International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT)
ISSN: 2509-0119.

Vol. 36 No. 1 December 2022, pp. 524-532

Fabrication and Welding Skills Required for Employment of University Students in Rivers State: A Tool for Curbing Electoral Malpractice in Nigeria

WORDU, Chiduhiegem C.R.[1], Ph.D., DIRI, Stanley T[2]. & IGWE, Glory N.[3]

Department of Technical Education

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt;

Rivers State Nigeria

[1]Corresponding email & Phone No.: revchidiwordu@gmail.com (+234(0)8037808940)

[2]Email & Phone No.: standiri@live.com (+234(0)8063556370)

[3]Email & Phone No.: gloryigwen@gmail.com (+234(0)8064335634)

Abstract – This study focused on the assessment of fabrication and welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. A descriptive survey design guided the study. The population comprised 24 Fabrication and Welding (FW) lecturers and Instructors in the owned Universities (Rivers State University lecturers and Ignatius Ajuru University of Education in Rivers State) (i. e. FW lecturers 16 and Instructors 8). No sampling was done as the population was manageable. Two research questions and two hypotheses were formulated for the study. A questionnaire titled "Fabrication and Welding Skills Required for Employment of University Students in Rivers State: A Tool for Curbing Electoral Malpractice in Nigeria (FWSNEATCEMN)" was developed to elicit responses from the respondents. The instrument was validated by three experts in the fields of Vocational and Technology Education and Training and Political Science Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt. The reliability of the instrument was established using Cronbach Alpha Reliability coefficient which yielded 0.86 and 0.87 respectively. Statistical Mean was used to answer the research questions while standard deviation was used to determine the homogeneity in the responses of the respondent and z-test was used to test the hypotheses. The study found that fabrication skills are required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. The study also showed that fabrication skills are required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. Among the recommendations in the study are: TVET institution's administrators should ensure that there is a synergy between TVET institutions and industries during training to ensure that students acquire fabrication skills needed for employment: A tool for curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria, and TVET institutions should ensure that students undergo their industrial attachment in related and allied industries to ensure that students acquire welding skills needed for employment: A tool for curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria.

Keywords – University, TVET, fabrication and Welding Skills, Employment and Electoral Malpractice

I. INTRODUCTION

University is a higher learning institution and academic environment, where a community of scholars engages in study (teaching and learning), research, and community services (Kotecha, 2012). According to Ndlovu-Gatsheni (2017), university education is the totality of general and specialized knowledge and skills that enable a university graduate to solve problems that he encounters in industry or to perform scientific research or pedagogical work within the area of specialized knowledge that he

has acquired. This involved the area of university education called Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme is aimed at preparing students for acquisition of relevant knowledge and applied skills in different occupations at the craftsman level (Olakotan, 2015). This is geared towards making craftsmen responsive to self and the world of work at large. Similarly, the goal of education at the technical college according to Ekpenyong (2011) is to provide students with sound education that would enhance development of appropriate, social, mental and physical competencies. In emphasizing the importance of technical colleges, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN, 2013) relayed that, trainees completing education at this level may either secure employment at the end of the whole course or after completing one or more modules of employable skill. This, according to FGN (2013), will enable trainees to set up their own business and become self-employed and also be able to employ others upon acquiring saleable skills in fabrication and welding.

Metal fabrication is the creation of metal structures by cutting, bending and assembling processes. It is a value-added process involving the creation of machines, parts, and structures from various raw materials (Kalpakjian & Schmid, 2011). Whereas, Welding is a fabrication process that joins materials, usually metals or thermoplastics, by using high heat to melt the parts together and allowing them to cool, causing fusion. Welding is distinct from lower temperature techniques such as brazing and soldering, which do not melt the base metal (parent metal) (Sapp, 2018, ASM international, 2013). In addition to melting the base metal, a filler material is typically added to the joint to form a pool of molten material (the weld pool) that cools to form a joint that, based on weld configuration (butt, full penetration, fillet, etc.), can be stronger than the base material (Weman, 2003). Pressure may also be used in conjunction with heat or by itself to produce a weld (Cary & Helzer, 2005). This implies that welding requires a form of shield to protect the filler metals or melted metals from being contaminated or oxidized.

