



Effects of Inadequate Social Amenities on Urban Populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu State, Nigeria

Walter. O. Ezeodili and Ugwunwangwu Maria Gloria Chinyereugo

Department of Public Administration Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Nigeria
Email: ezeodiliwalter2006@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Urbanization in developing countries has overwhelmed urban residents, leaving many urban residents in frustration, despair and confusion. The study examined the Effects of inadequate social amenities on urban populace in Enugu urban, Enugu state, Nigeria, while the specific objectives are to: determine the effect of infrastructural facilities on urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria, assess the impact of sanitation on urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria, and examine the health of urban residents on Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The population of the study 969,074. The study adopted Taro Yamani formula to determine the sample size. The sample size of the study is 400. The study presented the collected data in tabular form, of frequencies and percentages. The study adopted the five-point Likert scale format. After analysis the study found. That there is significant relationship between the availability of infrastructural facilities and the health and quality of life of urban residents in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria, and that there is significant correlation between sanitation levels and the health and well-being of the urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria. The study concludes that inadequate social amenities, specifically water supply and sanitation, have a significant negative impact on the health and well-being of urban residents in Enugu Urban, Enugu State, Nigeria. The study recommend that alternative sources of clean water, such as boreholes and rainwater harvesting, should be explored and supported to supplement the existing water supply system and that the government should prioritize the development of sanitation infrastructure in informal settlements and low-income areas, where the need is greatest.

Keywords; Effect, inadequate, Social amenities, urban, populace

INTRODUCTION

Urban areas as hubs for civilizations and economic activities with their unquestionable potential are expected to offer employment, shelter, stability, prosperity, security, social inclusion and more equitable access to services. All these, would make lives safer, healthier, sustainable and more convenient. Regrettably, urbanization in developing countries has followed a different trajectory from the above premise, leaving many overwhelmed urban residents in frustration, despair and confusion. The physical manifestations of rapid urbanization in many developing countries like Nigeria are often chaotic and reflective of the profound and far-reaching demographic, social and economic transformations occurring in these countries [1]. The urban environment in Nigeria has been facing numerous challenges, with inadequate social amenities being a significant concern. Social amenities, such as water supply, electricity, sanitation facilities, and transportation infrastructure, are crucial for the well-being and quality of life of urban residents [2]. The rapid urbanization in cities like Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria, has outpaced the development and maintenance of these essential services, leading to various socio-economic issues [3]. Previous studies have highlighted how deficiencies in these amenities contribute to public health problems, lower educational outcomes, and diminished economic productivity. In Enugu Urban, specifically, the effects of such inadequacies are pronounced, impacting the daily lives of residents and overall urban functionality. The study is set against the backdrop of Enugu Urban, Enugu State, Nigeria, where rapid urbanization has led to an influx of people, putting pressure on existing amenities. Inadequate amenities have become a major concern, affecting the health, well-being, and quality of life of urban residents. The inadequate provision of social amenities, including

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited

poor infrastructural facilities and sanitation, poses a significant threat to the health, well-being, and quality of life of urban residents in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria. This inadequacy is evident in the lack of access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation facilities, and healthcare services, which are essential for maintaining good health and preventing the spread of diseases. Overall, the inadequate provision of social amenities, including poor infrastructural facilities and sanitation, poses a significant threat to the health, well-being, and quality of life of urban residents in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria, making it imperative to investigate the effects of these inadequacies on the urban populace.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Conceptual Review

Urban Populace

The urban populace refers to the population living in urban areas, characterized by high population density, diversity, and a range of socioeconomic characteristics [2]. Urban residents are often drawn to cities for economic opportunities, education, healthcare, and cultural amenities [3]. However, urban living also presents challenges such as overcrowding, poverty, poor sanitation, and limited access to resources [6]. The urban populace is diverse, comprising individuals from various ethnic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, which can lead to social cohesion and conflict [7]. Urban residents are also vulnerable to environmental hazards, such as air and water pollution, noise pollution, and climate change [3]. Understanding the urban populace is crucial for effective urban planning, policy-making, and provision of services to meet their needs and improve their quality of life.

Social Amenities

Social amenities refer to the facilities, services, and infrastructure that are provided to support the well-being, comfort, and quality of life of individuals and communities [7]. These amenities can include public spaces, recreational facilities, healthcare services, education facilities, transportation systems, and community programs [8]. Social amenities play a crucial role in promoting social cohesion, community engagement, and overall quality of life [8]. They can also contribute to economic development, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability [9]. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of social amenities in supporting the well-being of individuals and communities [7]. As a result, many governments, organizations, and communities are investing in social amenities to promote social development, economic growth, and environmental sustainability [10].

