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RESEARCHARTICLE

THEINFLUENCEOFLABORATORYPRACTICEONMICROBIOLOGYEDUCATIONINUNIVERSITIESFOUNDEDINANAMBRASTATE,NIGERIA

EzendianefoandJosephineNgozi(BSc,MEd,MSc)
ChukwuemekaOdumegwuOjukwuUniversity.

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Abstract

The study investigated the influence of laboratory practice on microbiology education in universities found in Anambra state, Nigeria. The simpler random sampling (SRS) technique was employed during the selection of four (4) universities for the study. The design of the study was the survey descriptive design. Seven (7) research questions guided the study. The samples used for the study consist of one hundred (100) respondents. The research instrument employed was the questionnaire. The descriptive statistics (mean and bar charts) was used during the data analysis. The result of the study showed that there were laboratories in the institution; the laboratories were well equipped; there were functioning basic amenities like electricity and good water supply in the schools; students were not given access to heuristically and demonstratively use the laboratories in the schools; lecturers do not refer students to carry out laboratory practice after classroom work; the lecturers monitor their students during the laboratory practices and students performed poorly in microbiology. It was then evident that majority of the universities did not effectively employ laboratory practice during microbiology education which might have led to the poor performances of students as revealed by the lecturers' log and progress report book of the students. Therefore, the need to equip and effectively utilize the laboratories for microbiology education cannot be overemphasized and efforts should be geared towards upgrading the laboratories and enlightening/enforcing both lecturers/students on the need to be employing laboratory practice for effective teaching and learning of microbiology.

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Introduction:-

Microbiology involves the study of living organisms that could hardly be seen with the naked eyes except when microscope is used. Those microscopic organisms include bacteria, fungi and viruses (Arora et al., 2012). These microorganisms are ubiquitous (Ezendianefo, 2022; Umeaku et al., 2022) which makes it a necessity to study the course effectively.

The study of science can properly be applied to the laboratory study of the subject. In order to know what the facts of science are, they must be seen and handled directly on the laboratory tables. The text books and other books are not science, but literature. Books are really poor literature for the teaching of science.

The success of every educational system depends on the quality and quantity of its factors of production. Introducing creativity and innovation into the classroom management skills is a panacea for students' high performance (Onyia et al., 2016).

Corresponding Author:- Ezendianefo

Address:- Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University.

Laboratory teaching develops in the learner the ability of interpreting what he sees in the light of experience and makes him thus a no observer later.

Work is divided, not only between different jobs of the laboratory such as the researchers, engineers and technicians, but also into forms of autonomy { should the work be individual or in groups } (Vinck, 2010).

In a classroom the teacher presents a statement from a book according to his conception and then the effort is made by the pupil to reproduce the statement in their own way. In the laboratory the pupil encounters the fact directly without the intermediate steps which involve the teacher although the latter is concerned in assisting the thorough exploration of the fact.

Laboratory work is undoubtedly of value in the cultivation of the mind. It brings the teacher and the learner in close contact and thus the personality of the teacher influences the character of the student. In the laboratory, the learner is free to work in accordance with his conception and there is no bondage of authority.

In order to achieve our aim of science education, we should make sure that the classroom work is adjusted round the laboratory work and that efforts are made to ensure laboratory safety videos are both relevant and engaging (Matson et al., 2007).

Having known that the laboratory method is one of the best methods of science teaching, it is pertinent that schools should have proper and well-equipped laboratories. Experiments should be organized for better teaching of microbiology.

Science teaching and laboratory practicals should always go together for effective assimilation of science education and microbiology education in particular.

One distinctive feature of work in Open Labs is the phenomenon of translation, driven by the different backgrounds and level of expertise of the people involved (Fritzsche, 2018).

The decision of Anambra State for this research was a direct result of reasons that incorporated the proximity of the vicinity to the researcher.

Finally, more researches and improvement methodologies are needed to foster the high rate of assimilation of microbiology education in various tertiary institutions around the globe in order to produce world-class scientists which is the essence of this study.

Statement of Problem

Having seen the role of microbiology in human existence and precisely in medical practice, there is the need to investigate the academic performance of microbiology students in tertiary institutions found in Anambra State.

So, this study investigated the influence of laboratory practice on the rate of assimilation of microbiology education among students in universities found in Anambra State, Nigeria.

