

Discovery

About the Cover



ABOUT THE COVER

Educational technology has influence the instructional processes with diverse resources within the reach of the learners. Painting is a core course in the Fine and Applied arts in Nigeria Colleges of Education. It is a perquisite course with modern and indigenous media for production but the painting-media are sometime posses' problem of usage resulting high failure among the pre service teachers. The study investigated the pre service fine-arts teachers' disposition to use technology of painting-media for fine-arts instructions in South-west Nigeria. The study was a descriptive of the cross sectional survey type, four questions and three Hypotheses were answered and tested. 350 Pre service fine arts teachers were drawn from colleges of education in South-west Nigeria. The study used researcher's designed questionnaire named Pre Service Fine-Arts Teachers' Disposition to use Painting-media for Fine-Arts instruction (PSFATDUPMFAI). The instrument is subjected to face and content validated by experts and the reliability of the instrument yielded 0.83. It was concluded that Painting-media are sources of inspiration in teaching and learning because it improves the academic performance and promote active instructions with highly positive. It was further recommended that pre service Fine-arts teachers should be exposed to different Painting techniques and of different media (Ref: Odewumi Michael Olubunmi, Adeniran Adewale Olusegun, Falade Ayotunde Atanda. Pre service fine-arts teachers' disposition to use technology of painting-media for fine-arts instructions in South-West, Nigeria. *Discovery*, 2018, 54(268), 130-138).

The cultural and socio-economic role of raffia palm wine in Uíge Province, Angola

Monizi M, Mayawa V, Fernando J, Neinhuis C, Lautenschlager T, Koto-te-Nyiwa Ngbolua

Angola's Northern Province Uíge, is characterized by a mosaic of different savannah types and rainforest formations, it is rich in useful plants among which are also raffia palms (*Raphia*). Raffia palm trees are a great provider of affordable forest wine, locally called *Matombe*, a very popular local product playing an important role in all parts of society. To understand the socio-economic and cultural contributions of raffia wine production in Uíge, a total of 302 people were interviewed, including 41 producers, 58 dealers and 203 consumers. The results of the survey show that the gender variable is decisive in terms of the role of women and men and their opportunities in the type of work. The whole business is dominated by women and the raffia wine sale is lucrative and of vital importance. The raffia wine *Matombe* maintains the cohesion of the social network, usually consumed in the afternoon in locations called *barracas*, but also often used as essential part in traditional ceremonies. It soothes and brightens the afflicted souls, reconciles differences and seals the various contracts between the living and the ancestors.

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ARTS & HUMANITIES

Pre service fine-arts teachers' disposition to use technology of painting-media for fine-arts instructions in South-West, Nigeria

Odewumi Michael Olubunmi, Adeniran Adewale Olusegun, Falade Ayotunde Atanda

Educational technology has influence the instructional processes with diverse resources within the reach of the learners. Painting is a core course in the Fine and Applied arts in Nigeria Colleges of Education. It is a perquisite course with modern and indigenous media for production but the painting-media are sometime possess' problem of usage resulting high failure among the pre service teachers. The study investigated the pre service fine-arts teachers' disposition to use technology of painting-media for fine-arts instructions in South-west Nigeria. The study was a descriptive of the cross sectional survey type, four questions and three Hypotheses were answered and tested. 350 Pre service fine arts teachers were drawn from colleges of education in South-west Nigeria. The study used researcher's designed questionnaire named Pre Service Fine-Arts Teachers' Disposition to use Painting-media for Fine-Arts instruction (PSFATDUPMFAI). The instrument is subjected to face and content validated by experts and the reliability of the instrument yielded 0.83. It was concluded that Painting-media are sources of inspiration in teaching and learning because it improves the academic performance and promote active instructions with highly positive. It was further recommended that pre service Fine-arts teachers should be exposed to different Painting techniques and of different media.

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MARINE SCIENCE

Knowledge and attitudes of artisan fisher's folks on antibiotic usage in Liverpool fish market Lagos-west Nigeria

Oramadike CE

The development of antibiotic resistance is associated with high antibiotic usage, which makes regular treatment ineffective. To assess the knowledge and attitudes of artisan fisher's folk at fish landing sites on antibiotic usage is very important. A cross-sectional survey involving 126 respondents was done with a validated 25-item questionnaire. It was used to elicit response on the knowledge and attitudes of artisan fisher folks on antibiotic usage at the Liverpool fish market/landing site Located at Apapa and situated under the Tincan-Apapa Lagos-west, Nigeria. The survey was conducted from August to October 2015. Knowledgeable information was sought from all artisan fisher folks that agreed to participate. A total of 126 completed questionnaires were collected. The ages 31-40 recorded the highest frequency with forty eight (48) respondents. The respondents' educational level was the only factor that depicted the low antibiotic knowledge as those with primary level of education were more likely to have low antibiotic knowledge than those with tertiary education. Respondents demonstrated most common negative attitude statement on keeping any antibiotics at home in case of emergency 94 (74.60%). However, respondents demonstrated the most positive attitudes on the use of antibiotics for body pains with Thirty-four (34) respondents (68.25 % correct response). The study showed that poor antibiotic knowledge and negative attitudes towards antibiotics use exists among artisan fisher folk's in Liverpool fish market. Therefore, there is an urgent need for education using all media means on appropriate use of antibiotics.

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MATERIALS SCIENCE

Damage assessment of reinforced concrete beams for differential degree of corrosion

Balakrishna MN, Fouad Mohammad, Robert Evans, Rahman MM

The damage assessment of civil structural members is one of the most important and recently emerging fields in engineering. Deterioration of a structure may occur due to a host of factors such as poor workmanship, improper maintenance, atmospheric

effects, accidents, natural calamities. Certain causes like environmental effects, natural calamities could not be controlled. Therefore, durability of concrete structures especially those exposed to aggressive environments is of great concern. In spite of many deterioration causes in turn corrosion of steel reinforcement was found to be one of the major deterioration problems. Thus, an Engineer may need to examine the state of reinforcement in structures for a number of reasons including assessment for change of use or exposure, routine maintenance, or investigating signs of distress. In turn, there is a requirement for a method that can determine simply, accurately and non-destructively not only whether corrosion of reinforcement is taking place but also its intensity and the rate of damage. The main aim of this paper is to assess and evaluate the corrosion condition of reinforced concrete beams by using Non-destructive test (NDT) methods such as Half-cell potential test, Rebound hammer test, and Ultrasonic pulse velocity test. Also another thrust of this pilot program is to establish a correlation between Rebound hammer number, and Ultrasonic pulse velocity variation versus concrete compressive strength for different degree of corrosion. In turn to interpret the effectiveness of degree of corrosion on NDT values as well as concrete compressive strength. For that a total of six reinforced concrete beams (125x250x3200) mm were considered. An impressed current was applied to beams with different degree of corrosion (5%, 15%, and 20%) in order to accelerate steel corrosion. Mean while electrochemical measurements were carried out to obtain open circuit potential. Finally the results show that the Linear regression analysis is the best fit for the compressive strength prediction relationship by using Rebound hammer and Ultrasonic pulse velocity test at compression as well as tension side of reinforced concrete beam with different degree of corrosion (5%, 15% & 20%).

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