Health of Urban Residents

The health of urban residents is a significant concern due to the unique challenges posed by urban environments [7]. Urban residents are often exposed to air and water pollution, noise pollution, and heat islands, which can increase the risk of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and other health problems [11]. Additionally, urban residents may experience stress, anxiety, and mental health issues due to the fast-paced and crowded nature of urban environments [12]. Furthermore, urban residents may have limited access to green spaces, healthy food options, and healthcare services, which can exacerbate health disparities [13]. To address these challenges, cities are implementing innovative solutions such as green infrastructure, public transportation systems, and community-based health programs [7]. By prioritizing the health and well-being of urban residents, cities can create healthier, more sustainable environments for all.

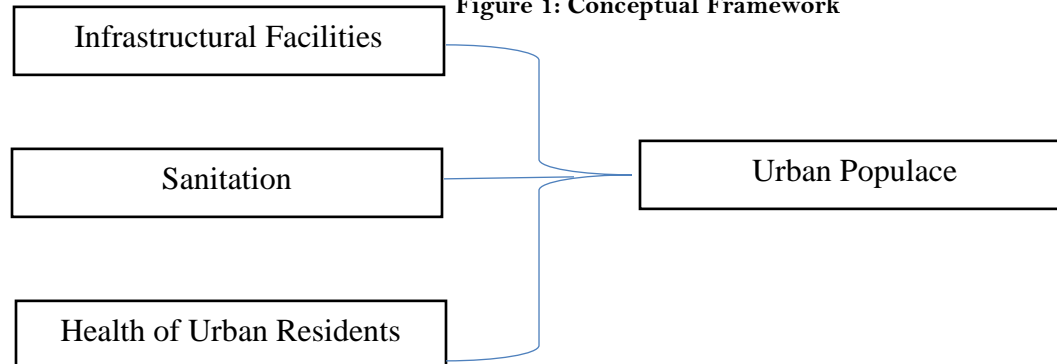
Sanitation

Sanitation refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human waste, wastewater, and other waste products [7]. Adequate sanitation is essential for maintaining public health, preventing the spread of diseases, and promoting environmental sustainability [10]. Poor sanitation can lead to the contamination of water sources, soil, and air, resulting in the spread of diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, and dysentery [13]. In addition, inadequate sanitation can also have negative impacts on human dignity, safety, and well-being, particularly for vulnerable populations such as women, children, and people with disabilities [14]. To address these challenges, governments, organizations, and communities are working to improve sanitation infrastructure, promote good hygiene practices, and increase access to safe and affordable sanitation services [7]. The health of urban residents is heavily influenced by sanitation, as inadequate waste management and lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities can lead to the spread of diseases [7]. Urban residents are often exposed to unsanitary conditions, including overflowing sewers, inadequate waste disposal, and poor hygiene practices, which can increase the risk of waterborne and diarrheal diseases [13]. In addition, poor sanitation in urban areas can also contribute to the spread of vector-borne diseases, such as dengue fever and chikungunya, which are transmitted through mosquitoes that breed in standing water [7]. Furthermore, the lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities can also have negative impacts on mental health and well-being, particularly for vulnerable populations such as women and children [14].

Infrastructural Facilities

Infrastructural facilities refer to the physical structures and systems that support the functioning of a community or society, including transportation systems, energy and water supply systems, communication networks, and public building [9]. These facilities are essential for promoting economic growth, improving living standards, and enhancing the overall quality of life [7]. The availability and quality of infrastructural facilities can have a significant impact on a community's ability to attract businesses, create jobs, and provide essential services such as healthcare and education [8]. In addition, well-designed and well-maintained infrastructural facilities can also help to reduce poverty, promote social inclusion, and enhance environmental sustainability [9]. Investing in infrastructural facilities is critical for supporting economic growth and development, particularly in urban areas where populations are growing rapidly [10]. Governments, private sector companies, and other stakeholders are working together to develop and implement sustainable infrastructure plans that meet the needs of communities while also protecting the environment [9].

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Briefly, from the above diagram represent the research topic “effects of inadequate social amenities on urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria” where the dependent and independent variable are been indicated with their various proxies. Where inadequate social amenities is the dependent variable, while urban populace is the independent variable.

