

**AN ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH IMPLICATION OF STUDENT HOUSING
IN AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI.**

BY

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ENV/2082070071

**BEING A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
ESTATE MANAGEMENT, SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES,
AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI , EDO STATE.**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA (HND) IN ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND
VALUATION**

NOVEMBER, 2022.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project work is carried out by MOMODU RAMATU with MAT NO: ENV/2082070071 partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Higher national diploma (HND) in Estate Management.

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Abstract

The study aimed at examining the health implication of student housing in Auchi polytechnic, Auchi. In achieving the objective of the study, the researcher employed both primary and secondary sources of data collection. A total of 225 respondents were used as the sample size and simple statistical tools like frequency distribution table, percentages, relative importance index and weight mean score were used in the analysis of data. The researcher discovered amongst other findings that The major health problems prevalent within the hostel and its immediate environment are typhoid fever, toilet infections, diarrhea and pneumonia. That amongst the challenges causing discomfort in the student hostel includes; overcrowding, noise pollution, in door cooking and lack of privacy. That the factors responsible for poor quality of hostel facilities include; intensive use of facilities, high cost of maintenance and high cost of provision of facilities Also, the study concludes by recommending that The cleanliness of the toilets should be improved by making the cleaners work two shifts. That the polytechnic authorities should andevour to provide adequate portable water supply, disinfectants in all the conveniences (toilet) provided within the hostel premises this will help to prevent toilet related diseases and infections. That the hostel premises should be regularly fumigated to prevent against health problems that may likely occur. That those Facilities that enhance the academic performance of students living in the hostels such as internet connectivity should be prioritized. Regular inspection and maintenance should be carried out in hostels and adequate funding should be provided for this purpose.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Students are the main target for the establishment of any tertiary institution Round the world most of the tertiary institutions provide some kind of student hostels in the forms of residential halls, apartments, dormitories, and so on for their students. It is expected of every tertiary institution, to house not only the academic activities but the students the seeking knowledge in various fields of endeavour; hence student's accommodation becomes essential. Alaka (2007) sees student's accommodation beyond mere proposal for development, to embrace the physical structure offering bundles of services either as a facility from which the social, psychological and physiological activities are attained, or one developed strictly for leisure, as an affordable and safe accommodation. As a facility, the design and housing style should address especially the internal space needs, highly needed by the residing students. Jinadu (2001) identifies the psychologic, physiological, facility and security requirements as four important qualitative needs that measures the adequacy and habitability of the student housing. Bach (2001) also embraces other measures like healthy, safe and sanitary shelter provision as necessary to harness students educational cultural and recreational needs.

Although students accommodation is considered necessary in controlling students moral discipline and plays a vital role in increasing students academic performance, but it remain a exigent venture for institutions to manage. Like many other tertiary institutions in the world, tertiary institutions in Nigeria are facing problems in providing comfortable and affordable accommodation to their ever increasing students' population. In the recent years, tertiary institutions are facing real cuts in the level of public funding. Thus, the level of flexible funding that could be allocated to major infrastructure projects such as accommodation was reduced. In other hand, the demand for high quality education is fast growing in a crowed education market. Nigeria has the biggest tertiary education system in Sub- Saharan Africa with well over 300 accredited tertiary institutions. More than 50% of these tertiary institutions have large student population. The tertiary institutions have continues to experience a tremendous rise in student enrolments over the past decades, the surge in students has not been matched by a corresponding

growth in student accommodation. Figures from the National Universities Commission (NUC), National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) and the National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE) have shown that, the provision of student housing is less than 30% of the demand for student housing. The vast majority of students live in privately rented accommodation. While the Federal Tertiary Institutions have failed to keep pace with student housing needs, most of the state tertiary institutions have not even tried. This may not be unconnected with the fact that, at the inception, state-established tertiary institutions have relegated the idea of student housing to the background due to high maintenance cost. It may be assumed that, the state governments concerned with the enormous budget that would be required in the provision of student housing, could be better utilized in providing academic facilities. However, this claim will be at the expense of both the students and government, because the overall objective of training students in both character and learning will be compromised.

A good population of Auchu polytechnic students reside within the campus hostel which is characterized with a lot of facilities prominent amongst which are electricity, portable water and security. However, the environmental conditions of these hostels appear to have health implications on the students residing in it. It is based on this that this study tends to investigate the health implication of student hostel environment on the health status of students.

1.2 Statement of the problem

It is an indisputable fact that only healthy student will be able to receive the type of training tertiary institutions want to instill, but the state of facilities and condition of student housing in these institutions of higher learning does not provide healthy living for students (Jinadu, 2021), From the above scenario, it is the aim of this paper to study the effects of student housing on the health of the students

The residential environments in which students live have been observed to influence dietary habit in a measure. Students, especially those who live independently i.e. away from parent and family home have been reported to practice negative dietary habits which can have health implications especially as they grow older (Macino, Todd & Lin, 2009; Abdull-Hakim, Muniandy & Danish, 2012; Otemuyiwa & Adewusi, 2013).

However, it remains unknown whether the physical characteristics of students' residential environment results in health implications. To this end , this study will attempt to examine the health implication of student hostels in Auchu polytechnic Auchu. With a view of making recommendations that will improve students' health status.

1.3 Research questions

From the foregoing, the research problem focuses on health implication of students hostel in Auchu polytechnic. For clarity and proper understanding of the topic, the following question will serve as the basis of this research work.

1. What are the challenges associated with the management of student hostel in Auchu polytechnic Auchu.
2. What are the health problems emanating from student hostels in the study area?
3. What are the factors responsible for poor student housing environment in the study area?

