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ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICES IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Student personnel services are non-instructional functions rendered to promote quality service delivery in the school system. This study, therefore, assessed student personnel services provision in universities in Ondo State, Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive research design of the survey type. The sample of the study was 200 students randomly selected from two purposively selected universities in Ondo State. A questionnaire instrument titled “Students’ Personnel Services Questionnaire” (SPSQ) was used for data collection. The questionnaire was validated by specialists in Tests and Measurement and tested for reliability using the test-retest technique. The reliability coefficient was 0.84. The research questions were answered using descriptive statistics of percentage and mean. Findings revealed that the level of security, transportation, power supply and lavatory services was low with mean scores of 2.35, 2.43, 2.44, and 2.11 respectively while the level of health service was moderate with a mean of 2.55. Based on the findings, it was concluded that personnel services such as security, transportation, power supply, and lavatory were grossly inadequate and of low quality in universities in Ondo State while the state of health services was good. It was therefore recommended that school authorities should ensure that buses used in conveying students are neat and they are in good condition and that there are more registered motorbikes available to convey students to their various destinations. Also, the government and the school authorities should make available adequate facilities for security personnel use such as CCTV within the campus to monitor movements in the campus.

Keywords: *Health Service, Lavatory Service, Student Personnel Services, Security Service, Transportation Service,*

Introduction

Universities and other higher education establishments are founded with a wide range of specific objectives in mind. These include passing on knowledge, looking for and finding the truth, sharing research findings with everyone to help humanity overcome ignorance and want, and producing enough people to bring about change and advancement in society. This may be the cause of the significant resources that the public and private sectors dedicate to achieving these objectives. Universities are essential to the growth of a country, particularly when it comes to producing highly skilled labour. However, most of the times, the goals that society expects of them are seldom realized, and part of the reason for this is because there isn't always a suitable atmosphere in which learning can take place. When they are lacking, circumstances arise that make it harder for educational institutions to accomplish their aims and objectives (Udida, 2018).

To guarantee good teaching and learning processes and students' overall development, certain services for the students must be adequately provided, properly allocated, and effectively supervised before the goals of a university education can be met. These are referred to as student personnel services. Owan and Ekaette (2019) defines student personnel services as all activities provided to students to help them attain their educational goals outside of the regular classroom instructions. These services have a strong emphasis on each person's intellectual, social, emotional, cultural, and physical development. They also assist in developing programs, bettering teaching strategies, and creating curricula. Therefore, the goal of providing these services is to address the various facets of human development and adjustment (Ineye-Brigs, 2023).

According to Arikewuyo and Adegbesan in Ineye-Brigs (2023), those non-academic duties concerned with pupils' welfare in a school setting are what constitute student personnel services. Also, student personnel services refer to those provided by the educational system with the intention of understanding and assisting students in resolving personal and social issues, as well as promoting their well-being and increasing their level of satisfaction. These are very individualized services that pertain to the upkeep and appropriate operation of the student body. The student personnel services offered by universities include orientation, health services,

cafeteria, dormitories, financial aid, counseling, library, classroom supplies, instructional materials, and municipal services (Owan & Ekaette, 2019).

Similarly, Egbule (2021) listed the services provided for students, including social and emotional adjustment, catering, advice and counseling, and oversight of students' behaviour. According to Mkude and Mubofu (2022), student personnel services are extracurricular special classroom support services that have an impact on students' self-development. Additionally, it fosters a love of learning, active participation in school events, and regularity and punctuality in attendance. Student personnel services are designed to develop them, not just to help them read, write, and compute, or to help them become skilled in a particular career, but also to help them become healthy members of society. The educational programs offered to students also focus on the intellectual, physical, emotional, and spiritual growth and training of the whole person. This prepares them to enter society as adults and make positive contributions to its survival.

Student personnel services should be provided consistently, uninterrupted, and adequately if success is to be achieved in any kind of educational setting. Physical facilities and educational aims should be seen as being intimately interwoven and interdependent for effective teaching and learning circumstances. Adesina and Ogunsaju in Onochie (2018) acknowledged the need for student personnel services in universities. The educational process requires a favorable physical environment in addition to other facilities and equipment to work properly and efficiently, regardless of the system's strength in people resources. In the view of Ogonnaya (2017), these services are essential and crucial operational components of the educational system since they have a major impact on how well an institution runs daily, especially in terms of learning effectiveness.