Theoretical Review

Human Ecology theory

This study “Effect of inadequate social amenities on urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria” was anchored on “Human Ecology theory”, also known as the “Chicago School of Human Ecology,” was propounded by Robert E. Park and Ernest W. Burgess in the 1920s. This theory posits that human beings are part of a larger ecological system, and their social behavior is influenced by their environment and interactions with other individuals and groups. In respect to the “Effect of inadequate social amenities on urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria” can be related to the Human Ecology theory in several ways:

Competition for resources: According to Human Ecology theory, individuals and groups compete for resources such as housing, healthcare, and education. In Enugu Urban, the inadequate social amenities lead to competition for limited resources, resulting in social tension and conflict.

Adaptation to environment: Human Ecology theory states that humans adapt to their environment through cooperation, accommodation, and competition. In Enugu Urban, the urban populace adapts to the inadequate social amenities by finding alternative solutions, such as private healthcare and education, which can be costly and inaccessible to all.

Spatial distribution: Human Ecology theory explains the spatial distribution of social groups and activities in urban areas. In Enugu Urban, the inadequate social amenities lead to uneven spatial distribution, with some areas having better access to amenities than others, resulting in social and economic disparities.

Social organization: Human Ecology theory emphasizes the role of social organization in shaping human behavior. In Enugu Urban, the inadequate social amenities lead to disorganized social structures, with individuals and groups struggling to access basic needs, resulting in social unrest and conflict.

Interdependence: Human Ecology theory highlights the interdependence between humans and their environment. In Enugu Urban, the inadequate social amenities demonstrate the interdependence between the urban populace and their environment, with the lack of amenities affecting the well-being and quality of life of the residents. In over all, the effect of inadequate social amenities on the urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu State, Nigeria can be understood through the lens of Human Ecology theory, which explains how humans adapt,

compete, and organize themselves in response to their environment, and how this affects their well-being and quality of life.

Empirical Review

[15], carried a study titled Assessing the Causes of Urbanization and Its Impact on Housing Quality in City of Lagos. The research employed qualitative method, making use of secondary data due to the nature of information required and the time frame required to conduct the study, this is to say the researchers were of the post-positivist methodological philosophy of research. The data were sourced from journals, textbooks, online daily newspapers and publications and field survey. The result revealed that urbanization has negative effect on housing quality in the city of Lagos. Relate study was carried by [16], on the Impact of Rapid Population Growth on Public Housing Schemes and the Influence on City Resilience. This study evaluated selected public housing schemes in Abuja, Nigeria, to determine factors of the residents' perception of impacts of rapid population growth on the housing estates they lived. This was with a view to assessing how these factors influence city resilience. Data for this study were collected from questionnaire administered to 345 residents of the selected public housing estates. The data obtained were analysed using descriptive statistics, factor analysis and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to identify the key factors. The result reveals a mean score of 3.59, showing that the residents were in agreement on a rapid increase in population of people living in the estates. [17], carried a research on the Assessment of Population pressure on Urban Housing in Ngwa Road, Ohanku and Obohia Parts of Aba South, Abia State Nigeria. The research data was collected through household survey, Aba South Town Planning Authority, National Population Commission and the Aba South Street Naming and House Numbering Office. The Principle Component Analysis (PCA), Principle Component Regression (PCR), standard deviation, weighted mean, percentages/proportions to analyze the data collected. The result showed that ease of access to commercial activities and educational level of heads of households are major factors encouraging population growth in the study area. The research revealed a housing demand and supply cluster estimate of 60.11% which was not considered statistically high. [18]. Conducted a study on the effects of environmental degradation on urban development in Enugu state. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The population comprises staff of the Nigeria Environmental Standard and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and residents of Enugu metropolis, numbering 820,030, out of which a sample size of 400 was obtained. A self-structured 5-Likert scaled questionnaire was used for data collection. Mean statistics was used for analysing the responses to the research questions while a one-sampled t-test was used for testing the hypotheses. It was found that environmental degradation has a significant negative effect on the social infrastructure/amenities and economic activities in urban centres in Enugu State. [19]. Assess the urbanization and housing facility in Enugu Urban, Enugu State of Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The sample size of 400 was determined using Taro Yamane formula. The purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of the respondent. The data collected were presented and analyzed using mean score and standard deviation, while the hypotheses were tested with t-test statistical analysis at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that urban spatial structure has significant negative effect on housing quality in Enugu Urban (χ^2 cal. of 30.74 > χ^2 tab. of 9.49). It was also discovered that the population growth has significant negative effect on housing affordability in Enugu Urban, Enugu State of Nigeria (χ^2 cal. of 19.65 > χ^2 tab. of 9.49). [8], Conducted a study on examining the effect of the organization's internal control system on organizational effectiveness: A Jordanian Empirical Study. The study aims to investigate the impact of the internal control system (control environment, communication, risk management, control activities and monitoring) on organizational effectiveness in Jordan. Data were collected using a self-administrated questionnaire from 151 employees occupying different managerial levels in Jordan. The study adopted multiple regression method. The finding showed a high positive impact of the study variables on organizational effectiveness. [5], did a study on talent management and employee productivity in public sector organizations of Nigeria. The study adopted survey investigation method and a sample of 349 top, middle and low level management staff of five public sector organizations in Nigeria. Using the Kruskal-Wallis test statistic in analyzing the data, the study found that the implementation of proper talent management practice in Nigeria public organizations where they exist, significantly impacts on employee productivity, because it is another form of motivation. [3], carried out empirical investigation of strategy implementation in non-government organizations in Brunei Darussalam. The objectives were to examine the relationship between organizational structures; leadership; organizational culture; external environment on strategy implementation. The study adopted both descriptive inference statistical analysis techniques were used to analyze the data. The finding shows that organizational structure and leadership have a strong relation to the strategy implementation in non-government organizations; it has also been revealed that organizational culture and external factors do not influence strategy implementation. [4], Carried out a research on the study

