

**POWER SUPPLY AND UNDERGRADUATES SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN
EKOSODIN COMMUNITY, BENIN CITY, EDO STATE.**

BY

**OSIFO PRISEAN
SSC1909848**

APRIL, 2024

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT
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THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(BSC) DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

APRIL, 2024

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project work was carried out by **OSIFO PRISEAN** and that the project meets the requirement for the award of bachelor of sciences in sociology and anthropology in the Department of sociology and anthropology , Faculty of social sciences, University of Benin, Benin City Nigeria.

Mr. Monday Abiola
(Project Supervisor)

Date

Prof. A.O Dokpesi
(Head of Department)

Date

DEDICATION

To God, the source of all wisdom and strength, thank you for guiding me through this journey and blessing me with the courage to pursue my dreams. To my loving parents, your unwavering support, encouragement, and sacrifices have been my foundation. This project is dedicated to you, with heartfelt gratitude for your endless love and belief in me.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Back ground of Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.	4
1.3 Research Questions.	7
1.4 Research of Objectives	7
1.5 Significance of the Study	8
1.6 Scope of the Study	9
1.7 Definition of Terms	9
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Overview of Power Supply in Nigeria.	11
2.2 Impact of inconsistent Power Supply in Nigeria	15
2.3 Role of Power Availability in Shaping Social Interaction and Community Dynamics	18
2.4 Influence of Variations in Power Supply on Academic Performance and Study Habits of Students	20
2.5 Potential Coping Mechanism Employed by Undergraduates.	22
2.6 The Role of Community Support Structure in Buffering the Social Effects of Power Supply Issues.	23
2.7. Review of Relevant Theories	25

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design.	31
3.2 Population of the Study	32
3.3 Sample Size	32
3.4 Sampling Technique	33
3.5 Instrument of Data Collection	33
3.6 Method of Data Collection	34
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	34

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION DATA ANALYSIS AND

4.1 Demographics characteristics of Respondents	37
4.2 Results and Analysis of Collected Data	39
4.3 Discussion of Findings	51

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary	55
5.2 Summary of findings	56
5.3 Conclusion	56
5.4 Recommendation	57

REFERNCES

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT

This research delves into the relationship between power supply and the social behavior of undergraduates in Ekosodin Community, Edo State, Benin City, employing a qualitative approach through interviews. This study seeks to uncover nuanced insights into how the in availability and unreliability of electricity shape the social interactions, routines, and well-being of undergraduate students within the community. By engaging directly with the lived experiences and perspectives of students, the research aims to elucidate the diverse ways in which power supply influences their social behaviors, academic activities, and overall quality of life. Through thematic analysis of interview data, this study intends to contribute to a deeper understanding of the intersection between infrastructure and social dynamics, offering valuable implications for policymakers, utility providers, and community stakeholders seeking to improve the living conditions and social environments of Ekosodin Community.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The power supply situation in Nigeria has been worrisome for years since independence in 1960. Despite the abundant human and natural resources with which the country is blessed, it becomes paradoxical that, after sixty-two years of independence, Nigeria is still struggling to achieve energy sufficiency. Power generation and distribution systems are weak and prone to major failures. Weak and inefficient systems are the result of outdated and decaying infrastructure that are still operating without major repairs, retrofits or upgrades (Aladejare,2014).

It has been discovered that electricity is a potent energy that is essential for the industrial, commercial, and technological advancement of any nation, state, or town, as well as for the educational sector. It is commonly known that Nigeria's epileptic power supply is the scourge of the nation's industrial and economic development. However, the availability of electrical energy is a panacea for providing such services that benefit students and power outages affect student's academy. In fact, energy use is pervasive in every industry. In the 21st century, our dependence on energy has become even more pronounced, with the use of electrical energy pervasive in almost every area of life, from domestic use to

recreation, education, and industry. The availability of electricity is typically associated with increased prosperity, efficiency, and quality of life in all economic sectors (Aremu, Adeyemi 2011).

The Nigerian Power Holding Company PHCN (formerly the National Electricity Authority - NEPA) and (now privatized) is legally required to generate and distribute electricity for residential, industrial, government facilities and other commercial uses. PHCN is a subsidiary of the Federal Ministry of Energy and Steel PHCN's performance has been heavily criticized over the years due to the low and deteriorating quality of services provided to customers.

According to Aberie, Fayomi, Opera, and Pamda (2011), Nigeria's energy production and availability declined from an installed capacity of 5,876 MW to 1,600 MW in 1999, with only 79 power generation units in operation. There were only 19 units. From the following, it is clear that Nigerians, especially Nigerian universities and undergraduates, are suffering from energy poverty and crisis. Despite Nigeria's abundant energy resources, approximately 40% of the population still lacks access to electricity (UNDP, 2001; Ajanaku, 2007; Adegbamigbe, 2007). Despite the Obasanjo administration's claims of his \$16 billion investment in the sector, its poor electricity supply is characterized by power outages and heavy reliance on private power generation (Akinyunola, 2011). As a result, Nigerian

universities are unable to provide sufficient energy for their day-to-day operations. This development poses difficulties for students as it reduces productivity and affects academic performance. Student academic performance is an important aspect of education (Rono, 2013). It is considered the cornerstone of the entire education system. According to Narad and Abdullah (2016), student's academic performance influences the success or failure of an educational institution. Singh, Malik, and Singh (2016) also found that student's academic performance has a direct impact on a country's socio-economic growth. Similarly, Farooq, Chaudhry, Shafiq, and Behanu (2011) argue that student's academic performance serves as the basis for knowledge acquisition and skill development. Oum (2019) on the other hand noted that in Nigeria, energy poverty negatively impacts education levels attainments and health status in the country. Furthermore, Akinyunola (2011) emphasized that the academic success of students is the primary concern of every teacher.

From the above, it is clear that Power outage is one of the biggest challenges for undergraduates and had great impact on academic performance. Concerns regarding Edo State's inadequate power supply from the state's Benin Electricity Distribution Company (BEDC) are also voiced by the citizens of Benin City. Specifically focusing on the area Ekosodin Community. The people of Ekosodin have endured persistent problems with inadequate electricity supply.

Undergraduate electricity users have expressed dissatisfaction over how bad power supplies primarily affect them during exam periods. However, traders who deal in frozen goods, as well as undergraduates and non-undergraduates who own small businesses are also impacted. As a result, the lack of electricity supply affects every single resident of Ekosodin.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nigeria, which is one of the top ten African nations with insufficient electricity, is a country on the western coast of Africa that has serious power supply issues. The nation's power distribution is managed and coordinated by the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN). But Nigeria's electrical distribution corporation and the nation at large have had difficulty resolving this problem, leaving Nigeria without a dependable power supply and a nation afflicted by darkness thereby making it impossible to overstate the issue of the social behavior of undergraduates in Benin City, Nigeria Ekosodin neighborhood and the power supply Power outage is a pervasive Issue that significantly impacts various aspects of daily life numerous undergraduates frequently complain about the issue, which happens on a regular basis. The intermittent disruptions in electrical supply not only pose practical challenges but also potentially influence social dynamics within educational institutions. Power outage is a multifaceted challenge that transcends

the mere inconvenience of darkness; it infiltrates the intricacies of daily life, disrupting routines and fundamentally altering the dynamics of various environments. This research endeavors to delve into the often-overlooked realm of how poor power supply interplay with the social behavior of students within educational institutions. The problem at hand is not merely technical or infrastructural; it is an intricate web of consequences that extends beyond the immediate inconvenience of lights going out. The choice of investigating the impact on students is both relevant and poignant.

