

MADRID DEFORESTATION IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND STUDENTS' LEARNING IN TARABA STATE: AN ECO-CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF HELON HABILA'S *OIL ON WATER*

Adamu Aliyu Mohammad &
Ezekiel Augustine Hammangabdo

Abstract

The study was carried out to examine Madrid Deforestation and its Implications on Society Using Helon Habila's *Oil on Water*. Four (4) research questionnaires and ten questionnaire items were formulated to guide the study. The study adopted descriptive research design. It made use of purposive random sampling technique to select three areas prominent to the case study in Taraba State. The questionnaire was designed using agreed, strongly agreed, disagreed, and strongly disagreed to collect data for the study. The questionnaires were administered to collect relevant data which was analysed using percentage. The result of the finding revealed that Madrid deforestation has negative influence on the society. It is recommended that Taraba state Government should consider the Madrid deforestation and its negative influence on the society and then provide a standard measure to stop it or to look for a suitable means of having a Madrid industry in the state to gain more revenue. Community leaders should not give preference to the Madrid deforestation in their community. Agric extension workers and government administrators should ensure that commoners are educated about the influence of Madrid deforestation to create awareness on the importance of forest preservation in every community.

Key Words: Eco-Criticism, Comparative, Madrid, Deforestation influence

Introduction

Natural resources are one of the endowments from God to humanity. The purpose of this endowment is to enhance man's needs and survival. Our environment is surrounded with a lot of natural resources, such as the trees, which are of the elements that make up forest, in it there are a lot of benefits that can aid man's health, the beauty of his environment, finance etc.

Literature as a field of discipline has inculcated a lot of approaches that reflect issues involving the society and its environment. One of these approaches called "eco-criticism" which is the study of literature and the environment from an interdisciplinary point of value, where literature scholars analyse texts that illustrate environmental concerns and examine the various ways literature treats the subject of nature. Some Eco critics brainstorm possible solutions for the correction of the contemporary environmental issues, though not all Eco critics agree on this purpose, methodology, or scope of ecocriticism. In the United States, there was an Association for the study of literature and environment (ASLE), which hosts biennial meeting for scholars who deal with environmental key matters in literature, (ASLE). It publishes a journal – Interdisciplinary studies in literature and environment in which current international scholarship can be found.

Eco-criticism is an intentionally broad approach that is known by a number of other design nations, including "green (cultural) studies" "Eco poetics" and environmental literary criticism and is often informed by other fields such as ecology, sustainable design bio politics, environmental history, environmental science, environmentalism and social ecology among others. Lawrence Buell asserted that "eco-criticism is a study of the relationship between literature and the environment conducted in a spirit of commitment to environmentalist praxis" Simon Estok noted that "eco-criticism has distinguished itself, debates notwithstanding, firstly by the ethical stand it takes. Its environment to the natural World as an important thing rather than simply as an object

of thematic study, and secondly by its commitment to making connections.” (21)

More recently, in an article that extends eco-criticism, to Shakespearean studies. Estok argues that eco-criticism is more than” simply the study of nature or natural things in literature, rather, it is any theory that is committed to effecting change by analysing the function—thematic, artistic, social, historical, ideological, theoretical or otherwise of the natural environment or expects of it, represented in literary work that contribute to material practices in material Worlds” This echo’s the functional approach of the cultural ecology branch of ecocriticism which analyses the analogies between ecosystems and imaginative texts and posit that such texts potentially have an ecological (regenerative, revitalizing) function in the cultural system, a practical example is the work of Helon Habila’s *Oil On Water*.