“Performance Management and Appraisal in the Nigeria Civil Service: Challenges and Solutions”. This paper x-rays performance management and appraisal in the Nigeria civil service focusing on the challenges. Right from the colonial period, efforts have been consistently made to establish a viable, efficient and effective civil service in Nigeria. Despite these efforts, the problems persisted. The broad objective of the paper is to investigate and highlight challenges associated with performance management and appraisal of civil servants with a view to proffering solutions. The paper adopted content analysis and close observation. Findings include lack of uniformity of appraisal instrument etc. The paper recommended development of uniform scheme (except areas of peculiarity) of service for the ministries, departments and agencies, employment of professionals, regular training and ensuring that supervisors have good knowledge of their subordinates. [5], Examined the performance appraisal and service delivery of employees of selected ministries in Enugu State (2011-2020). A Survey of Selected Ministries in Enugu State Civil Service” The need for the research work arose due to the comparatively less attention that has been given to the nature of performance appraisal practices in the Nigeria civil service and specifically in Enugu State Civil Service, despite its imperative impact on employee’s productivity. This study therefore sought to examine the effect of performance appraisal on service delivery of employees in Enugu State Civil Service. The study made use of both primary and secondary sources of data. The population of the study is 2,079, while the sample size is 335. The simple random sampling techniques was applied to select the sample for the study while the data collected were presented and analyzed with frequency, percentage, and chi-square [χ^2] analysis. It was discovered that there are challenges facing performance appraisal in the selected ministries. Based on these findings, recommended that the performance appraisal system should be free from unnecessary leniency in which virtually all the employees get high rating, there should be an effective mechanism for checking bias, impartiality and unnecessary leniency that characterize performance appraisal in Enugu State Civil Service, among other things. The study concluded that if the Enugu State Civil Service uses performance appraisal strategically and relate it with human resource activities and policies it can improve the competencies, motivation, capabilities, and performance of its employees [15], carried out a study on the use of objective performance appraisal process in enhancing employee performance in public sector agencies in Nigeria. Using a sample of 220 employees of the public sector agency in Nigeria, the study found that there is a significant relationship between appraisals and employees’ performance and that in order for the organization to achieve set objectives, a good reward system for high performance must be established [5]. Examined performance appraisal and performance of the Nigerian civil service in five local governments of Lagos state. Sample of 265 respondents participated in the survey and they were selected using a simple random sampling technique. Multiple regression technique was used for the test of the hypotheses. The study found that objective assessment does not have significant effect on performance of the civil service, while it was found that feedback mechanism has significant effect on the performance of the civil service. The study recommends that for improved performance of the service, there is need to ensure that employees are provided timely feedback on their performance appraisal in the service. The basis for promotion or upgraded should be made clear and all should be transparent, as it affects employees’ performance, which in turns affects the civil service performance. [16], control management strategies on performance of civil servants in Enugu state. The study evaluated Control management strategies on performance of civil servants in Enugu State. The specified objectives were to: examine the relationship between implementation control and level of clientele satisfaction and evaluate the relationship between strategic surveillance control and output of civil servants in Enugu State. A total population of 342 selected staff of the study ministries. The whole population was used due to small number. Two hundred and forty-four (278) staff returned the questionnaire and accurately filled. That gave 81 percent response rate. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis and the result was good. The reliability was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient (r). It gave a reliability coefficient of 0.860 which was also good. Data was presented and analyzed by mean score and standard deviation using Sprint Likert Scale. The hypotheses were analyzed using Z-test statistic tool. The following findings were discovered: there was significant positive relationship between implementation control and level of clientele satisfaction, $Z(95, n= 278)= 5.968 < 7.347, p < .05$ and there was significant positive relationship between strategic surveillance control and output of civil servants in Enugu State, $Z(95, n= 278)= 7.047 < 8.547, p < .05$. The study concluded that implementation control and strategic surveillance control had positive significant relationship clientele satisfaction output of civil servants in Enugu State. The study recommended among others that the leaders of the civil servants should have several strategic controls at the disposal of the organizations to help guide the execution of the strategy and to keep the strategy execution on track as planned, making sure that results are being delivered.