Educational institutions serve as microcosms of society, where social interactions are as crucial as academic pursuits. When there's poor power supply, this poses difficulties for students as it reduces productivity and affects academic performance and student academic performance is an important aspect of education (Rono, 2013). The hypothesis that power outages may serve as catalysts for changes in undergraduate social behavior opens the door to a realm of implications. It implies a potential domino effect, where the disruption of power supply might not only hinder academic progress but also reverberate through the intricate social fabric of student life. Various studies have examined the effects of power outages on different aspects of people's lives, including their social behavior. Power outages can cause stress, anxiety, and depression for some individuals. The loss of electricity can lead to a sense of helplessness and frustration, which may

exacerbate existing mental health issues. The academic performance of undergraduates is now in jeopardy due to this circumstance. Students face challenges due to the intermittent supply of electricity, which lowers productivity and affects academic performance. Most students struggle to charge their phones and other devices in order to stay current on their academic assignments and don't read well at night. Additionally, this tends to have an impact on student's academic performance. According to Narad and Abdullah (2016), student's academic performance influences the success or failure of an educational institution. Unreliable power supplies have cost students numerous opportunities and decreased their academic performance. Many students who can afford them and who are impacted by the irregular electricity supply have previously chosen to use generators; additionally, fuel prices have increased since fuel subsidies were eliminated. Because using fuel as a substitute for electricity is so expensive, this is especially dangerous. They could buy supplies and services to suit their needs with the money they saved on fuel. In addition, it is now a threat to students who operate businesses to support themselves while attending school, in addition to its effects on academic performance. Their businesses are impacted by unreliable power supply, which frustrates them. complete blackouts and discouragement are among the effects of this circumstance. Additionally, the disruption of daily

routines and the inability to access essential resources can compound these negative emotions.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions that will guide this study are:

1. What are the impact of inconsistent power supply on the daily routines and lifestyle choices of undergraduates?
2. What are the role of power availability in shaping social interactions and community dynamics among undergraduates?
3. How can variations in power supply influence academic performance and study habits of students?
4. What are the potential coping mechanisms employed by undergraduates in Ekosodin to mitigate the impact of inadequate power supply on their social lives?
5. What are the roles of community support structures in buffering the social effects of power supply issues on undergraduate study?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine power supply and undergraduate social behaviour in Ekosodin community. The specific objectives are as follows

1. To Examine the impact of inconsistent power supply on the daily routines and lifestyle choices of undergraduates in Ekosodin community.
2. To analyze the role of power availability in shaping social interactions and community dynamics among undergraduates in Ekosodin.
3. To explore how variations in power supply influence academic performance and study habits of students in the community.
4. To Investigate potential coping mechanisms employed by undergraduates in Ekosodin to mitigate the impact of inadequate power supply on their social lives.
5. To evaluate the role of community support structures in buffering the social effects of power supply issues on undergraduate study Significance

1.5 Significance of the Study

Previous studies carried out in the study area focus on specific areas that are related to the present study but not exactly on undergraduate social behaviour in Ekosodin community. This study lies in its potential to uncover the nuanced relationship between power supply and the social behavior of undergraduates. Understanding how power fluctuations or shortages affect undergraduate's daily lives can have practical implications for educational institutions and policymakers. This research may provide insights into developing strategies to mitigate the

impact of power disruptions on academic performance, social interactions, and overall student well-being. Furthermore, the findings could contribute to the enhancement of campus infrastructure and policies to create a more conducive environment for positive social behavior and academic success among undergraduates. The study has a theoretical significance. Theoretically, this study has the potentials of contributing immensely to the existing body of literature on the subject matter.

1.6 Scope of the Study

It involves examining the impact of power supply fluctuations or shortages on the social behavior of undergraduates. This may include investigating how power disruptions affect study habits, social interactions, and overall well-being. Additionally, the study could explore potential correlations between access to consistent power and aspects such as academic performance, social engagement, and stress levels among undergraduates.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Power supply: is an electrical device that supplies electrical power to an electrical load.

Outage: Outage is a period when a power supply or other Service is not available or when equipment is closed down.

Undergraduates: Undergraduates are students who are enrolled in a college or university to pursue their first degree; they have not yet finished their studies to earn a bachelor's degree.

Students: Students are individuals who are engaged in learning activities, typically in an educational institution such as a school, college, or university. They are enrolled in courses or programs of study to acquire knowledge, skills, and qualifications in various fields of study. For the purpose of this study, undergraduates and Students are used interchangeably.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section reviews briefly various literatures on this subject matter, theoretical frameworks, and empirical studies in an effort to investigate the complex aspects of this relationship.

2.1 Overview of Power Supply in Nigeria

In recent years, power outages have become an increasingly common occurrence, particularly in urban areas. Nigeria, which is one of the top ten African nations with insufficient electricity, is a country on the western coast of Africa that has serious power supply issues. The nation's power distribution is managed and coordinated by the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN). But Nigeria's electrical distribution corporation and the nation at large have had difficulty resolving this problem, leaving Nigeria without a dependable power supply and a nation afflicted by darkness. the power supply is not constant and it barely enough to cater for the energy needs of the country (Amadi, 2015)

The power supply situation in Nigeria has been worrisome for years since independence in 1960. The ability of any nation to meet its energy need can be used as a test for measuring the level of its economic development. There are various forms of energy for power generation. This range from solar, nuclear,

thermal, biomass etc. Energy here as a topical issue for discussion is electricity and its generation since 1980 and now. Power is the centre of life of any economy. Everybody needs energy. The production of goods and services as well as information dissemination at whatever scale, are all dependent on the availability and reliability of energy supply. Today, the power situation is in such a bad shape that it is a source of concern to electricity consumers in Nigeria. Power generation dropped from 140 megawatts in 1996 and rose 3,000 megawatts towards the end of 2006 and dropped to 1900 megawatts in 2009. This unexplainable nose-dive of the power generating abilities of Nigeria, a country adjudged to have the highest electricity generation potential in Africa, owing to about 188 trillion cubic metres of natural gas reserve, the 8th largest in the world and enough associated gas potential to power giant thermal stations, is lamentable and regrettable (Asuelimen, 2007, Olugu, 2009). Nigeria's associated power generating capabilities are enormous. There are five thermal stations in the country: 40 megawatts in Ijora and 1320 megawatts in Egbin, both in Lagos State Others are the 1020 megawatts in Sapele and a 912 megawatts in Delta, both in Delta State and a 969.6 megawatts in Afam, Rivers State. There are also three hydro-power stations in Nigeria. They include the 760 megawatts Kainji Dam in Kwara State, 578,4 megawatts Dam in Jebba and 600 megawatts in Shiroro in Niger State (Asuelimen, 2007) of all these, power is still a problem. Neo Thomas, a South African energy expert quoted by Adebayo

puts thus: Energy is the most important entity which allows society to function. Its availability is prerequisite for the production of goods and their consumption. Electricity could be said to be the unsung hero among these services that help make our daily lives a bit easier. Onohaebi (2009) and Uchenna (2009) observed that Nigerian power transmission network is characterized by prolonged and frequent outages. According to Akin (2008), Nigeria's electricity market dominated by the state- owned Power Holdings Company of Nigeria (PCHN), formally called National Electric Power Authority (NEPA), has been incapable of providing minimum acceptable international standards of electricity service, reliability, accessibility and availability for the past three decades. The nature of the poor record in electricity supply in the Nigerian network is clear in the trend in the transmission and distribution losses depicted electricity (Power Sector) in Nigeria. The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (ECN) was formed in 1950 and became the statutory body responsible for generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity to all consumers in Nigeria. As at Nigeria's independence in 1960, the country inherited a rudimentary and localized electric power generation and distributive systems. There was neither a national grid nor a single large power station. In 1962, the Niger Dam Authority (NDA) was established for the development of Kanji Hydro-Electric project and the associated 330 kilovolts (Kv) transmission lines and substations which were completed in 1969. By Decree 24 of