Aim of the Study

This study aims at evaluating the influence of laboratory practice on the rate of assimilation of microbiology education among students in universities found in Anambra State, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study:-

The following objectives were delineated for this study:

- To analyze the performances of students in various tertiary institutions where equipped laboratories are regularly in use.
- To analyze the performances of students in various tertiary institutions where equipped laboratories are not regularly in use.

Research Questions

The following research question guided the study:

1. Are there laboratories in your institution?
2. Are the laboratories well equipped?
3. Are there functioning basic amenities like electricity and good water supply in your school?
4. Are students given access to heuristically and demonstratively use the laboratories in your school?
5. Do lecturers refer students to carry out laboratory practice after classroom work?

6. Do the lecturers monitor their students during the laboratory practices?
7. Do students perform well in microbiology?

Area of Study

This research was done in Anambra state. The metropolis is one of the thirty-six (36) states of Nigeria and located in the South-Eastern region of the country.

The location of Anambra in Nigeria is $6^{\circ}20'N$ $7^{\circ}00'E$.

Scope of Study

This study was limited to the influence of hands-on practical on the rate of assimilation of microbiology education among students in universities found in Anambra state.

Limitation of Study

In the course of carrying out this study, the following limitations were observed:

Finance-

This is the bedrock of limitations to the study as several areas of the research proceedings like transportation and materials were money-intensive.

Materials and Methods:-

Research Design

This study employed the descriptive survey type of research design.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

For this study, a total of four (4) universities were randomly sampled from the population of the study with 100 respondents selected from among the lecturers and students from each of the sampled institutions.

Simple Random Sampling (SRS) technique was employed during selection based on several factors that included the proximity to the researcher.

Table 1:- Identities of Universities and their alphabetical Representations.

S/N	Identities of Universities	Locations
1.	Tansian	Oba
2.	COOU	Uli
3.	Madonna	Elele
4.	NAUTH	Awka

Research Instrument

The research instrument that was employed in this research was questionnaires given to respondents in the various universities sampled in Anambra State.

These were used to collect data from the students, lecturers and the laboratory technicians in each of the sampled schools.

The questionnaire was structured based on the research questions which enabled the respondents to indicate their opinion.

A questionnaire was divided into five sections namely **Section A**, **Section B**, **Section C** and **Section D**.

Section A was the respondents' biographies; **Sections B & C** were constructed from the research questions with options provided for the respondents to tick their opinion to the questions using the modified Likert's ratings.

Sections D & E contain the other two research questions which allowed the respondents to give free responses in their own choice of words.

Validity of the Research Instrument

Two copies of questionnaires were given to two lecturers at Tansian University Umunya Oba Campus. They scrutinized the questionnaires and made necessary corrections which were used to amend, where necessary, the original copy before the final copies for distribution were reproduced.

Data Collection Techniques

The questionnaires were directly issued out to the Laboratory technicians, Lecturers and Students in each of the sampled schools which were collected at the end of their completion.

More so, two Security Officers on duty featured during the exercise in order to ensure orderliness.

Method of Data Analysis

In this study, the inferential or descriptive statistics was employed during the data analysis which involves the use of the mean and the bar charts.

The collected data from the questionnaires were grouped together, tabulated and used for further calculations of the mean and the bar charts while analyzing the data.

When responding to a Likert item, respondents specify their level of agreement or disagreement on a symmetric scale for a series of statements thereby capturing the intensity of the respondents' feelings on a given item on the questionnaire.

For this research, the following modified format for a five-point Likert scale has been employed namely: a=Strongly Agree; b=Agree; c=Neither agree nor disagree (Unknown); d=Strongly Disagree; e=Disagree.

The steps for the derivation of the Mean value were as follows:

SA=Strongly Agree=5

A=Agree=4

U=Unknown=3

SD=Strongly Disagree=2

D=Disagree=1

Mean value = $\frac{5+4+3+2+1}{5} = 3.0$

Decision Rule:

MEAN

The Mean value of 2.5 was used as standard. Any mean that was 2.5 and above was Yes while any mean that was below 2.5 was No.

Result:-

Table 1:- Are there laboratories in your institution?

