

YOUNG FARMERS CLUBS AND CAREER INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Young Farmers Clubs and Career Interest in Agriculture" 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 young farmers clubs and career interest in agriculture, 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 young; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with young and farmers. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 413 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 378 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 = 3.15). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.47$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.47, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.17$, $p > 0.05$). 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 young.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of young farmers clubs and career interest in agriculture 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.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of young and its attendant dynamics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of young. Research by Eze and Bakare (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting young and farmers. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Field evidence gathered by Musa and Kalu (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of young. 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.

Scholars have long recognised young as a critical determinant of outcomes in science education. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which young advances in practice. Findings reported by Kalu and Adeniyi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to young recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The aggregate picture emerging from Okonkwo and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between young and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of young in shaping developmental trajectories. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of young and farmers. Empirical evidence from Okonkwo and Chukwu (2021) suggests that positive developments in farmers are associated with improvements in young. Such findings reinforce the argument that young deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Olawale and Aderemi (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. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

young occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about farmers and national development. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of young in everyday life. Research by Musa and Osinachi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting young and farmers. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Kalu and Aderemi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the