1972. Electricity Corporation of Nigeria and the Niger Dam Authority were merged to form the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) now known as Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN). Electricity generation in Nigeria is almost the exclusion preserve of Power Holding Company of Nigeria, a public corporation generating well over 95% of total electricity generated in Nigeria (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2000). By 2005, the transmission network consisted of 5000 km of 330 kV lines and 6000 km of 132 kV lines. The 330 kV lines fed 23 substations of 330/132 kV rating with a combined capacity of 6,000 MVA at utilizing factor of 80%. In turn, the 132 kV lines fed 91 sub-stations of 132/133 kV rating with a combined capacity of 7,800 MVA or 5,800 MVA at utilization factor of 75%. The distribution grid consisted of 23,753 km of 33 kV lines and 19,226 km of 11 kV lines. These in turn fed 679 substations of 33/11 kV rating and 20,543 sub stations of 33/0.415 kV ratings. Also, there were 1,790 distribution transformers and 680 injection transformers. Per capita consumption of electricity is approximately 100 kWh against 4,500 kWh, 1,934 kWh and 1,379 kWh in South Africa, Brazil and China respectively. The chronic shortage of available generating capacity has negatively affected the manufacturing, industrial and agricultural sectors in Nigeria (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2006). According to Adenikenju (2005), the unreliable power supply has led to a boom in generator market and the increase in the importation of generators (Honda, Suzuki and Yamaha) which not

all undergraduates can afford. Adeleye (1977) also stated that one of the problems associated with transmission and distribution of electricity in Nigeria was that transmission lines were unusually long with insufficient substations for control of voltages. Onohaebi (2009) and Uchenna (2009) observed that Nigerian power transmission network is characterized by prolong and frequent outage. These disruptions to the electricity supply can have a significant impact on the daily lives of individuals and communities. For undergraduate students, these interruptions can be particularly challenging, as they may rely on technology for communication, research, and study. Oum (2019) on the other hand noted that in Nigeria, energy poverty negatively impacts education levels attainments and health status in the country. Power outages can disrupt the normal social behavior of students by affecting their educational routines, limiting social interactions, and potentially causing emotional stress. This chapter explores the effects of power outages on undergraduate social behaviour, with a focus on how these events can impact their academic progress and social engagement.

2.2 Impact of Inconsistent Power Supply on the Daily Routines and Lifestyle Choices

Power balance is not achievable in Nigeria because there is insufficient power generation which can match the power demand in the country and this has

led the country to lack of adequate power supply to the people (Adeoye, Adebayo, 2018). Undergraduates' ability to continue with their usual academic and other lifestyle activities depends on a steady supply of energy. As a result, the university community's inconsistent access to electricity would surely have an impact on students' lifestyle choices, including their mental and physical health. Many challenges that college students face on a daily basis, such as social, intellectual, and personal ones, may have an impact on their mental health. (Kontoangelos, Tsiori, 2015). Because so many tertiary students rely on modern technology such as laptops, tablets, smartphones, and other personal computers for their daily academic activities, it is thought that the systemic problem of Nigeria's electricity supply has had an even greater impact on the physical and mental health of these students. These devices heavily rely on the availability of electricity for their operation, as does the internet access that allows them to operate. As a result, students who depend on a steady supply of electricity to perform well are likely to experience an increase in worry due to the university community's irregular electrical supply. Undergraduates rely heavily on digital devices and technology for social interactions, both in and out of school. With power outages, they might face limitations in communicating with friends, participating in online social networks, or engaging in virtual social activities, leading to a reduction in their social interactions.

Extended power outages might cause stress, anxiety, or frustration among undergraduates due to uncertainty about when normal routines will resume. These emotions could affect their mood, behavior, and social interactions with peer. However, one of the most immediate effects of a power outage is the loss of access to electronic resources. Undergraduates often rely on the internet for researching topics, communicating with classmates, and accessing course materials. When electricity is unavailable, these resources become inaccessible, which can hinder academic progress and limit the ability to participate in group discussions.

Undergraduates rely on electricity for reliable internet access, and any disruption to the grid can lead to missed lectures lost work, cutoff times and tests. Numerous understudies noticed that the postponements made by blackouts fundamentally influenced their capacity to complete schoolwork tasks on time, further worsening their scholarly difficulties. Compared to other energy sources, electricity has many benefits that allow for far more efficient lighting (Fouquet, 2008), information and communication technologies, and more productive manufacturing organization (Kander, Malanima, and Warde, 2014). The prosperity of the nations of the world is measured by constant availability of power supply (Gupta, 2008). Undergraduates who are also entrepreneurs make use of power supply for their various businesses. A fluctuation in power supply makes them spend money daily to fuel their generators. According to Daminabo (2008), the

creation and maintenance of jobs is essential to the health of any given community or country. One important determinant of wealth and job creation is the availability of power. Any nation without a substantial power supply will find it difficult to see economic growth. Because of the unreliable power supply, the majority of businesses, organizations, and people turned to using generators for self-generation of electricity. This is not only costly but also results in noise pollution. Due to the higher cost of electricity from private generators compared to the national grid, the cost of domestic goods has increased (Julia, Nick, Kyle, and Allison, 2008).

2.3 Role of Power Availability in Shaping Social Interactions and Community Dynamics

Power availability enables undergraduates to access various communication tools and technologies. It facilitates easy interaction through social media, messaging apps, and email, allowing students to connect, collaborate, and maintain social relationships with peers, family, and broader networks. Reliable power supply enables the use of communication devices such as smartphones, computers, and landline phones. This facilitates communication through voice calls, text messages, emails, and social media platforms, allowing people to stay connected with friends, family, and colleagues regardless of geographical distances.

Access to electricity also supports internet connectivity, enabling online interactions, video calls, and virtual meetings, which have become increasingly important for maintaining social relationships, especially in today's digital age. When power is readily available, it supports continuous communication and engagement, fostering a vibrant social environment among undergraduates. When there's power, uninterrupted use of digital resources, such as laptops, tablets, and online educational platforms are available. This facilitates research, study, and completion of assignments. Contributing to academic success. It also affects aspects such as comfort, convenience and the ability to engage in leisure activities. Consistent power availability enhances living standards, facilitates access to entertainment (TV, gaming consoles), and encourages socialization within shared living spaces, influencing the overall social dynamics among students. Consistent access to power for lighting and electronic devices can affect students' study habits and academic performance. Adequate lighting and access to electronic resources can contribute to better concentration, productivity, and information retention, ultimately influencing social behavior through academic achievement. Access to power for lighting and sound systems may influence the organization of social events, gatherings, and performances, thereby shaping social interactions and community engagement among undergraduates. They can actively participate in online forums and virtual communities that are relevant to their interests, hobbies,

and academic endeavors when there's access to dependable electricity. Through these platforms, students may interact with like-minded people, exchange ideas, work together on projects, and develop lasting relationships outside of their immediate environment.