Fabrication and welding engineering craft practice at the technical colleges are offered at two levels, leading to the award of National Technical Certificate (NTC) and Advance National Technical Certificate (ANTC) for craftsmen and master craftsmen respectively (Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN, 2007). The curriculum is prepared in modules at both of these two levels. The trainees on completion of the programme for welding and fabrication engineering craft practice work like any other vocational courses in the technical colleges according to FRN (2004), Yisa and Olakotan (2017) shall have three options: secure employment either at the end of the whole course or after completing one or more modules of employable skills; set up their own business and become self-employed and be able to employ other; and pursue further education in advance in craft/technical institutions such as polytechnics of colleges or education (technical) and universities; thus justifying the objective of the programme.

Students who have acquired requisite skills in fabrication and welding may be said to have acquired skills as welders and fabricators only at the craftsmen level (Adamu & Sini 2019; Olawale & Olaseni, 2019). Welders are required to make, join and repair the metal parts for a massive range of machinery, equipment and structures while Fabricators are involved in the creation and repair of light or heavy metals (Adamu & Sini 2019; Olawale & Olaseni, 2019). These, however, reveal that there are employment opportunities for students who possess employability skills as welders and fabricators in fabrication and welding.

Employment is a relationship between two parties regulating the provision of paid labour services. Usually based on a contract, one party, the employer, which might be a corporation, a not-for-profit organization, a co-operative, or any other entity, pays the other, the employee, in return for carrying out assigned work (Dakin & Armstrong, 2010). Employment most generally means the state of having a paid job of being employed. To employ someone is to pay them to work. An employer provides employment to employees (Kaufman, 2014). This implies that employees work in return for wages, which can be paid on the basis of an hourly rate, by piecework or an annual salary, depending on the type of work an employee does, the prevailing conditions of the sector and the bargaining power between the parties. Employees in some sectors may receive gratuities, bonus payments or stock options. In some types of employment, employees may receive benefits in addition to payment (Kaufman, 2014).

To buttress the above, Akerele (2007) in Ajie etal (2019) asserted that unemployment is a condition in which people who are willing to work the normal wage rate are unable to find jobs. Ajie et al declared that unemployment of the youths has led to tremendous increase in criminal activities and social vices in Nigeria. Ajie et al further asserted that poverty and unemployment

are potential sources of political instability in Nigeria for disenchanted, disgruntled, revolutionary elements and election malpractice in the society.

Electoral malpractice are illegal/irresponsible acts performed by the electoral body, political parties, candidates or the electorate which are capable of influencing the smooth conduct of elections in a country (Adeola, 2012; Shelly, 2019). Electoral malpractice occurs in advance of voting if the composition of the electorate is altered. The legality of this type of manipulation varies across jurisdictions. This practice is often used to persuade the electorates to turn out to elections and vote in a particular way against their wish (Bola, 2015; Darry, 2009). Some of the form of electoral malpractices that manifest during election according to Peterside (2020); Rosenje (2020); Ajie et al (2019); Umar (2018); Gani (2015); Igbuzor (2010) and Bola (2006) are: Fake ballot papers and manipulation of votes by politicians who are desperate to win, print fake ballot papers which they give to their party members or follower in order to increase the number of their votes; Falsification of figures and results by the returning officers and their deputies since they receive and collate results sent from the polling stations. They may be bribed by the politicians to inflate the actual figures; Artificial scarcity of electoral materials by the electoral body who may deliberately provide insufficient ballot papers, boxes, ballot forms and ink, to make it difficult for everyone in that areas to vote; Under-age voting whereby people below 18 years are invited to vote during elections; Thuggery and intimidation of political opponents involves using thugs to scare away voters and political opponents, especially in areas where the political opponents are very popular; Financial inducement and other corrupt practices whereby people are bought over with money or material things to vote for the candidate they would not have voted for; Fake manifestoes whereby a planned programme of actions and promises by political parties and their candidates who are contesting elections in trying to win more votes than their opponents in election, some political parties and their candidates have made promises that they cannot keep; Fake manifestoes by those who are contesting elections, in trying to win more votes than their opponents in election make fake promises that they cannot keep; Mix up in voters' register by taking registers meant for particular wards or constituencies to different areas, thus making voters who have turned up to vote unable to vote; Partisanship of the electoral body who are supposed to be neutral, impartial and transparent umpire in elections involve in active rigging of elections in favour of the party in power or party or candidates that make the highest bidder and Tampering with the software of a voting machine to add malicious code that alters vote totals or favours a candidate in any way among others. Hence the study on fabrication and welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria.