1.4 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study is to assess the health implication of student housing in Auchu polytechnic, Auchu. To achieve this aim the following objectives are to:

- i) Analyse the challenges associated with the management of student hostels in Auchu polytechnic, Auchu.
- ii) Identify the health problems emanating from student housing in the study area.
- iii) Analyse the factors responsible for poor student housing environment in the study area.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study will bring to bare the likely health implications experienced by students of Auchu polytechnic who resides within the campus and theoretically add to knowledge in terms of environmental hygiene. The study will also serve as a guide to the management of the polytechnic in making decision through formulation and implementation of policies that will help in taking measures that will assist in the fumigation of the immediate environment of student hostels. In the same vein, private developers who wish to go into hostel development can

take a cue from this study to help them take necessary precautionary measures to avert future health implications.

The study will also prepare the minds of future or prospective students on the health implications and challenges they might likely experience when they decide to use the facility.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is divided in to two parts ; the first part is the conceptual scope. The conceptual scope deals with conceptual issues such as student housing environment, health challenges and infrastructural characteristics of student hostel and a host of other concepts. While the other part deals with the geographic scope which is restricted to Auchi polytechnic Hostel and its immediate environment. The researcher wish to state that the area not mentioned in this study does not form part of this research.

1.7 Study area

Auchi is located in the northern part of Edo state and it is about 131km from Benin City the capital of Edo state. The Benin/ Okene road is across a little part of auchi.it is approximately located at 6.6 and 634' east of the Greenwich meridian and between latitude 7 10' north of the equator. It covers an area approximately 185 square meter.The townis at the central area of etsako west local government area.

The major occupation of the inhabitant in Auchi is farming, the farming is of subsistence type and as such the produce from the farm is usually of small scale. There are also retail and sole traders, a great proportion of these traders are non-indigenes, while few of them are indigenes. A few percentage of the population of the inhabitants are civil servants. The major sources of employment are the federal polytechnic, state ministries and banks.

Islam is the predominant religion in Auchi, by virtue of this religion there exist the practice of polygamy among the indigenes, the most prominent festival observed in Auchi is muslim Eid-el-kabir which is usually accompanied with age group celebration, Auchi is made up of five quarters which are, Igbe, Akpekpe,Iyekhe and Utsogun. It is essentially a sub urban area.

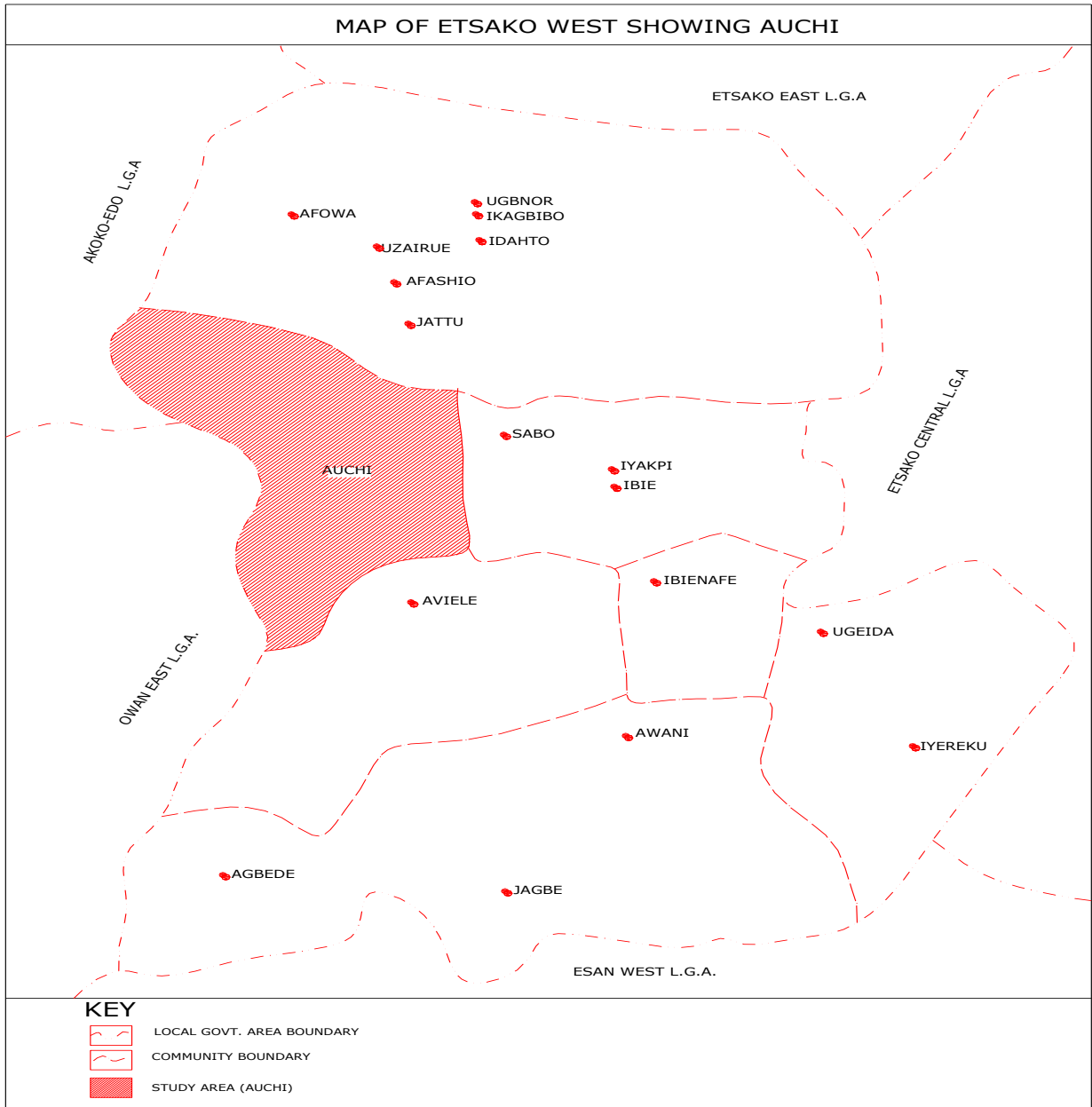


Fig. 1 Map of Auchi.

