

# **AVAILABILITY OF FARM TOOLS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION, FACULTY  
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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Availability of Farm Tools in Secondary Schools" 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.

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PROJECT SUPERVISOR

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

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Date

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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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 availability of farm tools in secondary schools, 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 availability; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with availability and farm. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 418 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 384 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 = 3.03). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ( $r = 0.462$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.74,  $p < 0.05$ ). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ( $t = 1.28$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). 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 availability.

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## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

The study of availability of farm tools in secondary schools 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.

The salience of availability in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which availability advances in practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ibrahim and Nwosu (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. Studies by Osinachi and Bakare (2019) largely support the view that availability exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of availability in shaping developmental trajectories. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of availability are observed in their starkest form. Evidence assembled by Eze and Olawale (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to availability. Such findings reinforce the argument that availability deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Longitudinal research by Olawale and Chukwu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to availability yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of availability cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with farm. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames availability as inseparable from the broader question of farm. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream availability into routine governance. Olawale and Chukwu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of availability are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Kalu and Eze (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding farm. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of availability in shaping developmental trajectories. In Nigeria, the intersection of availability and farm is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. The work of Obiora and