In literary studies, eco-criticism investigates such thing as the underlying ecological values, what precisely, is meant by the World nature and whether the examination of: place should be a distinctive category, much like class, gender, or race. Eco critics examine human perception of wilderness and have it has changed throughout history and whether current environmental issues are accurately represented or even mentioned in popular culture and modern literature. Scholar in eco-criticism engaged in question regarding anthropocentrism, and the mainstream assumption that the natural World has been seen primarily as a resource for human beings “as well as critical approaches to changing ideas in the material and cultural bases of modern society” other disciplines such as history, economics, philosophy, ethics, and psychology are also considered by Eco critics to be possible contributors to eco-criticism. While William Rueckert may have been the first person to use the term “eco-criticism.” Barry in his essay entitled “literature and ecology” An experiment in eco-criticism. (78)

Critical observation has been seen on how these benefits of natural resources (forestation) has been jeopardized or decapitated

because of human being's selfish desire and unnecessary quest for money. This is usually ignored in most states, local government and this is bringing a lot of deforestation, reducing the learning performance of students in secondary school and land decomposition to the environment and the purpose it was made for. Madrid deforestation in Taraba State to be precise has been a dump that its continuity needs to be eradicated. It is against this background, this study "**Eco-Criticism:** to portray a comparative study of Madrid deforestation and its' influence on the society using Helon Habila's *Oil on Water*. A case study of affected area in Taraba State, and if the act of Madrid deforestation should be a continuous act or not.

Methodology

The research falls under descriptive type of research because the study investigates eco-criticism; A study of Madrid deforestation and its implications on the society using Helon Habila's "*Oil on Water*". Descriptive research which is also called deductive statistics that refers to the procedures for organizing, summarizing, and presenting data about a samples or population where complete population data are available. It does not involve drawing an inference or generalization from a sample to its population.

The purpose of the descriptive research used in this work is to ascertain the peoples' performance on Madrid deforestation and its influence on the society in Taraba State. In regard to this research the total population of people in affected areas such as, Garba Chede, Mayo kam and Maihula in Bali Local Government as stated by inspection as provision unit of the year 2019 and 2020 has approximately hundred and forty thousand people and the three villages selected within that area have a total number of ten thousand three hundred and forty-seven.

Purposive random sampling technique is adopted for the study. In all the total number of one hundred and eighty respondents will be selected. The self-developed questionnaire with closed ended format named logical questionnaire on “Eco-criticism: A study of Madrid deforestation and its influence (QESMDI) which aids the tabulation and interpretation by the researcher. The instrument will consist of two parts. The questionnaire will consist of Section showing Agreed, Strongly Agreed, Disagreed, and Strongly Disagree. While the respondents will tick in answering the questions to indicate their response on Eco criticism: A study of Madrid deforestation and its influence by ticking the appropriate answer. The data collected from the commoner’s using questionnaire on Eco criticism: A study of Madrid deforestation and its influence through the use of descriptive statistical method that employed central tendency and measures of variability statistic tendency and measures of variability statistics approach.

Theoretical Framework

The researcher used naturalism and realism as his theoretical background in the study. Naturalism is a literary movement that emphasizes observation and the scientific method in the fictional portrayal of reality. The term was coined by Zola after his novel. Naturalism began as a branch of literary realism, and realism had favoured fact, logic and impersonality over the imaginative, symbolic, and supernatural. Some of the novels that resulted from naturalism as an approach would be an experiment where the authors could discover and analyze the forces, or scientific laws, that influence behavior and these included emotion, heredity, and environment (Eco-criticism). Naturalistic writers were influenced by the evolution theory of Charles Darwin. They believed that one’s heredity and social environment decide one’s character. They attempt to determine “scientifically” the underlying forces (i.e., the environment of heredity) influencing the

subjectivity and action portrait by human beings. Naturalistic works exposed the dark harshness of life, including poverty, racism, prejudice, disease, prostitution, deforestation, filth etc.

On the other hand, Realism as an approach of literature is part of the realist art movement beginning with mid nineteenth century French literature (Stendhal), and Russian literature (Alexander Pushkin) and extending to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Broadly speaking, realism is “the representation of reality”. Realism art is the attempt to represent subject matter, nature and natural endowment (environment) truthfully, without artificiality and avoiding artistic conventions, as well as implausible, exotic and supernatural elements. Realism, Eco-criticism, and naturalism diverge chiefly on the degree of choice that characters had, Eco-criticism looks at environmental issues while naturalism believes in the overall strength of external forces over internal decision, realism asserts the power of the individual to choose between what is truthful. This theory is applicable to the study since they both connote the issue of natural endowment and the environment and how it should be presented naturally and truthfully, to avoid dilapidation and harm to the people within the environment.

