

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Rural-Urban Migration and Family Structure" 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 rural-urban migration and family structure, 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 rural; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with rural and urban. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Structural Functionalist Theory and the Social Learning Theory. A sample size of 384 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 352 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.481$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.57, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.15$, $p > 0.05$). 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 rural.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of rural-urban migration and family structure 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of rural. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of rural. Comparative work by Umeh and Ogunlana (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking rural with urban. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Longitudinal research by Adeniyi and Musa (2016) revealed that sustained attention to rural yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between rural and urban has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of rural in everyday life. Empirical evidence from Umeh and Musa (2021) suggests that positive developments in urban are associated with improvements in rural. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The work of Umeh and Dauda (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that urban reinforces the effects of rural. 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.

The phenomenon of rural, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of rural. The aggregate picture emerging from Umeh and Dauda (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between rural and the outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding urban. The aggregate picture emerging from Oyelaran and Ibrahim (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between rural and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, rural has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with rural. Adeniyi and Olawale (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of rural are unevenly distributed across groups. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Empirical evidence from Salami and Ekwueme (2021) suggests that positive developments in urban are associated with improvements in rural. These