S/N	Groups	Responses	Scale
1.	A	SA	5
2.	B	A	4
3.	C	SD	2
4.	D	D	1
Mean	3.0		

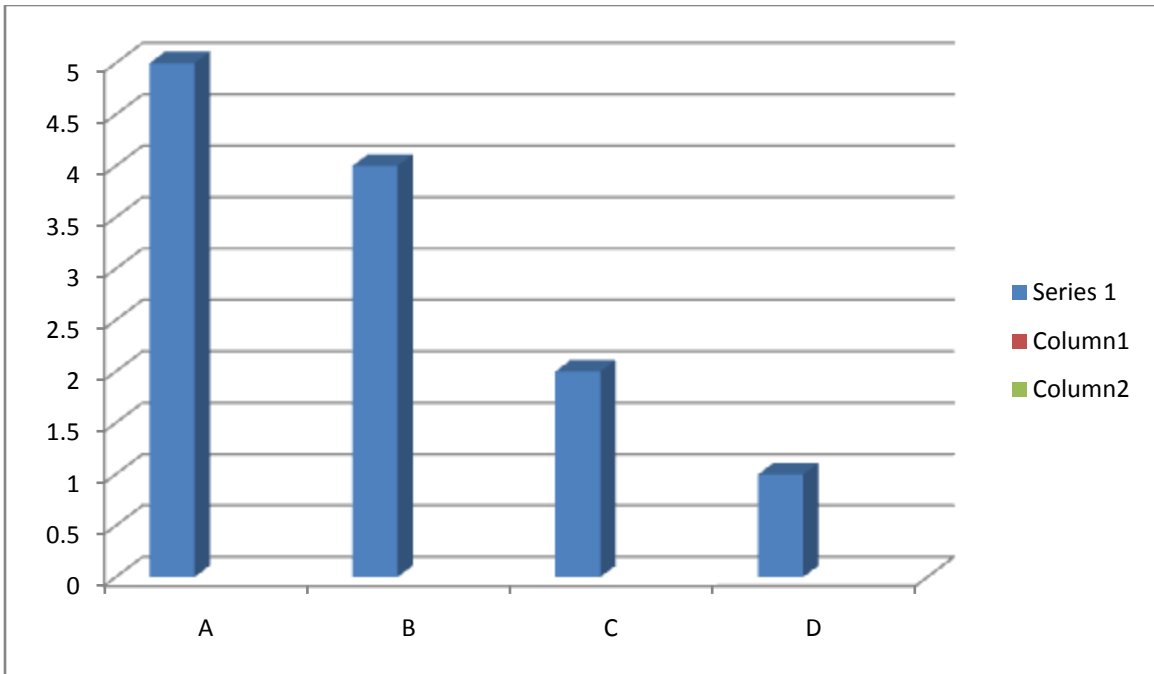


Table2:- Arethelaboratorieswellequipped?

S/N	Groups	Responses	Scale
1.	A	SA	5
2.	B	A	4
3.	C	U	3
4.	D	SD	2
5.	E	D	1
Mean	3.0		