Additionally, Uninterrupted access to electricity reduces stress related to studying, meeting deadlines and staying connected. It contributes to a sense of security and comfort, positively impacting student's mood and their social interaction. 58% of Nigeria' s population have access to the national electricity grid and about 30% of its current requirements are met thereby showing gross power supply inadequacy to the citizens of this country (Bello-Schunemann, Porter, 2017) .

2.4. Influence of Variations in Power Supply on Academic Performance and Study Habits of Students

Over the past 50 years, Nigeria's inadequate energy supply has proven to be an elusive issue for succeeding administrations to address. Energy availability results in a steady supply of power. But in Nigeria's instance, the power supply is irregular and hardly sufficient to meet the nation's energy needs (Amadi, 2015)

Power outages and unreliable electricity access impact student's ability to study, attend classes, utilize electronic resources, and complete assignments. Oseni and

Alao (2014). According to Ebhota and Inambao, power consumption per capita, is a yardstick for measuring the quality of life and development of a country or region (Ebhota, Inambao 2016). However, there is an addition to this benchmark in the contemporary energy world, prompted by attributes of modern energy supply (Nottingham, Neher 2017).

Sudden power outages interrupt study sessions, causing students to lose focus and momentum. The abrupt halt in studying can be particularly detrimental during critical review or concentration periods. Power fluctuations can result the loss of unsaved data, notes, or assignments. Power interruptions also have an impact on Undergraduate's stress levels and mental health. The pressure to satisfy academic standards and the unpredictable nature of outages contributed to the already rigorous academic lives of students. This setback not only wastes time but also creates frustration and stress for students who need to recreate or recover their work. That is, it affects the psychological well-being of undergraduate. Inconsistent power supply can disrupt sleep patterns if students have to adapt their study schedules to fit periods of stable electricity. This can contribute to fatigue and further hinder academic performance. Noble (2006) who found a strong correlation between learning experiences and study habits and student's performance. Students who are unable to study effectively due to a power outage will have a bad learning experience, which will lead to subpar achievement.

Uninterrupted access to electricity reduces stress related to studying, meeting deadlines and staying connected. It contributes to a sense of security and comfort, positively impacting student's mood and overall social interaction.

2.5 Potential Coping Mechanisms Employed by Undergraduates

They are various coping mechanisms employed by individuals and families to deal with electricity supply interruptions in Nigeria. These coping strategies included the use of alternative energy sources such as generators, solar panels, or rechargeable batteries, adjusting daily routines, prioritizing electricity usage, and adapting lifestyle habits to minimize the impact of power outages (Iwayemi, 2011). Undergraduates turn to physical textbooks, printed lecture notes, and other offline study materials to continue their studies without relying on electronic devices during a power outage. Some students invest in backup power solutions like portable chargers, power banks, or generators to ensure continuous access to electronic devices during power outages, extending their study time. They use method like note-taking, such as writing on paper, this allows undergraduates to continue studying even when digital devices are not operational due to power Issues. They use libraries or study areas with reliable power; this also enables undergraduates to continue their academic work outside of their homes during power outages. Some students looked for other study spaces with dependable

power supplies to lessen the negative impacts of power outages on their studies. They organize group study sessions with classmates who may have access to power. This allows students to share resources and support each other during outages. During daylight hours, students make use of natural light from windows and outdoor spaces to study and complete assignments. Positioning desks and study areas near windows or moving outdoors to study in well-lit areas can help students make the most of available light during power outages. Power outages can be stressful and disruptive, and undergraduates use this time to prioritize self-care and well-being. They take breaks, practice relaxation techniques, and get adequate rest. These can help students recharge mentally and physically, enabling them to cope more effectively with the challenges of studying during outages. They learn to prioritize tasks, manage time effectively, and adapt to changing circumstances of power outages. Many students rely on battery-powered devices such as laptops, tablets, or e-readers to study during power outages. By fully charging their devices in advance or using portable power banks.

2.6 The Role of Community Support Structures in Buffering the Social Effects of Power Supply Issues

The problem of inconsistent power supply in Nigeria has been a significant worry, affecting not only the populace but also the federal administration. The

inconsistent power supply in Nigeria has been a significant obstacle to the economic growth of our country. Okafor (2008) noted that Nigeria consistently faces energy shortages, which significantly hinder industrial, technological and academic advancements.

Power inadequacy has been identified as a key factor with regards to the old industries struggling for survival and the slow development pace of new industries in Nigeria (Nzewi, 2015).

However, Communities can establish effective communication channels to disseminate information about power outage schedules, coping strategies, and available resources. This ensures that residents are well-informed and can make informed decisions during disruptions. Establishing neighborhood watch programs enhances security during power outages. Communities can work together to ensure the safety of residents and prevent potential issues related to increased vulnerability in dark or disrupted environments. They can invest in backup power systems for schools and educational institutions, such as generators or solar battery storage. These systems can provide uninterrupted electricity during outages, ensuring that students can continue with their studies without interruption. During power outages, students may struggle to study effectively at home due to limited lighting or lack of access to electronic devices. Community centers or libraries

equipped with backup power can serve as alternative study spaces where students can access resources, connect to Wi-Fi, and work on assignments during outages. Community members, including educators, parents, and volunteers, can organize tutoring programs or study groups for students affected by power outages. These programs can provide academic support, guidance, and encouragement to students as they navigate challenges related to interrupted learning schedules. They can also advocate for infrastructure improvements, such as upgrades to the electrical grid, installation of backup power systems in schools, and investment in renewable energy technologies. By partnering with local government and utility providers, they can work towards enhancing the resilience of the power infrastructure and reducing the frequency and impact of outages. Communities can compile offline learning materials, such as textbooks, printed worksheets, and educational board games, for students to use during power outages. By promoting offline learning resources, communities can help students continue their education even when digital resources are unavailable.

2.7 Review of Relevant Theories (Theoretical Orientation)

Structural functionalism, also known as functionalism, is a sociological framework that views society as a complex system composed of interconnected parts working together to promote solidarity and stability. It takes macro-level

perspective, examining the social structures that shape society as a whole. According to this perspective, society is seen as an organism, and each aspect of society, such as institutions, norms, customs, and traditions, plays a vital role in maintaining social order and functioning. We refer to the upset of this equilibrium as dysfunction. Because various societal sectors are interconnected, adjustments may be necessary to maintain equilibrium if one of them changes. In addition to fulfilling their main purpose, actions and structures also have latent or unplanned effects on various facets of society. The founding father of structural functionalism is Herbert Spencer. He was a British Victorian philosopher who lived from 1820 to 1903 and made significant contributions to the development of this sociological perspective. Spencer viewed society as a complex system, similar to the human body, with interconnected parts that work together for the good of the whole. He emphasized the functions performed by social structures and institutions in maintaining social order and stability. It is important to note that while Herbert Spencer is often credited as the founding father of structural functionalism, other sociologists and thinkers, such as Emile Durkheim, also made significant contributions to the development of this perspective. This theory does not specifically pertain to the government providing electricity. Instead, it looks at how different institutions contribute to the overall stability and functioning of society.

