

order to provide information that could inform policy response towards sustainable urban renewal in the study area.

2. Literature Review

Globally, the rate of urbanization especially in developing countries is frightening UNHSP, 2008; (Habitat, 2011). By 1850, only 2% of the world population lived in cities, whereas by 2000AD, the proportion was close to 50%. It is a known fact that about 7% of the present rate of urbanization is taking place in developing countries. According to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), by 1950, out of a total of 10 metropolitan regions in the world, 7 were seen in developed countries. However, by the year 2000AD, only 30% of the 10 largest cities were located in developed countries, while the other 70% were found in developing countries. By projection, it was assumed that by 2010, there were 23 mega cities in the world each with a population in excess of 10 million, out of which 19 were located in developing countries (Mabogunje, 2002; Eni, 2009).

Experts on urban studies agree that the level of urbanization in Nigeria by far exceeds the overall level of population growth rate. For example, Eni and Ufoegbu (2007) has shown how the urban population in Nigeria increased dramatically from 1 million in 1850 to about 11 million in 1963 and by the year 2000AD, the number of millionaire cities rose from 14 to more than 20. The glaring portrayal of urban growth and city expansion shown above is replicated in very visible environmental consequences such as cities encroachment on land immediately surrounding them, shortage of shelter or housing deficit, pollution of land, air and water, urban environmental degradation, proliferation of slums, squatters and other unconventional settlements, overcrowding of persons and tenements, homelessness forcing people to take shelter under bridges or broken down vehicles (see Eni, 1998; Obot, 1983; Teaford, 2000; Sule, 2003; Turk, 2008). There is also malnutrition, despicable poverty, a deficient urban infrastructure such as inadequate water supply, toilet, electricity, roads, drainage, lowering of property values or blighted structures, environmentally induced diseases such as cholera, malaria, typhoid, loss of biodiversity, and different forms of deviant behaviour usually associated with substandard living conditions

(Spreiregen, 1971; Sjoberg, 1965 and 1965; Shultz and Schnidman, 1990; Abumere, 1987).

According to Northam (1979), urban renewal, as an urban redevelopment process consists of six successive stages including a workable programme, land acquisition, relocation, demolition, provision of public facilities, and re-sale. This explains why for urban renewal to succeed, it must depend heavily on the availability of legislative authority or the power of eminent domain for the acquisition of blighted or non-conforming structures which ordinarily would be problematic because of the stiff opposition that will greet such attempts (Sada, 1975; Eni, 2006).

The foregoing synchronizes with Sule's (2003 and 2004) assertion that urban renewal incorporates such areas as reduction in traffic problems, improvement in water quality, electricity, provision and rehabilitation of an accessible road network, provision and improvement of healthcare delivery system, all geared towards improving the quality of life of urbanized people. Urban renewal also involves slum upgrading. This provision results in the maintenance of housing standards through the stricter enforcement of building codes. Although it has been argued that urban renewal programmes increase the cost of building construction, but it also produces a healthier environment which boosts the quality of life of the people (Fourchard and Agbola, 2003).

To make the urban renewal programme more sustainable, Malebo (2011) suggest that more machines and vehicles should be made available to all the agencies involved in waste collection and evacuation, and the workshop at the premises of Waste Management Technology (WMT) should be equipped with spare parts and tools to facilitate their operations. As already mentioned above, urban renewal programmes are presently taking place in the study area, as well as in other cities in Nigeria such as Lagos, Uyo, Port Harcourt, Benin City, Ibadan, Makurdi, Owerri, among others. The various components of the urban renewal programmes are expansion, rehabilitation, construction and dualization of new urban roads, construction and beautification of roundabouts, construction of fly-overs as in Port Harcourt, Uyo and Ibadan, planting of ornamental trees, flowers and lawns as in Calabar (Grebler, 1965; Mabogunje, 2002).

However, this study is advocating the adoption of strategies which conceive urban renewal as a social planning process, which stimulate the interest of the grassroots and which elicit their support in achieving urban renewal goals (Fig. 1). This is in recognition that urban renewal is meant for the people and is supposed to be a people oriented

project. Democratic principles include that people should be given sufficient opportunity to have a say in the affairs that concern them (Koenig, 2009; Yoade and Adeyemi, 2015). Adoption of this framework will help to involve the citizens in urban renewal and thus make urban renewal projects realizable in Nigeria.