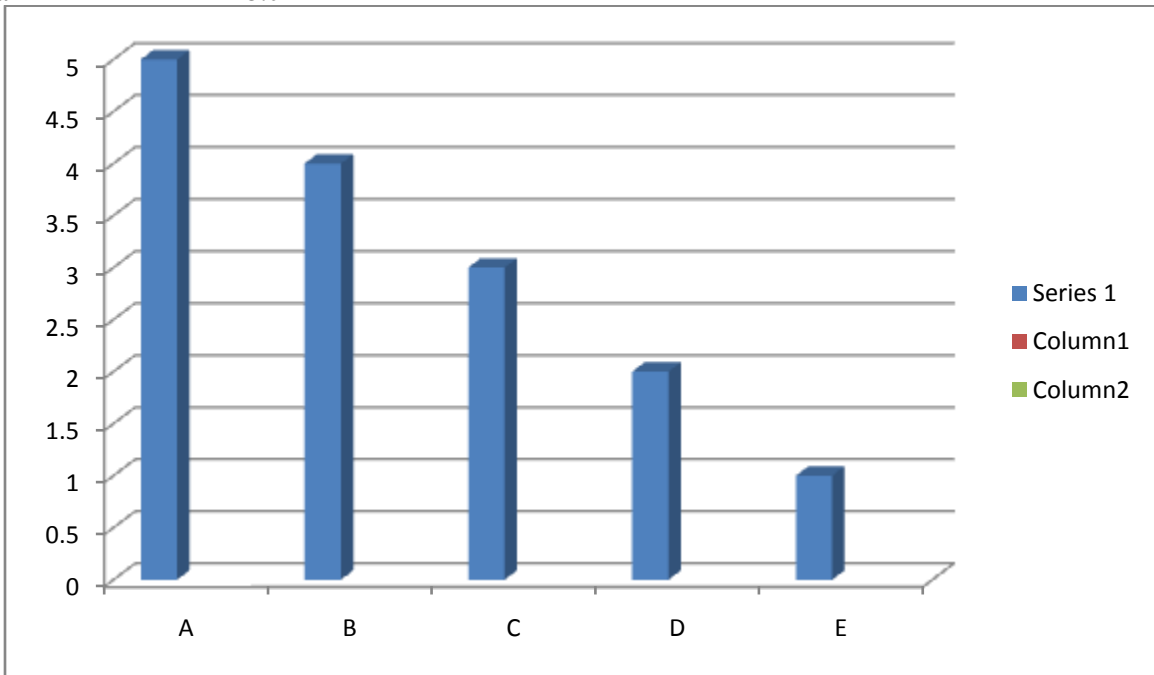


Table3:- Aretherefunctioningbasicamenitieslikeelectricityandgoodwatersupplyinyourschool?

S/N	Groups	Responses	Scale
1.	A	A	4
2.	B	U	3
3.	C	SD	2
4.	D	D	1
Mean		2.5	

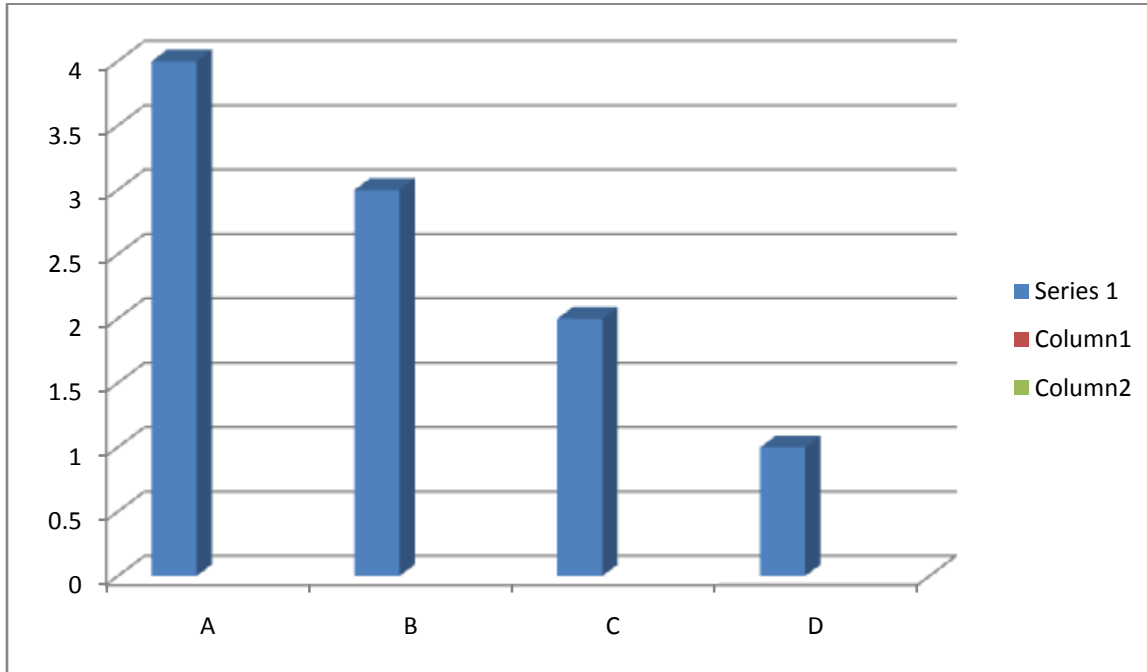


Table4:- Are students given access to heuristically and demonstratively use the laboratories in your school?