Applying structural functionalism as a theoretical framework to the study involves examining how the elements of a social system, in this case, power supply and social behavior among undergraduates, contribute to the overall stability and functioning of the system. In this study, power supply acts as a structural component essential for the smooth functioning of the academic environment. It can be seen as a societal institution that, when stable, supports various functions within the educational system. The disruption of power supply may create dysfunction, impacting not only academic activities but also the social dynamics among students. According to functionalism, the government has four main purposes planning and directing society, meeting social needs, maintaining law and order, and managing international relations. The best energy source available, electricity is essential to modern living standards and industrial processes. One of the main goals of developing nations is to ensure that people have access to contemporary energy services like electricity. (Winkler, Simões 2011)

According to functionalism, all aspects of society serve a purpose. Functionalists view government and politics as a way to enforce norms and regulate conflict. Functionalists see active social change, such as the sit-in on Wall Street, as undesirable because it forces change and, as a result, undesirable things that might have to be compensated for. Hence the government as a social institution has a role to play by providing constant electricity to their citizens but

this is not the case with residents in Ekosodin Community. Improving access and reliability of power is key to reduce poverty and unlocking academic growth among residents in Ekosodin. With constant electricity, it improves growth in their social behavior and Student academic performance is an important aspect of education (Rono, 2013). It is considered the cornerstone of the entire education system. According to Narad and Abdullah (2016), student's academic performance influences the success or failure of an educational institution. (Singh, Malik, 2016) also found that student's academic performance has a direct impact on a country's socio-economic growth. The government should consider regional grids instead of the present national grid that leads to loss of energy in transit due to weak transmission lines. A variety of economic, social, health, and environmental effects highlight how critical it is for developing nations to make the shift toward increased electrification. As a vital component of production, electricity is significant from an economic standpoint (Stern, 2011).

The states covered by each distribution company are too large to provide efficient service delivery. The present arrangement is still somewhat monopolistic and it lacks market competitive dynamics. According to Pless and Fell (2017) fixed bribes for electricity increase connections associated with lower overall security of the electricity supply, which is one way that corruption can negatively affect the electricity sectors. For many reasons, the electricity sector may benefit from having

an effective government. A natural monopoly is what happens when electricity is transmitted. Secure electricity supplies can also be thought of as having qualities of the public good (Abbott 2001).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the method, process, and design that the researcher used to conduct this investigation. It gives a detailed description: the research design, area of study, population of study, sample size and sampling technique, method of data collection, instrument for data collection, method of data analysis.

3.1 Research design

A research design is a methodical approach or plan that a researcher uses to address a hypothesis or question. It outlines the procedures, methods, and resources a researcher uses to collect, analyze, and assess data. An efficient research design improves the data's validity, reliability, and generalizability. In this study, a case study methodology was applied. A case study design entails a thorough and comprehensive examination of one or more examples in the context of real-world situations. A case study design allows the researcher to concentrate on a particular case or cases, allowing for a thorough examination of how power supply impact undergraduate social behavior. By using this method, the researcher was able to identify subtleties and complexity that larger quantitative investigations could miss.

3.2 Population of the Study

The target population, from which the sample is really drawn, is referred to as the population of the study. It represents the larger area of interest that the researcher intends to look into. A greater range of characteristics, such as age, gender, location, occupation, and any other relevant attributes, can be present in the population of interest.

The population targeted for this study include undergraduate in Ekosodin community. The Ekosodin community's population was predicted to be 7,000 as of the National Population Commission's 2006 census. This geometric method has been used to project the population growth, which is expected to reach 45,000 by 2022 after growing by 543.2% (Ogeah and Ajalaye, 2011).

3.4 Sample Size

Sample size is defined as the number of observations used for determining the estimations of a given population. The size of the sample has been drawn from the population. Taking into account the huge size and population of undergraduate in Ekosodin community, bit was impossible to cover the entire population in due time. The sample size for this study was 10 undergraduates residing in Ekosodin community.

3.5 Sampling Technique

Sampling technique refers to a method used to select a subset of individuals or entities from a larger population for research or data collection. For this research, a purposeful sampling technique was used. This type of sampling usually used for qualitative research, where the researcher wants to investigate a situation in depth rather than generalize their findings to a larger population. Purposeful sampling is a non-probability sampling technique in which researchers select participants who can provide valuable insights, experiences, or perspectives relevant to the research question. Purposeful sampling technique was used in this study to select participants who align with the power supply under investigation. The purposeful sampling technique makes sure that the chosen participants could provide valuable insights, experiences on the impact of power supply and undergraduates social behavior

3.6 Instrument of Data Collection

The main instrument for data collection in this study will be interviews. It provides further details about why interviews are used and how they fit the purpose of the study. The subjective opinions and perspectives of undergraduates can be effectively captured in interviews, allowing researchers to gain new insights directly from participants. In-depth interviews were conducted to fully understand

participants' experiences, opinion. In the interviews, participants had the opportunity to express their experiences and thoughts about the impact of power supply on undergraduate's social behavior

3.7. Method of Data Collection

In-depth interviews were chosen as the primary data collection method for this research project. This section details the rationale, methods, and benefits of using in-depth interviews to examine the effects of power on students' social behavior. Informed consent was obtained from each participant before conducting the interview. Participants were informed about the study aim, procedures and confidentiality guarantees. They were also informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any time. The interviews will be audio recorded to ensure that participants' comments were transcribed word for word. To protect the identity of the participants, the recorders were anonymized.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

Narrative analysis was chosen as the analytical approach because it is relevant to examining participants' narratives, stories, and experiences regarding their perceptions of power and its meaning. The research objectives of this study focus on understanding how electricity influences students' social behavior.

Through narrative analysis, these factors can be examined in the context of participants' life stories, providing a comprehensive and holistic perspective.

The narrative units were thematically coded to find recurring themes and patterns.

Based on the research objectives, the first codes were created.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The chapter focuses on the analysis of data gathered from interviewees. The qualitative data obtained from participants in the study will be carefully analyze and assessed in line with the study's objectives.

4.1 Demographics Characteristics of Respondents

The demographic characteristics are referred to as the background trait of the interviewees or participants in this study who served at the source of the qualitative data. The following are the nature of the study, the socio-demographic features of the respondents or interviewees that were focused on were their Gender, age marital status and the corresponding data is shown below in table 4.1

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics of interviewees

Variables	Frequency (N=13)	Percentage
Gender		
Male	4	40
Female	6	60
Age Group		
20-24	7	70
25-29	3	30
Marital status		
Married	0	0
Single	10	10
Level		
100-200	3	30
300-400	7	70

Source: Field work, 2024

According to **Table 4.1**, there is more women than men among the interviewees.

This is to say that more women than men participated in the research. Table 4.1

also indicated that interviewees for this study were primarily from age 20 to 29 in terms of age group. The age 25-29 had the lowest percentage of interviewees with 30%. It can be observed from the table that the interviewees are single and unmarried. Therefore more single interviewees partook in the research. In terms of Level, interviewees for this study were primarily from 100-400 Level. The 100-200 Level had the lowest percentage of interviewees with 30%. Therefore, more 300-400 Level interviewees partook in the research.

4.2 Result and analysis of collected data

In order to conduct an analysis and evaluation on the influence of Power Supply on Undergraduates Social behaviour in Ekosodin, the participants, or respondents, were asked to share their opinions, views, and experiences regarding how Power supply affect their social behavior. For every one of the objectives of the research, A questions was given to the participants for each of the research's objectives in order to get an understanding of their thoughts, perceptions, and experiences.

4.2.1 Objective 1: Power Supply on Daily Routine and Lifestyle Choices

The participants were asked about how inconsistent power supply has affected their daily routine and lifestyle choices. And all interviewees affirm that power supply has affected their daily routine and lifestyle choices negatively.