II. Statement of the Problem

Electoral malpractices are undoubtedly an impediment to the democratization and heightened level of social vices such as violence, kidnapping, cultism and terrorism which have exacerbated insecurity in Nigeria.

This may be because the electorates especially the youth's lacks of some requisite skills that will massively engage them and make them remain focus on their trades especially during election period. Hence, it will not be far from the truth to assert that unemployment and lack of vocational skills are one of the developmental problems that causes the youth to indulge in violence and electoral malpractice in Nigeria (Usman, 2009; Tajudeen, 2019).

It is penitent therefore to check violence during elections by addressing its root causes. For instance, macro measures such as tackling unemployment by reforming TVET programme at all levels of education in Nigeria through skill acquisition in relevant areas especially in the university education such as fabrication and welding. This would help to reduce youth involvement in election-related violence to its barest minimum.

III. Aim and Objectives

The aim of the study is to assess fabrication and welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. Specifically, the study assessed:

1. fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria.
2. welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria.

IV. Research Questions

1. What are the fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria?
2. What are the welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria?

V. Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between mean responses Fabrication and Welding (FW) Lecturers and Instructors on the fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria.
2. There is no significant difference between mean responses Fabrication and Welding (FW) Lecturers and Instructors on the welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria.

VI. Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The population of the study comprised 24 Fabrication and Welding (FW) lecturers and Instructors in the owned Universities (Rivers State University lecturers and Ignatius Ajuru University of Education in Rivers State) (i.e., FW lecturers 16 and Instructors 8). It was a census as the entire population were studied. The instrument that guided the study was structured questionnaire titled "Fabrication and Welding Skills Required for Employment of University Students in Rivers State: A Tool for Curbing Electoral Malpractice in Nigeria (FWSNEATCEMN)". The instrument was a structured questionnaire divided into two (2) sections, in a 5-point Likert rating scale of agreement. The instrument was validated by two experts in the Department of Technical Education, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt and one expert in Department of Political Science, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt. The reliability of the instrument was established using Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient after administering to (FW lecturers 6 and Instructors 4) in Niger Delta University, Bayelsa. The coefficient achieved was 0.86 and 0.87. Mean was used to answer the research questions while standard deviation was used to determine the homogeneity in the responses of the respondent and t-test was used to test the hypotheses. All the copies of the instrument were completely filled and returned by the respondents. In analyzing the data, mean value less than 3.50 was rejected while mean value equal to or greater than 3.50 was accepted.

VII. Results

Research Questions 1: What are the fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria?

Table 1:
Mean and Standard Deviation of the Responses of the Respondents on the Fabrication Skills Required for Employment of University Students in Rivers State Used as a Tool in Curbing Electoral Malpractice in Nigeria

		FW Lecturers (n=16)			FW Instructors (n= 8)		
S/N	**Items**	$\bar{X}$	SD	**Remarks**	$\bar{X}$	SD	**Remarks**
1.	work with a range of basic sheet metalwork hand tools	3.98	.57	Agree	3.88	.57	Agree
2.	prepare and properly mark out sheet metal	3.98	.48	Agree	3.85	.58	Agree
3.	demonstrate how to cut sheet metal using guillotine and notcher equipment	3.98	.46	Agree	3.94	.49	Agree
4.	demonstrate how to form sheet metal using benders and rollers in to various	3.94	.47	Agree	3.86	.45	Agree

	shapes						
5.	set up and perform spot welding operations safely	3.89	.52	Agree	3.84	.46	Agree
6.	repair sheet metal products and equipment	3.88	.47	Agree	3.82	.57	Agree
7.	setting up operating fabricating machines to cut	3.90	.46	Agree	3.88	.62	Agree
8.	setting up operating fabricating machines to bend	3.91	.46	Agree	3.91	.60	Agree
9.	setting up operating fabricating machines to straighten sheet metal	3.96	.51	Agree	3.90	.62	Agree
10.	setting up operating fabricating machines to shaping metal over anvils	3.96	.56	Agree	3.88	.54	Agree
11.	setting up operating fabricating machines to blocks	3.98	.57	Agree	3.88	.57	Agree
12.	setting up operating fabricating machines to forms using hammer	3.98	.48	Agree	3.85	.58	Agree
13.	install prefabricated sheet metal ducts used for heating, air conditioning, or other purposes	3.98	.45	Agree	3.94	.49	Agree
14.	inspection,	3.94	.47	Agree	3.86	.45	Agree
15.	Assembling	3.89	.52	Agree	3.84	.467	Agree
	GRAND	**3.87**	**.57**	**Agree**	**3.87**	**.54**	**Agree**