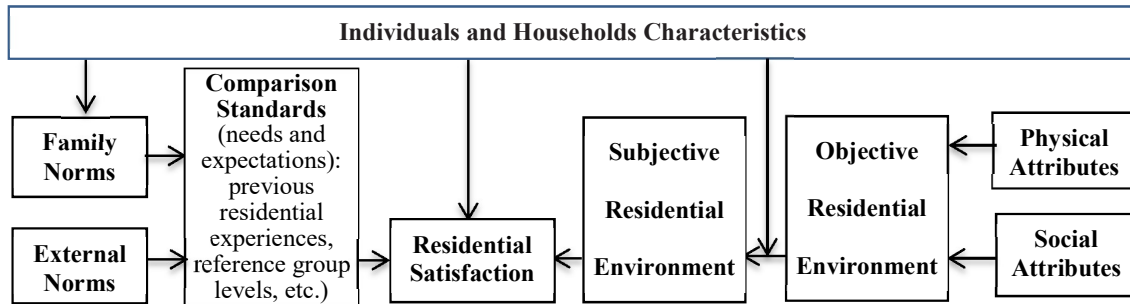


Figure 1: A conceptual framework of residential satisfaction
 Source: Adapted from Yongxia Kou (2013)

In conclusion, urban renewal is a welcome development in every modern society. It however should be realized that to promote genuine development, every public programme should embrace ‘interclass mutual needs and appreciation approach’ embedding some measures of assured benefits for all categories of people. Just as the spiral effects mostly affect the poor in the long run, their welfare and commensurate programme of assistance should always be a constant on the mind of the governing elites and on the agenda of government as the representatives of the people. This becomes necessary as the poor is, in the generality of the developing world and sub-Sahara Africa, the harbinger of democratic rules and assured platform of its social capital and sustenance. Therefore, this study will assist both the policy makers and the residents’ on how urban renewal can be in acceptable way for the benefits of generality.

3. The Study Area

Urban renewal projects that were identified in Abeokuta include reconstruction and rehabilitation of roads and pedestrian walk ways; construction and rehabilitation of health institutions; provision of firefighting equipment; provision of waste collector trucks; among others. All 14 political wards in the city in which aspects of urban renewal project was executed are all covered by the study.

4. Research Methodology

Both primary and secondary data were used for this study. The primary data were collected through field

observation and administration of a set of pre-tested questionnaire on residents of the study area. Urban renewal projects areas in Abeokuta was used as the sample frame. Pilot study revealed that most urban renewal projects in the state were concentrated in the state capital (Abeokuta). In all, there are thirty-one political wards in the study area; out of which fourteen (14) political wards where urban renewal projects have been executed were purposely selected for the study. A total of 11,352 residential buildings found in the selected wards constitute the sample frame for the study, from where sample residents were selected through systematic sampling technique.

The first building was randomly chosen randomly, and every 20th residential building in each ward, representing 5% of all residential buildings in the selected wards of the study area was selected from where the oldest residents was purposively selected for sampling with the use of a set of questionnaire. A total of 568 copies of the questionnaire were administered out of which 509 copies were retrieved and used for analysis.

Information obtained via the questionnaire include residents’ socio-economic characteristics, their perception about the projects, their level of participation and satisfaction with executed urban renewal projects in the study area. In-depth interview were also conducted to obtain qualitative data from community development association leaders in the study area. Seven (5%) of 130 registered community development associations in

Abeokuta were randomly selected and their leaders were chosen for the in-depth interview to reveal the levels of public perception about, participation in and satisfaction with urban renewal projects in the study area. Secondary data on total number of urban renewal projects executed in the city since the creation of the state, the cost, target beneficiaries, degree of public acceptance and resistance were collected from relevant local government chairmen and heads of community development units in the study area. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used in analysing quantitative data obtained for the study while qualitative data were analysed using content analysis.