Response of the interviewees who affirm that power supply has affected their daily routine and lifestyle choices

It has negatively affected me. I now need to spend more money. Before, when there was consistent light, I cooked using my hot plate now I use my gas cooker instead of my electric one. In terms of my education, I have spent less time reading because my torch light has a limited power supply that is not like the normal power supply, which has actually increased my costs. That is how it has affected me thus far. **(Male, 20years, 100Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

It has impacted my business and other activities because I've had trouble getting calls from some people. In fact, most of the time, my phone goes out, which means I lose business. Other times, my customers may contact me to ask for the price of something, but I won't be able to answer because my phone is off and I have to give the job to other people. This has negatively impacted my financial situation. Consequently, it has truly been awful to an extent. **(Male, 22years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I work with light. My job required twenty-four hours of electricity, but in Ekosodin, things don't work that way. As a result, I will need to go to Newton every day in order to charge my phones, flashlights, and power banks. Students require light for almost everything, save reading. Their normal needs reading and other tasks. When I want to cook, I use my home appliances like the electric stove. However, I haven't been able to archive that because of a lack of power supply, which has affected my plans for that day. Most of the time, I'll need to carry things, especially if I want to make stew and need to blend my tomatoes. I'll also need to go somewhere to pay, so it has affected me in that way. In addition to cooking, there are other things you might want to do. Electricity, but you can't use it for other purposes like charging your phones or doing anything else. As a stylist, I require electricity to take care of my customers, but the lack of power supply has made this impossible. **(Female, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I struggle to complete assignments, study for exams, or participate in online classes. This disruption has hindered my academic progress.

During exam period I become scared if there's no light for me to power my phone and charge my appliances that I use for reading. **(Female, 21years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

My reading materials are in my phone. And during Exam period when there's no light I find it difficult to read well because I have to read a little and look for were to charge my phone then continue reading again this halt has affected me because the time m suppose to read, I will use it to look for charging spot.**(Male, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

It affects me in a number of ways, but the most is that we need light for our freezers because that is where we keep our food. In the case of a power outage or lack of light due to heat, we are unable to cook and must go out to buy expensive snacks.**(Female, 22years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

It has really affected it. For example, we are currently in an exam period, so I haven't been reading very well. Previously, I read for about five hours, especially at night when we usually had the lights on. However, at the moment, it's difficult for me to read in Ekosodin; I didn't even read for two hours because it's difficult to read without light. My business is even failing because I use my phone for business purposes because there isn't any power supply or light. **(Female, 24years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I hated having to constantly fetch water and find a place to charge my appliances because of the unstable power supply, which made me regret staying here even in cases where the conditions were manageable.**(Femaale, 29years, 300Level,single, 20/03/2024)**

The power supply is seriously affecting me. For example, I'm writing an exam right now, and my exam is on Tuesday of next week. Because of this, there isn't any light for me to write the exam, and I don't have a place to charge my phone. Usually, due to the lack of light and other factors, I leave my house and walk to the school to charge my phone.**(Female, 27years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

This is exam period, and it's seriously affecting it. I believe there is an assignment I was supposed to complete yesterday, but I was unable to do so due to a lack of power supply, and the deadline is on Monday. As a result, I'm going to have to keep praying that either they bring

the light or I'll find somewhere else to complete the assignment and pay fees for something I can do comfortably and easily at home. **(Male, 25years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

From the above, an increase proportion of the interviewee confirmed that inconsistent power supply has really affected them by making them to go out daily to look for means to get their gadgets charged there by not allowing them to focus on other aspects of their lives and Education. They also made mentioned that inconsistent power supply has also made them loose opportunities.

4.2.2 Objective 2: The Role of Power Availability and Social Interaction

The interviewees were asked how power available has affected their social interaction. And the question asked was what are the changes they have experience in their social interaction due to inconsistent power supply. A lot of interviewees talked about it negatively while a single person had a different opinion to share

The interviewee who talked about how the changes were positive

In my interactions, the battle strengthened our bonds with one another as we banded together to find water and congregate at locations with generators **(Female, 24years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

The different interviewees who share a different opinion about the inconsistent power supply on their social interaction

We all live in a digital world these days, so while communicating

+through our phones, regular texts, and other stuff, that's one thing that has happened as a result of the power outage. Thus, it makes sense to state that we can make calls in the event of a power outage; otherwise, we wouldn't even be able to receive news updates. These are some of the ways it has affected us. Sometimes it has made it difficult for you to reach your friends or even to get the most recent news online. Other times, it has made us ignorant of what is going on in our surroundings. Overall, it has impacted our ability to obtain information, which has impacted our social interactions. **(Female, 27years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

Well, because I usually communicate with my phone and it is frequently out of battery power, I have to wait until my phone is fully charged before I can tell someone what I wanted to say. As a result, because of the intermittent power supply issues, my social interaction these days is kind of low. **(Female, 29years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

In terms of social interactions, I spend less time on social media because I have less battery life to waste there. As a result, I am constantly mindful of using my phone excessively for social media, necessitating the removal of certain apps, games, social media, and other content. In addition, I prefer to interact with them in person rather than over the phone when I'm in school because, due to the same power supply, my phone will frequently be dead or close to dying, forcing me to settle for in-person conversations. **(Male, 25years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I'm unable to hold long conversations because of inadequate power supply. When am online conversing, I minimize my conversations because of my batteries. This has resulted in me not able to Converse with people physically because am already used to minimizing conversations. Indeed power supply has really affected my social interactions **(Female, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

There are times when you want to hear from family members who live far away, and you know that this is a school environment. In those situations, they definitely did come with appointments. There are also times when you wish to hear from them or when they want to reach out to you, but you can't because your phone is switched off, which prevents them from doing so. In that situation, it has the effect of

keeping you from hearing from your family members. **(Female, 22years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

My parents will be very concerned and wonder why her phone is switched off if I call them and they live a long distance away from school. This is because the power supply is really affecting me because I came from a far away. **(Male, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I speak with my parents on a daily basis. However, I have to cut our conversation short because there is no light. I usually tell them that I'll give them a call back. But ultimately don't return calls. Due to my need for my phone for other purposes, such as studying, this has also caused me to lose new friendships. because they believe that I am wasting their time. **(Female, 21years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

My online business is currently experiencing a decline in sales due to insufficient power supply. Additionally, I am unable to communicate with my friends, which is frustrating because I should be able to just call them and discuss the assignment, but I am forced to go over there because of low power supply, a low-performing phone, and other issues. Additionally, my social interactions are becoming worse every day. **(Male, 22years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

You cannot use your phone, your belongings, or your electronic devices in the absence of light. This is because, in the event that I want to speak with my friends right now and I just need to check my phone's battery, I will simply turn it off and say, "Let's talk tomorrow." That kind of stuff is really bad. **(Male, 20years, 100Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

A large number of interviewees shared that inconsistent power supply has affected their social interaction. They had to manage their phones batteries by staying off social media and minimizing conversations on calls there limiting their interactions with peers and families

4.2.3 Objective 3: Power supply on Academic performance and study habit

The interviewees were asked how power supply has influence their academic performance and study habit. A high number of interviewees mentioned that inconsistent power supply has affected them. While few person shared a different opinion.

The response of interviewee who affirmed that inconsistent power supply has not influence their academic performance or study habit

The reason it hasn't affected me academically is that I've tried so hard to balance it; whenever there is light in the thirty minutes, I make sure to improvise by using those minutes more effectively and by reading more of my courses. **(Female, 24years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

In terms of my study habits and academic performance, I'm doing okay because, even in the absence of light, I still go to school to read because, in most cases, there is always light there. Occasionally, NEPA will just bring light temporarily, and I'll continue to read at home. **(Female, 22years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

The responses of other interviewees who share a different opinion

The constant need to fetch water has affected my academic performance because it exhausts me and prevents me from studying. It also affects me when my phone dies and the lecturer abruptly cancels class. **(Male, 25years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I used to read for five hours straight, but it seems that there is a small bridge, such as the power supply's inconsistency, which has limited me to some specific times. Usually, I just read for thirty minutes during the day when there is light, and then I just spend the rest sleeping or, in most cases, going so far as to attend unsafe night classes. As a student, I take the inconvenience of having to deal with mosquitoes and other issues to the extent that I attend night classes.