Review of Relevant Empirical Studies

When talking about eco-criticism, the environment and everything in it comes in mind. In the simplest possible terms, eco-criticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. It was proposed by the pioneer or the father of this theory in the U.S.A. Cheryll Glotfelty.

Robert Watson view on eco-criticism was to explore the resulting cultural effect or wounds, expressing the pains of environmental crises and proposing some ingenious cures. (29) The book “Eco-critical Exploration in Literary and Cultural Studies by Fences, Boundaries and Fields Patrick Murphy stated that Eco-criticism

provides a wide-ranging discussion of contemporary literature and cultural phenomena through the lens of ecological literary criticism, giving attention to both theoretical issues and applied critiques. It looks at popular literary genres, such as mystery and science fiction as well as actual environmental disaster. The book is truly international in scope and substantively addresses several the major concerns facing eco-criticism today. (29)

Lawrence Buell, Usula K. Heise and Karen Thornber in their book “Literature and Environment” they looked at eco-criticism as environmental justice which sought to show the structural links between social and environmental problem that fell short of making the shift to a genuinely global perspective as long as it focuses on the environmental rights of people and pitted a minoritarian sense of place against that of the white Anglo mainstream and the Africans. Their work also portrait a fight for environmental resources and health elsewhere in the whole world. To them ecology especially in eco-criticism’s first place of development was often understood to provide an account of the natural functioning of eco-systems as stable, harmonious, and homeostatic if not disrupted by humans, societies, and adopting themselves to the other view of nature that they imbibed into doing. (211)

Karla Armbruster and Kathleen R. Wallace pushed well that established the framework with this ground-breaking collection of essays by respected eco-critics and scholars from the literary and environmental areas. Together their work signals a new direction in the field and offers refreshingly original insights into a broad spectrum of literary works.

Eco-critically Explorations in Literary and Cultural Studies by Patrick D. Murphy explores environmental literature and environmental cultural issues through both theoretical and applied criticism. He engages with the concepts of preferentiality, simplicity, the nation state, and virtual reality in the first section of his work and then

goes on to interrogates these issues in contemporary environmental literature both American and International. He concludes his work with a discussion of the larger frames of family dynamics and unnatural disasters such as hurricanes and global warming, ending with a chapter on the integration of scholarship and method of the teaching in the classroom with references to his own teaching experiences. (29).

“Eco-criticism and its effects by Greg Garrard”. His work was inspired by a range of ecological movements who looks at eco-criticism in their works as means in which we imagined and portrait our relationship between humans and the environment in all areas of cultural production, from Wordsworth and Thoreau to Disney and BBC nature documentaries. Greg Garrard’s animated and accessible volume traces the development of the movement and explored the concepts which have most occupied eco-critics, including “pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling animals, and earth. (24)

Todd Andrew Borlik carried out a research work on “Eco-criticism and early modern English literature”. He reveals the surprisingly rich potential for the emergent “green” criticism to yield fresh insights into early modern English literature. Deftly avoiding the anachronistic casting of sixteenth and seventeenth century authors as modern environmentalists, he figured out that environmental issues such as nature’s personhood, deforestation, energy use, air quality, climate change, and animal sentence, are formative concerns in many early modern texts. The readings infused a new urgency in familiar works by Shakespeare, Sidney Spenser, Marlowe, Raleigh, Jonson, Donne, and Milton. (211)

Lawrence Buell did a research work on “the future of environmental criticism”. His work captures the eco-critical movements’ present state of dynamic metamorphosis as it opens into post-humanism and eco-feminism, engages post-structural theory and environmental justice, and tests out alliances with various scientific field and critical science studies in an increasingly international

context. Nobody could accomplish this task better than Lawrence Buell, whose earlier works. “The Environmental Imagination and Writing” for an endangered world has become defining works for the environmental turn in literary scholarship. The previous works were primarily American in focus, while the new one begins in an Anglo-American context and broadens to a global literary scope. (29)

Helen Tiffin X Did a research work on “Post-colonial Eco-criticism” Helen Tiffin examined the relationships between humans, animals and the environment in post-colonial literary texts that is divided into two parts that considered the post-colonial first from an environmental perspective and then a zoo-critical perspective. (29) The works looks at narratives of development in post-colonial writing entitlement and belonging to the pastoral mode, colonialist asset stripping and the Christian mission, the politics of eating and the representation of cannibalism, animality and spirituality, sentimentality and anthropomorphism, the place of the human and the animal in a post-human world.

