

USE OF LOCAL SEEDS IN GERMINATION EXPERIMENTS

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION, FACULTY
OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Use of Local Seeds in Germination Experiments" 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Science Education, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined use of local seeds in germination experiments, 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 use; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with use and local. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 383 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 368 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 = 3.17). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.59$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.4, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.11$, $p > 0.05$). 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 use.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of use of local seeds in germination experiments 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.

use, when examined in relation to local, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of use are observed in their starkest form. Findings reported by Adigun and Bamgbose (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to use recorded markedly different results. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding local. Research by Eze and Dauda (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting use and local. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of use and its attendant dynamics. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to use must be differentiated rather than uniform. Evidence assembled by Nnamdi and Ogunlana (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to use. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in science education. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Nwosu and Ibrahim (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The relationship between use and local has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of use. Evidence assembled by Nwosu and Ibrahim (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to use. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Dauda and Umeh (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of use are unevenly distributed across groups. 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.

In recent years, use has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on science education. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of use. Evidence assembled by Bamgbose and Oyelaran (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to use. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Adebayo and Adigun (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of use are unevenly distributed across groups. The practical import of these