In the questionnaire, each respondent was expected to rate his/her perception of each urban renewal project using a 4-point Likert Scale graded from: ‘Very Intolerable’ – VI (0% - 39%); ‘Intolerable’ – I (40% - 49%); ‘Tolerable’ – T (50% - 69%); and, ‘Very Tolerable’ – VT (70% - 100%). The scores assigned by the respondents for each of the urban renewal projects were used in computing the aggregate Residents’ Perception Index (RPI) for each of the projects. In order to obtain the aggregate Residents’ Perception Index (RPI) of each project, a weight value of 4, 3, 2 and 1 was respectively assigned to each rating above, such that every ‘Very Intolerable’ rating was rated 1 point; every ‘Intolerable’ attracted 2 points; every ‘Tolerable’ rating attracted 3 points; and every ‘Very Tolerable’ rating attracted 4 points. The summation of weight value (SWV) for each service is obtained from the addition of the product of weight value of each rating and the number of responses to each rating (Yoade, 2016). The RPI is finally obtained by dividing Mean Weighted Value of the facility (MWV) by the total respondents that rated each project, such that:

$$RPI_{i-j} = \frac{MWV_{i-j}}{N_{ij}}$$

Where:

RPI_{ij} = Residents’ Perception Index i-j

MWV_{ij} = Mean Weight Value of facility i-j

N_{ij} = Respondents’ rating each projects i-j

Residents’ level of satisfaction with each urban renewal project was also investigated. Variables used to assess satisfaction of residents’ involved the subjection of the feelings of the residents in the study area to a 4-point Likert scale in which the feelings of the people were rated as 1= very unsatisfied; 2= unsatisfied; 3= satisfied and 4=very

satisfied; to measure their perception of the urban renewal projects in the study area. Residents’ Satisfaction Index was computed using the formula for RPI.

5. Analysis and Discussion

Relevant data collected and analysis for the study are presented and discussed and under sub-headings: socio-economic characteristics of respondents; residents’ perceptions of urban renewal programmes; and, residents’ satisfaction with urban renewal programmes in the study area.

5.1 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Socio-economic characteristics of respondents’ discussed in this section include the gender of residents’, their age, marital status, educational attainment and length of stay. Result of investigations on respondents’ socio-economic characteristics is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

	Number	Percentage
Level of Education		
Not educated	0	0
Primary school	44	8.6
Secondary school	77	15.1
Tertiary school	388	76.2
Total	509	100
Age		
Less than 20years	6	1.2
20-39 years	36	7.1
40-59 year	105	20.6
60 years and above	362	71.1
Total	509	100
Marital Status of the Respondents		
Single	46	9.0
Married	437	85.9
Divorced	6	1.2
Widow	20	3.9
Total	509	100
Length of Stay		
1-5 years	233	45.7
6-10 years	150	29.5
10 years and above	126	24.8
Total	509	100
Occupation		
Schooling	16	3.1
Public Sector	41	8.1
Private Sector	275	54.0
Business	134	26.3
Artisanship	43	8.4
Total	509	100
Monthly Income		
Below 50,000	87	17.1
50,000-99,999	167	32.8
100,000-149,999	136	26.7
150,000-199,999	117	23.0
200,000 and above	2	0.4
Total	509	100

Source: Authors’ survey, 2016

Table 1 revealed that majority (76.2%) of the residents had tertiary education, 15.1% had secondary education and only 8.6% were primary school leaving certificate holders. Observed high proportional representation of respondents' with tertiary education may influence the residents' perception and response to evaluation of the urban renewal projects in the study area. This is because education tends to create awareness. There is every tendency to believe that a well-educated person may perceive his immediate environment differently from a less educated fellow and this is reflected in the result of the analysis.

Investigation on respondents' ages revealed that more than 70 percent (71.1%) of the respondents were aged at least 60 years; 20.6% were between 40 and 59 years, 7.1% were between 20 and 39 years old; while just 1.2% of the respondents were aged between 18 and 20 years (Table 1). Observed high proportional representation of the older residents' may influence the residents' perception in the evaluation of urban renewal projects because of their past experiences and maturity. Close to nine-tenths (89.5%) of the residents were married, 9.0% were single, 3.9% were either widow or widower and 1.2% were either separated or divorcees.

