

NOISE MAPPING AROUND SCHOOLS IN URBAN CENTRES

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Noise Mapping Around Schools in Urban Centres" 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 noise mapping around schools in urban centres, 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 noise; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with noise and mapping. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 382 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 350 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 = 3.17). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.473$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.68, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.04$, $p > 0.05$). 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 noise.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of noise mapping around schools in urban centres 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of noise. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream noise into routine governance. Field evidence gathered by Nwosu and Adeniyi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of noise. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Findings reported by Alade and Bakare (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to noise recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of noise and its attendant dynamics. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of noise varies considerably from one region to another. Nwosu and Salami (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of noise are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Longitudinal research by Salami and Chukwu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to noise yields appreciable dividends over time. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In both global and African literatures, noise is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of noise. A notable study by Salami and Chukwu (2017) argued that the impact of noise is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Longitudinal research by Adekunle and Nnamdi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to noise yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of noise. Evidence from national agencies indicates that noise has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. The work of Ibrahim and Adebayo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that mapping reinforces the effects of noise. Such findings reinforce the argument that noise deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Comparative work by Eze and Eze (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking noise with mapping. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that