Data Presentation

Table 1: Gender Distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	20	69.0	69.0	69.0
Valid Female	9	31.0	31.0	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

In table 1 total number of respondents sampled according to their gender are 20 males representing 69.0% and 9 female representing 31.0%. This indicate that population sampled involved more male respondents than their female counterpart.

Table 2: Age gap

Age gap	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-21	2	6.9	7.1	7.1
Valid 26-35	23	79.3	82.1	89.3
Valid 36-40	2	6.9	7.1	96.4
Valid 41 and above	1	3.4	3.6	100.0
Total	28	96.6	100.0	
Missing System	1	3.4		
Total	29	100.0		

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 2 shows that majority of the Elders sampled were between the age gap of 26-35 representing 82.1% while the standing rest of the age brackets in their descending order are: 18-21 and 36-40 with 2(7.1%) respectively and 41 and above with 1(3.4%). The table also indicates that there is one missing number with 3.4% who did not specify his/her age group.

Table 3: Distribution of Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Single	25	86.2	89.3	89.3
Valid Married	3	10.3	10.7	100.0
Total	28	96.6	100.0	
Missing System	1	3.4		
Total	29	100.0		

Source: Field survey, 2023

The population of respondents in the study area has higher percentage of single respondents than their married counterpart. The breakdown of the marital status is Single with 25 (86.2) while only a negligible 3 (10.3%) are married.

Table 4: Distribution of educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid N.C.E/OND	5	17.2	17.2	17.2
H.N. D	6	20.7	20.7	37.9
Degree	18	62.1	62.1	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4: indicates that, there are higher number of Degree respondents in the schools sampled that other qualification. The breakdown of the data collected are N.C.E/OND with 5 (17.2), H.N.D with 6 (20.7%) while 18 respondents representing 62.1% are degree holders.

Table 5: Responses on questionnaire item one:

I knew about Madrid deforestation in Taraba State				
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agreed	26	89.7	89.7	89.7
Agreed	2	6.9	6.9	96.6
Strongly Disagreed	1	3.4	3.4	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4.4.5 indicates that 28 respondents representing 95.8% of the Elders population sampled are aware of Madrid deforestation in the state with strongly agree and agree responses respectively while 1 respondent representing 3.4% disagreed strongly that they do not know about Madrid deforestation in the state.

Table 6: Responses on questionnaire item two People are involved in Madrid deforestation in my locality.

People are involving in Madrid Deforestation in my locality.				
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	24	82.8	82.8	82.8
Agreed	3	10.3	10.3	93.1
Valid Disagreed	1	3.4	3.4	96.6
Disagreed	1	3.4	3.4	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

Data presented in the table above indicates that 24 respondents representing 82.8% strongly agreed that people in their locality are involved in Madrid deforestation, 3 (10.3%) agree while, 2 respondents representing 6.8% strongly disagree and disagree to the statement posed.

Table 7: Responses on whether Madrid deforestation promotes community's growth and development.

Madrid deforestation promotes the growth and development of my community.

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	4	13.8	13.8	13.8
Agreed	3	10.3	10.3	24.1
Valid Disagreed	19	65.5	65.5	89.7
Strongly Disagreed	3	10.3	10.3	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table above indicates that Madrid deforestation did not promote the growth and development of respondents' community with the total of 22 staff respondents representing 75.8% strongly disagreed and

disagreed while, 4 (13.8%) strongly agreed and 3 (10.3) only agreed to the statements.

Table 8: Responses on whether Madrid deforestation brings adequate revenue to the state government.

Madrid deforestation brings adequate revenue to the state government.