Investigation on respondents' length of residing in the study area revealed that 45.7% had been in the study area for between 1 to 5 years; 29.5% had spent between 6 and 10 years; and 24.8% had been residing in the study area for more than 10 years. Indicating that majority of the respondents had been residing in the study area long enough to provide reliable information on the interest of focus of the study.

Findings revealed that 54.0% of the respondents' were working in the private sector,

26.3% were engaged in the private businesses, 8.4% were artisans, 8.1% were public servants, and 3.1% were students. Investigation revealed that 32.8% of the respondents earned between #50,000 and 99,999 naira per month; 26.7% earned between #100,000 and #149,999, and 17.1% earned more than #200,000 as monthly income. There is tendency that respondents' with higher income may support urban renewal projects because they can get accommodation in another location if affected by renewal projects whereas, respondents' with lower income may not be able to, due to financial constraint. That all the respondents earned far above the national monthly minimum wage of 18,000 naira might place them in a better position to provide unbiased information on the effects of urban renewal programmes in the study area as they could be in better position to seek other accommodation if their houses were adversely affected by the programme.

5.2 Residents' Perception of the Urban Renewal Projects in the Study Area

Findings on respondents' perception of urban renewal projects in the study area are presented in Table 2.

Investigations revealed that provision of Mega Schools was rated highest (FSI = 3.52) by the respondents, while provision of pedestrian walkways was least rated (FSI = 2.00). Results further revealed that respondents rated dualization of roads (FSI = 3.20) higher than provision of fire service station (FSI = 2.04). However, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) computed ($F = 0.123$; $p = 0.987$) confirmed existence of no significant differences in residents' perception of the various urban renewal projects in the study area

Table 2: Residents Perception Index (RPI)

Renewal projects	Very intolerable (%)	Intolerable (%)	Tolerable (%)	Very tolerable (%)	SWV	MWV
Providing mega school	1(0.2)	46(9.0)	149(29.3)	313(61.5)	1792	3.52
Provision of more hospitals	2(0.4)	58(11.4)	360(70.7)	89(17.5)	1554	3.05
Rehabilitation of roads	0(0)	1(0.2)	375(73.7)	133(26.1)	1659	3.26
Providing pedestrian walkway	119(23.4)	315(61.9)	31(6.1)	44(8.6)	1018	2.00
Providing street lighting	30(5.9)	133(26.1)	137(26.9)	209(41.1)	1543	3.03
Providing Market	78(15.3)	111(21.8)	13(2.6)	307(60.3)	1567	3.08
Providing parking lot	188(36.9)	132(25.9)	111(21.8)	78(15.3)	1097	2.16
Beautification and landscaping	102(20.0)	21(4.1)	66(12.9)	320(62.9)	1622	3.19
Dualization of road	1(0.2)	1(0.2)	403(79.2)	104(20.4)	1628	3.20
Providing waste collection trucks	2(0.4)	300(73.4)	89(17.5)	118(23.1)	1341	2.63
Providing fire service station	131(25.7)	286(56.2)	32(6.3)	60(10.7)	1039	2.04
Introducing flood control measure	32(6.3)	88(17.3)	328(64.4)	61(12.0)	1436	2.82
Total						33.98

Source: Authors' survey, 2016

General consensus from various Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and In-depth interviews (IDI) conducted in the study area was that there was never information about urban renewal projects executed in their area before, during and after the implementation exercise. An IDI discussant in the study area named ‘Bale of Sapon’, aged 84 years, corroborated this. He said that:

“the state government did not carry residents’ along in the implementation of urban renewal projects before, during and after execution.”

Nearly all of the discussants in Abeokuta were also of this opinion.

General consensus from FGD and IDI was that residents did not make any financial donation or contribution to the urban renewal projects; they did not make any material contribution or any contribution in any form whatsoever. It was purely a top-down programme conceived and executed by the government and its agencies without any input from members of the targeted communities. Local contractors were not even given much opportunities to participate in the construction process.

It could be argued that the residents might have rated the projects better if they had been involved in the renewal process, in line with the views of Moser (1989), Conzen (2001), Musterd and Ostendorf (2008), Eyob (2010), Bryan and Ejumudo (2013)

that involvement of the residents’ in urban renewal projects is more than an individual issue, as it attracts community attention, and ultimately encourages their willingness to sustain the project after it is being commissioned.