Student personnel services include, but are not limited to, security, power supply, restroom, health, and transportation services. Students use "flyover" and "shot put" at several colleges to dispose of their waste. These terms describe the habit of students throwing their waste over a fence while it is still inside polythene bags. This could be because too many students using the restrooms, which is contributing to their bad condition. In a similar vein, security could be regarded as the absence of any financial, psychological, emotional, or bodily harm. Numerous studies have demonstrated the substantial impact that school environment insecurity has on pupils' academic achievement. Observation revealed several violent incidents, armed robberies, thefts, and thefts of valuables on

college campuses around the nation. These are not the only security concerns on campuses, however; we have also heard of incidents involving sexual harassment, rape, and deaths caused by cult activities. There have been cases of electrocution, kidnapping and robberies on campus. It seems students no longer feel safe on campus, and this could inhibit assimilation and proper understanding hence, the need to consider security services as part of personnel services in the universities.

The activity or process of transferring people and products from one location to another is known as transportation. Shuttle buses on campuses appear to be insufficient, and unavailable to students when needed, and as a result, the quality of transportation services provided on campus is subpar. This is because the shuttle buses are packed with students—instead of conveying three people per seat, they convey four—which directly causes discomfort for the students and increases the risk of an accident. It also results in lengthy commutes. Students who have frequent absences or tardiness due to poor transportation services on campus may receive failing grades. Some students would rather walk down to class under the hot sun than take these shuttle buses due to the perceived high cost of transportation, and poor condition of vehicles among others, which can lead to unintended illnesses like headaches, body aches, generalized weakness, stress, and even a lack of focus in class, which can negatively affect their performance in school and other social activities. Observations indicate that university campuses do not sufficiently provide transportation services.

Health services in schools ensure illness prevention, early disease detection, community health problem management, and health promotion. Around the world, colleges do have health clinics that are supposed to give students access to quality medical treatment. It has been observed that many factors, including waiting times, quality of care, distance from medical facilities, cost of healthcare, and religion, influence the decision whether or not to use medical facilities. In addition to lacking many necessities like supplies and equipment, university health centers across the nation occasionally send their patients to clinics or hospitals outside of campus. In an emergency, they may even claim that their ambulance is out of fuel. Another issue that students deal with at their school health facilities is the tardiness of medical staff, who may leave sick students waiting for hours before receiving attention. This can also allow new cases of constipation to flare up. Sick students frequently choose not to visit their university health center because of the medical staff's

incompetence, which is unacceptable when they speak to students in an unethical manner. Based on observations, these services are not adequately provided on university campuses.

Aremu (2019) asserted that every country's socioeconomic and technical advancements are greatly influenced by electricity. Nigeria's demand for energy is significantly higher than its supply, which is characterised by epileptic supply. Despite having a wealth of important and abundant natural resources, the nation suffers from severe electricity challenges that are impeding its development. The hardware part that supplies electricity for computers and other electrical devices is called a power supply. Nigeria's power sector was supposed to perform better after being privatized in 2005, but the opposite is true, and this has a direct impact on the amount of power available on our campuses. Universities, on the other hand, receive so little funding that they are unable to have a sufficient supply of electricity on their premises. Students' academic performance could be negatively impacted by not having access to power; those who study best at night are forced to come to class.

It is expected that universities will always have an electricity supply. However, most universities ration the supply of electricity due to the high cost of diesel. Some universities are not connected to the national grid due to high electricity tariffs and bills even before the increment of electricity tariff. It also appears so many universities absence of electricity poses a huge threat to online education in Nigeria and seriously disrupts social activities, research, teaching, and other university-related activities in Nigerian universities. Observations indicate that university campuses do not sufficiently provide these services.

