VOL. 04 NO. 4,
MAY, 2024
E-ISSN 3026-9210
P-ISSN 3026-815X



African Scholar Publications & Research International
www.africanscholarpub.com

Journal of Built Env. & Geological Research (JBEGR)

EVALUATION OF ON-CAMPUS HOSTEL ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF TERTIARY INSTITUTION STUDENTS: CASE STUDY, RUFUS GIWA POLYTECHNIC, OWO, ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The impact of a supportive environment on a student's academic success cannot be overstated its importance in their lives. This study examined students' satisfaction with the hostel facilities at Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Ondo State, Nigeria, as well as the adequacy of the facilities provided to them. To determine the sample size of the study, a total of 100 questionnaires were given to students in the hostels; all questionnaires were accurately completed and useful for the study. The respondents sampled above were selected by random sampling. Descriptive statistics such as table, frequency and percentage were used to analyze the collected data. The result showed that the satisfaction of the tested students with the hostel services was average at best. The results of the investigation also showed that the dormitory did not have all the necessary amenities for the students. According to the study, suitable and appropriate facilities must be built practically and proactively for student accommodation to reach the average level of international institutions. The study also recommends improvements to laundry and toilet/bathroom facilities.

Keywords: Hostels, Facilities, Student, Satisfaction, Tertiary Institution

Introduction
A student residence is a residence specially designed for housing students, such as a boarding school, boarding house or other purpose-built building containing student units and other combined support services such as; work rooms, common rest room, laundry room, toilet and kitchens (Sharma, 2012). Jennifer (2011) argued that student housing can be seen as a place where students live. In addition to protecting students from sun, rain, heat and cold, this student house is also a learning environment that has a huge impact on student comfort, safety and academic success.

According to Abiodun (2022), the number of students in tertiary institutions in Nigeria has exceeded the capacity of students. This leads to housing overcrowding, poor health, poor academic performance and housing conditions that force some students to live off campus. Owolabi (2015) assessed that the current accommodation situation in tertiary institutions differs from the past due to the number of students seeking admission into Nigerian tertiary institutions. This situation undermines the residence's desire to create a good academic atmosphere that promotes learning and social integration.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to assess the benefits and nature of on-campus student housing on student academic performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Simon (2013) stated that student accommodation is an integral part of student human resource management; yet, it does not receive enough attention and is instead characterized by inadequate maintenance. Akinpelu (2015) assessed the realities and challenges of student accommodation in the University of Ibadan, Oyo State,

Nigeria. The study concluded that student housing is

inadequate due to unfurnished, dilapidated and

unmaintained conditions. These failures in school dormitories led students to resort to off-campus private dormitories. Student hostels are said to have facilities such as bedrooms that can serve dual purposes of studying and sleeping, bathrooms and toilets, kitchen, laundry, lounge areas and access to internet services as it further enhances learning. Abramson (2019), on the other hand, recognized that a student residence can be excited by offering additional services, such as ATMs, parking lots, mini markets, bookstores and cafeterias in student residences.

Owolabi (2015) noted that the tertiary institution environment allows students to participate in many social activities on campus, such as sports, cafeteria access and participation in student and religious organizations, especially for students who lack background barriers or exposure. Providing accommodations allows students from different cultures and backgrounds to interact with each other, which improves academic and behavioral attitudes (Nimako and Bondinuba, 2013). Living on campus as a student promotes a more developed and organized student life and provides students with a well-rounded academic experience. Living spaces allow students to study worship and develop a variety of positive peer relationships. The design and layout of the space enhances the experience of students, teachers, and staff and community members. Depending on the quality of design and management, spaces can provide ownership, security, personalization and control, privacy, sociability, space or exclusion (Simon 2013). Living spaces are designed not only to provide learning comfort, but also to improve students' behavioral attitudes, which are needed for social interaction and leadership tasks.

STUDENT HOSTELS

According to Iftikar and Ajmal (2015), hostels are places where students stay away from home to acquire formal education. But the concept goes beyond just housing; it also refers to a training center and a real human laboratory. Hostels are not direct functional elements of the educational learning environment; rather, they are supportive spaces that aim to increase the efficiency of the institution, improve cleanliness, order and security, and improve student efficiency and effectiveness in the learning environment (Adebisi, Olatubo, Adele, & Aghogho, 2017). According to Abdullahi, Yusuf and Governor (2017), hostels affect student performance. Therefore, they believe that hostel facilities are one of the main factors that determine whether the objectives of teaching and learning are achieved and inadequate facilities hinder the achievement of these objectives. Student satisfaction with hostels is influenced by several factors such as location, availability of internet facilities, safety and security equipment, electricity and steady and stable water flow (Appiah, 2016) .The purpose of campus housing is to keep students in school and in the learning environment and ensure easy access to educational institutions. According to Akinpelu (2015), dormitory accommodation is described as accommodation or housing near the workplace that has two functions: accommodation and private study. He also emphasized that student housing promotes social interaction among students at all levels and also promotes lifelong acquaintances.