S/N	Groups	Responses	Scale
1.	A	SD	2
2.	B	D	1
Mean		1.5	

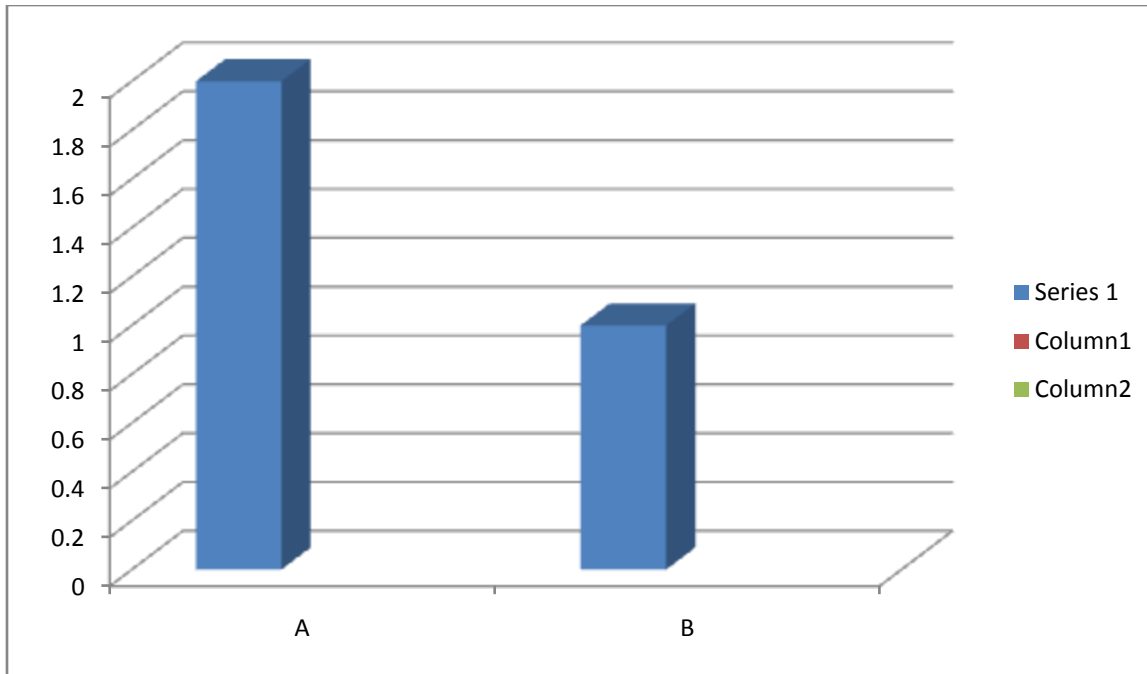


Table5:- Dolecturersreferstudentstocarryoutlaboratorypracticeafterclassroomwork?