Statement of the Problem

The services provided for students are extremely important and necessary for the execution of educational programs. Students' unrest at Nigerian institutions has been linked to the lack of availability, insufficiency, and subpar quality of several essential student human services over time. Most campuses seem to have weak security, which is why there have been incidences of rape, murder, phone snatching, robbery, and of course, cult activity. Because the toilet ends are filthy and smell unpleasant, students start using "shot put" and "fly-over." Campus transportation is perceived as being inconvenient, costly, uncomfortable, and insufficient for feeding the student

body in most universities. The quality of medical care provided at campus clinics and medical institutions is very low.

There have been instances where students have died because of what is thought to be inadequate medical care due to things like subpar facilities, a lack of necessary medications, lengthy wait times for treatment, and insufficient referral services, among other things. A campus with an epileptic power supply might interfere with academic pursuits such as research and teaching. Similarly, a residence hall without a water supply poses a health and hygiene concern and encourages shady activities after dark. This situation raises the possibility that something is wrong with the caliber of student personnel services provided by institutions. Studies have been carried out on student personnel services, but few have been able to utilise a multi-variate approach to personnel services in one study. Hence, this study.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to investigate the quality of student personnel service in public universities in Ondo State. Specifically, the objectives of the study were to:

1. investigate the level of security service in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria;
2. examine the level of transportation service in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria;
3. determine the level of health service delivery in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria;
4. find out the level of electricity service in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria; and
5. investigate the level of lavatory service in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were generated to guide the study:

1. What is the level of security service rendered in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?
2. What is the level of transportation services rendered in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?
3. What is the level of health service delivery in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?
4. What is the level of electricity supply in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?
5. What is the level of lavatory services in public universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?

Literature Review

In the words of Etor et al (2020), securing lives and property in our universities is of utmost importance without which the school dreams may not be attained. According to Kirkham (2023),

security refers to measures put in place to ensure that things work well to one's advantage and which makes sure that nothing goes wrong with what affects one's personal or group interest in whatever way. Etor et al (2020) associated security with provision against theft and entry of unauthorized persons, into work premises, and is essential for preventing sabotage. The duties of the security personnel in the University are multifaceted; hence they are engaged to work day and night. Amoatema et al (2017) conducted a study on students' perception of campus safety in Ghana and revealed that 87.5% of the respondents indicated that students felt safer during the daytime than at night time. Also, it showed that isolated places and poorly lit areas of campus posed security threats. The findings further indicated that bushy areas, lack of close circuit television (CCTV), absence of police patrols, and emergency phones to call the security officers, were the major factors contributing to students' feeling of insecurity on campus. In another study, a factor inhibiting the work of security on campus is that most security personnel on campus do not wield guns and, as a result, university campuses are left vulnerable to the menace of criminal-minded individuals who carry guns and conduct their operations without any hindrance (Ekpo, et al, 2020).

Student transport service is another important element of student personnel management. A good means of transport is an indispensable part of the school system (Jordan, 2022). The school buses are used in carrying out essential services that can make learning effective and interesting. Transport services are used by students within the campus, for excursions, visit to places of interest, cultural and social activities and for emergencies. The transport service should be well managed to prevent hazards that can affect students' lives. The transport fare should be minimal especially for transportation of students within the campus. School management should seek the support of parents, alumni associations and philanthropists for the provision of school buses and other vehicles. The institutional authority should develop policies that guide the use and operation of school vehicles (Thuang, 2022).

On health services, the tendency to overlook young people's health by policymakers is high as more than 2.6 million young people aged 10-24 die each year, mostly due to preventable or treatable causes (World Health Organisation, 2023). The situation is worse in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia where two-thirds of all deaths of young people occur (WHO, 2023). Young people's health that undergraduates represent should be given adequate and appropriate attention

it deserves. Therefore, it is crucial to provide health services to the teeming population of youths, especially in the universities.

Toilet provision must thus be increased to accommodate the changing tertiary society. As at now, visible unenlightened conditions are building up in the university environment as to how people urinate in non-designated places on campuses, especially at bus stops, and parking lots, amongst others. Also, sanitary facilities in most tertiary institutions and public services (especially water and electricity supply) are grossly inadequate (Inah et al, 2020).