Source: Researcher's Survey (2022)

Table 1 revealed that the respondents agreed with the sixteen (16) items with grand mean of 3.87 and 3.87 for Fabrication and Welding (FW) lecturers and Fabrication and Welding (FW) Instructors on the fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. This implies that the respondents agreed that fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. The standard deviation (SD) of the items with grand of .57 and .54 respectively suggesting that the respondents were close in their opinions.

Research Questions 2: What are the welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria?

Table 2:
Mean and Standard Deviation of the Responses of the Respondents on the Welding Skills Required for Employment of University Students in Rivers State Used as a Tool in Curbing Electoral Malpractice in Nigeria

		FW Lecturers (n=16)			**FW Instructors (n= 8)**		
S/N	**Items**	$\bar{X}$	SD	**Remarks**	$\bar{X}$	SD	**Remarks**
16.	Cutting or trimming metal objects to specified dimensions	4.74	.48	Agree	4.69	.46	Agree
17.	Following custom directions	4.32	.53	Agree	4.28	.47	Agree
18.	Noticing molten metal flow changes	4.28	.48	Agree	4.15	.50	Agree
19.	Identifying piece joints	4.26	.56	Agree	4.15	.52	Agree
20.	Inspecting0 parts and materials	4.23	.61	Agree	4.49	.53	Agree
21.	Promptness to start welding	4.57	.64	Agree	4.36	.54	Agree

22.	Using hand file to bevel out edge of stock	4.57	.65	Agree	4.46	.52	Agree
23.	Allowing flange thickness of beveled stock for root penetration	4.58	.61	Agree	4.34	.53	Agree
24.	Setting of correct welding current	4.53	.63	Agree	4.37	.53	Agree
25.	Selecting correct electrode size	4.50	.56	Agree	4.08	.61	Agree
26.	Tacking of parent metals	3.96	.57	Agree	3.89	.55	Agree
27.	Striking and maintaining the arc	3.98	.57	Agree	3.89	.58	Agree
28.	Holding electrode at correct angle during welding	3.98	.48	Agree	3.86	.58	Agree
29.	Maintaining correct arc length	3.98	.46	Agree	3.95	.50	Agree
30.	Maintaining correct welding speed	3.95	.47	Agree	3.87	.45	Agree
31.	Manipulation of electrode during welding	4.57	.65	Agree	4.46	.52	Agree
32.	Observing safety precautions	4.58	.61	Agree	4.34	.53	Agree
	GRAND	**4.30**	**.55**	**Agree**	**4.19**	**0.52**	**Agree**

Source: Researcher's Survey (2022)

Table 2 revealed that the respondents agreed with the sixteen (16) items with grand mean of 4.30 and 4.19 for Fabrication and Welding (FW) lecturers and Fabrication and Welding (FW) Instructors on the welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. This implies that the respondents agreed that welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. The standard deviation (SD) of the items with grand of .57 and .54 respectively suggesting that the respondents were close in their opinions.

Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between the mean responses Fabrication and Welding (FW) Lecturers and Instructors on the fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria.

Table 3:
The t-test Analysis of The Mean Responses of Industrial Supervisor and Craftsmen on the Fabrication Skills Required for Employment of University Students in Rivers State Used as a Tool in Curbing Electoral Malpractice in Nigeria

Respondents	**N**	$\bar{X}$	**SD**	**P**	**DF**	**t-cal.**	**t-crit.**	**Decision**
FW Lecturers	16	3.94	.50					
				.05	22	1.67	1.96	Accept
FW Instructors	8	3.87	.54					

Source: Researcher's Survey (2022)

Analysis on table 3 reveals that the t-cal (1.67) is less than the t-cal (1.96). This implies that there is no significant difference between the mean responses Fabrication and Welding (FW) Lecturers and Instructors on the fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between the mean responses Fabrication and Welding (FW) lecturers and instructors on the welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria.

