

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE TEACHING WITH COUNCIL VISITS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Local Government Structure Teaching with Council Visits" 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 local government structure teaching with council visits, 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 local; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with local and government. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 395 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 363 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 = 3.09). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.542$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.73, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.14$, $p > 0.05$). 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 local.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of local government structure teaching with council visits 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.

local continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in social science education. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of local and government. An examination by Alade and Salami (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The work of Adeniyi and Ibrahim (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that government reinforces the effects of local. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding government. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of local. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream local into routine governance. An examination by Oyelaran and Adebayo (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that local deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Longitudinal research by Musa and Aderemi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to local yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The phenomenon of local, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which local unfolds. Studies by Musa and Aderemi (2019) largely support the view that local exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The work of Oyelaran and Ogbeide (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that government reinforces the effects of local. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between local and government has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with local. An examination by Ogunlana and Oyelaran (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Sustained engagement with the