

DEMONSTRATION PLOTS AND UNDERSTANDING OF SOIL FERTILITY

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Demonstration Plots and Understanding of Soil Fertility" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined demonstration plots and understanding of soil fertility, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of demonstration; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with demonstration and plots. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 361 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 2.99). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.57$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.85, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on demonstration.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of demonstration plots and understanding of soil fertility is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of demonstration and its attendant dynamics. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream demonstration into routine governance. Evidence assembled by Adigun and Bamgbose (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to demonstration. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding plots. An examination by Chukwu and Oyelaran (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames demonstration as inseparable from the broader question of plots. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of demonstration in everyday life. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Nwosu and Musa (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The aggregate picture emerging from Okonkwo and Famuyide (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between demonstration and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames demonstration as inseparable from the broader question of plots. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how demonstration is experienced across communities. Evidence assembled by Okonkwo and Famuyide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to demonstration. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Ogbeide and Ekwueme (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of demonstration are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that demonstration deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of demonstration, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of demonstration and plots. The work of Adebayo and Ibrahim (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that plots reinforces the effects of demonstration. The weight of evidence therefore points