 6.7%	19 3.3%	23 5.0%	Abundance Percent	Security for community day-to-day
0.00	34.267	51 18.3%	51 18.3%	54 10.0%	108 36.7%	71 15.0%	18 3.3%	10 1.7%	Abundance Percent	Security for crossing the road around the clock

Regarding the low level of crime, 78 per cent of respondents believed that they lacked a score of less than 4 per cent.

This means that crime rates are high and have a major influence on security. 83% of the respondents said they had scored less than 4 in terms of ethnic and tribal disputes. This indicates the existence of family and ethnic prejudices despite a large number of immigrant backgrounds. The presence of this atmosphere can be coupled with the defence mechanisms of the immigrant households and will lead to militant reactions to the provocative activities of the surrounding people. One of the most important problems reported about cities and big cities in Nigerian literature is the problem of conflict and differences of opinion between indigenous and strangers. In the study section, it seems that such a situation prevails. Security is one of the most important indicators in urban settlements. It is safe to travel around the passage overnight and safety to cross the road around the clock, which has a better position than other areas.

## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTENTMENT

- Landscape

The index is a landscape indicator in the environmental dimension.

TABLE 8 RESULT OBTAINED FOR THE INDEX OF LEISURE IN THE LIKERT SPECTRUM BY THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

Significance level	Chi-square	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Items
0.00	28.200 <sup>a</sup>	67 18.3%	51 13.3%	59 15.0%	100 35.0%	31 5.0%	27 3.3%	48 10.0%	Abundance Parent / Beautiful city Landscape
0.00	50.833 <sup>a</sup>	19 3.3%	47 10.0%	19 3.3%	150 45.0%	39 11.7%	25 13.3%	54 13.3%	
0.00	38.267 <sup>a</sup>	29 5.0%	29 5.0%	62 11.7%	103 36.7%	70 23.0%	59 10.0%	31 8.3%	

The perspective of each settlement is one of the most important aspects of contentment and has an undeniable impact on the morale and belonging of the people towards the settlement. The peripheral cities, unlike developed cities, have not had favourable prospects because of the historic deprivation they have overcome, and the overcoming of unplanned structures and their bodies has doubled this problem. These cities are suffering from the weakness of their natural and physical landscape elements due to exposure to persistent and impoverished population changes and deprived populations than their urban neighbourhoods. The study area also suffers from this rule of No exceptions. Buildings and architectural monuments go without saying, do not enjoy the desired status. The researchers' observations and the documentation provided confirm this. Roads are largely unsuitable due to a malfunction in the implementation of the detailed plan and its standstill.

## 8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The concept of relative contentment varies according to the attitudes and expectations of individuals and societies, and today this concept is used in various academic fields such as architecture, estate management, geography, sociology, survey, psychology, economics and urbanism and each of the experts with a particular attitude they are paying attention to this. The attitude of the present article is the concept of sustaining the life and the geographical environment of the city and paying special attention to the dimension of space. Because of the high growth of the population of the city of Jimeta over the past decades due to unconventional migration and the quality of life standards. The region of Gwadabawa word which is better in terms of field surveys and surveys than other areas is primarily due to the high participation of residents in local affairs and secondly, low residential density, and these two factor has made the district more environmentally sustainable. Due to local security, it has better conditions than other neighbourhoods which are mainly due to the contemporary structures of the streets. But in Table 10, the mean and standard deviation of satisfaction from the neighbourhood are shown in terms of economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

TABLE 8 THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF SATISFACTION FROM THE STUDY AREA IN THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF SURVIVAL

Standard Deviation	Average	Dimensions
1.62	2.47	Economics
1.87	4.35	Social
1.58	3.92	Environment

To achieve the stability of the urban neighbourhoods of the Commissioners neighbourhood of Jimeta, we can mention some of them:

- Leading urban plans on the path to environmental preservation,

- Prevent the destruction of valuable old textures,
- Preventing unnecessary construction,
- Applying policies for fair access to neighbourhood residents,
- Expansion of urban green spaces,
- Attention to the local, economic, social and environmental capacities of neighbourhoods,
- Establishing an appropriate institutional structure for partnership and partnership,
- Improvement of the physical housing of immovable residential tissue,
- Improvement of community health at the community level,
- Adopt social policies for community-based cultural co-operation.

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