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	5	17.2	17.2	17.2
Agreed	12	41.4	41.4	58.6
Valid Disagreed	9	31.0	31.0	89.7
Strongly Disagreed	3	10.3	10.3	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

In this table the total number of 17 representing 58.6 respondents agree that Madrid deforestation brings adequate revenue to the state government with both strongly agreed and agreed responses respectively while 9 respondents representing 31.0% disagreed and 3 (10.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement.

Table 9: Responses on whether Madrid deforestation affects natural resources.

Madrid deforestation affects natural resources in my community.

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	21	72.4	72.4	72.4
Agreed	7	24.1	24.1	96.6
Valid Disagreed	1	3.4	3.4	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

This table has 21 strongly agreed response and 7 agreed responses representing 72.4% and 24.1% respectively, which implies that Madrid deforestation affects natural resources in the respondent's various community with only 1 respondent in disagreement.

Table 10: Responses on whether Madrid deforestation promotes global warming.

Madrid deforestation promotes global warming.				
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	14	48.3	48.3	48.3
Valid Agreed	13	44.8	44.8	93.1
Disagreed	2	6.9	6.9	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table above shows that 14 and 13 respondents representing 48.3% and 44.8% are of the view that Madrid deforestation promotes global warming ranging from strongly agree to agree respectively, while 2 (6.9%) are of the opposite response with total disagreement.

Table 11: Responses on whether Madrid deforestation plays important role in the community.

Madrid deforestation plays an important role in my school/community.				
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	2	6.9	6.9	6.9
Agreed	5	17.2	17.2	24.1
Valid Disagreed	9	31.0	31.0	55.2
Strongly Disagreed	13	44.8	44.8	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

Data presented in the table above indicates that Madrid deforestation has not played an important role in the selected schools sampled. This is due to the responses from strongly disagreed and disagreed with 13 respondents representing 44.8% and 9 respondents representing 31.0% respectively.

Table 12: Responses on whether deforestation reduces trees in a community.

Madrid deforestation reduces the trees in my community.				
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative %
Valid	Strongly Agreed	24	82.8	82.8
	Agreed	4	13.8	96.6
	Disagreed	1	3.4	100.0
	Total	29	100.0	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table above shows that majority (82.8%) of the respondents responded with strongly agreed and 4 (13.8%) responded with agree indicates that Madrid deforestation reduce the trees in their community. While only 1 (3.4) are of the opposite view.

Table 13: Responses on whether Chinese people have been to Taraba in search of timber/wood.

Chinese people have been to Taraba in search of timber/woods				
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agreed	16	55.2	55.2
	Agreed	11	37.9	93.1
	Disagreed	2	6.9	100.0
	Total	29	100.0	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2023

Data presented in the table above indicates that; Chinese have been to Taraba particularly in the area studied to search for timber/woods this was strongly agreed and agreed by 93.1 respondents while 6.9% of the respondents disagreed.

Table 14: Responses on whether many books have been written to discourage Madrid deforestation.

Many books have been written to discourage Madrid deforestation					
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Strongly Agreed	2	6.9	7.1	7.1
	Agreed	8	27.6	28.6	35.7
	Disagreed	13	44.8	46.4	82.1
	Strongly Disagreed	5	17.2	17.9	100.0
	Total	28	96.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	3.4		
Total		29	100.0		

Source: Field survey, 2023

Data presented in the table above has 1 missing response while most of the respondents sampled disagreed that many books has not been written to discouraged Madrid deforestation with 46.4% disagreed, 17.9% strongly disagreed respectively.

Table 15: Response on whether government have tried to discourage the act of Madrid deforestation.

Government has tried to discourage the act of Madrid deforestation					
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Strongly Agreed	3	10.3	10.3	10.3
	Agreed	7	24.1	24.1	34.5
	Disagreed	12	41.4	41.4	75.9
	Strongly Disagreed	7	24.1	24.1	100.0
	Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 15 indicates that 34.5% of the responses posts in the table above agree that government has tried to discourage the act of Madrid deforestation while the standing rest of the respondents disagreed (41.4%) and strongly disagreed (24.1%)

Table 16: Responses on whether the act of Madrid deforestation should continue in my community.