Table 4:
The t-test Analysis of The Mean Responses of Industrial Supervisor and Craftsmen on the welding Skills Required for Employment of University Students in Rivers State Used as a Tool in Curbing Electoral Malpractice in Nigeria

Respondents	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	P	DF	t-cal.	z-crit.	Decision
FW Lecturers	16	4.30	.55					
				.05	22	1.77	1.96	Accept
FW Instructors	8	4.19	.52					

Source: Researcher's Survey (2022)

Analysis on table 4 reveals that the t-cal (1.77) is less than the t-cal (1.96). This implies that there is no significant difference between the mean responses Fabrication and Welding (FW) Lecturers and Instructors on the welding skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted.

VIII. Discussion of Findings

The finding of the first research question as indicated in table 1 revealed that fabrication skills are required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. More so, hypothesis 2 showed that t-cal (1.67) is less than the t-crit (1.96). This implies that no significant difference exists between the mean scores of Fabrication and Welding (FW) Lecturers and Instructors on the fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. This finding is in line with the view of Ajie et al (2019); Rasul et al (2013); Woyo (2013) and Rasul and Ismail (2010) who revealed in their study that TVET can play an active role in curbing electoral violence since it helps to groom future self-reliant youths with the required skills and flexibility for sustainability, provides service-oriented skills, leads to the much-desired human capital development in the economy and serves as vehicle upon which the skills of workforce are built.

The result in Table 2 revealed that welding skills are required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. More so, hypothesis 2 showed that t-cal (1.77) is less than the t-crit (1.96). This implies that no significant difference exists between the mean scores of Fabrication and Welding (FW) Lecturers and Instructors on the fabrication skills required for employment of university students in Rivers State used as a tool in curbing electoral malpractice in Nigeria. This finding is supported by Muhammad et al (2017); Lemo and Olakotan (2016) who opined that effective utilization of VTE and proper implementation of the training programmes will inculcate the necessary skills and competences that would help the youths to be self-reliant. This will help to a large extent to drastically reduced electoral violence and malpractices if not completely eradicated in Rivers State.

IX. Conclusion

There has been great concern over the means of reducing electoral practices in Nigeria. Studies on different trades in TVET institutions revealed that the students lacked the needed skills to function effectively in the world of work. This study has shown relative difference among the various studies on TVET students' employability skills. Based on the findings it was deduced among others that to overcome the encumbrances impinging on the conduct of free and fair elections in Nigeria through the monster of electoral malpractice, the country must take resolute steps to overhaul the entire electoral process and train students (youths) to acquire needed skills in fabrication and welding for employment.

X. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were suggested:

1. Administrators of TVET institutions should ensure that there is a synergy between TVET institutions and industries during training to ensure that students acquire fabrication skills needed for employment which will serve as a tool to curb electoral malpractice in Nigeria.

2. TVET institutions should ensure that students undergo their industrial attachment in related and allied industries to ensure that students acquire welding skills needed for employment as a tool to curb electoral malpractice in Nigeria.

REFERENCES

[1] Adamu, G. G. & Sini, L. K. (2019). Welding skills assessment instrument for Nigeria certificate in education in colleges of education in Nigeria. *International Journal of Educational Research and Development, 1*(2), 13-20.

[2] Adeola, G.B. (2012). Wrong motives to the conduct of election in Nigeria. *Journal of African Politics*, *10*(2), 10-15.

[3] Ajie, M. P., Dokubo, C. I. & Ibekwe, C. C. (2019). Roles of technical and vocational education and training in curbing electoral violence in Rivers State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS). 3*(3), 83 – 87.

[4] American Society for Metals (ASM) International (2013). *Trends in welding research. materials park.* ASM International.

[5] Bola, S. (2015, May 2). 2015 Elections and challenge INEC Crossed. *Punch Editorial*.

[6] Cary, H. B. & Helzer, S. C. (2005). *Modern welding technology*. Pearson Education.

[7] Dakin, S. & Armstrong, J. S. (2010). Predicting job performance: A comparison of expert opinion and research findings. *International Journal of Forecasting. 78*(2), 187–194.

[8] Darry, K. L. (2009). *Free and fair election in democratic governance in Nigeria*. Deluxe Printers Ltd.

[9] Ekpenyong, L. E. (2011). *Foundation of technical and vocation education: Evolution and practice 3rd ed*. Supreme Idea Publisher International Ltd.

[10] Federal Government of Nigeria. (2007). *Standards and criteria for institutional and programme accreditation in technical colleges and similar technical institutes in Nigeria*. NBTE.

