

HAND-WASHING PRACTICES IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Hand-Washing Practices in Public Primary 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.

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 hand-washing practices in public primary 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 hand; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with hand and washing. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 386 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 370 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 = 3.07). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.455$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.45, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.04$, $p > 0.05$). 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 hand.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of hand-washing practices in public primary 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames hand as inseparable from the broader question of washing. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which hand advances in practice. The work of Dauda and Adebayo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that washing reinforces the effects of hand. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding washing. Longitudinal research by Bakare and Osinachi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to hand yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of hand cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with washing. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of hand in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of hand and washing. Longitudinal research by Aderemi and Adeniyi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to hand yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding washing. Longitudinal research by Chukwu and Olawale (2016) revealed that sustained attention to hand yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding washing. 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 hand in shaping developmental trajectories. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which hand advances in practice. Findings reported by Chukwu and Olawale (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to hand recorded markedly different results. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in public health. The work of Obiora and Dauda (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that washing reinforces the effects of hand. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

In recent years, hand has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on public health. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which hand unfolds. Chukwu and Kalu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of hand are unevenly distributed across groups. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Evidence assembled by Oyelaran and Nnamdi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to hand. The