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In this section, the results of data collected are presented and analyzed according to the research questions posed for the study. The hypotheses were also tested using Chi-square (χ^2) analysis at the significant level of 0.05 and the appropriate degree of freedom (DF).

Research Question One: How do infrastructural facilities affect the health and quality of life of urban residents in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria?

Table 1: Infrastructural Facilities and Urban Residents

Options	Strongly Agreed	Agree	No Idea	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Slums and informal (squatter) settlements	184 54%	82 24%	14 4%	34 10%	28 8%	342 100%
Precarious locations prone to flooding, fire outbreak, environmental pollution and epidemics	193 56%	66 19%	19 5%	43 13%	23 7%	342 100%
Severe overcrowding and congested buildings with little or no ventilation	136 40%	79 23%	27 8%	63 18%	37 11%	342 100%
Contraction of high quality housing estates across many urban areas	199 58%	91 27%	6 2%	28 8%	18 5%	342 100%
Below standard rooms, parlour and kitchen with little or no parking spaces	207 61%	71 21%	11 3%	31 9%	22 6%	342 100%
Poor physical condition of the building as a result of lack of maintenance	221 65%	63 18%	14 4%	26 8%	18 6%	342 100%
Construction of multiple stories building in most urban centres in the state	199 58%	103 30%	4 1%	22 6%	14 5%	342 100%

Sources: Field Survey, 2024

Table 1 reveals the effects of urban spatial structure on housing quality in urban centres in Enugu State. The table showed that the frequency of the respondents that strongly agree was above average in all the items. This pattern of responses indicated that the respondents accepted all the items as the effects of urban spatial structure on housing quality in urban centres in Enugu State. The items include: slums and informal (squatter) settlements, precarious locations prone to flooding, fire outbreak, environmental pollution and epidemics, severe overcrowding and congested buildings with little or no ventilation, contraction of high quality housing estates across many urban areas, below standard rooms, parlor and kitchen with little or no parking spaces, poor physical condition of the building as a result of lack of maintenance, and construction of multiple stories building in most urban centres in the state.

Research Question Two: To what extent does sanitation impact the health and well-being of the urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria?

Table 2: Sanitation and Urban Populace

Options	Strongly Agreed	Agree	No Idea	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Uncontainable population growth leading to demand exceeding supply of houses inducing Landlords to increase rents at will	184 54%	82 24%	14 4%	34 10%	28 8%	342 100%
High and unaffordable house rent for an average household	193 56%	66 19%	19 5%	43 13%	23 7%	342 100%
Inclusion of high lawyer/legal and exorbitant agency fees	136 40%	79 23%	27 8%	63 18%	37 11%	342 100%
Scarcity of houses worsened by landlords trusting their houses on agents to exploit the house seekers	199 58%	91 27%	6 2%	28 8%	18 5%	342 100%
Inclusion of high caution fee and demand for a year to two years initial house rent	207 61%	71 21%	11 3%	31 9%	22 6%	342 100%

Sources: Field Survey, 2024

Table 2 reveals the effects of population pressure on housing affordability in urban centres in Enugu State. The presentation shows that the frequency of the respondents that strongly agree and agree was above average in all the items. This is a strong indication that the respondents affirmed that all the items were the effects of population pressure on housing affordability in urban centres in Enugu State. The items include: uncontainable population growth leading to demand exceeding supply of houses inducing landlords to increase rents at will, high and unaffordable house rent for an average household, inclusion of high lawyer/legal and exorbitant agency fees, scarcity of houses worsened by landlords trusting their houses on agents to exploit the house seekers, and inclusion of high caution fee and demand for a year to two years initial house rent.

