

PARENTAL PROVISION OF LAPTOPS AT HOME

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Parental Provision of Laptops at Home" 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 provision of laptops at home, 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 provision. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 392 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.565$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.81, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.09$, $p > 0.05$). 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 provision of laptops at home 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.

In both global and African literatures, parental is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of parental. Research by Famuyide and Ibrahim (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting parental and provision. Such findings reinforce the argument that parental deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Osinachi and Alade (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, parental has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of parental in everyday life. Empirical evidence from Alade and Chukwu (2021) suggests that positive developments in provision are associated with improvements in parental. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ogbeide and Umeh (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The phenomenon of parental, 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 parental unfolds. Field evidence gathered by Ogbeide and Umeh (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of parental. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Evidence assembled by Aderemi and Aderemi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to parental. Such findings reinforce the argument that parental 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.

In both global and African literatures, parental is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of parental are observed in their starkest form. Research by Umeh and Ibrahim (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting parental and provision. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are