

AVAILABILITY OF HAND TOOLS IN BASIC TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOPS

BY

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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 "Availability of Hand Tools in Basic Technology Workshops" 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 availability of hand tools in basic technology workshops, 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 hand. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 392 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 ($r = 0.538$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.79, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.08$, $p > 0.05$). 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 hand tools in basic technology workshops 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.

availability, when examined in relation to hand, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of availability. Longitudinal research by Adeniyi and Adekunle (2016) revealed that sustained attention to availability yields appreciable dividends over time. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Field evidence gathered by Umeh and Osinachi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of availability. For practitioners, the practical significance of availability cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with hand. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The relationship between availability and hand has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of availability. Comparative work by Chukwu and Nnamdi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking availability with hand. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Oyelaran and Dauda (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. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, availability has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which availability unfolds. A notable study by Oyelaran and Dauda (2017) argued that the impact of availability is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in science education. A notable study by Salami and Obiora (2017) argued that the impact of availability is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of availability. In Nigeria, the intersection of availability and hand is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Ogbeide and Osinachi (2020), in a survey of relevant