5.3 Residents’ Satisfaction with Urban Renewal Projects in the study area

Results of investigations on residents’ satisfaction with the various urban renewal projects in the city are presented in Table 3, where the residents’ satisfaction index is calculated using the formula:

$$RPI_{i-j} = \frac{MWV_{ij}}{N_{ij}}$$

Where:

RSI_{ij} = Residents’ Satisfaction Index i-j

MWV_{ij} = Mean Weight Value of facility i-j

N_{ij} = Respondents’ rating each projects i-j

Result of the investigations presented in Table 3 revealed that respondents rated road rehabilitation highest in their felt satisfaction, with an index of FSI = 3.60 while flood control measure was least rated with (FSI = 2.03). Respondents rated provision of more hospitals (FSI = 3.20) higher than provision of waste collection trucks (FSI = 2.26). Analysis of variance confirmed existence of significant differences in residents’ ratings of level of satisfaction with various components of urban renewal projects (F = 0.859, p = 0.001).

Table 3: Residents Satisfaction Index (RSI)

Renewal projects	Very unsatisfied (%)	Unsatisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Very satisfied (%)	SWV	MWV
Mega School	32(6.3)	58(11.4)	358(70.3)	61(12.0)	1466	2.88
Provision of more hospitals	31(6.1)	43(8.4)	47(9.2)	388(76.2)	1810	3.56
Beautification and Landscaping	1(0.2)	15(2.9)	286(56.9)	207(40.7)	1717	3.37
Pedestrian Walkway						
Street Lighting	31(6.1)	43(8.4)	330(64.8)	105(20.6)	1527	3.00
Market	16(3.1)	102(20.0)	271(53.2)	120(23.6)	1513	2.97
Parking Lot	32(6.3)	46(9.0)	93(18.3)	338(66.4)	1755	3.45
Dualization of Road	1(0.2)	15(2.9)	286(56.2)	207(40.7)	1717	3.37
Rehabilitation of Roads	2(0.4)	46(9.0)	108(21.2)	353(69.4)	1830	3.60
Waste Collection Truck	116(22.8)	202(39.7)	151(29.7)	40(7.8)	1133	2.26
Fire Service Station						
Flood Control Measure	16(3.1)	461(90.6)	31(6.1)	1(0.2)	1035	2.03
Total						30.49

Source: Authors’ survey, 2016

5.4 Correlation of the effects of socio-economic characteristics of residents’ on factors that determine level of their satisfaction with urban renewal projects in the study area

The result of investigations on the relationship between socio-economic characteristics and residents’ satisfaction with urban renewal projects

in Abeokuta was conducted using Spearman rank correlation with P<0.01 significant level. As revealed in Table 4, there was a positive and direct relationship between income and six out of the seven tested variables. Of high significance among them are the relationships that income has with level of education of the residents’ (0.647), residents’

occupation (0.523), planning process (0.711), better medical care (0.373), qualitative education (0.514) and good road (0.432). What this implies is that occupation of the residents' could have positively influenced their income and the number of wives for the each respondent'. In other words, as income increases, the chance to marry more wives increases, making families in the area to soar and vice-versa. Since level of education in most cases may decide residents' monthly income, those with higher qualifications claimed they are satisfied with the

projects executed in the study area. Those with lower income were not satisfied because they were adversely affected or displaced from their homes in the implementation of the renewal projects. It can be deduced that income of the residents' has significant impact on the possible implementation of urban renewal programme in the study area.

It can be deduced from the result presented above that the effect of socio-economic factors on residents' satisfaction with urban renewal cannot be over-emphasized.