Regular and adequate power supply remains the driving force for improved socio-economic and technological transformation of every nation (Adoghe, et al 2023). Unfortunately, despite huge capital investments in the sector, endowed energy resources of the country, and reforms in the power sector, Nigeria consistently suffers from shortages of electric power supply (Ogidigben et al, 2023). Nigeria has repeatedly been experiencing the problem of incessant power outages; with the citizens and organizations already accustomed to living and operating several hours, days, weeks, and even months without electricity (THISDAY, 2024). The availability of energy leads to constant power supply. However, in the case of Nigeria, the power supply is not constant and it is barely enough to cater to the energy needs of the country (Olowoseje, 2020). Nigerians have resorted to the use of fuel-powered electricity generators to cater to their energy needs to compete favorably in terms of productivity (Ariyo, 2023).

Methodology

The study adopted the descriptive research design of the study type. This design is suitable for this study because the study involves the collection of information from a sample of students in universities in Ondo State. The population of this study was all 400-level students in Federal and State Universities in Ondo State, Nigeria. The sample of the study was 200 respondents (students). Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko (AAUA), and the Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) were purposively selected being the oldest State University and the only Federal University in Ondo State respectively. A proportionate sampling technique was used to select the number of faculties using 50% to give six faculties and four faculties in FUTA and AAUA respectively. The purposive sampling technique was also used to select final-year students because they are used to the system and have utilized many of these services and therefore will be in the best position to rate students' personnel services on their campus. Finally, a simple random

sampling technique was used to select 20 students from each of the selected faculties to give a total of 120 respondents in FUTA and 80 respondents in AAUA.

The research instrument for this study was a questionnaire titled “Students’ Personnel Services Questionnaire” (SPSQ). The questionnaire was categorized into two sections A and B. Section A elicited demographic information of the respondents such as name of school and gender. Section B consisted of 27 items under the variables of the study. The items section of the instrument was measured on a 4-point Likert scale, ranging from Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) to Strongly Disagree (SD). The questionnaire was subjected to scrutiny by the experts in the Faculty of Education, Adekunle Ajasin University Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State, who made necessary corrections and certified the instrument usable for the study. The test re-test method was used to determine the reliability of the instrument. The research instrument was administered in two phases. The instruments were taken to the University of Medical Sciences, Ondo to determine their reliability. The reliability index was determined using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The coefficient obtained was 0.84 which indicated that the instrument was suitable for data collection. The research questions were answered using percentages and mean.

Results

This section presents the result obtained from the analysed data. In interpreting the Tables, mean scores below 2.50 were regarded as low, between 2.51 and 3.00 were regarded as moderate while mean scores above 3.00 were regarded as high.

Research Question One: What is the level of security services rendered in universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?

Table 1
Level of Security Services

	ITEMS	SA		A		D		SD		X
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Security personnel patrol my campus during the day time	55	27.5	76	38.0	44	22.0	25	12.5	2.81
2	Security personnel patrol my campus during the night time.	25	12.5	90	45.0	64	32.0	21	10.5	2.59
3	Facilities are adequately provided for security personnel	9	4.5	66	33.0	82	41.0	43	21.5	2.21
4	Incidences of insecurity are always envisaged and nipped in the bud	18	9.0	118	59.0	44	22.0	20	10.0	2.67
5	CCTV is provided within the campus to monitor movements in the campus	7	3.5	29	14.5	72	36.0	92	46.0	1.76
6	Armed security personnel collaborate with campus security personnel to ensure safety on campus	11	5.5	58	29.0	65	32.5	66	33.0	2.07
Grand Mean										2.35

Key: SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree.

Table 1 shows the results of security services in Universities in Ondo State. The grand mean of 2.35 implied that the level of security service provided in universities was low.

Research Question 2: What is the level of transportation service rendered in Universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?

Table 2
Level of Transportation Services

	ITEMS	SA		A		D		SD		X
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	The number of shuttle buses on campus are not enough.	93	46.5	58	29.0	25	12.5	24	12.0	3.10
2	Buses are available to convey students within the campus.	53	26.5	100	50.0	34	17.0	13	6.5	2.97
3	Buses are used by students at cheaper rate.	42	21.0	84	42.0	57	28.5	17	8.5	2.76
4	Registered motorbikes are available to convey more students to their various destinations on campus	10	5.0	41	20.5	58	29.0	96	48.0	1.85
5	Students sit comfortably in the shuttle buses/cars	12	6.0	36	18.0	56	28.0	96	48.0	1.82
6	Vehicles used for transportation are neat and in good condition	5	2.5	68	34.0	65	32.5	62	31.0	2.10
Grand Mean										2.43

Key: SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree.