1.8 Operational definition of terms

Housing: Refers to houses or buildings collectively: accommodation of people: planning or provision of accommodation by an authority: and related meanings. The social issue is of ensuring that members of society have a home in which to live, weather this is a house, or some other kind of dwelling, lodging, or shelter. (Onibokun, 1998).

Property: Is the rights, interest and benefit inherent in the ownership of real estate; lands, tenements and heridatement of every kind which are immovable, permanent and fixed are not annexed to the person; frequently thought of as a bundle of rights; often used synonymously with the term “real Estate” (Wikipedia).

Hostel: is a type of residence where people, especially young people, can stay cheaply for short periods when they are travelling, with shared rooms and sometimes some private rooms.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Having considered the general background of the study, this chapter tends to review relevant literature on sustainable urban development, the role of estate surveyors and valuers, urban renewal and a host of other concepts will be discuss to a great extent.

2.1 Meaning and concept Hostel

In some countries the word hostel is specifically used for the accommodation of student and travelers. However in India and Pakistan, the hostel is believed to be a place of residence that a school, colleges or universities has, all hostels are supervised by the hostel wardens and other staff. The hostel generally consists hundreds of students. All of them make a group of students. These students come from different ethical, social, geographical and economical background. The hostel is a place where students stay for pursuing formal education away from their homes. But the concept of hostel is not only limited to place of residence, hostel is a human practical laboratory. Therefore hostel is not simply a place for living it is a center of education. Students learn as much as from their teachers as well as fellows during hostel stay. It enriches the understanding of the curriculum through analytical discussion among the students living in the hostels, and may contribute to character building as well. Students in hostel not only learn the theoretical material they also learn how to enhance their personal abilities and learn to live independently (Mishra, 2009).

Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary (2000) defined hostel as a building that provides cheap accommodation and meals to students, workers or travellers'. It is an inexpensive, supervised, short lodging especially for young people. It is not always that a hostel provides meals, there are self-catering hostels provided with kitchenettes in which hostellers provide and prepare their own meal; many hostels in Nigeria's tertiary institutions fall within this category, as is the case in Auchi Polytechnic, Hostels provide single and shared bedroom accommodations. The bedrooms are furnished and the students have access to shared bathroom, laundry, lounge and recreational facilities. In other case only bare necessities are provided in their bedrooms; the

students move in with their own beddings and basic needs. Such is the case in most in with their own beddings ad basic needs. Such is the case in most students' hostels in Nigeria institutions. Hostels are expected to have adequate facilities to create a conducive atmosphere for living and learning. For a standard modern hostel, the facilities will include electricity, good water supply, security, library, and bank, sports (recreational facilities, shop, kitchenette/cafeteria, medical centre, post office, business centres, and laundry, car park and refuse disposal facilities. The designs of hostels In addition to bedrooms will provide for common rooms, meeting rooms, management office (Hkust, 2002; IT Hostels, 2007). The presence or absence of the above mentioned facilities and design provisions normally determine the class of hostel.

2.2 Impact of Hostel Life on Student

Living away from family for a specific period of time leaves some enduring experiences in the life of the students. In this new life style student learns to live independently, and learn how to compromise with the other students and roommates (as cited in Khozaei et al.2010). Students living in hostels face many difficulties and hurdles such as financial crises, adjustment issues, personal helplessness, distress, changes in eating and sleep habits, and many other issues. Research suggests that Empathy, altruistic behavior, emotional stability will be more in hostel students. Hostel environment gives an opportunity for socialization among students (Mimrot, 2012).

While living in hostel students share their personal ideology with other students, and learn many new ideas from their hostel fellows. Hostel life also influences the students' views and perceptions about the religion. Hostel life also makes students more ambitious, those students who have stayed in hostels are more self-reliant and confident than other students. In hostels students learns courage and spirit from other students, and that may help students to face the practical life more confidently (Ahmad, 2006). It is a common perception that, hostel life has a unique impact on the pattern of students' life. Living in the hostel makes students socially and behaviorally different. Boarding or hostel life is a combination of different cultural backgrounds, in the hostel life students learns to live with different cultural background people (Shah, 2010).

There is a popular quotation "Times change people changes" it is best applicable for the hostel students. Hostel life going to change the way a student is, its effect on the personality behavior,

thinking, and dressing as well. In hostel students are surrounded by other students of about the same age as they are, all those students have different characteristics. In hostel life all students have to adjust to the other students stayed in the hostel (Thakkar, 2012).

