

SIBLING RIVALRY AND ACADEMIC COMPETITION AT HOME

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Sibling Rivalry and Academic Competition 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 sibling rivalry and academic competition 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 sibling; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with sibling and rivalry. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 401 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 366 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 ($r = 0.513$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.65, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). 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 sibling.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of sibling rivalry and academic competition 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, sibling is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which sibling advances in practice. Studies by Salami and Alade (2019) largely support the view that sibling exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. An examination by Ogunlana and Okonkwo (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

sibling continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in guidance and counselling. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which sibling unfolds. Research by Adekunle and Adebayo (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting sibling and rivalry. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. A notable study by Nwosu and Adebayo (2017) argued that the impact of sibling is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that sibling deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Scholars have long recognised sibling as a critical determinant of outcomes in guidance and counselling. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which sibling unfolds. A notable study by Nwosu and Adebayo (2017) argued that the impact of sibling is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding rivalry. Longitudinal research by Adeniyi and Nwosu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to sibling yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. 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 sibling. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of sibling in everyday life. The work of Nwosu and Eze (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that rivalry reinforces the effects of sibling. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in guidance and counselling. Research by Obiora and Ekwueme (2021) using mixed methods provided