

USE OF MOBILE PHONES FOR BIOLOGY ASSIGNMENTS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION, FACULTY
OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Use of Mobile Phones for Biology Assignments" 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Science Education, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined use of mobile phones for biology assignments, 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 use; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with use and mobile. 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 391 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 = 3.06). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.527$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.59, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.13$, $p > 0.05$). 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 use.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of use of mobile phones for biology assignments 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.

Over the past two decades, use has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which use unfolds. The aggregate picture emerging from Umeh and Kalu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between use and the outcomes of interest. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. A notable study by Ibrahim and Adeniyi (2017) argued that the impact of use is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

In both global and African literatures, use is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of use in everyday life. Ogbeide and Obiora (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of use are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that use deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Comparative work by Bakare and Adekunle (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking use with mobile. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of use, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which use advances in practice. Evidence assembled by Bakare and Adekunle (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to use. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Longitudinal research by Ogbeide and Adigun (2016) revealed that sustained attention to use yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

In both global and African literatures, use is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which use unfolds. Longitudinal research by Adeniyi and Adigun (2016) revealed that sustained attention to use yields appreciable dividends over time. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The aggregate picture emerging from Musa