2.3 Student Housing in Higher Learning

Higher Institution are not only responsible for providing facilities to cater for academic (teaching and research) activities, but they are also saddled with the responsibility for ensuring that adequate facilities for living while studying, are provided for the students to stimulate their learning abilities (Alaka, Pat-Mbano & Ewulum, 2012). Bella-Omunagbe (2015) defined student housing as accommodation specially constructed to create an environment that supports the living and learning experience of students while pursuing their education. South African Government Gazette (2013) defines on-campus accommodation as “units for accommodation within the university premises, which can differ from big blocks of rooms which are similar to residence halls, to multiple bedrooms that accommodate students”.

Student Housing are either located on campus or off campus. They may be owned and managed by the institution; by a private entity; or by partnership between the institution and a private entity. Student hostels can be institutionally or privately managed; self-catering or with catering services; and a variety of shared amenities like bathrooms, kitchens, laundry, lounge and recreational facilities. In other cases, basic amenities can be en suite. Student Housing must be well managed to promote and sustain a safe and comfortable environment that promotes the living and learning experience of occupying students (Penven, Stephens, Shushok and Keith, 2013).

Various studies have shown the importance of On-campus hostels. Kobuea, Oke, Aigbavboa (2017) observed that being accommodated in a harmless, safe, well managed residence is both socially and academically advantageous for students. Equally, Thomsen (2007) opined that student housing or accommodation contributes critically to the attainment of the overall objectives of universities. On campus student housing enhance the integration of students, promote diversity and foster unity. According to the authors, student accommodation provides security and privacy, as well as promote good friendships among the residents.

Student accommodation also provides an environment that stimulates intellectual development, allows for easy interaction with fellow peers; fosters team and communal spirit among students;

make students see studying as their main occupation and also provide a community setting (Onyike and Uche, 2010; Banning and Kuk, 2011; Najib and Osman, 2011). Therefore providing student housing should be a priority for universities.

2.4 Hostels in Schools – The Underlying Principle

Those who have lived in hostels provided by schools will confirm to the usefulness of the facility for students. Some of the benefits of hostel accommodation include but are not limited to the following:

- i. Facilitating Reading/Learning – at any level of education (primary, secondary or tertiary), staying in the hall of residence or hostel does enhance the desire to read. There are fewer distractions, there can be control (as in forced ‘prep’ classes in secondary schools), and the activities of studious colleagues can force less serious ones to read. It is also easier to relate with colleagues who are close by or teachers where a student has a difficulty on a subject matter. Akpan has showed quantitatively that a more optimal policy option in funding education is increased student income support (as in bursary payments) going along with improved facilities if academic performance is to be enhanced According to him, the time that students are willing to put into studies depends on the level of income support, expected income gains upon employment (psychic income), as well as on the level of development of the study environment, which includes the library, laboratory, classrooms, hostel facilities, recreational and health facilities among other things.
- ii. Co-curricular Activities – students in hostels have a greater opportunity of participating in sports, games, club, and social activities that are expected to make them more rounded individuals and citizens than those living off-campus who may find themselves forced into domestic activities once they are at home.
- iii. Security – Students are indeed more secure on campus than off-campus in spite of the menace of cult activities in tertiary institutions in Nigeria. This is because institutions maintain security personnel on campus and do monitor the activities of students. Some private Universities are known to lock their gates early and to insist on students obtaining exit permits before they travel home.
- iv. Moral Training – persons from tertiary institutions are graduated based on satisfactory performance ‘in character and in learning’. Moral training includes individual behaviour in group situations as in hostels. All institutions have Codes of Conduct that guide and regulate

student behaviour in hostels.

v. National Integration – it is one of the desires of the Federal Government of Nigeria to use education as a means of attaining national integration. This is stated in the National Policy on Education (FRN, 1998)

vi. Private Relationships – private relations in hostel rooms could blossom into live time positive relationships that would be beneficial to both parties.

2.5 Challenges of Hostel Management

1. **Overcrowding:** In every academic year, the number of students that desire accommodation in the school hostel outstrips those who seek external or outside accommodation or hostels owned by public individuals at. As a result of this, those few school hostels are overcrowded. A room originally designed for 4 students are often congested by about 8 students with two-in-one formulated metal made bed (bunk). Okoh (2004) stated that the reason for charges or hostel fees from the students is to enable the institutions maintain the hostel and to put the facilities to modern style, yet the reverse is often the case. All these may be caused due to poor management system.
2. **Poor funding:** This is a canker worm which has eating deep into the fabrics of every management. It is either students' hostel management or maintenance are not considered in the school authority council annual budgeting or it is been diverted which leads to inadequate financing. As a result of this, obsolescence and deterioration become inevitable in most of the facilities.
3. **Quackery:** This is non-usage of a professional facility manager to manage students' hostel facilities. Oxford Dictionary describes a quack as a person who dishonestly practice or claims to have special knowledge and skill over a field he is not trained. This is a very big challenge to any form of management. It is unfortunate and trespasses for a lawyer to say he is managing a real estate or chattels. Becker (1990) describes facilities manager as a professional responsible for co-coordinating all efforts relating to planning, designing and managing buildings and their systems, equipment's and furniture to enhance the organization's ability to compete successfully in a rapidly changing world.

When quacks replace the roles which facility managers should play in the management of real estate facilities, mismanagement or poor maintenance of the real estate properties often the observable cases could be disastrous.

4. Inadequate personnel: This is another critical problem facing the management of students' hostels facilities. Insufficiency of personnel is a problem that draws success backward. Inadequate infrastructures tend to push more harm than good. Nwachukwu (1998), in public property, availability of infrastructural facilities are grossly inadequate in many school hostels. These are mainly among the old structures or building. Most of the components have become antique. It is unfortunate that hostels built and owned by individual persons, provides more modern facilities than the hostels built by governmental agency.

2.6 Factors responsible for poor hostel facilities in Nigerian institutions of higher learning

Poor hostel facilities especially for institutions of higher learning are fast becoming a very common phenomenon in Nigeria. This phenomenon is propelled by different factors which include:

- Poor Funding
- The increase in non-residential campuses
- Poor maintenance culture
- Overpopulation
- Use of substandard materials

1. **Poor funding:** Education in Nigeria is greatly affected by poor funding. This also affects the provision of hostel facilities, leading to poor hostel facilities in colleges and universities. Ubong (2012) identified poor funding as the major cause of dilapidated structures in Nigerian institution of higher learning which include but not limited to inadequate classrooms, poor recreational facilities and poor hostel accommodation.

2. **The increase in non-residential campuses:** Poor hostel accommodation has increased tremendously with the increase in non-residential university campuses in Nigeria. The birth of state universities in Nigeria in the middle of 1980 gave rise to non-residential campuses and the rise in poor hostel facilities. To buttress this argument, Okebukola,

(2012) stated that when Lagos State University was established, it was obvious that there was no plan to provide students with hostel facilities because the institution was cited in an already build up area with just enough accommodation of administrative offices and classrooms for lectures. The students were made to look for accommodation outside the premises of the university. Another institution in the middle of the 1980s which was established as a non-residential campus was the Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye. This gives room for private entrepreneurs venturing into the business of providing hostel accommodation for students in these institutions. These accommodations in most cases were substandard since the university authority does not have control over the quality of the accommodation provided by these private entrepreneurs for their students.

3. **Poor maintenance culture:** Poor maintenance culture has also contributed to poor hostel facilities in Nigerian institutions of higher learning. In the words of Elechi (2008) it is very alarming that in Nigeria, infrastructural breakdown is not taken seriously especially in our higher institutions. For example, a broken toilet plumbing pipe can be left unattended for days or even months. This poor maintenance culture leads to breakdown of facilities in hostels which exposes students to different health consequences.
4. **Overpopulation:** So many of the high institutions in Nigeria are overpopulated compared with the infrastructures available in the institutions. Ejionueme (2010) painted an appealing picture of a typical hostel accommodation in Nigeria higher institution thus, *“One faithful night at around 10 p.m. I visited a male hostel in University of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN), one of the rooms with three double-bunked beds. This room was meant to accommodate six students but inside the room I saw 26 students with 12 of them lying on the available beds while 14 were on the floor”*.
5. **Use of substandard materials:** The use of substandard materials also contributes to poor hostel facilities in Nigeria. The use of substandard materials, lead to cracked walls, leaky roof, poor sanitary conveniences and poor water supply in the hostels (Akpan, 2010).

2.7 Common health problems in student Hostels

1. Infectious Diseases

Common colds and viral fever is very common everywhere, but it hits especially worse for students. Even diseases like swine flu affect students worse, and for a variety of reasons. Building up immunity is essential for being protected from any disease and that comes with a healthy lifestyle and balanced nutritional diet. College students often eat unhealthy food and the lack of exercise leads to a weak immune system, making them more susceptible to such diseases. Further, living in hostels and PGs and travelling by public transport regularly means constantly being exposed to unhygienic factors. Since we don't have our parents around to constantly remind us to wash our hands before dinner, we simply don't, and put ourselves at further risk

2. Stress And Sleep Disorders

Pulling all-nighters is simply what college students do, right? However, as common as the practice may be, it leads to several health concerns. Staying up all night to fit in last minute studying is a usual activity and the same becomes a regular schedule, even on normal days. Most students stay up till 1 or 2 in the morning, engaged in their smartphones and laptops. This does not change the fact that they still have to wake up for early morning classes. Not only does this lead to tiredness during the day and increased stress levels, lack of adequate sleep and messed up sleeping patterns can have adverse effects on health.

3. Eating Disorders

Another common issue with college students is eating disorders. One form of this is not eating enough in hostels or at home but eating too much junk food outside. There is no shortage of street food and junk food vendors, cafes and restaurants which are pretty affordable for students. The other side of the story is students, especially females, who do not eat enough due to body image issues, building an unhealthy dieting cycle. Either way, students fail to gain the required amount of nutrients causing several other health issues.

4. Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Most students decide to start drinking in their first year of college and they are quickly exposed to other substances as well including cigarettes and drugs. This has a direct effect on their health, as it severely impairs eating and sleeping habits. There is also a lack of consciousness in deciding what amount of consumption is accurate and students often end up consuming excessive amounts, resulting in major issues.

5. Mental Health Disorders

An issue that is commonly avoided but causes the worst effects out of all is mental health. With several changes taking place in student lives, it can be hard to deal with all of them and they include, but are not limited to, academics, relationships, peer pressure, etc. While counseling and awareness can help students deal with this problem, there is a lack of both, leading to several serious disorders such as Anxiety disorders, depression, etc.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Research methodology is the specification of procedures of collecting and analyzing the data necessary to solve the problem at hand. (Okolo, 2001) defines research methodology as a tool that serves as scaffolding for the validation, proper analysis and interpretation of data towards guiding a researcher for the real organization of the set goal and objectives.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide data which should be adopted in order to achieve the objective of the study.

This section therefore attempt to ascertain method of carrying out the research in order to achieve the aim of the study. It shall therefore contain the research design, population of the study, sample and sampling technique, instrumentation/ Data collection procedure and Data analysis in accomplishing the study objectives.