Table 4: Correlation matrixes of the effect of socio-economic factors on residents' satisfaction with urban renewal projects in the study area

	Average monthly income of residents	Level of education	Occupation	Planning process	Beautification and landscaping	Better medical care	Qualitative education	Good road
Average monthly income of residents	1.00							
Level of education	.647**	1.00						
Occupation	.523**	.610**	1.00					
Planning process	.711**	.658**	.482**	1.00				
Beautification and landscaping	.047	-.031	-.059	.000	1.00			
Better medical care	.373**	.430**	.150	.454**	.025	1.00		
Qualitative education	.514**	.179	-.073	.082	.078	.475**	1.00	
Good road	.432	.184	-.048	.140	.153	.565**	.838**	1.00

Source: Author's survey, 2016

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The paper evaluated urban renewal projects in Abeokuta with the view of providing insights into how level of community participation and socio-economic characteristics of residents influence their perception of the outcome of the renewal programmes. The study observed the top-down approach adopted for the renewal programmes was not acceptable to the people. It was concluded that effects of socio-economic characteristics on general perception of urban renewal projects will remain significant so long as issues surrounding residents' involvement in the planning and implementation are not adequately addressed.

Therefore, the study recommended that adequate planning should be done with active implementation followed. Like other aspects of

planning, proper institutional framework for urban renewal programme must be put in place in study area. The jurisdictional issues relating to urban planning and renewal programmes must be well defined and maintained. Achieving meaningful renewal programme may remain a mirage where there are institutional clashes and fight for supremacy over slum areas by different authorities and tiers of government as it manifested in the slum areas. Also, there should be Urban Renewal Committee charged with the responsibility of reviewing the implementation plan and encouraging active participation of members of the community in the implementation of the plans resulting from the Project.

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Effects of Father's Highest Formal Education on Daughter's Participation in Part-time NCE Programmes in Southwestern Nigeria

Oluyemisi Bamidele Sanni¹

Abstract

The study investigated effects of father's highest formal education on daughter's participation in part-time NCE programmes in Southwestern Nigeria. Primary and secondary data were sourced for the study. Multistage sampling technique was used in selecting samples for the study. Two states (Ogun and Oyo) were randomly selected from the six states in Southwestern Nigeria. Using the existing three senatorial districts into which each state was partitioned, the settlement with highest number of adult and non-formal education study centres in each senatorial district was purposively selected. 250 females, comprising 125 participating and 125 non-participating, were randomly selected from each of the selected settlements, and sampled with the use of a set of pretested questionnaire. In all, 1500 women, comprising 750 participating and 750 non-participating women were sampled. Only 1268 copies of the questionnaires, comprising 559 (non-participating) and 709 (participating) were returned and used for analyses. In-depth interviews were also conducted on stakeholders in the study area. Both descriptive and inferential statistics (Chi-square at $p \leq 0.05$) were used in analysing quantitative data, while qualitative data were content analysed. No concrete relationship could be established between fathers' highest formal education and females' participation or non-participation in part-time NCE programmes, though strong association was found between fathers' encouragement and females' participation. The study has provided empirical evidence that fathers, irrespective of level of formal educational attainment, play significant role in determining their daughters' participation or non-participation in part-time NCE programme, in Southwestern Nigeria.

Keywords

Education, adult and non-formal education, participation in education, factors inhibiting participation

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Contact

Oluyemisi Bamidele Sanni
oluyemisisanni@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

Education has been identified as a key factor in development, irrespective of how development is defined (King, 1995; UNDP, 2002; Obanya, 2003; UNESCO, 2003). That females are generally disadvantaged in participating in education programmes, inhibiting their maximum contributions to national development in their various countries (Indawaba, 1994; UNDP, 1998; Annan, 2003; UNESCO, 2004; Egunyomi, 2006). Realizing negative consequences of hindering females' participation in education spurred the United Nations (UNESCO, 2002) to set the goal of 'Education for All' by the year 2000, which was later shifted to year 2015, aimed at empowering

everybody, most especially females, to be educated enough to contribute their optimal to national development. One of the major strategies planned to use in achieving the targeted goal, especially in providing avenues for adults that either dropped out of formal education, or had no formal education, to have the opportunity of being educated, is Adult and non-formal education, with its various programmes.

Variants of Adult and non-formal education programmes have been introduced into Nigeria, mostly by private organizations, since colonial era, mostly in form of continuing education programmes, correspondence courses and evening schools for extra-mural programmes. With the

¹ Department of Adult and Non-Formal Education, School of Education, Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, Oyo State, Nigeria

UNESCO declaration, Nigerian government readily embraced mass education programmes to enable the nation achieve mass education and eliminate barriers to people, especially females', participation in education throughout the country. Diverse mass media were used to popularize mass education programmes and incentives in form of study leaves, employment and promotion opportunities, and finance were also provided to enhance adults' participation in adult and non-formal education programmes.