S/N	Groups	Responses	Scale
1.	A	U	3
2.	B	D	1
Mean	2.0		

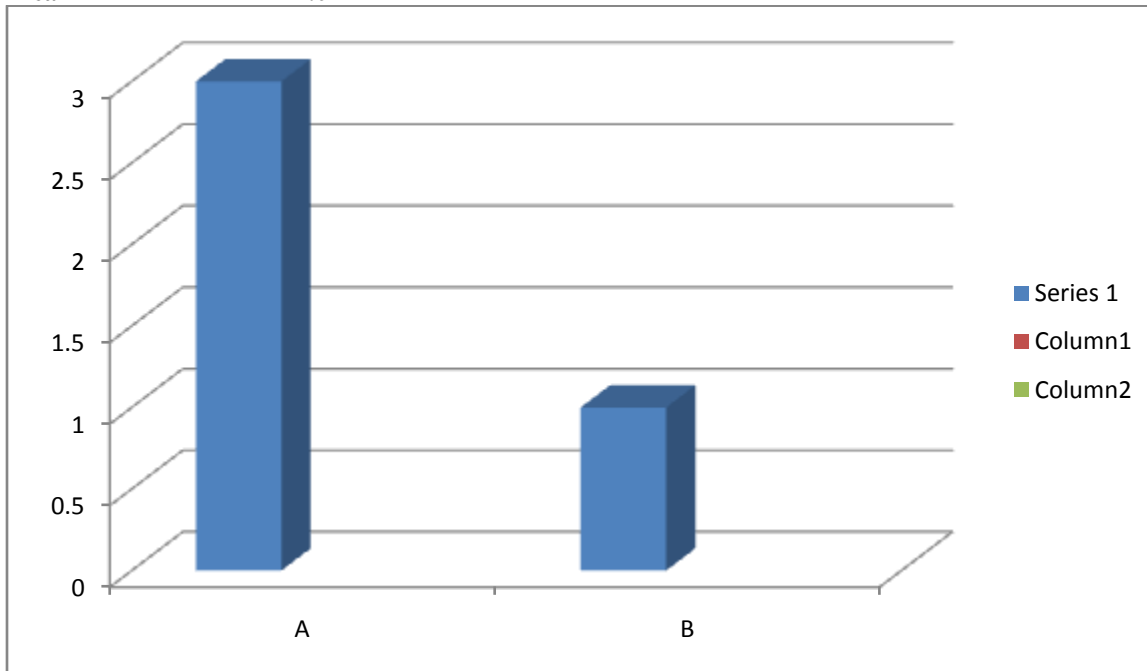
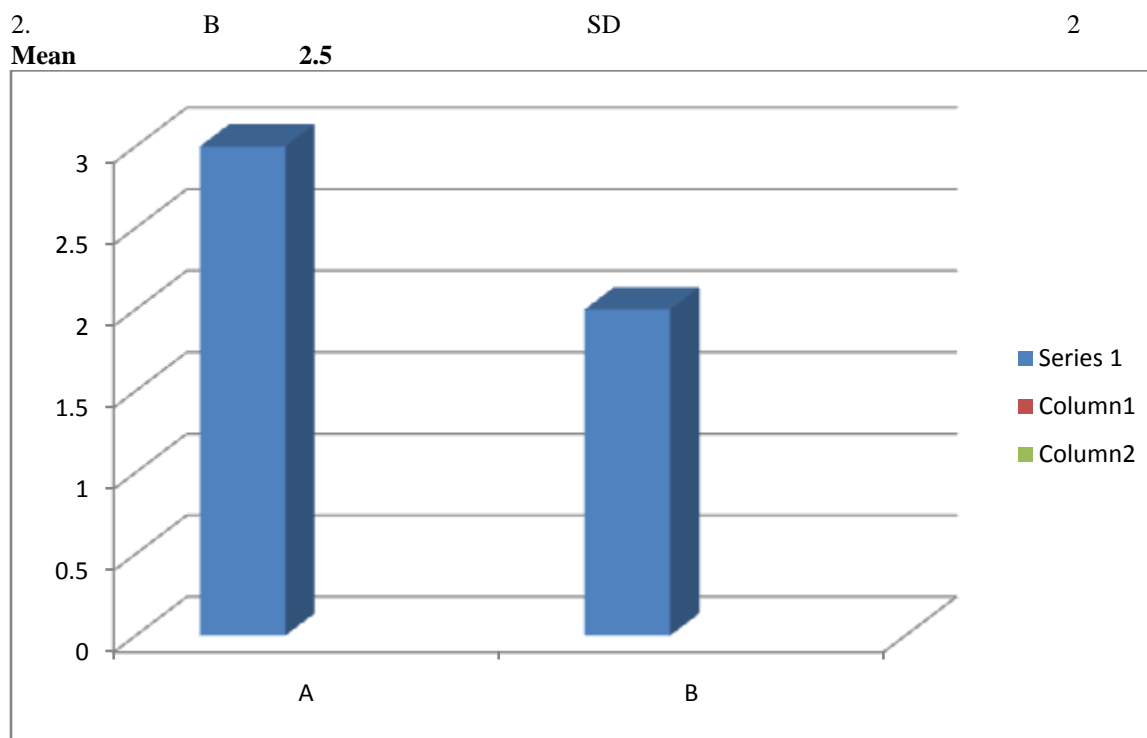


Table6:- Dothelecturersmonitortheirstudentsduringthelaboratorypractices?

S/N	Groups	Responses	Scale
1.	A	U	3



Research Question 7: Do students perform well in microbiology?

Here, the lecturers' log and progress book of the lecturers were consulted which revealed poor performance.

Discussion:-

The study on the influence of equipped laboratory practice on the rate of assimilation of microbiology among students in universities found in Anambra state revealed the following results: that there were laboratories in the institutions; the laboratories were well equipped; there were functioning basic amenities like electricity and good water supply in the schools; the students were not given access to heuristically and demonstratively use the laboratories in the schools; the lecturers do not refer students to carry out laboratory practice after classroom work; the lecturers do monitor their students during the laboratory practices and students perform poorly in microbiology.

Conclusion:-

So, the results of the study showed that even though there are equipped laboratories but they are not utilized. A further consultation to the students' results sheet revealed poor performance. This poor performance might not be disconnected from the fact that the availability and usage of equipped laboratories influence the rate of understanding of microbiology. This study also calls for further researches for validation.

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