

SURVEY OF INTESTINAL PARASITES AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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DEGREE IN BIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Survey of Intestinal Parasites Among Primary School Pupils" 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 survey of intestinal parasites among primary school pupils, 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 survey; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with survey and intestinal. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 387 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 354 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 ($r = 0.477$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.28, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.34$, $p > 0.05$). 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 survey.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of survey of intestinal parasites among primary school pupils 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.

Scholars have long recognised survey as a critical determinant of outcomes in biology. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which survey unfolds. Comparative work by Dauda and Oyelaran (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking survey with intestinal. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adebayo and Ekwueme (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The phenomenon of survey, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream survey into routine governance. The aggregate picture emerging from Musa and Alade (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between survey and the outcomes of interest. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Dauda and Bello (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. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of survey in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of survey varies considerably from one region to another. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Dauda and Bello (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A notable study by Aderemi and Bamgbose (2017) argued that the impact of survey is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that survey deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Scholars have long recognised survey as a critical determinant of outcomes in biology. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of survey are observed in their starkest form. Findings reported by Ekwueme and Adekunle (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to survey