Government's intervention has generated some empirical investigations already documented in the literature on their various levels of successes and challenges. Socio-cultural and economic factors inhibiting females' participation in the various educational programmes, especially, Part-time NCE programmes have been documented in the literature (see, Sanni, 2013 a; 2013b; 2015a; 2015b). A major factor that has not been given adequate attention in the literature, is the possible association between father's highest formal education and factors inhibiting females' participation or serving as challenges in their participation. This is a major gap in knowledge the study set out to fill, using Southwestern Nigeria as a case study, with a view to providing solutions that can take care of the education of the women generally and enhance their contributions to the nation's development.

2. Conceptualization and Review of Literature

Literature on adult and non-formal education reviewed in this section are those that have to do with benefits and challenges of women education; and effects of fathers on daughters.

2.1 Benefits and challenges of women education

General consensus in the literature points to the all-round benefits of educating females. Prominent among these are: ability to make use of health facilities and services for their children and have a higher interest in sending their children to school (Dighe, 1998). Studies have also affirmed that educating women have economic benefits both to their families and the nation (Schultz, 2001; Dreeze and Sen, 2002; Ankerbo and Hoyda, 2003).

Existing literature (Aderinto, 1991; The Nigerian Woman, 1997; Ogidi, 2000) emphasize that females are generally relatively deprived participation in education, and observed females'

general deprivation in participation have been attributed to some factors, prominent among which are: peer group participation (Crosnoe et al., 2008; Aihie, 2009; Kaveh et al. 2014; Gorman, 2015); time spent on household chores (Egun and Tibi, 2010; Arko, 2013; Chinyoka and Naida, 2013; Emmanuel and Ojo, 2013; Kangethe, Lyria, and Nyamanga, 2014; Sa'ad, 2014); responsibility of nurturing the family (Egun and Tibi, 2010; Arko, 2013; Chinyoka and Naida, 2013; Emmanuel and Ojo, 2013; Kangethe, Lyria, and Nyamanga, 2014; Sa'ad, 2014); perceived females' lower mental capability (Wasike, Michael and Joseph, 2013); early marriage (Isen and Stevenson, 2010; DeSilva and Bakhtiar, 2011; Ayodele and Kyari, 2014; Nguyen and Wodon, 2014; Omoeva, Hatch and Sylla, 2014); absence of female role model (Nixon and Robinson, 1999; Drury, Siy and Chryan, 2011); females general tendency for low expectation (Zhang, et al. 2011; OECD, 2012; Wasike, Michael and Joseph, 2013); bereavement (Akerman and Statham, 2011; 2014; Brent, et al. 2012; Ellis, Dowrick and Lloyd-Williams, 2013; Schoenfelder, et al. 2015); parent's attitude (Osiki, 2006; Abu-Saheed, Abu-Saheed and Parakoyi, 2012; Iqba, et al. 2013; Khattak, 2013; Reshima, 2014; Okobia and Ekejiuba, 2015); broken home (Rahman and Uddin, 2009; Omoruyi, 2014); father's level of education (Rahman and Uddin, 2009; Ermisch, and Pronzato, 2010); mother's level of education (Rahman and Uddin, 2009; Ermisch, and Pronzato, 2010); and, husband's level of education (Choia, et al. 2013; Zhao, 2015).

2.2 Effects of Fathers on Daughters

Effects of parents in general, and fathers, in particular, on daughters' development have been given much attention in the literature. Relevant literature that are reviewed in this paper are those relating to effects of fathers on daughters' interpersonal problems and their performances in schools. Zia & Ali (2018) identified the family as playing a role of training ground for all future relationships. They emphasized that daughters get to know how to get along with their husbands, friends, boyfriends and other relations after getting along with their father and brother. They observed that problematic relationships with men, depression symptoms or low level of self-esteem are often the residue of father's desertion. Their study on positive father-daughter relationship and its impact on