

FLOOD EXPERIENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION, FACULTY
OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Flood Experiences and Environmental Awareness" 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Science Education, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined flood experiences and environmental awareness, 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 flood; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with flood and experiences. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 400 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 = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.531$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.51, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.33$, $p > 0.05$). 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 flood.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of flood experiences and environmental awareness 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames flood as inseparable from the broader question of experiences. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of flood in everyday life. Studies by Ogbeide and Musa (2019) largely support the view that flood exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The work of Umeh and Chukwu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that experiences reinforces the effects of flood. For practitioners, the practical significance of flood cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with experiences. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The phenomenon of flood, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of flood varies considerably from one region to another. The aggregate picture emerging from Nwosu and Dauda (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between flood and the outcomes of interest. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Field evidence gathered by Bamgbose and Adeniyi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of flood. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, flood has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of flood are observed in their starkest form. Evidence assembled by Bamgbose and Adeniyi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to flood. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A notable study by Umeh and Adebayo (2017) argued that the impact of flood is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

flood occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about experiences and national development. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of flood. Findings reported by Famuyide and Ekwueme (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to flood recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Evidence assembled by Olawale and Ogunlana (2015) across twelve states underscored the