The act of Madrid deforestation should continue in my community				
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	1	3.4	3.4	3.4
Agreed	1	3.4	3.4	6.9
Valid Disagreed	9	31.0	31.0	37.9
Strongly Disagreed	18	62.1	62.1	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table above presents a question on whether Madrid deforestation should continue in the communities sampled with majority of the respondents in disagreement to the statement. The breakdown of the responses received are strongly agreed with 1 (3.4%), agreed with 1 (3.4), disagreed with 9 (31.0%) and 62.1% both disagreed strongly.

Table 17: Responses on whether respondents will have their friends' loss interest on Madrid deforestation.

I will advise my friend not to have interest in Madrid deforestation				
Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	15	51.7	51.7	51.7
Agreed	12	41.4	41.4	93.1
Valid Strongly Disagreed	2	6.9	6.9	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

Data presented in the table above shows that majority (93.1%) of the students are all in agreement that they will advise their friends not to have interest in Madrid deforestation while 6.9% disagree.

Table 18: Responses on whether Madrid deforestation helps to promote business organization.

Madrid deforestation helps to promote business organization in my community

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative %
Strongly Agreed	10	34.5	34.5	34.5
Agreed	11	37.9	37.9	72.4
Valid Disagreed	7	24.1	24.1	96.6
Strongly Disagreed	1	3.4	3.4	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table above indicates that Madrid deforestation has promoted business organization in the respondent's community. The breakdown of the results is Strongly agreed with 10 (34.5%), agreed with 11 (37.9%) while 7 (24.1) strongly disagreed and 1 (3.4%) disagreed to the statement posts.

Discussion of Findings

Based on the data presented, analysis and interpretation of responses on eco-criticism: A study of Madrid deforestation and its influence on the society using Helon Habila's Oil on Water. A case study of affected area in Taraba State. The result in questionnaire item one (1) and two (2) table shows that affected areas knew about Madrid deforestation and people of that area are immensely involved in Madrid

deforestation and this has a lot of negative influence and effect to their society.

In terms of growth and development in those areas table five (5) whether Madrid deforestation promote the growth and development of the community, the responses of the commoners indicates that Madrid deforestation has no promotion to the growth and development of the community, instead it brings a lot of damages to both the people involved, the relatives, friends and the natural endowment in the community. It is obvious from the responses of the respondents of both the staff and the students' that government gains a lot of adequate revenue from Madrid deforestation through their responses in table six (6) by way of logical thinking and understanding this could be true or false.

Table eleven (11) responses on whether Madrid deforestation affects the natural resources in their community. Their responses indicate that it affects the natural resources. The fertility of the land, the sunshade space because of cutting down of trees. This is in comparison to Helon Habila's *Oil on Water* respond to the social upheavals in its setting, the fictional Niger Delta region. In analysing *oil on water*, it is shown how the discovery and exploration of oil activities which were envisaged to bring in riches ironically boomerangs and results in devastation and impoverishment of the land and its people.

Table eleven (11) as cutting of trees affects the ozone layer, hence it increases global warming. From all indications, those affected area has no interest for encouraging the society to engage themselves in Madrid deforestation as strongly disagreed by the respondents in table thirteen (13). Table fourteen (14) shows that Madrid deforestation does not play an important role in the community. The role it plays can only be deduced to the negative aspects as it causes a lot of depletion to the environment.

Because of the flamboyant and luxury life of those that are involved in Madrid deforestation in those communities, the respondents succumb to the questionnaire item in table fifteen (15) that people that are involved in Madrid deforestation gains adequate money from it.

Table sixteen (16) if Madrid deforestation reduces the trees in their community. This was strongly agreed, and it stands as relating Ngugi wa Thiongo's *Weep Not, Child* (64) where he portrayed the Kenyan's lands that were taken by the colonial master, dilapidated, destroying of everything that was owned by the Kenyan's and then planting in their substances, i.e., their cotton with the intention of harvesting it, export it to their country. Mr Howland being the white man. Nguni which was an indigene of Kenyan because of oppression is subjected to be working for Mr Howland in his own inherited land.

