

# **SOUND LESSONS USING LOCAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Sound Lessons Using Local Musical Instruments" 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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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 sound lessons using local musical instruments, 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 sound; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with sound and lessons. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 381 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 = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ( $r = 0.52$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.24,  $p < 0.05$ ). 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 sound.

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## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

The study of sound lessons using local musical instruments 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.

Over the past two decades, sound has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with sound. Longitudinal research by Olawale and Musa (2016) revealed that sustained attention to sound yields appreciable dividends over time. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in science education. The work of Bello and Olawale (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that lessons reinforces the effects of sound. For practitioners, the practical significance of sound cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with lessons. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, sound has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of sound varies considerably from one region to another. The aggregate picture emerging from Nwosu and Okonkwo (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between sound and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. An examination by Adigun and Umeh (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

sound, when examined in relation to lessons, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of sound are observed in their starkest form. The aggregate picture emerging from Adigun and Umeh (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between sound and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that sound deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A notable study by Alade and Ibrahim (2017) argued that the impact of sound is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of sound and its attendant dynamics. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of sound are observed in their starkest form. A notable study by Chukwu and Aderemi (2017) argued that the impact of sound is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The aggregate picture emerging from Bamgbose and Salami (2023) points