3.1 Research Design

The research design of this study is to assess the health implication of student housing in Auchi polytechnic, Auchi, Edo State. In this view, a descriptive survey research design will be adopted. This design will ensure that variables used cannot be manipulated by the researcher.

3.1.1 Population of the Study

Olubukola (2008) described population as the targeted audience which represents a collection of individual items that is to be observed in a given problem. For this research, the population of study will comprise all the students residing in Auchi polytechnic hostel.

3.1.2 Sample frame and size

Sample frame: Is the total representation of the population in the study area. In this study, the sample frame comprised of the entire 1,600 student residing within the hostel of Auchi polytechnic. The source of the sample frame was gotten from the porters list of registered student living within the campus while the sample size was deduced by taking 15 percent of the

population making the sample size 225 students to ensure thorough analysis of data.

3.1.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques

The simple sampling technique was used in this study. This was necessary to remove any element of bias and also to ensure that the sample is large enough to accommodate every given element in the population presented.

3.2 Instrumentation and Data Collection Procedure

Data are usually collected through the use of research instruments adopted in obtaining relevant information. For this research work, the research instruments that will be employed include; personal observation, interviews as well as the use of structured questionnaires. The questionnaires that will be used for this study will be designed in one set. The questions were drawn to seek the respondents' collective opinion of the topic under study.

Furthermore, effort was made to ensure the retrieval of questionnaires which reflected adequate sample size in order to have the best judgment from the respondents in the study area.

3.3 Method of Data Analysis

The descriptive and inferential statistics was adopted for the analysis. The descriptive statistic was used mainly for the presentation of population of the study area through frequency distribution tables and percentages. While the inferential statistics adopted was the relative importance index (RII) and weighted mean score.

$$\text{The RII} = \frac{\sum W}{A+N} = \frac{5n + 4n + 3n + 2n + 1n}{5n}$$

Where :

W= weight given to each statement by the respondents and ranges 1-5;

5n= strongly agreed, 4n= agreed, 3n undecided, 2n=disagreed, = 1n= strongly disagreed

A = Higher response integers (5) and

N = Total number of respondents

Below is a table of research objectives and the method of analysis that will be adopted.

S/N	Objectives	Method of analysis
1	Analyse the challenges associated with the management of student hostels in Auchi polytechnic, Auchi.	Descriptive analysis
2	Identify the health problems emanating from student housing in the study area.	Relative importance index (RII)
3	Analyse the factors responsible for poor student housing environment in the study area.	Factor analysis

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter dwells on the presentation analysis, interpretation and discussion of data collected during the research work.

4.1 Data Presentation

A total of 225 questionnaires were administered to the respondents in the study area out of which two hundred and twenty five were returned and twenty one were badly entered. A total of two hundred and four (204) were analyzed and presented in frequency distribution tables and ranked were appropriate according to their relative importance index.

4.2 Data Analysis

Data and information gathered from the field survey are tabulated in the following tables.

Table 4.1 Distribution and Retrieval Rate of Questionnaires amongst Respondents

Respondents	Number of questionnaire administered	Number of questionnaires retrieved	Percentage (%) of questionnaire retrieved
Total	225	204	82.00

Table 4.2 Gender of respondents

Options	Response	Percentage (%)
Male	44	21.57
Female	160	78.43
Total	204	100

Source: field survey 2022.

From table 4.1 above, majority of the respondents are females representing 78.43% while the minority are males with 21.57%. In conclusion, males were most dominant as at the time this study was carried out.

Table 4.3: Status of occupation of students.

Options	Responses	Percentage %
Legal	190	93.14
Squatter	14	6.86
Total	204	100

Source: field survey 2022.

From the table above, majority of the students in the hostels are legally in possession of their hostels with 93.14 % while the minority with 6.86 % is illegal occupants generally called squatters. In conclusion, squatters were not recognized as squatters by the legal occupants of the hostel.

4.4: Facilities available in Auchi polytechnic hostel.

Facilities	Available	Not available	Undecided	Percentage (%)
Portable water	201(98.05%)	04(1.95%)	0(00%)	204(100%)
Electricity	115(56.1%)	38(18.54%)	52(25.37%)	204(100%)
Conveniences	204(00.00%)	00(00.0%)	00(0.00%)	204(100%)
Security	180 (88.24%)	14(6.86%)	10(4.90%)	204(100%)
Bathrooms	185(90.69%)	19(9.31%)	00(00.00%)	204(100%)
Waste Disposal System	98(47.80%)	55(26.83%)	52(25.37%)	204(100%)
Health center	125(61.27%)	67(32.84%)	12(5.88%)	204(100)

Source: field survey 2022.

From the table above, it was revealed the facilities listed were present in the study area. Most dominant includes portable water, electricity, conveniences or toilets, bathrooms and security, others include, wastes disposal systems were seen to be present in various degrees. In conclusion, facilities are provided in to make life better and to enhance productivity of the students.

Table 4.5: Adequacy of Facilities in the hostels.

Options	Responses	Percentage %
Very adequate	12	05.88
Adequate	22	
Fairly adequate	45	22.06
Not adequate	125	61.27
Total	204	100

Source: Field survey 2022.

From the table above, presentation depicts that majority of the respondents with 125 out of 204 (61.27%) believes the facilities were not adequate followed by those who voted for fairly adequate with 45 out of 204 (22.06%) responses. The minority representing 12 out of 204 (05.88%) respondents' believes that infrastructural facilities are very adequate. In conclusion, one can say that hostel facilities are grossly inadequate.

Table 4.6: Condition of facilities in the hostels.

Facilities	Good condition	Fairly good condition	Poor condition	Percentage (%)
Portable water	135(66.18%)	32(15.69%)	37(18.14%)	204(100%)
Electricity	75(36.76%)	115(56.37%)	40(19.61%)	204(100%)
Conveniences	158(77.45%)	35(17.16%)	11(5.39%)	204(100%)
Security	140 (68.26%)	55(26.96%)	9(4.41%)	204(100%)
Bathrooms	180(88.24%)	24(11.76%)	00(00.00%)	204(100%)
Waste Disposal System	105(51.47%)	68(33.33%)	31(15.20%)	204(100%)
Health center	155(75.98%)	47(23.04%)	02(0.98%)	204(100%)

Source: field survey 2022.

From the table above , majority of the respondents believed that most of the facilities like toilets, bathrooms, security portable water and health center were in good condition while the minority believed that some of the facilities are in poor condition. Conclusively, all hostel facilities are in a good state of decorative repairs.

Tables 4.7: Prevalent diseases within the student hostel in Auchi polytechnic.

Prevalent Diseases	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly disagreed	Weighted mean score	Rankings
Diarrhea	85	77	28	84	6	4.112	3 rd
Toilet infections	88	80	36	00	00	4.253	2 nd
Hepatitis	78	61	32	22	11	3.848	6 th
Cholera	78	75	42	09	00	4.087	4 th
Bronchitis	59	54	38	40	13	3.521	7 th
Pneumonia	92	47	42	23	00	4.019	5 th
Typhoid Fever	110	67	27	00	00	4.404	1 st

Source: Field survey 2022.

From the table above, analysis shows that housing, typhoid fever was majorly prevalent within the hostel with a weighted mean score of 4.404, followed by toilet infections with 4.253 with mean score. Others include diarrhea, cholera, common cold leading to pneumonia which were ranked third, fourth and fifth respectively with a mean score of 4.112, 4.087 and 4.019 respectively while the least ranked were hepatitis and bronchitis. In conclusion, it can be said that there are numerous diseases prevalent within the hostel premises in Auchi.

4.8: significance level of the prevalent diseases

Options	Responses	Percentage %
Very significant	132	64.71
Significant	59	28.92
Fairly significant	15	7.35
Not significant	00	00
Total	204	100

Source: Field survey 2022.

From the table above, presentation shows that majority of the respondents with 132 out of 204 representing (64.71%) say the prevalent diseases were very significant while the minority with 15 out of 204 representing (7.35%) voted for fairly significant and none of the respondents voted for non significant. Conclusively, it can be said that the diseases and sicknesses prevalent within the hostel of Auchi polytechnic is very significant to the host community especially the management of the institution.

Table 4.9: Distribution showing how often students fall ill within the hostel.

Options	Responses	Percentage %
Very often	00	00
Often	13	6.37
Fairly often	143	70.09
Not often	48	23.53
Total	204	100

Source: field survey 2022.

From table 4.10, presentation shows that majority of the students believes that they fairly fall ill with 143 out of 204 representing 70.09% of the population followed by those that voted not often with 48 out of 204 representing 23.53% of the population while the minority representing 13 out of 204 representing 6.37% voted for often. In conclusion, it can be said that student fairly often fall sick within the hostel premises.

Table 4.10: Challenges perceived by students residents in Auchi polytechnic Hostel.

Challenges Perceived by Students	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Indifferent	Disagreed	Strongly disagreed	Relative importance index (RII)	Rankings
Lack of privacy	108	18	20	30	28	3.48	1 st
Indoor cooking	92	15	22	34	41	3.40	2 nd
Overcrowding	86	16	24	35	43	3.32	3 rd
Poor utilities	82	18	25	38	41	3.30	4 th
Noise pollution	78	16	20	35	55	3.13	5 th

Source: Field survey 2022.

From the above, lack of privacy was ranked the highest amongst the challenges faced perceived by students residing in the hostel of Auchi polytechnic with 3.48 relative importance index followed by indoor cooking with 3.40 relative importance index. Overcrowding and poor utilities were ranked third and fourth while noise pollution was ranked the least amongst the challenges with 3.13 relative importance index. Conclusively, it can be relied upon that students residing within the hostel of Auchi polytechnic are faced by numerous challenges.

Table 4.11: Factors responsible for poor standards of student’s hostel facilities.

Factors responsible for poor standard of student hostel facilities	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly agreed	Weight mean score	Ranking
High cost of maintenance	142	34	15	8	5	4.47	1 st
Intensive use of facilities	135	30	12	15	12	4.27	2 nd
High cost of provision of facilities	132	28	15	18	11	4.23	3 rd
Overcrowding	125	27	14	15	23	4.05	4 th
Poor maintenance	120	25	10	20	29	3.91	5 th
Inadequate budgetary allocation	115	22	12	25	30	3.81	6 th

Source: field survey 2022.

