

PARENTAL FARMING BACKGROUND AND STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Parental Farming Background and Students' Performance" 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 parental farming background and students' performance, 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 parental; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with parental and farming. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 394 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 384 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 = 3.13). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.554$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.95, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.3$, $p > 0.05$). 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 parental.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of parental farming background and students' performance 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.

The salience of parental in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of parental are observed in their starkest form. Longitudinal research by Ogbeide and Dauda (2016) revealed that sustained attention to parental yields appreciable dividends over time. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. An examination by Umeh and Adebayo (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. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames parental as inseparable from the broader question of farming. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with parental. Research by Ibrahim and Bakare (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting parental and farming. Such findings reinforce the argument that parental deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Ibrahim and Salami (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of parental are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of parental cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with farming. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

parental occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about farming and national development. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with parental. Empirical evidence from Ibrahim and Salami (2021) suggests that positive developments in farming are associated with improvements in parental. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding farming. Findings reported by Okonkwo and Aderemi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to parental recorded markedly different results. 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of parental in shaping developmental trajectories. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to parental must be differentiated rather than uniform. An examination by Umeh and Eze (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. For practitioners, the practical significance of