Since 2011 Chinese has fuelled Madrid deforestation in Nigeria. According to Aiyeten in his "article". He postulated that corruption by local officials and sharp practices by Chinese businessmen drives a thriving illegal trade in timbers from Nigeria and a large part of West Africa with grave consequences for the economy. (216) Ecosystem and the environment. In table seventeen (17) as to whether if Chinese people have been to Taraba State in search of timber/wood. The respondents strongly agreed to it. Chinese traders are in search of rosewood as they move from one West African country to the other. Invariably such search of rosewood has also been seen in Taraba State.

It is obvious from the commoner's points of view that books have been written to discourage the act of Madrid deforestation in table eighteen (18). Many of their responses shows agreed to the items. Government has put in effort to stop the act of Madrid deforestation, to enable her people to deviate from it. The respondents' responses as they maximally tick agreed in table nineteen (19) is an indication that

the state government is trying to stop the act but due to illegal carrying of Madrid deforestation activities the effort seems to be UN-avoid.

Table twenty (20) shows that the respondents visited does not want the act of Madrid deforestation to continue in their community as they tick strongly disagreed to the item maximally. This is in relation with table twenty-one (21) as to whether they will advise their friends to have interest in Madrid deforestation. Their response shows that they will not advice their friends to have interest in it.

The extent to which if Madrid deforestation promotes business organization in their community was strongly agreed carrying the high percentage in table twenty-two (22). This is to say that people that are involved in Madrid deforestation buy a lot of things or spend their money in various businesses organization in their community. Hence business organization gains a lot of money from Madrid deforestation participant.

Conclusion

Conclusively, Madrid business in Taraba State has negative influence on the society. Madrid business had brought about deforestation and degradation of the environment. Madrid deforestation plays a negative role in Taraba State. Government can implement a preventing measure to deviate from Madrid deforestation. Madrid deforestation influences the society negatively. Madrid deforestation depletes the trees in Taraba State.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study the following recommendations are made for positive and better implementation.

- i. Government should consider or look onto the act of Madrid deforestation and its negative influence on the society and then provide a standard measure to stop it or to look for a suitable means

of having a Madrid industry in the state to gain more revenue. Agric extension officers should educate people about the influence of Madrid deforestation to create awareness to them on the importance of reforestation in every community.

- ii. Every individual in rural and urban areas should imbibe the culture of protecting his or her natural resources (trees) from depletion. People should understand the need to make appropriate use of forestation and its usefulness to improve man's life positively and not in a negative way.
- iii. The mindset of exporters engaging on Madrid transaction with foreign traders like the Chinese should be stop or be done in a more legal way in the state. Community leaders should not give primacy or preference to the act of Madrid deforestation in their community. Also, Securities personnel should examine every move of Madrid that is going outside the state and then take a preventive measure.

Works Cited

- Acampbell, Donna (2016). "Naturalism in America Literature". Public.Wsu.edu. Retrieved 19th October 2017.
- Ashton Nichols "Roaring Alligators and Burning Tygers: Poetry and Science from William Bartram to Charles Darwin" Proceedings of the American philosophical society 2005 149(3): 304-315
- Barbeir E.B (1997) "The economic determinants of land degradation in developing countries" Phil trans R. Soc. Land B. Bilol. Sci, 352, 891-899 Direct link L.
- Barbier E.B and J.C Burgess, (1992). "Agricultural pricing and environmental degradation working paper series. Wps, 960. Prepared as background paper for world development report 1992. The World Bank Washington D.C.
- Baron, Christine, Manfred Engel, eds. (2010) Realism/Anti-realism in 20th Century literature.nl. rodopl. ISBN.978-90-420-3105-9