From the table above, high cost of maintenance was ranked the highest with 4.47 weight mean score followed by intensive use of facilities with 4.27 weight mean score. High cost of provision of facilities, overcrowding and poor maintenance culture were ranked third, fourth and fifth respectively with mean score of 4.23,4.05 and 3.91, While the least ranked was inadequate budgetary allocation with 3.81weight mean score. In conclusion, numerous challenges are responsible for poor standard hostel facilities.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary of findings, Recommendation and Conclusion

5.1 Summary of findings

From the research conducted, the following findings were identified

- 1.** Numerous facilities were seen to exist in the polytechnic hostel. Prominent amongst which include running water, security, electricity conveniences and waste, disposal systems, internet services and waste bins.
- 2.** The hostel facilities were in good condition with the exception of few facilities.
- 3.** Provisions of hostel facilities in the polytechnic were not adequate.
- 4.** The major health problems prevalent within the hostel and its immediate environment are typhoid fever, toilet infections, diarrhea and pneumonia.
- 5.** That amongst the challenges causing discomfort in the student hostel includes; overcrowding, noise pollution, in door cooking and lack of privacy.
- 6.** The factors responsible for poor quality of hostel facilities include; intensive use of facilities, high cost of maintenance and high cost of provision of facilities

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made

- Adequate and modern hostel facilities should be provided to the students residing within the hostel of the polytechnic to aid better quality of life and enhance work productivity
- The polytechnic authorities should endeavour to provide adequate portable water supply, disinfectants in all the conveniences (toilet) provided within the hostel premises this will help to prevent toilet related diseases and infections.
- The cleanliness of the toilets should be improved by making the cleaners work two shifts.
- Facilities that enhance the academic performance of students living in the hostels such as internet connectivity should be prioritized. Regular inspection and maintenance should be carried out in hostels and adequate funding should be provided for this purpose.
- The united nation standard regulation of not more than two persons per room should be adopted.
- The hostel premises should be regularly fumigated to prevent against health problems that may likely occur.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concludes that the provision of decent living environment and adequate facilities in student hostel of the polytechnic should be the primary objective of the polytechnic management.

The polytechnic hostel student living satisfaction is directly related to the desire to stay, and the retention of the students is fundamental for the advancement of research and development. The findings of this study have shown the influence of hostel facilities on students productivity and

service delivery and recommended that serious efforts should be made towards the provision and improvement of the hostel facilities and the internal and external hostel environment.

Good hostel environment internally and externally, adequate provision of facilities will boost the morale and performances of students if sufficiently provided. If hostel environment is neat, noiseless, properly arranged well lighted and ventilated, students will feel satisfied and will be motivated to work diligently. Providing a decent physical working environment with all basic facilities inspires student to spend a longer time in their hostels. They will respond emotionally better if there is a provision of a well-arranged, sizeable and aesthetic hostel.

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RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, DEPARTMENT OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Dear respondent,

I am a final year student of the above named institution and department currently doing a research work on “**AN ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH IMPLICATION OF STUDENT HOUSING IN AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI.**” The research is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of higher National Diploma (HND) is Estate Management.

The questionnaire is designed to aid the researcher in her study and gather information on the topic under study. Also, the information given in this study will be treated confidentially and will be used purely for academic purpose.

Yours Faithfully,

Momodu Ramatu

SECTION A

PERSONAL BACKGROUND

1. Sex: Male () Female ()
2. Age: 18-30 () 31-40 () 41 and above ()
3. Year of experience : 0-5yrs () 6-10yrs () 11-15yrs () 16yrs and above ()
4. Education/qualification ND/NCE () HND/BSC () Others
(specify).....
5. Marital status: single () married () separated ()

SECTION B :the analysis of the research Questions

What is your occupation status in the hostel?

A. Legal () B. Squatter ()

What is your assessment of the condition of hostel facilities in Auchi polytechnic Hostel.

A. Good () B. Fairly good () C. Poor ()

1. The following identified are the infrastructural facilities present in Auchi polytechnic Hostel, Auchi. *Indicate the level of relevance on a scale of 5-1* where **SA= STRONGLY AGREED, A= AGREED, U =UNDECIDED, D= DISAGREED, SD= STRONGLY DISAGREED. Please tick one box in each row.**

Table 1: Infrastructural facilities present in Auchi polytechnic Hostel.

Facilities	Available	Not available
Potable water		
Electricity		
Condition of Hostel toilet / conveniences		
Waste disposal system		
Condition of Hostel Bathrooms		
Security		

2. How adequate are these facilities

Facilities	Very adequate	Adequate	Fairly adequate	Not adequate
Portable water				
Electricity				
toilet / conveniences				
Waste disposal				
Security				

3. The following identified diseases are prevalent within the student hostel in Auchi polytechnic. *Indicate the level of relevance on a scale of 5-1* where **SA= STRONGLY AGREED, A= AGREED, U =UNDECIDED, D= DISAGREED, SD= STRONGLY DISAGREED. Please tick one box in each row.**

Health problems	Strongly agreed (SA)	Agreed (A)	Undecided (UN)	Disagreed (D)	Strongly Disagreed (SD)

Pneumonia					
Bronchitis					
Cholera					
Diarrhea					
Typhoid fever					
Toilet infections					
Hepatitis					

4. How significant are the health problems emanating from student hostels in Auchi Polytechnic.

Health problems	Very significant	Significant	Fairly significant	Not significant
Pneumonia				
Bronchitis				
Cholera				
Diarrhea				
Typhoid fever				
Toilet infections				
Hepatitis				

5. The factors responsible for poor hostels facilities.

S/No	Factors	SA=5	A=4	U=3	D=2	SD=1
1	High cost of maintenance and repairs					
2	Overcrowding					
3	Intensive use of facilities					
4	Poor maintenance culture					
5	High cost of provision of facilities					
6	Inadequate budgetary allocation					

6. How would you rate the factors responsible for poor student hostel. A. Very high () B. High () C. Moderate () D. Low ().

S/No	Factors	Very high	High	Moderate	Low
1	High cost of maintenance and repairs				

2	Overcrowding				
3	Intensive use of facilities				
4	Poor maintenance culture				
5	High cost of provision of facilities				
6	Inadequate budgetary allocation				