Test of Hypotheses

Test of Hypothesis One: H_0 : There is no significant relationship between the availability of infrastructural facilities and the health and quality of life of urban residents in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria.

Calculation of Degree of Freedom (DF)

$$DF = (R-1) (C-1)$$

Where R = Number of Row in the contingency table

C = Number of columns in the contingency table

$$DF = (2-1) (5-1) = 1 \times 4 = 4$$

At 0.05 significant level and 4 degree of freedom the table value of chi-square = 9.49

Table 3: Observed Frequency for hypothesis One

Categories of respondents	Strongly Agreed	Agree	No Idea	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Enugu State Housing Development Corporation	8	19	3	13	5	48
Residents of Enugu urban areas	118	48	14	33	81	294
Total	126	67	17	46	86	324

Sources: Survey Report, 2024

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited

Table 4: Chi-Square (χ^2) Contingency Table for Hypothesis One

Observed Frequency (o)	Expected frequencies (e)	(O-e)	(O-e) ²	$\frac{(O-e)^2}{E}$
8	17.6	-9.68	93.7024	5.30
19	9.40	-9.60	92.1600	9.80
3	2.39	-0.61	0.3721	0.37
13	6.46	-6.54	42.7716	6.62
5	12.07	-7.07	49.9849	4.14
118	108.32	-9.68	93.7024	0.87
48	57.60	-9.60	92.1600	1.60
14	14.61	-0.91	0.8281	0.28
33	39.54	-6.54	42.7716	1.08
18	73.93	-7.07	49.9849	0.68
				30.74

Sources: Survey Report, 2024

Decision

Since the computed value of chi-square (χ^2) of 30.74 is greater than ($>$) the table value of chi-square (χ^2) of 9.49, hypothesis one is accepted. The statistical analysis therefore indicated that inadequate water supply has negative effect on the health of urban residents in Enugu Urban.

Test of Hypothesis Two: H_0 : There is no significant correlation between sanitation levels and the health and well-being of the urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria.

Table 5: Observed Frequency for hypothesis Two

Categories of respondents	Strongly Agreed	Agree	No Idea	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Enugu State Housing Development Corporation	21	15	2	3	7	48
Residents of Enugu urban areas	65	108	27	73	21	294
Total	86	123	29	76	28	342

Sources: Survey Report, 2024

Table 6: Chi-Square (χ^2) Contingency Table for Hypothesis Two

Observed Frequency (o)	Expected frequencies (e)	(O-e)	(O-e) ²	$\frac{(O-e)^2}{E}$
21	12.07	8.93	79.7449	6.61
15	17.26	-2.26	5.1076	0.29
2	4.07	-2.07	4.2849	1.05
3	10.67	-7.67	58.8289	5.51
7	3.93	3.07	9.4249	2.40
65	73.93	-8.93	79.7449	1.08
108	105.74	2.26	5.1076	0.05
27	24.93	-0.91	0.8281	0.28
76	65.33	10.67	113.8489	1.74
28	24.07	3.93	15.4449	0.64
				19.65

Sources: Survey Report, 2024

Decision

Since the computed value of chi-square (χ^2) of 19.65 is greater than ($>$) the table value of chi-square of 9.49, hypothesis two is rejected. The statistical analysis therefore indicated that poor sanitation has negative impact on the well-being of urban residents in Enugu Urban

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**Summary of Findings**

1. The statistical analysis from the test of hypothesis table 5, therefore indicated that there is significant relationship between the availability of infrastructural facilities and the health and quality of life of urban residents in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria, showing that the calculated value is greater than the table value. 30.74 is greater than ($>$) the table value of chi-square (χ^2) of 9.49.