Table 2 shows the results of the transportation service. The grand mean of 2.43 implied that the level of transportation service provided in universities was low.

Research Question 3: What is the level of health service delivery in Universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?

Table 3
Level of Health Services

S/N	ITEMS	SA		A		D		SD		X
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Registration at the health centre is a strenuous exercise	68	34.0	74	37.0	51	25.0	6	3.0	3.03
2	Students who are sick are promptly attended to at our health centre	21	10.5	63	31.5	95	47.5	21	10.5	2.42
3	Drugs are sufficient in our health centres.	19	9.5	50	25.0	64	32.0	67	33.5	2.11
4	Students are made to buy drugs at pharmacy, stores outside the campus	62	31.0	70	35.0	47	23.5	21	10.5	2.87
5	Referral service is exceptionally carried out in my campus	28	14.0	59	29.5	64	32.0	49	24.5	2.33
Grand Mean										2.55

Key: SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree.

Table 3 shows the results of health services rendered in Universities in Ondo State. Item 1 of the table shows that 34.0% of the respondents strongly agreed that registration at the health centre is a strenuous exercise, 37.0% agreed, 25.0% disagreed and 3.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The grand mean of 2.55 implied that the level of health service provided in universities was moderate.

Research Question 4: What is the level of electricity supply in Universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?

Table 4
Level of Power Supply Services

	ITEMS	SA		A		D		SD		X
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	There is problem of incessant power outage in my campus	100	50.0	33	16.5	35	17.5	32	16.0	3.01
2	Electricity is supplied between two to four hours per day	44	22.0	68	34.0	46	23.0	42	21.0	2.57
3	There is regular solar power supply in my campus	10	5.0	32	16.0	54	27.0	104	52.0	1.74
4	The environment is well-lit at night from power sources	17	8.5	51	25.5	68	34.0	64	32.0	2.11
5	The campus relies on generators only for power supply	61	30.5	53	26.5	66	33.0	20	10.0	2.78
Grand Mean										2.44

Key: SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree

Table 4 shows the results of power supply in Universities in Ondo State. The grand mean of 2.44 implied that the level of power supply provided in universities was low.

Research Question 5: What is the level of lavatory service in Universities in Ondo State, Nigeria?

Table 5
Level of Lavatory Services

S/N	ITEMS	SA		A		D		SD		X
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Toilets are available for students' use within the campus	27	13.5	63	31.5	42	21.0	68	34.0	2.25
2	Toilets in my campus are equipped with modern facilities	12	6.0	36	18.0	75	37.5	77	38.5	1.92
3	Students practice open defecation	60	30.0	55	27.5	65	32.5	20	10.0	2.78
4	Toilet facilities are neat and properly maintained	9	4.5	35	17.5	48	24.0	108	54.0	1.73
5	Water is always running in the toilets on campus	15	7.5	36	18.0	53	26.5	96	48.0	1.85
Grand Mean										2.11

Key: SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree.

Table 5 shows the results of lavatory service available in Universities in Ondo State. The grand mean of 2.11 implied that the level of lavatory service provided in universities was low.

Discussion

The result revealed in the analysis of research question one that the level of security service was low. This indicated that most of the respondents disagreed that CCTV is provided within the campus to monitor movement. This argument is in line with Kirkham (2023), who submitted that surveillance technology, such as closed-circuit television (CCTV), is useful in preventing robberies and acts of terrorism. If these amenities were offered in our institutions, security personnel's work would go more quickly. They have the power to inspire and urge employees to take security concerns head-on and act with determination. According to Mensah et al (2019), university campuses are no longer secure places to be. Major security concerns on campuses include theft, cultism, kidnapping, rape, cell phone snatching, violent student demonstrations, vandalism, and other forms of violence (Enang, 2019; Ekpo, et al, 2020).