[11] Federal Republic of Nigeria. (2013). *National policy on education (revised).* NERDC.

[12] Federal Republic of Nigeria. (2004). *National policy on education (revised).* NERDC.

[13] Gani, Y. (2015). *Electoral violence, arms proliferation and electoral security in Nigeria: Lessons from the twenty fifteen elections for emerging democracies, Karu, Nasarawa State*. [M.Sc. Thesis], Department of Political Science, Bingham University.

[14] Igbuzor, O. (2010). Electoral violence in Nigeria. Asaba, action aid Nigeria. *Journal of Scientific Research & Report, 13*(2), 1-11.

[15] Kalpakjian, S. & Schmid, S. R. (2011). Manufacturing Engineering and Technology. Prentice Hall.

[16] Kaufman, B. E. (2014) *Theoretical Perspectives on Work and the Employment Relationship*. Industrial Relations Research Association.

[17] Kotecha, P. (2012). *Internationalization in higher education: Perspectives from the global south*. Southern African Regional Universities Association (SAURA).

[18] Lemo, O. O. & Olakotan, O.O. (2016). Strategies for enhancing the functionality of metalwork workshops in technical and vocational education institutions in Nigeria. *Nigeria Journal of Education, Health and Technology Research. NJEHETR, 8*(1): 111-119.

[19] Muhammad Y., Soetyono, I. & Sunardi, K. (2017). Technical skills and employability skills of vocational high school students in Indonesia. *Journal of Scientific Research and Studies, 4*(6), *148-155.*

[20] Ndlovu-Gatsheni, S. J. (2017). The Emergence and trajectories of struggle for an 'African University': A Case of unfinished business of African epistemic decolonization. Kornos *Open Journal of Education* (online), 43(1, 51-77.

[21] Olakotan, O. O. (2015). *Assessment of employability skills possessed by prospective graduates of mechanical engineering craft practice in technical colleges in Lagos State*. (Unpublished M.Ed Thesis). University of Benin, Benin City.

[22] Olawale, O. O. & Olaseni, L. O.0 (2019). Appraising fabrication and welding students' employability skills in Ogun State technical colleges. *International Journal of Education, 11*(2), 125-129.

[23] Peterside, S. J. (2020). Election wars in Nigeria: The case of Rivers State. *Academic Journal of Current Research, 7*(9), 1-16.

[24] Rasul, M. S., Ismail, M. Y., Ismail, N., Rajuddin, M. R., & Rauf, R. A. A. (2010). Development of employability skills assessment tool for manufacturing industry. *Jurnal Mekanikal, 30(1), 48-61.*

[25] Rasul, M. S., Rauf, R, A. A., & Mansor, A. N. (2013). Employability skills indicator as perceived by manufacturing employers. *Asian Social Science, 9*(8), 42-46.

[26] Rosenje, M. O. (2020). Arms proliferation, security challenge and electoral violence in the 2019 Rivers State governorship election. *African Journal of Politics and Administrative Studies (AJPAS), 13*(2); 1-26.

[27] Sapp, M. E. (2018). Welding timeline 1900–1950. *WeldingHistory.org.*

[28] Shelly, C. (2019). Resolving Issues of Multiple Votes in Africa. *The Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance*, *21*(7), 21-26.

[29] Tajudeen, O. I. (2017). Curbing the trend of violence in the Nigerian society: The violence against persons (Prohibition) Act, 2015. *KIU Journal of Social Sciences, 3*(2), 221–229.

[30] Umar, L. A. (2018). Causes and effects of political thuggery in Nigeria. *GPH-Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research, 1*(12), 1-13.

[31] Usman, S. M. (2009). *Causes and Consequences of youth involvement in electoral violence: Paper Presented at the Day Workshop in "Youth Against Electoral Violence"* Organized by Arewa Patriotic Vanguard on 12th November 2009

[32] Weman, K. (2003). *Welding processes handbook*. CRC Press LLC.

[33] Woyo, E. (2013). Challenges facing technical and vocational education and training institutions in producing competent graduates in Zimbabwe. *Open Journal of Education, 1*(7), 182–189.

[34] Yisa, M. A., & Olakotan, O. O. (2017). Facilities for effective skill acquisition in welding and fabrication engineering craft practice. *Journal of Industrial Education and Training JIET, 4*(1), 22-28.