Joan (2010) argued that students living in poor environments have a negative effect on academic performance. He also emphasized that adequate care should be taken for the safety of students, because students living in unsafe areas are constantly exposed to the fear of theft, which negatively affects their academic performance. Creating a safe environment also makes reading fun for students because they can read at any time of the night. Joan (2010) also explained that noisy and crowded residences with poor night security and lighting are common examples of physical environments that affect students' ability to learn. Overcrowding, lack of supervision and insecurity in student housing are factors that affect student academic performance. Oladiran (2013) points out that room conditions can have a negative or positive effect on student performance depending on the condition of the building. Inadequate facilities and overcrowding have a negative impact on student performance. Kolawole and Boluwatife (2016) emphasized that students living in school buildings were more likely to experience feelings of personal achievement and social skills. A favorable academic environment provides opportunities for students to study independently outside of regular class time to succeed in their courses. A positive hostel environment improves academic performance, while a negative hostel environment hinders learning.

Research Method

The research design used was a descriptive survey with the assistance of a questionnaire as well as well structured observation schedule as an instrument for the collection of data. The target populations for the research are the students of the institution who are occupants of the hostels. Random sampling method is used in the selection of 100 students. The entire questionnaire administered were filled and returned. The collected data was statistically analyzed using table, frequency and percentage

Results and discussions

Table 1: Status of the Hostels

Response	Frequency	Percentage

Very bad	25	25
Bad	50	50
Fair	25	25
Very good	00	00
Total	100	100

Source: Authors' field work, 2024

The hostels and facilities provided for the students were examined and the responses of the students on the status of the hostels and as physically observed shows that 50% of the respondents which is the highest response described the hostels conditions as being bad while 25% of the respondents described it as being fair. About 25% of the respondents agreed that the hostels and the facilities are in a very bad condition. None of the students described the hostels and facilities condition as relatively good. A general observation shows that these hostels and facilities need serious maintenance works.

Table 2: Satisfaction with the Hostels

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	05	05
No	95	95
Total	100	100

Source: Authors' field work, 2024

Evaluation of the students satisfaction with the hostels were examined in determine their level of satisfaction with the hostels and facilities From the responses, 95% of the students are not satisfied with their hostel facilities while only 05% of the students are satisfied with the hostel facilities.

Table 3: Number of students per room

Response	Frequency	Percentage
4 per room	02	02
5-6 per room	15	15
7-8 per room	50	50
More than 8	33	33
Total	100	100

Source: Authors' fieldwork, 2024

The fieldwork shows that in the hostels examined, rooms that are designed for four (4) inmate students are being occupied by at least 8 students. Students without hostel accommodation and who could not afford off-campus accommodation usually arranges with and squat with a colleague. By doing so, each inmate who legally secured a bed space in a room meant for four inmates brings in a colleague each, thereby creating congestions and inconveniences which are detrimental to the health and well-being of the occupants as the safety of the indoor air quality in such environment is not guaranteed.

Table 4: Need for maintenance and upgrading the hostels

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	100	100
Disagree	00	00
Total	100	100

Source: Authors' fieldwork, 2024

All the students, which are 100%, agreed that there is the need to improve hostel facilities and that it calls for urgent attention because academic performance of students can not be conveniently achieved without adequate accommodation for the students. Most of the existing hostel facilities are in state of disrepair. The hotel facilities like toilet, laundry, kitchen, common room, availability of water and interruptible power supply with internet service are important in the hostel for the well-being of the students.

Table 5: Facilities available in the Hostel

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Electricity	28	28
Pipe borne water	12	12
Kitchen	10	10
Toilet	05	05
Laundry	00	00
Waste disposal	05	05

Health facility	10	10
Internet facility	00	00
Reading room	05	05
Security	25	25
Total	100	100

Source: Authors 'fieldwork, 2024

From the table,28% of students has shown that there is good electricity in their hostels,12% of the respondents said there is pipe borne water located out the hostels,10% said there is kitchen,05% each said there is toilet and waste disposal respectively. Only 10% of the students agreed to enjoy the health facility while 05% and 25% supported having reading room and security in the hostel.

Table 6: Conditions of the Facilities Available

Response	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Electricity	40	20	15	15	10
Water	45	25	15	03	02
Kitchen	15	10	35	25	15
Toilet	05	08	15	23	49
Laundry	00	00	00	00	00
Waste disposal	10	08	42	20	20
Healthy facility	30	25	25	10	10

Source: Authors' fieldwork, 2024

The opinion of the students about the condition of the facilities in the hostel shows that toilet has a negative effect on the students residing in the hostels. Also in very bad condition is the kitchen facility.

Findings, conclusion and recommendation

The findings of the study show that the students are not satisfied with the level of facilities provided in the hostels because the facilities are not properly maintained and are in the state of obsolescence also the inadequacy of the existing facilities has invariably created a high occupancy ratio and led to over utilization of the available resources putting the facilities in deplorable conditions. The hotel waste disposal is inadequate but satisfied with water and electricity supplies and the students considered their toilets as inadequate and were not satisfied with conditions of their toilets.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The results of the analysis indicate gross inadequacy of students housing facilities as a result of non-provision, obsolescence and non-maintenance. The results also revealed adequacy of few facilities. In view of the fact that the most facilities in the hostel accommodation are in a state of disrepair, the study now recommends that the hostel space design should be more flexible to accommodate more student population and should not be allowed to accommodate beyond the maximum student population. Also, the institutions with large expanse of land could designate certain portion of the land for interested developers to building a hostel accommodation. The student population has been the major source of overstressing and poor maintenance of the hostel facilities, effective management can be achieved through commercialization of the hostels as well as post occupancy evaluation of the hostels be conducted on a periodical basis to facilitate repairs, improvement and expansion of the hostel facilities.

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