Results revealed that some of the problems of transportation services in the campuses included inadequate shuttle buses in the campuses to convey students, unavailability of motor bikes, and students not sit comfortably in the buses among others. This finding aligns with the findings of Yusuf et al (2023) which says mobility and accessibility in tertiary institutions is a fundamental necessity but not adequately provided. Also, Rodrigue and Notteboom (2023) noted that a nation is as developed as her transport sector, which is the basis of all sectors of the economy. In addition, Jordan (2022) reported that a good means of transport is an indispensable part of the school system.

Findings revealed that the level of health service was moderate. The majority of the respondents strongly agree that registration at the health centre is a strenuous exercise, students who are sick are not promptly attended to and also drugs are not adequately enough at the university's health centres. This finding disagrees with the assertion of UNICEF (2017) that timely and high-quality medical care, sufficient and relevant information, and health education are all required for health services provided in higher education institutions. In addition to being worried about their health, students also feel vulnerable in specific areas and require assistance. Accordingly, Statista (2023) pointed out that young people make up a substantial and essential portion of Nigeria's population.

The health of the youth that students represent has to receive the proper and sufficient attention that it merits.

The result showed that the level at which power supply is provided was low. This finding is in line with the report of THISDAY (2024) that Nigeria has repeatedly been experiencing the problem of incessant power outages; with the citizens and organizations already accustomed to living and operating several hours, days, weeks, and even months without electricity. Unfortunately, Nigeria continuously experiences shortages of electric power supply, which has a significant detrimental impact on universities despite significant capital investments in the industry, the country's abundant energy resources, and reforms in the power sector. Most of the activities in the education sector require energy (Olowosejeje, 2020; Ogidigben et al, 2023). To see in schools, libraries, and labs, light must be present. The increasing usage of ICT in education necessitates the requirement for a sufficient power supply to keep up with the expanding electrical infrastructure employed in the educational system.

Lastly, the finding showed that the level of lavatory service provided in State and Federal Universities was low. This indicated that the majority of the respondents strongly disagreed that toilets are available for students use within the campuses and that the few that are available are not well equipped with modern facilities. It was also noted in the results that most time students practice open defecation. This finding aligns with the observation of the researcher that most tertiary institutions do not have a functional or conducive toilet. The majority of these schools' restrooms are appalling. There is scarcely any water in those bathrooms since there is excrement everywhere. The National Universities Commission's notion that there should be one restroom for every ten students is refuted by these findings. Accordingly, sanitary facilities in most tertiary institutions and public services (especially water and electricity supply) are grossly inadequate (Inah et al, 2020).

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it is concluded the level of student personnel services such as security, transportation, power supply and lavatory were very low in universities in Ondo State while the state of health services was moderate. This could be due to security guards not patrolling the nooks and crannies of the campus and they do not possess the modern equipment to fight

insecurity. Additionally, school buses are insufficient on campuses in Ondo State and some of the buses are not in good condition; students spend a lot of time registering at the health centre, and emergency services are not adequately provided. Also, power supply has been erratic apparently because of the recent subsidy removal on petroleum products in Nigeria which makes it practically impossible for universities to run generators daily, and finally, water to use toilets and urinals is inadequately provided in universities. This implied that if the tertiary institution environment can be well equipped with these personnel services, students will be motivated, and they will derive maximum satisfaction in their immediate environment.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that:

- School authorities should ensure that more buses used to transport students are provided. The available ones should be neat and in good condition and there are more registered motorbikes available to take students to their various destinations.
- The government and the school authorities should make available adequate facilities for security personnel use such as CCTV within the campus to monitor movements in the campus.
- Registration at the school health centre needs to be improved upon and they should give prompt attention to the sick students and make sure drugs should be available in larger quantities in the school health centre.
- School administrators, government and agencies involved in the educational system should ensure that there are adequate and stable power supply on the university campus and the school should not only rely on generators for power supply. Universities should adopt alternative sources of power such as solar and thermal engines.
- Government and school authorities should adopt the Public Private Partnership to engage private investors to build smart toilets and charge moderate fees. This will prevent open defecation being practised by the students.

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