This is one of the negative effects of the inconvenience of power supply. **(Male, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I like to read at night, like around 2:00 or 1:00 am. However, by the time I wake up, there is no light, so how can I read? I can't read; I'll have to manage torch light, which I dislike because it makes me feel sleepy, which is very bad and will negatively impact my academic performance. **(Female, 27years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I was required to write an test . During our one-month stay at the hostel, my phone performance was somewhat poor, so I used it to read PDFs. I was supposed to study for the test during that period of no light, but I was unable to do so since my phone was turned off. I just needed to quickly glance through and study using my friends' phones because it was the following day. There was not enough time for me to read. My test result was greatly impacted by this. And I'm finding it challenging to study as a result of this light problem. **(Female, 21years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I read at night because I prefer to do so, usually from 12:00 until my eyesight weakens and I become sleepy. However, at the moment, I have to read during the day because there is no light at night, which means I will have to either read in the daylight or go inside the school premises during the day when there is enough light. Because there is no light for reading, it is having an adverse effect on my grades. **(Female, 29years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

We didn't see any light until this morning, so I slept through the entire time I was waiting for NEPA to bring the light. Yesterday, when I was trying or waiting for them to do so, my phone, everything I was using, including my torch, were all down because they are all rechargeable items. It has therefore really affected me in that most of the time we have to attend night classes, and sometimes you will hear that there is no light, so we had to stay that way. As a result, most of the time we have to read in the afternoon, which has really affected me in the way of not keeping up with our academic obligations. **(Male, 22years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I'm actually affected by it. I read for five to six hours usually every day. But due to a light issue, i am now unable to read for up to two hours. This issue affected my results from last semester. **(Male, 20years, 100Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

The irregular power supply has had a significant impact on my study habits and academic performance. I enjoy reading at night, and I fall asleep even deeper when I wake up and there's no light. It made me lethargic. While I occasionally have to force myself to attend night classes, I occasionally had to deal with mosquitoes. I had severe malaria during the exam as a result of this and was unable to read any paper. When I saw my exam results, I cried a lot because it was awful. **(Female, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

it can be deduced that inconsistent power supply has great impact on Undergraduates academic performance and study habit. This was seen as a result of undergraduates constantly finding it difficult to read and has made them perform poorly in examinations.

4.2.4 Objective 4: Inadequate Power Supply and Coping Mechanism

The interviewees were asked the strategies they and their peers employ to cope with power outages

In terms of our academics, we utilize night class. Secondly, we search for locations where we can charge our phones and stay up to date on school updates. We frequently visit different churches because we need to charge our phones there, but if we don't go to church we look for a place that has generator; we did all these in order to stay up to date with the information from the school and other sources. **(Male, 20years, 100Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

We have been able to manage the interruption of electricity by going to the nearby library on occasion. We usually go there to study and have our gadgets charged. Some individuals go to school, and I am aware of a number of people who leave their homes early in the morning to go to school and charge. At times we go to any nearby restaurant in Ekosodin to charge our gadgets. **(Female, 29years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

Some friends had limited resources because of the low power supply, so they had to take use some of their savings to buy small power bank that would last them. While I had a friend who has two power banks, and gave me one to start using. **(Male, 22years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

In order to power the generator we purchased in my hostel, we occasionally contribute money to buy fuel. We also purchased individual power banks. We search for friends who have light when our power banks run low or, on occasion, we go to a public location where a generator is turned on and use it to charge our phones and flashlights. **(Female, 27years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

Each time i go to Newton Street with my friends, there is a solar-charging shop where you can charge none stop for twenty four hours. We will periodically search for locations with generators. For instance, we occasionally even visit someone we don't talk to because of a light problem. Examples of these places are Bet Naija shop and barber salon. **(Female, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I bought power banks with my friends. To recharge my phone, power bank, and touch every day, we come to school. And when we're all relaxed, we take advantage of this chance to read. It's at night that we use the power bank. **(Male, 25years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

We use our power banks, me and my friends, when our phones run low. To recharge our power banks, we then search for locations with light. That's how we manage **(Female, 22years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

We have power banks; we charge our phones with power banks. And then we go to places that have light and charge our phones there. At times, we wake up very early in the morning and go to school so that we can charge there. **(Female, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

The strategies I used were that I just had to reduce my use of water and phone. When my phone is dead, I charge it in school when I have class or I stay behind after my classes. **(Female, 21years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

We visit friends who have light and charge my appliances there. Sometimes we go to school or cyber cafe to charge our phone. **(Female, 24years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

Undergraduates spent a lot of money in getting power banks to act as their backup in the case of power outage. Majority of participants expressed their dissatisfaction with the level of power supply they are having. This has made them spend a lot of money in getting other power supply equipments.

4.2.5 Objective 5. Power Supply and Community Support

For this objective, the interviewees were asked the support they have received from Ekosodin Community. Some interviewees shared how some resident in Ekosodin Community has supported them. While others gave a different opinion.

Interviewees who shared how they have been supported.

The help I received with the power outage issue was that many in our community who had generators allowed many others, including me, to charge, which made life so much easier. When someone in our community had water, some people were also kind enough to not discourage our use of water. **(Female, 24years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

In terms of the power supply, I received assistance from those who had generators in the neighborhood, who allowed many others including me to charge. This made life a lot simpler. **(Female, 22years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

Interviewees who had different opinions

None. Even my landlord is not even doing anything about it **(Female, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I haven't received any support from the community, they don't support us in the sense that how can a community not have a community bore hole where we can get water when there is no light and there is supposed to be a stable water supply instead of going somewhere else and there is supposed to be a constant water supply for the students at least. **(Male, 25years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

There is no support, everyone is left alone to deal with their own problems. **(Male, 20years, 100Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

There's none when there's power outage, every one is left to fight for themselves. **(Female, 24years, 400Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

Unfortunately, there have not been any support. there's no borehole, no community charging spot were indigenes and student can fetch water and charge appliances. especially the water aspect. not every time will people allow you to fetch water from theirs hostel, I have experience a situation were I was chase out from fetching water. **(Female, 21years, 200Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

I will be sincere. There has not been any support in anyway. **(Female, 27years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

There is no support , nobody is talking. even Landlords , students who are even supposed to protest concerning it are not saying anything. entrepreneurs are not saying anything. **(Male, 22years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

There's no support. we are on our own. We look for spot to charge our appliances alone. **(Female, 29years, 300Level, single, 20/03/2024)**

From the interview conducted, it can be seen that interviewees has not been supported by their community.

4.3. Discussion of Finding

This study was set to analyze and evaluate the influence of Power supply on Undergraduates Social behaviour in Ekosodin Community. The following components were chosen to be the research objective of this study; Power Supply on daily routine and lifestyle choices, social interaction, Academic performance and study habit, coping mechanism, community support. This was done in order to evaluate how these listed components influence undergraduates social behavior. The study reveals that power supply indeed influence the social behavior of undergraduates. The daily routine and lifestyle choices, social interaction, Academic performance and study habit, coping mechanism, community support each have distinct effects on Undergraduates behavior. The participants of this study were made to share their opinions, perceptions, thoughts, and experiences on how these Components have relevant effect on their social behavior.

