

OIL SPILLAGE AWARENESS IN RIVERINE SCHOOLS

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Oil Spillage Awareness in Riverine 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 oil spillage awareness in riverine 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 oil; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with oil and spillage. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 414 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 394 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.46$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.11, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.3$, $p > 0.05$). 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 oil.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of oil spillage awareness in riverine 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.

oil, when examined in relation to spillage, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Evidence from national agencies indicates that oil has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. The work of Oyelaran and Adeniyi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that spillage reinforces the effects of oil. Such findings reinforce the argument that oil deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The work of Chukwu and Musa (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that spillage reinforces the effects of oil. For practitioners, the practical significance of oil cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with spillage. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, oil has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with oil. An examination by Okonkwo and Obiora (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Comparative work by Bello and Bamgbose (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking oil with spillage. Such findings reinforce the argument that oil deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames oil as inseparable from the broader question of spillage. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which oil advances in practice. Bello and Bamgbose (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of oil are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Salami and Okonkwo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of oil are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding spillage. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of oil. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to oil must be differentiated rather than uniform. An examination by Adigun and Osinachi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Findings reported by Musa and Famuyide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to oil recorded markedly different results. Sustained engagement with the issues raised