2. From the test of hypothesis table 6, the researcher, extracted a summary from the analysis revealing that there is significant correlation between sanitation levels and the health and well-being of the urban populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu state, Nigeria, evidence (χ^2) of 19.65 is greater than ($>$) the table value of chi-square of 9.49 from result.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that inadequate social amenities, specifically water supply and sanitation, have a significant negative impact on the health and well-being of urban residents in Enugu Urban, Enugu State, Nigeria. The findings reveal that inadequate water supply and poor sanitation conditions lead to increased risk of water-borne diseases, mental and emotional distress, economic burdens, and social stigma. The study emphasizes the need for urgent attention to address these critical issues, highlighting the importance of investing in adequate social amenities to improve the quality of life of urban residents. The findings also underscore the need for effective urban planning and management strategies to mitigate the effects of inadequate social amenities on the health and well-being of urban residents.

Recommendations

1. The study recommended that alternative sources of clean water, such as boreholes and rainwater harvesting, should be explored and supported to supplement the existing water supply.

2. The study also recommended that the government should prioritize the development of sanitation infrastructure in informal settlements and low-income areas, where the need is greatest.
3. Government should ensure that urban residents have access to quality healthcare services, including primary healthcare facilities, hospitals, and specialized healthcare services.

REFERENCES

1. Eleje, J.N. (2021). Rapid Urbanization and Urban Housing Policy Implementation in Enugu Metropolis: Issues, Challenges and Prospects for Sustainable Development, *EUST Journal of Social Sciences*, **6**(3), 470-483
2. United Nations, 2018.
3. Egbe, O. E., et al. (2021). Impact of urbanization on the environment in Nigeria. *Journal of Environmental Science and Health*, Part B, **52**, 1-8.
4. Adeyemo, S. A., Ogunleye, A. O., Oke, C. O., & Adenle, S. O. (2010). A Survey of Factors Determining the Employability of Science and Technology Graduates of Polytechnics and Universities in the Nigerian Labour Market. *Journal of Science and Technology Education Research*, 1(5), 99-105.
5. Adeoye, F. (2021). Social Amenities and Urban Health: A Case Study of Enugu Urban. *International Journal of Environmental Health Research*, **29**(4), 319-334.
6. Ayodele, A. Mr. , Kehinde Oyedepi, J. & Olamide Badmos, H. (2022). Social Construction of Internet Fraud as Innovation among Youths in Nigeria. *International Journal of Cybersecurity Intelligence & Cybercrime*: 5(1), 23-42. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.52306/BUVC2778> Copyright © 2022 Austin Ayodele Mr., Jonathan Kehinde Oyedepi, and Huthman Olamide Badmos
7. World Health Organization, 2019.
8. OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development) (2019). Education at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/f8d7880d-en>
https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/education-at-a-glance-2019_f8d7880d-en
9. The World Bank Annual Report 2021 : From Crisis to Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Recovery (Vol. 1 of 3)(English).Washington,D.C. :World Bank Group.
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/120541633011500775>
10. United Nations 2020.
11. American Lung Association. (2020). State of the Air.
12. Harvard Health Publishing 2019.
13. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). Health Disparities
14. Water Aid 2020
15. Akinyemi, S.O., Hadiza, A.M. & Salau, L.T. (2020). Assessing the Causes of Urbanization and Its Impact on Housing Quality in City of Lagos, *Journal of African Sustainable Development*, **20**(2), 127- 138. www.hummingpubng.com
16. Enobong, B.E., Eziyi, O.I. Alagbe (2021). Impact of Rapid Population Growth on Public Housing Schemes and the Influence on City Resilience, *International Journal of Sustainable Built Environment*, **6**(12), 1-15. doi:10.1088/1755-1315/665/1/012006
17. Okorocha, J. & Obienusi, E.A. (2022). **Assessment of Population pressure on Urban Housing** in Ngwa Road, Ohanku and Obohia Parts of Aba South, Abia ..
18. Uchechukwu and Ezeodi 2023.
19. Egbara, E. A., Ofodu, H. I., Onuoha, & Stella N. (2023). Urbanization and Housing Facility in Enugu Urban, Enugu State of Nigeria: Department of Public Administration and Local Government, University of Nigeria, Nsukka Public Administration Department, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria: *International Research*, **15**(6), 445-455

CITE AS: Walter. O. Ezeodili and Ugwunwangwu Maria Gloria Chinyereugo (2025). Effects of Inadequate Social Amenities on Urban Populace in Enugu Urban, Enugu State, Nigeria. Research Output Journal of Arts and Management 4(2):15-25. <https://doi.org/10.59298/ROJAM/2025/42152500>