- Barry, Peter “Eco-criticism” Beginning theory; “An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory: 3rd ed. Manchester; Manchester up. (2009).
- Beder, Sabine (2003). *Bürgerlicher Realismus; literature and Culture in Bürgerlichen Zeitalter 1848-1900* (in German). Munich: Carl Hanser.
- Brockett and Hildy (2003, 370,372) and Benedetti (2005;110) and (1999;14-17).
- Buell Lawrence (2001) *writing for an endangered world: Literature, culture, and environment in the US and beyond*. Cambridge, MA and London, England; The Belknap Press of Harvard University press, 2001.
- Bibro, Jeffrey, *Loving God’s wilderness: “The Christian roots of ecological ethics in America literature Tuscaloosa; university of Alabama press* (2015).
- Christiana Amaechi U. (2008) *Fundamentals of Educational Measurement and Evaluation”*. *Fab Educational Books, Jos Nigeria*. ISBN: 978-8039-78-2
- Clark, Timothy (2011). *“The Cambridge introduction to literature and the environment*. New York: Cambridge up p.2 ISBN 9780521720908.
- Casey Christopher (2008). *“Grecian Grandeurs and the Rude Wasting of old time”*. Britain, the Elgin Marbles, and post-revolutionary Hellenism” *Foundations* Volume number 1. Archived 2014-05-14.
- Chatto and Windus (1973) *Zapf. Hubert “literary ecology and the ethics of texts “new literary history* .394 (2008). 847-868
- Cheryll Glotfelty, Herold Fromm (1995). *“The ecocriticism reader”*. Major theories eco-criticism subject and course PN81. E24:1996. ISBN 0620317802. Publication Date 1995-12-01.

- Clark, Timothy (2011). "The Cambridge introduction to literature and the environment. New York: Cambridge up p.2 ISBN 9780521720908.
- Cohen Michael P. "Blues in Green: Ecocriticism under critique" *Environmental history* 9. January 2004. 9-36.
- Coupe, Laurence (2000). Ed. "The Green Studies Reader; from romanticism to ecocriticism. London: Routledge, <https://en.m.wikipedia>
- Dayo Aiyean (2016). "Report on how Chinese fuelled deforestation in Nigeria, West Africa". Online Report. Retrieved 15th November 2017.
- Donna Campbell Naturalism "Realism in American Literature" WSU.edu. Retrieved 2014-07-15. <https://en.m.wikipedia>
- Donald Prizer, (1982). *An Interpretation*. Carbondale, Southern Illinois University press. Retrieved. November 1st, 2017.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Romanticism" Retrieved 30 January 2008 from *encyclopaedia Britannica online*". Britannica.com. Retrieved 2010-08-24.
- Estok, Simon C (2001) "A Report card on Ecocriticism *Amula* 96 (November, 200-38). Nordic Network for interdisciplinary environmental studies (NIES). <https://en.m.wikipedia>
- Estok, Simon C. (2005) "Shakespear and ecocriticism; an analysis of home and power in King Lear, *Amula* 103 (May 2005). 15-41. <https://en.m.wikipedia>.
- Glotfelty, Cheryl and Harold from (eds.) "The eco-criticism reader landmark in literary ecology. Athens and London; university of Georgia. (1996). <https://en.m.wikipedia>
- Greg Gerrard (2004) "Major theories-Eco criticism". *Trend in literary and cultural studies*. Literary Journal. ISBN: 0415196914
- Gretton P. and U. Salma (1997) "Land degradation links to agricultural output and profitability. *Aust J. Agric. Resources economic* 41: 209-225.

- Gretton P. and U. Salma (1996) "Land degradation and the Australian agricultural industry. Buell, Lawrence (1998). "Toxic discourse" critical inquiry 24. (3): 639-665.
- Grarrand, Greg (ed). The oxford handbook of ecocriticism. Oxford; Oxford university press, (2014)
- Graham Huggam (2010). "Postcolonial Ecocriticism" PR 9084.484.2010. ISBN 9780415344579. Publication Date 2010-01-21.
- Guppy Shusha. "Interviews: Julian Barnes the art of fiction no.165" the Paris review (writer, 2000). Retrieved 26th May 2012
- Heather Eaton Lois Ann Lorentzen (2003). "Ecofeminism and globalization" Ho: 1194, E18. ISBN 0742526984.
- Helen Tiffin (2010) "Post-colonial Eco criticism". Major theories eco-criticism subject and course. PR. 9084, H84 2010. ISBN 9780415344579.