Looking at the objective one of the study which is; To examine the impact of inconsistent power supply on the daily routine and lifestyle choices of undergraduates in Ekosodin Community. Based on the analysis and evaluation of the answers to the related questions under this objective, an increase proportion of respondents have affirmed that the unreliable power supply has indeed had a significant impact on their daily lives. This has compelled them to venture out each day in search of alternative means to charge their electronic devices, thereby hindering their ability to concentrate on other important aspects of their lives.

Furthermore, they have expressed that the inconsistent power supply has resulted in financial losses for their businesses and opportunities

From the analysis of objective two of the study which is; To analyze the role of power availability in shaping social interactions and community dynamics among undergraduate in Ekosodin. A significant number of interviewees have reported that their social interactions have been negatively impacted by the inconsistent power supply. To cope with this issue, they have had to conserve their phone batteries by refraining from using social media and limiting their conversations on calls. Consequently, this has resulted in a restriction in their ability to engage with friends and family, ultimately affecting their overall social behavior. For objective three which is; To Explore how variations in power supply influence academic performance and study habits of students in Ekosodin Community. Based on the analysis of the interviewees' feedback, it can be inferred that the irregular provision of electricity significantly affects the academic performance and study habits of undergraduate students. This is evident from the consistent struggle faced by undergraduates in maintaining a regular study routine and their subsequent poor performance in examinations.

The findings of the fourth objective of the study which is; to investigate potential coping mechanism employed by undergraduates in Ekosodin to mitigate the impact

of inadequate power supply on their social lives. Upon conducting an examination of the interviewees, it became evident that undergraduate students invest a significant amount of money in acquiring power banks as a contingency plan for power outages. The majority of participants conveyed their discontentment with the current state of power supply they experience.

Lastly, the findings for the fifth objective which is; to evaluate the role of community support structures in buffering the social effects of power supply issues on Undergraduates study. The interviewees' responses indicated that they have received no support from their community.

It is obvious that, in general, the objectives have unique effect on Undergraduates social interaction in Ekosodin Community. According to the results of the interviews and examination of the participant's responses, inconsistent power supply has greatly decrease undergraduates social interaction. This proves that power supply have an unfavorable impact on Undergraduates social behavior. Oseni and Alao (2014) in their work; 'Impact of power supply on academic performance of students in tertiary institutions in Nigeria' Found that inconsistent power supply negatively impacted the academic performance of students in tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Similarly, this study focuses on undergraduate social behavior, the study observed that power outages induced stress and anxiety among

students, potentially affecting their academic performance. This suggests a direct relationship between inadequate power supply and various aspects of student life, including academic outcomes and social behavior also Iwayemi and Fagbenle (2011) in their study "Coping strategies for electricity supply interruptions in Nigerian household" examine coping strategies adopted by Nigerian households in response to inadequate power supply. This study focuses on undergraduate social behavior, it observed various coping mechanisms employed by Undergraduates in response to power outages. These coping strategies include forming study groups, or relying on alternative sources of energy e.g. generators, power banks etc.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Nigeria, a top African nation with insufficient electricity, faces significant challenges in its power supply system. The Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) manages the distribution, but the problem still persists. This has led to power outages, impacting the daily life and social behavior of undergraduates in Benin City's Ekosodin neighborhood. These disruptions not only disrupt routines but also influence social dynamics within educational institutions. The research aims to examine the impact of inconsistent power supply on students' daily routines, analyze its role in shaping social interactions, explore how variations in power supply affect academic performance, explore potential coping mechanisms, and evaluate the role of community support structures in buffering the social effects of power supply issues on undergraduate study. A qualitative research design was done. Both qualitative questionnaire which includes social demographic characteristics of respondents and interview guild were employed as data collection tools which attained a qualitative data.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The results of the study indicate that irregular power supplies have a significant impact on undergraduates' daily routines and lifestyle decisions, which in turn affects their social behavior. The results show that undergraduates depend heavily on the power supply, and that fluctuations in that supply force them to spend money every day on either finding ways to make ends meet or fueling their generators. Due to this volatility, major contracts have been lost by undergrads who are also entrepreneurs. As a result of not having enough conversations with friends and family, their social interactions are waning. Wanting to control their battery life, they log off of social media more frequently. And they've lost friends as a result. Their study academic performance and study habit are not overlooked. Their grades are low and they read less. Undergraduates utilize fuel-powered generators, power banks, and night classes as a coping mechanism for fluctuations, and the Ekosodin Community is doing nothing to address the problem of irregular power supply.

Conclusion

In conclusion this study shows how the irregular power supply affects the social behavior of undergraduates. Undergraduates rely heavily on power supply and Irregular Power Supply disrupts the daily routine of undergraduates, causes anxiety and stress, and thereby affecting their academic performance.

They spend less time on social media, online conversations and also with friends and family because they want to preserve their batteries for use later. This has caused a limitation in their social interaction and bonding in the community and also made them spend money on other means of power supply. Undergraduates can interact in a supportive and helpful social environment when there is an adequate power supply.

Recommendations

These recommendations aim to address the issues of power supply

1. Allocate resources for upgrading and modernizing the local power grid infrastructure. This includes replacing outdated equipment, enhancing transmission and distribution lines, and reinforcing substations to improve reliability and reduce the frequency of power outages caused by system failures or equipment malfunctions.
2. Empowering residents with knowledge about energy-saving practices and measures to cope with power outages can help reduce overall energy demand and mitigate the impact of outages on social activities and daily routines.
3. The Nigerian Federal Government needs to take proactive steps to address the persistent power outages in the country by providing financial assistance to the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) to establish a local electrical

engineering industry. This move would help in replacing outdated equipment and reduce dependence on external technology. Such measures could potentially lead to enhancements in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution, ultimately benefiting consumers.

4. Provision of adequate transformers to localities where such are needed to avoid overloading.

5. Government should come up with policies and support systems for effective monitoring and regulation of energy companies and follow-up on energy policies formulated.

Implementing these measures can help Undergraduates social behavior from a negative behaviour to a positive one.

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APPENDIX

Department of Sociology and Anthropology,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Benin,
Benin City, Edo state,
Nigeria.

Dear Respondent,

INFORMED CONSENT

I am a 400Level student of Department of Sociology and Anthropology Faculty of Social Sciences University of Benin, Benin City. I am engaged in a research project focusing on “Power Supply and the Undergraduates social behavior in Ekosodin Community, Benin City”. Your voluntary participation in this research endeavor is kindly requested. It is important to note that this research forms part of my requirements for obtaining a BSc degree. Rest assured that this study is solely for academic purposes. Any information provided will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and handled with care, strictly for the purposes outlined above. Your time and cooperation are greatly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,

OSIFO PRISEAN

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Socio demographic data

Age

Sex

Marital status

Level

Objective Questions

Objective 1: Power Supply on Daily Routine and Lifestyle Choices

How has inconsistent power supply affected your daily routines and lifestyle choices?

Objective 2: The Role of Power Availability and Social Interaction

What are the changes you have noticed in your social interactions or the dynamics within your community due to inconsistent power supply?

Objective 3: Power Supply on Academic Performance and Study habit

Can you comment how inconsistent power supply has affected your academic performance and study habits?

Objective 4: Inadequate Power Supply and Coping Mechanism

What strategies do you and your peers employ to cope with power outages or fluctuations?

Objective 5: Power Supply and Community Support

What are the supports you have received from your community in dealing with power supply issues?