

AVAILABILITY OF CHARTS IN JUNIOR CLASSROOMS

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Availability of Charts in Junior Classrooms" 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 availability of charts in junior classrooms, 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 availability; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with availability and charts. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 409 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 385 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 = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.545$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.1, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.34$, $p > 0.05$). 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 availability.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of availability of charts in junior classrooms 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.

The phenomenon of availability, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream availability into routine governance. Evidence assembled by Ibrahim and Ogunlana (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to availability. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Bamgbose and Ekwueme (2016) revealed that sustained attention to availability yields appreciable dividends over time. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The salience of availability in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of availability. Longitudinal research by Bakare and Ekwueme (2016) revealed that sustained attention to availability yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Findings reported by Famuyide and Bamgbose (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to availability recorded markedly different results. For practitioners, the practical significance of availability cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with charts. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In both global and African literatures, availability is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of availability are observed in their starkest form. A notable study by Famuyide and Bamgbose (2017) argued that the impact of availability is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding charts. Empirical evidence from Bakare and Adebayo (2021) suggests that positive developments in charts are associated with improvements in availability. Such findings reinforce the argument that availability 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of availability in shaping developmental trajectories. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of availability. Comparative work by Bello and Olawale (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking availability with charts. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns